

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

17 CHURCH GATE, THATCHAM,

BERKSHIRE

NGR SU 51550 671327

On behalf of

Oxford Diocesan Board of Finance

NOVEMBER 2013

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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 17 Church Gate, Thatcham, West Berkshire. Two machine-dug trenches were excavated across the proposed footprints of new-builds. In Trench 1 two small pits or postholes of uncertain date, one possible post-medieval drain and modern sewerage were investigated. In Trench 2, two ditches possibly of late medieval date, one large cesspit dated late 14th or early 15th century and presumably post-medieval garden features were discovered. One residual Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flake and fragments of possible Roman tile represented earlier activities on site or within the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site of the proposed development is located in the historic settlement of Thatcham, on the south side of Church Gate (NGR SU 51550 671327), within a Conservation Area. The site lies at approximately 74m above OD. The underlying geology is Thatcham Gravel (Third Terrace). The development area is approximately 0.15ha in size and is currently in residential use.

1.2 Planning Background

The potential for a development in the garden of 17 Church Gate, Thatcham is being considered. This would consist of the erection of two dwellings in the garden and a replacement building at the front.

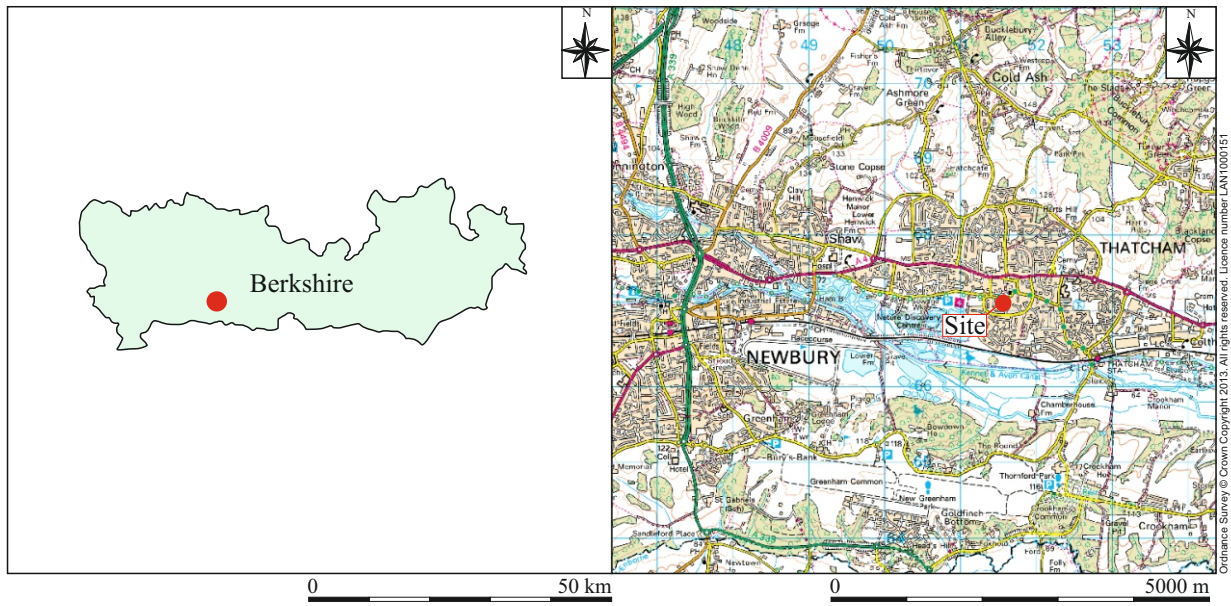
Due to the potential presence of archaeological remains, West Berkshire Council Archaeological Service (WBCAS) required that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken as part of the determination of the application. Following the approach set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), paragraph 128, WBCAS prepared a Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (WBCAS 2013).

John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) was commissioned to undertake this work, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS 2013) was prepared to satisfy the requirements of the Brief. The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) proposed the methodology by which the archaeological evaluation was to be carried out.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The following section is based on information presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS 2013) and Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (WBCAS 2013).

