



Station Hill, Reading

Written Scheme of Investigation Addendum for Archaeological
Watching Brief within Extension Area of Phase 2 (Plot G)
Enabling Works

September 2021

Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Limited

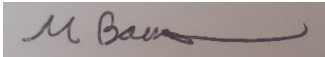
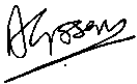
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Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Project Background.....	1
1.2 Site Description and Location	2
1.3 Geology and Topography	2
1.4 Scope of Document.....	2
2. Archaeological and Historical Background.....	4
2.1 Palaeolithic to Iron Age (500,000 BC – AD 43)	4
2.2 Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410).....	4
2.3 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)	5
2.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)	5
2.5 Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1901).....	7
2.6 Modern (AD 1901 to Present)	7
2.7 Archaeological Discoveries Within the Site	8
3. Watching Brief Aims and Methodology.....	10
3.1 Watching Brief Aims.....	10
3.2 Methodology.....	10
3.2.1 General	10
3.3 Monitoring and Access.....	11
4. Recording Systems	12
4.1 Photography.....	12
4.2 Finds and Samples	12
4.2.1 Artefacts	12
4.2.2 Environmental Remains	13
4.3 Human Remains	14
4.4 Treasure	14
5. Health and Safety.....	15
6. Reporting.....	16
6.1.1 Publication and Dissemination	16
6.1.2 Copyright and Confidentiality	16
7. Archiving	18
8. Archaeological Contractor – Specific Requirements	20
8.1 General	20
8.2 Insurance	20
8.3 Standards and Procedures	20
References	22

Contents

Station Hill, Reading

Document Reference: WIE14788

WIE14788-103-R-37-1-3_WSI_Addendum

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location	1
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Appendices

- A. Phase 2 (Plot G) Enabling Works Extension Area (Site) Location
- B. Station Hill Application Area Plan – Plot Locations
- C. Previous Archaeological Fieldwork Locations within Application Area

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is an addendum to the March 2020 Archaeological Watching Brief WSI for enabling works within Plot G (Phase 2) of the wider Station Hill Application Area. This WSI addendum was commissioned by SH Reading Master LLP ('the Client') for an archaeological watching brief to monitor the enabling works extension area ('the Site'). The Site is located along the northern edge of the already archaeologically monitored enabling works area within Phase 2 (Plot G), undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) during March-April 2021¹² (see **Appendix A**). The purpose of this watching brief is to investigate and record any encountered archaeological remains and deposits during the duration of enabling works within the Site.

The Site boundary (red), the previously monitored area (blue), the Phase 2 (Plot G) boundary (black), the NCP Car Park which is subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation (green) and current layout of the area is shown on **Figure 1** below.



Figure 1: Site Location

Source: OS Data © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2021 [Accessed via ArcGIS Online 8th September

¹ Waterman, 2020. *Station Hill, Reading - Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief: Phase 2, Enabling Works*. Report Ref. WIE14788-103-R-29-1-1.

² Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, 2021. *Phase 2 Enabling Works, Station Hill, Reading, Berkshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. PCA REPORT NO: R14524.

2021³

1.2 Site Description and Location

The Site currently features a flat hardstanding surface area, encompassing an area of approximately 129.5m² (c. 0.013ha). The Site is located within Phase 2 (Plot G) of the wider Station Hill redevelopment area (the 'Application Area'). The Site is bounded by the wider area of Phase 2 (Plot G) within the Application Area in all directions, with the previously archaeologically monitored Phase 2 enabling works area immediately to the south of Site (**Appendix A**). The Site is centred on NGR SU 71404 73783.

The Application Area encompasses land between Station Hill, Greyfriars Road, Friar Street and Station Road, centred on National Grid Reference SU 71351 73699. The development is on a brownfield site and currently comprises of vacant buildings, a temporary events space and associated café and an operational multi-storey car park across a total area of 3.08ha.

The Application Area has been divided into seven construction Plots (A, B, C, D, E, F & G) as shown in **Appendix B**. The previously archaeologically monitored Phase 2 (Plot G) enabling works area covered approximately 0.3ha. Its location in relation to the Site within Phase 2 (Plot G) can be seen in **Figure 1** and **Appendix A** for reference. A separate WSI has been produced for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken at the NCP Car Park (shown in green on **Figure 1**) within Phase 2 (Plot G)⁴.

1.3 Geology and Topography

The underlying bedrock geology consists of the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated)⁵. Alluvium (Clay, Silt, Sand, and Gravel) superficial deposits are recorded across the Site⁶.

The Site is located 1km west of the confluence of the River Thames and the River Kennet and lies at approximately 45m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum).

1.4 Scope of Document

This WSI addendum is for an archaeological watching brief for an extension along the north edge of the previously monitored Phase 2 (Plot G) enabling works area undertaken by PCA during March-April 2021⁷. The requirement for this WSI addendum, follows that of the March 2020 Phase 2 enabling works watching brief WSI⁹. This is reiterated below.

This WSI has been prepared in response to the results of a Desk-Based Assessment by Foundations Archaeology (on behalf of Waterman) in 2015 and Waterman's 2019 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) which state that the northern parcel of land at the Station Hill development site holds potential for the following archaeological remains:

- A north-south aligned ditch (Plot B).