Although the history of settlement in the Thatcham area can be traced back to prehistory, and a major Roman roadside settlement grew up in the west of the modern town, the origins of the current urban area appear to lie in the middle Saxon period. The Domesday reference to Thatcham suggests that by the end of the Saxon period it



Key Site boundary Evaluation trenches Archaeological features

Figure 1: Site location

had become an important religious and administrative centre with royal connections, and was the centre of a hundred and the site of a Minster church. Astill (1978) concluded that by the time of the Norman Conquest the settlement had a 'proto-urban' status.

The growth of the town in the later medieval period was stimulated by its gift to the Abbey at Reading in about 1121-23. The Abbey appears to have decided to maximize the potential of their new asset by creating a new market centre and reorganising the town with the laying out of the Broadway, east of the church, to attract economic activity. The records suggest that despite some growth the market was out-competed by the newer and by now larger neighbour at Newbury. Thatcham appears to have ceased as a borough by the 16th century, although it continued as a large rural settlement.

Church Gate House lies immediately southwest of the parish church of St Mary's. This church is mainly 13th century but was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. Church Gate House is described as mid 18th century in its listed building description, but an historic building assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2007) identified pre-16th century timber framing, with the possibility of a cambered tie beam being 14th century in date. The whole building had been subject to several periods of rebuild and alteration. It is marked as a vicarage on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (although another Victorian building in Thatcham was also used as such in the mid 19th century). The attached 'St Mary's Cottage' appears to be a former outbuilding converted to residential use. Historic OS mapping indicate that there was a yard of other outbuildings where the current rectory stands. Redevelopment of this yard appears to have taken place by the late 1960s (the new 'vicarage' is shown on the Fifth Epoch OS of 1967). No buildings are mapped within the current rectory's garden where development is proposed.

A slight negative earthwork on the south side of Church Gate House has been tentatively identified as the remains of a moated enclosure. The vicarage and its lands are described in a terrier of 1634 (Mortimer 1995); there is mention of a moat, with the house, other buildings and two gardens within it, and a three bay barn, hayhouse and yard 'without the Moate next the high waye'.

A series of investigations on sites to the east of Church Gate House have revealed a number of archaeological features and deposits (Pine 2010). A watching brief during house construction in 2005 showed that a number of features, including some large ditches, were present on the site. Although most of these were of later medieval date, one produced a small number of sherds of 'Ipswich Ware' suggesting a high status settlement dated to the 8th-9th century. Further investigations just to the north revealed other later medieval features.

Archaeological evaluation was also carried out in the garden of Church Gate House where new houses were proposed (John Moore Heritage Services 2009). This work and the follow up excavation (Thames Valley Archaeological Services 2011) revealed a ditch that ran into the site from the northeast. It was cut by another ditch; neither contained any artefacts but they were likely to be 11th to 14th century in date. Three phases of medieval use of the Church Gate House site were identified, including quarrying and land division. A quantity of Roman building material was recovered,

but this all appeared to be residual. However the presence of a possible box flue tile and *bessales* (supports for hypocaust floors) suggested a building of high status, somewhere in the vicinity.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.

And in particular;

- Is there any Romano-British settlement activity in the zone?
- What was the date, location and status of the first early medieval (Saxon) settlement?
- Where was the location of the early medieval settlement? Can its character be established? Does the discovery of Ipswich ware pottery provide an indication of the status of the site?
- How and when did the later medieval settlement expand away from the area around the church? What was the status of the later medieval settlement?

In addition, the specifics of the site's location next to the medieval Church Gate House will be addressed;

- Can any evidence be found of the moat mentioned in the terrier, and any of the buildings within or outside it?
- Was the site the location of a medieval manorial enclosure?

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In accordance with the Brief issued by WBCAS (2013) and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by JMHS (2013), JMHS carried out the work, which comprised a scheme for the mechanical excavation of two trial trenches across the proposed footprints of new build. Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the WSI.

3.2 Methodology

A one and half tonne excavator fitted with a toothless 0.90m wide ditching bucket was used to excavate two trenches. Trench 1 was moved slightly from the proposed position due to the presence of a tree and undergrowth.

Archaeological deposits and features revealed were then cleaned by hand and recorded at an appropriate level. Archaeological features had written, drawn and photographic records made of them, and all deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers.

All artefacts were collected and retained, and analysed by specialists. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008) and the principles of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Field Results

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in brackets () show feature fills or deposits of material.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

Trench 1 was 15.50m long and 1.30m wide. The shape of the trench formed an obtuse angle of c. 160°, in order to avoid trees and undergrowth in the area. It was orientated approximately northwest to southeast.

The lowest deposit uncovered within Trench 1 was natural firm mid orange brown sandy silt with 25% gravel content (1/03). Overlying the natural was a subsoil 0.24m thick, a mid greyish brown loamy sandy silt (1/02). The uppermost layer was 0.44m thick, loose dark greyish brown sandy silt (1/01), topsoil (Section 1.4).

At the north end of the trench were located two intercutting small pits or postholes. Cut into the natural (1/03) was a circular pit or posthole 1/05 with concave sides at c. 45° and rounded base. It was 0.25m deep and approximately 0.40m in diameter. Pit 1/05 was filled by soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with 65% gravel (1/04). Cut through the pit 1/05 into the natural was second circular small pit or posthole 1/07, 0.27m deep and 0.50m in diameter. It was filled by mid greyish brown silty clay (1/06), which contained up to 25% gravel and occasional charcoal (Section 1.1). Neither of these two pits or postholes contained any artefacts.

Located approximately in the middle of trench was a shallow curvilinear feature 1/09, filled by loose dark greyish brown sandy silt, containing 5% gravel and 5% charcoal (1/08). It was identified as natural feature, perhaps tree root disturbance (Section 1.2).

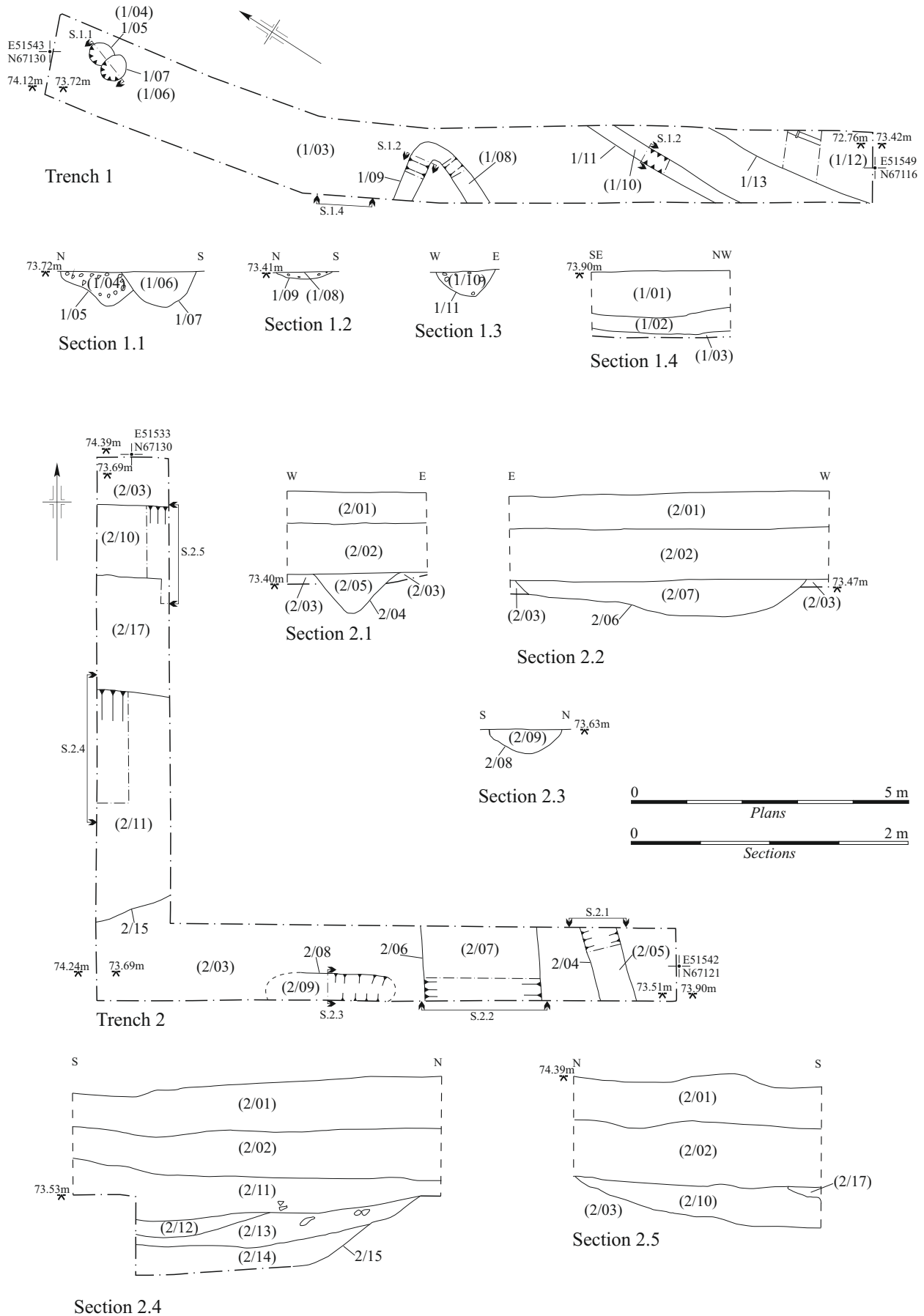


Figure 2: Trenches 1 and 2 - plans and sections

Located 4m from the southeast end of trench was a linear cut 1/11, with sides at c. 45° and a rounded base. It was 0.19m deep, 0.42m wide (Section 1.3) and 2.60m long as uncovered in trench. A single fill (1/10) of the feature 1/11 was formed of firm dark reddish brown sandy silt with up to 60% gravel and occasional charcoal. Two fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the fill (See 5.2). This feature was identified as a drain.

At the southeast end of the trench was a larger liner cut 1/12, in which was placed a modern ceramic sewerage pipe. From backfill (1/13) were recovered a residual 19th to early 20th century fragment of CBM, bottles and two sherds of white earthenware. None of those finds were retained.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 2)

Trench 2 was 19m long in total and 1.30m wide, forming an 'L' shape in plan. The longer part of the trench was orientated north to south and the shorter part was east to west.

The general overburden in Trench 2 was slightly different than in Trench 1. The lowest natural deposit was identified as very firm dark grey sand with 75% flints (2/16). Overlaying the lower natural deposit was c. 0.20m thick mid orange brown sandy silt with 10% gravel (2/03), an upper natural layer. The entire trench was sealed by subsoil (2/02) and topsoil (2/01), which were the same as in Trench 1.