³ ArcGIS.com, 2021. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.arcgis.com/index.html> [Accessed: 8th September 2021].

⁴ Waterman, 2020: Station Hill, Reading, Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief, NCP Car Park. Reference: WIE14788-103-32-2-1-WSI

⁵ British Geological Survey, 2021. *Geology of Britain Viewer*. [Online]. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ Waterman, 2020. *Station Hill, Reading - Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief: Phase 2, Enabling Works*. Report Ref. WIE14788-103-R-29-1-1.

⁸ Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, 2021. Phase 2 Enabling Works, Station Hill, Reading, Berkshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report. PCA REPORT NO: R14524.

⁹ Waterman, 2020. *Station Hill, Reading - Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief: Phase 2, Enabling Works*. Report Ref. WIE14788-103-R-29-1-1.

- A north-north-west to south-south-east aligned undated linear containing alluvial deposits potentially associated with a managed watercourse surrounding 'Friary Mead' (Plot A).

This WSI has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance¹⁰.

This WSI presents an outline methodology for the required work. This will form the basis for a subsequent risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) completed by the archaeological contractor for the watching brief, as appropriate.

The results of any intrusive and/or non-intrusive investigation and mitigation will need to be subject to suitable post-excavation assessment. The reports resulting from the fieldwork will present a digest of information on the character and significance of any archaeological assets identified, investigated and recorded.

¹⁰ CIfA, 2020a. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. [Online]. CIfA. Reading. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

A Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) was produced by Waterman in October 2019¹¹ in relation to the Application Area. A summary of the archaeological and historic background for the Application Area has been reiterated below.

2.1 Palaeolithic to Iron Age (500,000 BC – AD 43)

Palaeolithic and palaeoenvironmental evidence have been recovered along the river terrace gravels of the River Kennet to the south-east of the Application Area which is known to be the focus of prehistoric settlement and activity from the Palaeolithic period through to the Iron Age.

The earliest archaeological evidence within the area is of the Lower Palaeolithic period in the form of two hand axes approximately 90m to the west and 90m to the east of Application Area respectively and a Levalloisian flake approximately 160m west of the Application Area. These artefacts were findspots and indicate residual artefacts and are not from *in situ* deposits.

Mesolithic activity has been recorded near the River Thames 400m to the north-east of the Application Area in the form of a land surface and a Tranchet Axe dredged from the River itself.

Neolithic activity has been observed between the River Thames and Kennet in the form of two axes dredged from the River Thames 400m to the north-east, a ground axe found at the Forbury Gardens 400m to the east and a flint knife recovered near High Bridge approximately 460m to the south-east.

Bronze Age activity has been observed through residual artefacts during investigations at Numbers 31-37 Castle Street 430m to the south of Application Area, pottery at the rear of Number 1 Friar Street approximately 290m to the south-east of Application Area and a findspot including a dagger blade, socketed knife, two bronze palstaves, a socketed sickle, a socketed axehead, two spearheads and a Bronze Age pot dredged from the River Thames 400m to the north-east.

Iron Age activity is limited to 5 residual findspots and includes a brooch from Friar Street approximately 180m south-east of the Application Area, a sherd of pottery approximately 480m to the south-east and 2 gold coins approximately 360m south-east of the Application Area including one of a king of the Atrebatas tribe in the mid-1st century BC known as 'Commilus'. The central settlement to this tribe was 'Calleva' (Silchester), approximately 13.5km southwest of the Application Area. Evidence of Iron Age water management has also been observed along the edge of the River Kennet approximately 500m to the south-east of the Application Area.

Undated prehistoric finds have been recovered 200m to the south-west in the form of a stone/flint net sinker or loomweight and bone needle, flint waste flakes near St Mary's Church approximately 240m south of the Application Area and flint waste flakes at Forbury Garden to the east.

2.2 Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)

Calleva continued to act as the administrative centre for the area during the Romano-British period as *Calleva Atrebatum*. The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain Project indicates that Reading remained largely rural with a number of villa sites noted within the wider area¹². Documentary evidence recorded by the HER suggests Reading may have served as a trading-port on the Thames for Calleva. Material evidence predominantly comes from findspots of Roman Ceramic Building Material (CBM), pottery and

¹¹ Waterman, 2019. *Station Hill, Reading, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Report Ref. WIE14788-103-R-15-2-2-HEDBA.

¹² Allen M. et al, 2018. *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain Project*. Available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html>. [Accessed: 15th May 2019].

coins. Further evidence of human remains from this period have also been recovered at Reading Waterfront approximately 490m to the south-east of the Application Area¹³.

2.3 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

Reading is first documented in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle¹⁴ for AD 870-871 as the site of a 'Danish winter camp'. Asser in his Life of Alfred records that the Danes built a rampart between the Rivers of the Thames and Kennet in AD 893 associated with the winter camp prior to the Battle of Ashdown in AD 871. The location of the rampart is unknown but it has been suggested that it may have been located within the Application Area, based on field name evidence. The north of the Application Area is recorded as Vastern Meadows originating from the Old English word 'Faestern', meaning Stronghold¹⁵. The possible line of the Danish defences has been suggested by the Historic Environment Record (HER) to roughly follow the route of Blagrove Street approximately 165m east of the Application Area at its nearest point.