At the east end of the trench was located a small linear ditch 2/04, with steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.29m deep, 0.62m wide and 1.35m long, as uncovered in the trench (Section 2.1). Ditch 2/04 was filled by compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with up to 30% flints (2/05). No archaeological finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch 2/06 was 2.06m wide and 0.26m deep with concave sides and a flattish slightly concave base (Section 2.2). It was aligned north to south and filled with a compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with 15% flints (2/07). From the fill (2/07) were recovered fragments of roof tiles presumably medieval in date and one possible Roman tile fragment (See 5.2), and one residual worked flint (See 5.3)

Both ditches 2/04 and 2/06 were cut through the upper natural layer (2/03) into the lower natural deposit (2/16).

Next to the ditch 2/06 was sub-oval cut 2/08, at least 0.52m wide, 0.17m deep and c. 2.30m long, with concave sides and base. It was filled by mid grey sandy silt with 3% flints (2/09), which contained fragments of roof tile presumably medieval in date (See 5.2). Cut 2/08 was aligned east to south. It was identified as a possible garden feature.

The major feature in the longer part of the trench was large possibly sub-rectangular cesspit 2/15 with concave sides (Section 2.4). Due to the dimensions of the pit, 4.2m x 1.30m (as uncovered in the trench), and health and safety regulations, approximately a quarter of the pit was excavated to the depth of 1.30m from present ground level. Excavation revealed that pit was filled by at least four successive fills. The lowest fill was 0.24m thick (as excavated); solid grey sand with yellow clayey cess inclusions (2/14) that contained pottery sherds dated to the period from late 11th to 14th centuries

(See 5.1) and fragments of roof tiles presumably medieval in date (See 5.2). The following fill (2/13) was 0.25m thick, firm grey sand with yellow cess staining and contained c. 35% flints. From the fill (2/13) were recovered pottery shreds dated from 12th to 15th centuries (See 5.1) and fragments of medieval roof tiles (See 5.2). Overlying fill (2/13) was 0.10m thick fill (2/12), formed of soft black sandy loam and charcoal, contained fragments of possible medieval roof tiles. The uppermost fill was 0.35m thick, firm mid to dark grey loamy sand (2/11), with frequent large flint nodules. From the fill (2/11) was recovered relatively large assemblage of 42 roof tile fragments presumably medieval in date.