Two Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) subsequently cut by ditches have been uncovered during an excavation at Numbers 55-56 St. Mary's Butts to the south of Friar Street and suggest settlement activity approximately 220m south of the Application Area. The report suggests the Danish defences may incorporate the settlement activity and that the Danish defences could extend northwards into the Application Area area through Telecom House¹⁶.

Reading may have been the site of a late Saxon Borough in the 10th century, focused on the Old Market, at the crossing point of the roads between Oxford, Winchester, London and Bath near to St Mary's Church, approximately 275m south of the Application Area, with the town recaptured by the Danes in AD 1006. The northern extent of the Saxon town has been suggested to lie along the south side of Friar Street and the Application Area would therefore lie outside the settlement¹⁷.

A major bridge over the River Kennet is thought to have been located close to the current Grade II Listed Post-Medieval Scheduled Monument at High Bridge [1005388 and 1321938] approximately 470m to the south-east of the Application Area as a major crossing point to the core of the Early Medieval town.

Reading was both politically and economically important during the Early Medieval period. Reading is documented to have contained a market, a mint and a nunnery in the 11th Century.

Early Medieval human remains have been recovered on several nearby excavations including the engine sheds at Reading Station which recovered remains of a man, horse and sword approximately 130m to the north of the Application Area, St. Mary's Churchyard, including a hoard of silver pennies approximately 230m south of the Application Area and at The Plummary Wall approximately 320m east of the Application Area.

Further archaeological evidence includes buried soil horizons, timber revetments, a pit filled with burnt daub and residual artefacts.

2.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

The Domesday Record¹⁷ indicates that Reading was a borough by AD 1066 named 'Radinges'. The town is described as:

'King's land and Henry de Ferrers from the king; Battle Abbey holds the church. 6 mills, 5½ fisheries'.

The western-most boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Reading Abbey [1007932] is

¹³ Hawkes J. W. & Fasham P. J., 1997. *Excavations on Reading Waterfront Sites 1979 -1988*. 44-45.

¹⁴ Pick C. (Ed.), 1995. *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle Translated and Collated by Anne Savage*. Tiger Books International. London.

¹⁵ Astill G. G., 1978b. *Historic towns in Berkshire: An archaeological appraisal*. 83.

¹⁶ Foundations Archaeology, 2010. *55-56 St Mary's Butts, Reading, Berkshire - Archaeological Evaluation*.

¹⁷ Martin G., 2003. *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. Penguin. London.

approximately 250m to the east of the Application Area at its closest point and represents a key feature of Reading in this period. The Abbey was established in AD 1121 by Henry I as a Cluniac order, although the Abbey becomes Benedictine in the 13th Century and expands to become one of the ten richest abbeys in the country by the 14th Century. The Abbey was purged during the Dissolution of the Monasteries in AD 1539 where most of the Abbey buildings were subsequently demolished, the ruins of which still survive including the Grade I Listed Abbey Gate and inner gate, Grade II Listed Abbey Mill Ruins, elements of the Abbey Stables, the Abbot's House and guest apartments, the bakehouse, Dovecote and the Refectory Wall.

The Hospitium of St. John the Baptist, approximately 250m east of the Application Area, was founded by the Abbey to the north of St. Lawrence's Church in the late 12th Century and forms part of the Scheduled Abbey. The building itself is Grade II Listed and was constructed in the late 15th Century although it may also incorporate some of the earlier building. A school was later founded in AD1468 in buildings that formerly comprised part of the hospital.

The Grade I Listed St. Lawrence Church and Churchyard to the south of the Hospitium was built at the Abbey gate in the mid.-15th Century with later additions occurring in the Post-Medieval period.

The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen was a leper hospital founded between AD 1130 and 1175 and was administered by the Abbey. Although the exact location is unknown, a reference from AD 1479 records the hospital '*in the est syde of the towne*'¹⁸. It has been suggested it was located near the inner gateway to the abbey. The building was demolished in 1479, with the foundations dug out when the Assize Courts were built in AD 1901¹⁹.

A Franciscan Friary was built west of the Application Area at the west end of Friar Street in AD 1233. Part of the land grant, known as Vastern Meadows, is located within the Application Area; although appear to have not been developed by AD 1311²⁰. In the late 13th to 14th centuries, the Friary was moved to its current location (approximately 90m to the south-west of the Application Area) due to flooding²¹. This suggests that the area may have been under the direct influence of the friars during this time. The relocation is documented within the will of Alan de Baunebury in AD 1311²² with the building restored around AD 1863 to become the current Grade I Listed Greyfriars Church.

The Medieval activity is in general centred around the core of the town, specifically the Market Place, Abbey, Greyfriars Church, St. Laurence Church and along roadways heading towards the Market Place (such as Castle Street and London Street). This phase of settlement predominantly follows the suggested Early Medieval settlement boundary. Areas of trade and places of worship are located along the south of Friar Street to the west, south-west, south, south-east and east of the Application Area, approximately 30m to the south at their closest point.