At the north end of the trench overlaying the upper natural layer (2/03), was 0.28m thick dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt (2/10), with 5% flints and 5% gravel (Section 2.5). Deposit (2/10) was partly overlaid by layer (2/17) which represent redeposited natural mid orange brown sandy silt (2/03). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

4.4 Reliability of Techniques and Results

The reliability of results is considered to be good. The archaeological evaluation took place in generally clement conditions with average light and visibility.

5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 31 sherds with a total weight of 392g. It was all medieval. The following wares were noted:

MSW: 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). 2 sherds, 40g.

LON: London ware, c. 1150-1350 (Pearce et al., 1985). 1 sherd, 5g. Sandy ware, common in small amounts throughout the Home Counties, and at more distant locations. 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. 1 sherd, 9g.

SUR: 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. 1 sherd, 2g.

ASH: 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. 27 sherds, 341g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region, and indicates that there was activity at the site in the 13th – 14th century. Most of the pottery from context 2/14 was from a single, squat, glazed jug with applied strips and ‘ring-and-dot’ stamped decoration. Similar vessels were noted at Reading Waterfront (Underwood 1997, Fig. 90), where they were dated to the 14th century, and Newbury, where they first occurred in contexts of broadly similar date (Hawkes 1997, Fig. 67), so it is likely that the pottery from context 14 may be up to a century later than the bare fabric occurrence would suggest.

Tr	Cntxt	MSW		ASH		LON		SUR		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	13			3	74	1	9	1	2	M13thC
2	14	2	40	24	267					13thC
	Total	2	40	27	341	1	9	1	2	

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

5.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Gwilym Williams

Introduction

During the evaluation at 17 Church Gate, Thatcham a total of 124 fragments, weighing 11 148g, of ceramic building material was recovered (Table 2). Ceramic building material comprises tile and brick. This material was recovered from seven contexts, four of which were from the same pit, consisting of 97 fragments weighing 8 874g.

The fabrics were examined by the naked eye with occasional use of ×10 magnification, where appropriate. The results were entered onto an Excel spreadsheet, detailing context provenance, fragment count, weight, relevant dimensions, comments and fabric (Stopford 1990).

context	type	ridge	roof	unid	unk	wt (g)	fabric	thickness	comments
1/10	?roof			1		33	1	17	possible Roman tile frag
1/10	?roof			1		40	2	12	?medieval roof tile
2/07	roof			7		547	2	12	?medieval roof tile
2/07	roof			5		325	3	12	?medieval roof tile
2/07	?roof			3		567	1A	25	possible Roman tile frag
2/07	unk				1	19	unk		unk
2/09	roof		6			583	2	15	?medieval roof tile large peghole
2/09	roof		1			23	4	15	?medieval roof tile
2/09	tile		1			78	4	15	?medieval roof tile used as hearth tile?
2/09	roof		1			59	7	13	?medieval roof tile
2/11	roof		18			1440	2	15	?medieval roof tile
2/11	roof		2			126	6	12	?medieval roof tile
2/11	roof		3			265	7	14	?medieval roof tile used as hearth tile?
2/11	roof		18			1455	7	15	?medieval roof tile

2/11	roof		1			391	1A	14	possible Roman tile frag
2/12	roof		2			109	6	14	?medieval roof tile large peghole
2/12	roof		5			547	7	14	?late medieval small nailhole
2/13	ridge	1				155	2	15	?medieval roof tile
2/13	roof		12			1915	2	15	?medieval roof tile
2/13	roof		10			591	5	14	?medieval roof tile
2/13	roof		5			305	6	18	?medieval roof tile
2/14	roof		1			44	2	13	?medieval roof tile used as hearth tile?
2/14	roof		4			379	2	16	?medieval roof tile
2/14	roof		4			238	6	15	?medieval roof tile
2/14	roof		10			844	3	15	?medieval roof tile
2/14	ridge	1				70	3	15	?medieval roof tile
Total			2	104	17	11148			
Total			124			11148			

Table 2: Tile by context by weight and by number.