In AD 1150 King Stephen constructed a castle within the abbey precinct at Forbury Hill to the east of the Application Area, although this was destroyed in AD 1152. The current roughly circular mound may be the remains of this motte although this has been modified by Post-Medieval Civil War activity and later 19th century landscaping.

Archaeological investigations within the Application Area have revealed evidence of Medieval activity in the form of a potential managed watercourse associated with Friary land to the north of the Application Area. A potential ditch and pit have also been observed.

¹⁸ Anon, 1907. *Victoria County History of Berkshire II*. 98-9.

¹⁹ Hurry J. B., 1901. *Reading Abbey*.

²⁰ Anon, 1923. *Victoria County History Berkshire. Volume III*. 324-364; 367-368.

²¹ Astill G. G., 1978a. *Historic towns in Berkshire: An Archaeological Appraisal*. 78-79.

²² Anon, 1923. *Victoria County History Berkshire. Volume III*. 324-364; 367-368.

2.5 Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1901)

In 1560 Elizabeth I confirmed the royal charter granted by Henry VII conferring greater powers of self-government. This indicates the importance of Reading in this period²³.

By 1611, Reading is noted to contain a population of over 5,000 and its trade in cloth made it an important economic town²⁴. This, in combination with its strategic position, meant that Reading played an important role during the English Civil War between AD 1642 to 1651. The HER indicates that east-west aligned northern Civil War defences of Reading may run through the middle of the Application Area along the path of Garrard Street, although the exact location has not been confirmed. An undated but possible Civil War defensive ditch has been identified at Numbers 25-26 Friar Street approximately 36m to the east of the Application Area. St. Edmund's Chapel was also converted into a fort during the Civil War and may follow the line of the defences approximately 180m west of the Application Area²⁵.

The Market Place and roadways remain the central focus of the town during the Victorian period as Reading continues to grow as an industrial and economic hub. A majority of the Listed Buildings within the study area belong to this period in the form of municipal buildings, dwellings and urban infrastructure. The Application Area itself becomes bounded by the current street layout in the Post-Medieval period with much of the south and west of the Application Area containing a mix of residential and industrial buildings.

The Great Western Railway from London to Reading Station was constructed by 1840 to the north of the Application Area. The subsequent construction of Reading to Mortimer Station, the South Eastern and Chatham Railway and the Caversham Road underbridge also reflect the town's importance in the Victorian period.

Post-Medieval activity has been uncovered at 68 investigations within the wider area and in general indicate the wealth and rapid growth of Reading from the Industrial Revolution onwards. Occupation activity in the form of walls, culverts, extant buildings, demolition layers, surfaces, rubbish pits and residual artefacts have all been identified in the surrounding area. Robber cuts indicating the re-use of building materials has also been observed.

Post-Medieval human remains have also been recovered on nearby excavations including the United Reform Chapel on Broad Street approximately 160m south of the Application Area and St. Mary's Churchyard approximately 230m south of the Application Area.

The above evidence suggests the Reading was of high strategic importance during the Civil War and began to develop rapidly from the Industrial Revolution onwards with the arrival of the railway.

2.6 Modern (AD 1901 to Present)

Modern activity within the wider area reflects further commercial and retail growth within Reading, with the buildings currently occupying the Application Area constructed after World War II. These were constructed following demolition of Post-Medieval buildings shown by historic mapping.

The construction and later demolition of the buildings previously and currently occupying the Application Area indicated by the recent geotechnical pitting suggest the modern buildings currently occupying the Application Area have deep and wide foundation cuts to the south of Garrard Street.

2.7 Archaeological Discoveries Within the Site

A summary of the archaeological potential for the entire Application Area has been undertaken, the

²³ Reading Borough Council, 2007. *Market Place/London Street Conservation Area Appraisal*.

²⁴ Foundations Archaeology, 2009b. *Station Hill and Friars Walk, Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire, Archaeological Evaluation: Phase One*. Report Ref. 659.

²⁵ Berkshire Archaeological Society, 1906. *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*. Volume 12. 28-29.

results of which can be found in the overarching WSI produced by Waterman in 2019²⁶. A total of 15 archaeological investigations and studies have been undertaken across the Application Area to date. The plot locations can be found in **Appendix B**. The locations of these investigations are presented in **Appendix C** and are described as the following:

- A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) in 2003 covering Plots A, B, C, D and G, with the exception of the extended Site boundary along Station Hill in Plot G²⁷.
- An Environmental Statement (ES) in 2007 covering Plots A, B, C, D and G, with the exception of the extended Site boundary along Station Hill in Plot G²⁸.
- A DBA in 2009 covering all Plots except Telecom House and the extended Site boundary along Station Hill in Plot G²⁹.
- An ES in 2009 covering all Plots, except Telecom House and the extended Site boundary along Station Hill in Plot G³⁰.
- An evaluation covering elements of Plots A, B, C and D in 2009 which revealed a possible Medieval pit to the south of Garrard Street (the north of Plot E) and a north-south aligned ditch (Plot B)³¹.
- Two DBAs in 2012, one covering the north of Plot G³² and one covering all Plots, except Telecom House and the extended Site boundary along Station Hill in Plot G³³.
- An ES in 2013 covering all Plots with the exception of the extended Site boundary along Station Hill in Plot G³⁴.
- A DBA in 2015 covering all Plots with the exception of the extended Site boundary along Station Hill in Plot G³⁵.
- An ES in 2015 covering Plot E and Telecom House³⁶.
- An evaluation and watching brief (WB) in 2016 covering elements of Plots A, B, C and D which revealed a north-north-west to south-south-east aligned undated linear feature containing alluvial deposits potentially associated with a managed watercourse surrounding 'Friary Mead' which was potentially backfilled in the Victorian era (Plot A)³⁷.
- A WB between November 2018 and March 2019 to monitor geotechnical site investigations and party wall inspection works prior to the demolition of buildings and redevelopment on Plots E and F. This revealed high levels of deep truncation caused by the foundation and basement cuts of the current buildings within both plots. The report suggests that as yet unknown archaeological remains are more

²⁶ Waterman, 2019. *Station Hill, Reading, Overarching Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation*. Report Ref. WIE114788-103-R-18-1-3_OWSI.

²⁷ Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 2003. *Land at Station Hill, Reading - Archaeological Assessment*.

²⁸ Waterman Environmental, 2007. *Environmental Statement*. Report Ref. EN4903/R/1.1.1/CR.

²⁹ Foundations Archaeology, 2009a. *Land at Station Hill and Friars Walk, Borough of Reading, Archaeological Assessment*. Report Ref. 639.

³⁰ Waterman Environmental, 2009. *Environmental Statement*, Report Ref. 30601E.

³¹ Foundations Archaeology, 2009b. *Station Hill and Friars Walk, Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire, Archaeological Evaluation: Phase One*. Report Ref. 659.

³² Foundations Archaeology, 2012a. *Flexible Event Space, Station Hill, Borough of Reading Archaeological Assessment*. Report Ref. 856.

³³ Foundations Archaeology, 2012b. *Land at Station Hill and Friars Walk, Borough of Reading Archaeological Assessment Report*. Report Ref. 796.

³⁴ Waterman Group, 2013. *Station Hill, Reading, Environmental Statement Volume 1: Chapter 8: Archaeology*. Report Ref. EED12350-111.R.1.2.3.

³⁵ Foundations Archaeology (On Behalf of Waterman), 2015a. *SH3 Scheme (Incorporating Telecom House/Plot E Scheme), Station Hill, Reading, Berkshire, Desk-Based Assessment*. Report Ref: 989.

³⁶ Foundations Archaeology (On Behalf of Waterman), 2015b. *Plot E and Telecom House Outline Application Environmental Statement, Chapter 8: Archaeology*.

³⁷ Archaeology South-East, 2016. *Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report, Station Hill and Friars Walk (Plots B & D) Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire*. Report Ref. 2016009.

likely to survive to the north of Garrard Street than the south of the Site³⁸.

- A WB between May and June 2019 to monitor geotechnical site investigations prior to redevelopment on elements of Plots A, B, C, D and G. This revealed the Plots lie on artificially raised ground on the southern edge of the Thames Valley floodplain with chalk bedrock/ drift geology sealed by alluvial/fluviol deposits. A low level of prehistoric activity was evidenced by the small number of redeposited worked flints. Potential palaeochannels were suggested to the west of the area and the alluvial sequences across the Site suggest an open wetland landscape with minimal occupation prior to Victorian development with some limited activity extending north of the Medieval limits of Reading³⁹.
- A Heritage Desk Based Assessment (HEDBA) undertaken by Waterman I&E in October 2019⁴⁰.
- A WB within Phase 2 (Plot G) enabling works area immediately south of Site by PCA in March-April 2021⁴¹.

³⁸ Oxford Archaeology, 2019b. *Station Hill (South Site), Plots E and F, Reading, Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Report Ref. RESHSS18.

³⁹ Oxford Archaeology, 2019a. *Station Hill North, Plots A, B, C, D and G, Reading, Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Report Ref. RESHSS18.

⁴⁰ Waterman I&E, 2019. *Station Hill, Reading, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Report Ref. WIE14788-103-R-15-2-2-HEDBA.

⁴¹ Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, 2021. *Phase 2 Enabling Works, Station Hill, Reading, Berkshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. PCA REPORT NO: R14524.

3. Watching Brief Aims and Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief Aims

In general, the aims of the watching brief follow those of the previous 'Phase 2 enabling works' watching brief WSI⁴². These include, to:

- determine the presence and / or absence of archaeological remains, and if remains are present, to make a full record to current standards;
- determine the approximate extent, condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- confirm the approximate date or range of dates of the remains;
- determine the potential for and sample where appropriate encountered archaeological deposits for paleoenvironmental analysis;
- prepare a watching brief report outlining the results; and
- ensure adequate provision for archival deposition of the archaeological record.

3.2 Methodology

Prior to the commencement of the watching brief, the archaeological contractor will be required to produce a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS). A copy of the RAMS will be provided to Waterman.

The watching brief will be undertaken by an appropriately experienced archaeologist who will continuously monitor enabling works for the presence of archaeological features. Work will be carried out according to ClfA's *Standard and Guidance; Archaeological Watching Brief*⁴³ and in line with the requirements of Berkshire Archaeology.