The tile was around 15mm thick, with occasional examples being 12mm or as thick as 18mm; there were single examples of each. No full tile was recovered, so the maximum width and length are unknown. Occasional tiles with peg holes were recovered. Insufficient fragments were recovered to establish the size of peg holes or the distance from one another. Two fragments of ridge tile were recovered. There were five fragments of tile, weighing 991g, which appeared to be Roman in origin, although in the case of three of the fragments, which were little more than spalls, this observation is based on the fabric alone. Despite this, the overall impression of the assemblage is that the majority of the tile was probably late medieval in date.

Description

There were five fragments, weighing 991g, of fabric 1 and the fabric 1A (Table 3) recovered during excavation, which appeared to be Roman.

Fabrics	Description	Date	Associated objects	Fragment count	Wt (g)
1	orange clay with moderate calcined flint	?Roman	roof	1	33
1A	similar to 1: orange clay no calcined flint; occ. reduced core			4	958
2	pink to beige orange silty clay fabric with moderate haematite and calcined grit	?late medieval	roof	50	5103
3	dark pink silty clay fabric no inclusions occ. reduced core	?late medieval	roof	16	1239
4	silty fabric with occasional grit or haematite	?late medieval	roof	2	101
5	red slightly silty clay; occ calcined grit; hard fired	?late medieval	roof	10	591
6	dark pink fine silty fabric	?late medieval	roof	13	778
7	very fine silty fabric with occ calcined stone; sometimes reduced core	?late medieval	roof	27	2326
	unknown			1	19
Totals				124	11148

Table 3: Tile fabrics by fragment count and by weight.

The largest group of tile – comprising 50 fragments, weighing 5103g – was fabric 2, which was well-represented in the backfill of pit 2/15, where it comprised 36 fragments weighing 3933g. A total of 97 fragments, weighing 8874g, which comprised a significant quantity of the total assemblage.

The breakdown of the various fabrics is presented in Table 3.

The five residual fragments of Roman roof tile, *tegula* (Tables CBM 1 & 2), were recovered from contexts (1/10), (2/07) and (2/11). This comprises a range of contexts from the evaluation.

Conclusions

The roof tile from Church Gate comprised a reasonably small assemblage, with the exception of the rubbish pit 2/15. The pit yielded a number of conjoining sherds from within each context, although no attempt was made to cross-fit fragments. There were two fragments of ridge tile and several tile fragments were partly glazed.

The assemblage was probably late medieval in date. A few fragments appeared to have nailholes, rather than pegholes, although these might equally have been poorly executed pegholes.

There were four pieces of residual Roman *tegula*.

5.3 Flint by David Gilbert

A single struck piece of flint was recovered during the evaluation, this was from context (2/07). It was a tertiary flake (37x25x7mm) that had the distal end broken. It a honey-brown colour all over and displayed some signs of later damage. It was struck by hard hammer technique suggestive of a Late Neolithic – Bronze Age date.

5.4 Palaeo-environmental Remains

No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis were identified, and no samples were taken.

6 DISCUSSION

Archaeological evaluation was successful and meet the aims, which were set up in the WSI.

The residual flint flake recovered from the fill (2/07) indicated some activity in the area within the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Residual tile fragments recovered from late medieval and post-medieval contexts (1/10), (2/07) and (2/11) represented Romano-British settlement activities in the zone. None of the features investigated during the evaluation were directly associated with Romano-British settlement.

Absence of early medieval finds (Saxon), suggest that the evaluated area was not directly part of the early medieval settlement.

Late medieval occupation of the site is represented by a large cesspit 2/15 dated to late 14th to 15th century. No evidence of the moat or buildings was identified within the trenches.

Ditch 2/04 aligned north-northwest to south-southeast, seems to be a continuation of the linear feature discovered during the excavation at Plot 4 (Thames Valley Archaeological Services 2011), which possibly represents a boundary ditch. Ditch 2/06 oriented north to south, dated by roof tile presumably to the medieval period, may represent a boundary ditch too. However dating of this ditch is inconclusive.

Presumably late post-medieval in date was drain 1/11 and possible garden feature 2/08. Cut 1/13 was identified as modern and the two intercutting pits or postholes 1/05 and 1/07 were undated; although they could be medieval in date.