3.2.1 General

Appendix A shows the location of the Site, which will be subjected to the archaeological watching brief.

Where appropriate, the archaeologist will have the authority to halt work for sufficient time to enable an archaeological record to be made in accordance with the guidelines contained within the ClfA's guidance⁴⁴. Should significant archaeological deposits be revealed during the archaeological watching brief, the deposits will be archaeologically sampled and recorded in accordance with the recording systems as described in **Section 4**.

If complex archaeological features or deposits are encountered the Principal Contractor and Waterman will be informed in the first instance. The Principal Contractor will allow reasonable access to the identified features or deposits and allow excavation and recording. Excavation will include sampling of features or deposits to recover artefacts, ecofacts and dating evidence (where applicable).

Should extensive or well-preserved remains be found which require a change in the excavation regime and may extend the scope of archaeological works, this will need agreement with Waterman, the Client and Berkshire Archaeology, while also ensuring no unreasonable delay is caused to the Phase 2 (Plot G) enabling works programme within the Site.

The watching brief will be maintained throughout the enabling works until consultations between

⁴² Waterman, 2020. *Station Hill, Reading - Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief: Phase 2, Enabling Works*. Report Ref. WIE14788-103-R-29-1-1.

⁴³ ClfA, 2020a. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. ClfA. Reading. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁴⁴ *ibid*

Waterman and Berkshire Archaeology conclude that the potential for archaeological remains to be encountered has been exhausted and no further monitoring is required.

3.3 Monitoring and Access

Waterman and Berkshire Archaeology shall be allowed access to inspect the archaeological works to ensure that they are being conducted to the proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreed method statement.

To facilitate this, a projected timetable for Site work shall be agreed between Waterman, Berkshire Archaeology, the Client, and the contracting archaeological organisation.

Waterman and Berkshire Archaeology will monitor the progress and standards throughout the entirety of the fieldwork, reporting and publication stages of the project.

Formal notification of the commencement of the of the watching brief by the archaeological contractor will be provided to Berkshire Archaeology.

It must be noted that government imposed restrictions, rules and/or guidance in regard to social distancing must be adhered to at all times (see **Section 5** for Health and Safety).

4. Recording Systems

The recording system shall be compatible with ClfA's standards and guidance⁴⁵.

The recording system will be based on single context planning, such as informed by the Museum of London⁴⁶. Pro-forma context sheets shall include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram shall be employed.

Where practical and appropriate to the aims of the WSI, hand-excavation will include sampling of features and deposits to recover artefacts, ecofacts, dating evidence, and stratigraphic relationships. Recording will include written, drawn, and photographic forms of evidence.

The following plans and sections are required:

- an overall site plan shall be prepared detailing archaeological deposits as well as the extent of the area relative to the National Grid on a 1:2,500 plan;
- a detailed site plan may be required at 1:100 scale, depending on the findings;
- sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, shall be drawn as appropriate. Section drawing should include heights Ordnance Datum (OD);
- all archaeological plans and sections shall be on drawing film and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and shall include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features; and

Archaeological features and deposits will be surveyed using appropriate Total Station/GPS survey equipment and related to Ordnance Survey to a 3D accuracy limit of 50mm.

4.1 Photography

A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard viewpoints of the overall Site at all stages of the watching brief will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using high-resolution digital cameras (no less than 10 megapixels). Photograph records will be maintained on index pro-forma sheets.

Images may be captured in RAW format, but archiving should follow Historic England's *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*⁴⁷. Digital images will be archived in both a JPEG and TIFF formats. The latter as uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25 Mbs (see Section 2.3 of Historic England's guidance)⁴⁸. The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file.

The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph.

4.2 Finds and Samples

4.2.1 Artefacts

Identified archaeological finds and artefacts will be carefully recovered by hand and bagged or boxed according to the type of artefact (i.e. pottery, ceramic building material/CBM, bone, worked flint, metal)

⁴⁵ ClfA, 2020a. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. ClfA. Reading. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁴⁶ Museum of London, 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual*. Museum of London Archaeology Service. London. 3rd Edition.

⁴⁷ Historic England, 2015b. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage*. [Online]. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images/>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁴⁸ *ibid*

and archaeological context from which they came, with a label indicating the site code, find type and context reference number). Particularly notable artefacts will be recorded as a 'registered' find and recorded three dimensionally with Ordnance Datum levels.

Initial conservation and storage will be in a proper manner and to standards set out by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works' guidelines⁴⁹, *First Aid for Finds* guidelines⁵⁰, and ClfA guidance⁵¹. If necessary, an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator will be appointed to advise and assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and or value and to arrange for the X-raying and investigative conservation of objects as may be necessary.

Certain classes of bulk material, i.e. Post-Medieval pottery and building material may be discarded if there is a considerable quantity (more than a single standard archive box of c. 0.016 m²), after recording with a representative sample. A discard policy will be agreed in consultation with Berkshire Archaeology.