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Appendix 1: Trenches Context Inventory

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Length	Width	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
1/01	Deposit	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.44m	15.50m	1.35m	-	Topsoil	Modern
1/02	Deposit	Firm mid greyish brown loamy sandy silt	0.24m	15.50m	1.35m	-	Subsoil	-
1/03	Deposit	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt with 25% gravel	n/a	15.50m	1.35m	-	Natural	-
1/04	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt with 65% stone	0.25m	0.40m	0.39m	-	Fill of pit 1/05	Undated
1/05	Cut	Circular cut with concave sides and base	0.25m	0.40m	0.39m	-	Pit	Undated
1/06	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with 25% gravel and c. 1% charcoal	0.27m	0.49m	0.50m	-	Fill of pit 1/07	Undated
1/07	Cut	Circular cut with concave sides and base	0.27m	0.49m	0.50m	-	Pit	Undated
1/08	Fill	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with 5% gravel and 5% charcoal	0.05m	2.30m	0.37m	-	Fill of feature 1/09	Undated
1/09	Cut	Curvilinear shallow cut	0.05m	2.30m	0.37m	-	Natural feature or possible gully	Undated
1/10	Fill	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt with up to 60% gravel and 1% charcoal	0.19m	2.60m	0.42m	CBM	Fill of drain 1/11	Post-medieval (?)
1/11	Cut	Linear cut with concave sides and base	0.19m	2.60m	0.42m	-	Drain	Post-medieval (?)
1/12	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown loamy sandy silt	0.10m (as exca)	3.20m	1.40m	Pottery and glass, sherds, CBM	Backfill of linear cut 1/13	Modern
1/13	Cut	Linear cut	0.10m (as exca)	3.20	1.14m	Ceramic pipe	Sewerage or drain	Modern
Trench 2								
2/01	Deposit	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt	0.24- 0.36m	19m	1.30m	-	Topsoil	Modern
2/02	Deposit	Firm mid greyish brown loamy sandy silt	0.36m	19m	1.30m	-	Subsoil	-
2/03	Deposit	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt with 10% gravel	c. 0.20m	19m	1.30m	-	Upper natural layer	-
2/04	Cut	Linear cut with steep sides and concave base	0.29m	1.35m	0.62m	-	Ditch	Undated
2/05	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with up to 30% flints	0.29m	1.35m	0.62m	-	Fill of ditch 2/04	Undated
2/06	Cut	Linear cut with shallow concave sides and flattish concave base	0.26m	1.30m	2.06m	-	Ditch	Medieval (?)
2/07	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown sandy silt with up to 15% flints	0.26m	1.30m	2.06m	CBM, flint flake	Fill of ditch 2/06	Medieval (?)
2/08	Cut	Sub-oval cut with concave sides and base	0.17m	c.2.30m	0.52m	-	Garden feature	Post-medieval (?)

2/09	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt with 3% flints	0.17m	c.2.30m	0.52m	CBM	Fill of garden feature 2/08	Post-medieval (?)
2/10	Deposit	Soft dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt with 5% flints and 5% gravel	0.28m	1.30m	1.80m	-	Possible natural deposit	-
2/11	Fill	Firm mid to dark grey loamy sand with frequent large flint nodules	0.35m	4.20m	1.30m	CBM	Upper fill of pit 2/15	14 th -15 th centuries
2/12	Fill	Soft black sandy loam with charcoal	0.10m	1.30m	1.00m	Pottery sherds, bone, CBM	Fill of pit 2/15	14 th -15 th centuries
2/13	Fill	Firm grey and yellow sand with clayey inclusions (cess staining) and c. 35% flints	0.25m	1.30m	2.10m	Pottery sherds, CBM	Fill of pit 2/15	14 th -15 th centuries
2/14	Fill	Solid grey sand with yellow clayey cess inclusions	0.24m	1.30m	1.68m	Pottery sherds, CBM	Fill of pit 2/15	14 th -15 th centuries
2/15	Cut	Possible sub-rectangular cut with relatively steep sides.	0.79m	4.20m	1.30m	-	Large cess pit	14 th -15 th centuries
2/16	Deposit	Very firm dark grey sand with 75% flints	n/a	19m (?)	1.30m	-	Lower natural layer	-
2/17	Deposit	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	0.08m	2.10m	1.30	-	Redeposited natural (2/03)	-