All artefacts will be washed, marked and analysed in accordance with the approved recording system and the practices and standards. The finds identification and specialist work will be undertaken by the relevant finds specialists as identified in the archaeological contractor's Method Statement to assess the date range of the assemblage with reference to pottery use, relevant county, or region-specific type series for identification and dating, where available. This evidence will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.

All finds of gold and silver, or other objects definable as 'treasure' under the Treasure Act 1996⁵², will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002⁵³. Where removal cannot be affected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.2.2 Environmental Remains

Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling and analysis will be initiated in accordance with Historic England guidance⁵⁴.

Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from appropriate deposits.

Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the comprehensive recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains.

If any evidence of in-situ metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken.

⁴⁹ United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Guidelines No 2: Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*.

⁵⁰ Watkinson D. & Neal V., 1998. *First Aid for Finds*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, 3rd Edition

⁵¹ ClfA, 2020b. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. [Online]. ClfA. Reading. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS%26GArchives_4.pdf. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁵² Gov.uk, 2021c. *Treasure Act 1996*. [Online]. Available at: [Treasure Act 1996 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/section/1). [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁵³ Gov.uk, 2021d. *The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002*. [Online]. Available at: [The Treasure \(Designation\) Order 2002 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/1000/made). [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁵⁴ Historic England, 2011. *A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd Edition)*. [Online]. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental-archaeology/>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels and buried soils. Monolith samples will also be taken as appropriate, to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils, such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

The need for any more specialist samples, such as dendrochronology, radiocarbon, OSL or any other archaeometric dating method will be evaluated and taken under the direction of the relevant specialist.

Bulk soil samples by standard water flotation through meshes of 0.25mm for the recovery of flots and up to 1mm for the recovery of residues. Samples taken for the recovery of artefacts, bones or shell will be wet sieved through meshes up to 2mm in size. A sub-sample of all bulk soil samples taken during the works will be processed and analysed as part of the assessment. The results of the assessment will be used to determine whether there is any merit in processing the remainder of the bulk soil sample.

4.3 Human Remains

In the event of human remains being discovered on Site they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected.

Immediately, the archaeological contractor will inform Waterman, Berkshire Archaeology, the Client, and local coroner.

In such an event, a Home Office Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857⁵⁵) for both inhumation and cremated remains before they can be lifted. Application for a Licence will be made by the archaeological contractor. Burials should be dealt with swiftly and sympathetically by a specialist in accordance with recognised guidelines^{56 57}.

Where appropriate, the archaeological contractor will ensure that additional adequate site security is provided.

4.4 Treasure

Any artefacts that fall under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002⁵⁸⁵⁹) will be reported immediately to the Client, Principal Contractor, Berkshire Archaeology, the relevant Coroner's Office and the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) and the landowner.

A Treasure receipt must be completed, and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence.

⁵⁵ Gov.uk, 2021a. *Burial Act 1857*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/contents>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁵⁶ Historic England, 2018. *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*. [Online]. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/role-of-human-osteologist-in-archaeological-fieldwork-project/>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁵⁷ Brickley M. & McKinley J. I. (Eds). 2004. *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. [Online]. Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Paper No. 7. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ifa_paper_7.pdf. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁵⁸ Gov.uk, 2021c. *Treasure Act 1996*. [Online]. Available at: [Treasure Act 1996 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents). [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁵⁹ Gov.uk, 2021d. *The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002*. [Online]. Available at: [The Treasure \(Designation\) Order 2002 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/24/contents). [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

5. Health and Safety

All work shall be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety requirements of the Principal Contractor. The Principal Contractor shall control all aspects of the Safe System of Work. A Risk Assessment, which covers all risks associated with the archaeological contractor's activities on site, shall be provided to the appointed archaeological contractor for this phase of work.

The archaeological contractor shall comply with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act. The archaeological contractor shall prepare a Risk Assessment for the Site in accordance with the organisation's health and safety policy. Health and safety shall take priority over archaeological matters. The archaeological contractor's Risk Assessment shall also consider hazards posed by the activities of other contractors on site, where those hazards might pose a risk to employees of the archaeological contractor.

All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork shall comply with all relevant Health and Safety Legislation and any prevailing government guidance which may be in force at the point of Site attendance. Machinery shall be kept away from unsupported trench / excavation edges and public access should be restricted. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices shall be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and other applicable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be used by all personnel as necessary.

Available reports and drawings pertaining to ground conditions and services shall be provided to the archaeological contractor, however, any further information deemed necessary shall be obtained by the archaeological contractor prior to intrusive works commencing. In addition to written records, the Principal Contractor is responsible for checking and clearing excavation areas of services using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) scanner. The Principal Contractor shall be responsible for any damage and repairs to site services and any associated business interruption.

Spoil shall be kept at a safe distance from any excavation edges. The location of the spoil heap(s) may be within the Site or spoil may be removed off-site immediately.

No existing rights of way or accesses shall be blocked during the course of Site work. Adjacent public roads shall be kept free of mud and spoil.

There is a potential for intrusive works to expose unforeseen contamination at the Site, such as asbestos containing materials (ACMs). The Principal Contractor shall detail adequate control measures within their method statements should unforeseen contamination be encountered.

It must be noted that, considering the continued presence of Covid-19, Health & Safety procedures or processes outlined in this WSI may need to be amended to take into consideration government guidelines which may change since the writing of this WSI. These will need to be discussed and agreed between the Contractor and archaeological contractor to ensure that safe systems of works are in place.

6. Reporting

The draft watching brief report will be submitted by the archaeological contractor to Waterman within **4 weeks** of completion of the watching brief for review and approval. The report will be the property of the Client and will represent a confidential document. Waterman will be responsible for submitting the draft report to Berkshire Archaeology for comment prior to final approval.

Once the watching brief report is finalised, a hard copy of the Final Report will be submitted by the archaeological contractor to a suitable archive. An e-copy, in pdf format, will be submitted to Berkshire Archaeology for inclusion in the Historic Environment Records (HER). GIS (shape) files of the final phased excavated site plan should be provided to Berkshire Archaeology. In addition, the photographic record of the works will be made available to the National Monuments Record (NMR) prior to archiving to enable selection of suitable materials for copying for inclusion into the HER. Once submitted, the Final Report will become a public document.

The report should include the following content, as appropriate:

- a non-technical summary;
- an introductory statement;
- a review of the aims and objectives;
- methodology;
- a summary of results including a description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of any archaeological and environmental materials uncovered with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites in the area;
- conclusion;
- illustrations including plans and section drawings at suitable scales and general and detailed photographs;
- a table of all artefacts recovered from the archaeological works;
- an interpretation of the results should be produced and attention should be given to the significance of the remains in local, regional and national terms, if appropriate; and

The archaeological contractor will also input details of the project to the online database maintained by the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project at the following internet site: <http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>.

6.1.1 Publication and Dissemination

Provision should be made for an appropriate level of publication of the results of the watching brief. A summary report shall be prepared by the archaeological contractor and submitted for publication in the relevant local journal in the event of significant remains being found.

Additional publication requirements shall be agreed with Berkshire Archaeology in the first instance.

6.1.2 Copyright and Confidentiality

Waterman and the archaeological contractor will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988⁶⁰ with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this WSI.

⁶⁰ Gov.uk, 2021b. Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1988/48/contents>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

Waterman and the archaeological contractor will assign copyright to the Client upon written request but retain the right to be identified as an author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV. S.79)⁶¹.

Waterman will advise the Client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects that are not Waterman's or the Archaeological Contractor's copyright.

Waterman upholds respect of all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals, provided these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. Waterman further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect Waterman's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

⁶¹ *ibid*

7. Archiving

The Site archive, which comprises records of the watching brief and any excavation areas or any materials recovered, including written elements, plans and drawings, photographic prints and transparencies (where appropriate) and other primary data recovered during the watching brief, will be quantified, ordered, indexed and made internally consistent. It will also contain, as a minimum requirement, a Site matrix, Site summary (a short report giving a preliminary account of the discoveries) and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

The Site archive will also include a summary of all archaeological investigations and mitigation for the Site, incorporating the results of all final assessment and analysis reports, and thereby providing an integrated record.

Work on the Site archive will be completed by the archaeological contractor within twelve calendar months of completion of the archaeological field investigation. The archive will be deposited within an appropriate museum.

All artefacts (e.g. pottery, metalwork, objects in worked flint and stone, wood, bone, horn and leather, slag) and ecofacts (organic finds such as bones, preserved ancient plant remains, seeds, pollen and charcoal, soil samples) recovered during the watching brief will be made available to the Archaeological Contractor pending completion of the report, to be stored during the course of the watching brief at the Archaeological Contractor's secure offices or usual place of secure storage of archaeological finds.

All artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be suitably washed (where the condition of the artefacts allows) and marked by the archaeological contractor and all artefacts and ecofacts bagged and boxed by the archaeological contractor, in accordance with current United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) / RESCUE publication *First Aid for Finds* (1998)⁶². All 'small finds' will be boxed together, separate from bulk finds.

Subject to the legislation of the Treasure Act 1996⁶³, all artefacts and ecofacts unearthed from the watching brief and all other elements of the Site archive (as defined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*⁶⁴) should be deposited by the archaeological contractor in an appropriate public museum registered or provisionally registered by the Museums and Galleries Commission and acceptable to Berkshire Archaeology. No artefacts or ecofacts from the Site will be deposited in the relevant depository without the prior written consent of the land owner. Should the land owner be unwilling to deposit the archive with the chosen archive, a full photographic and drawn survey will be made of all artefacts and elements being withheld.

In the absence of an appropriate archive, provision should be made by the archaeological contractor for retaining the project archive, until a suitable depository is available and arrangements have been made for the transfer of the archive.

The archaeological contractor will ensure that the Collections Manager is notified and liaised with at an early stage. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the local museum's reasonable requirements with regard to the preparation of archives for deposition.

Provision will be made for the payment of a 'deposit grant' at the time of archive transfer towards the costs of archive curation in perpetuity. The rates and requirements currently employed by archive stores elsewhere in the country and by the chosen museum for its archive store shall be used for guidance.

⁶² Watkinson D. & Neal V., 1998. *First Aid for Finds*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, 3rd Edition

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⁶⁴ Historic England, 2015a. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. [Online]. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

Prior to the deposition of finds in the recipient museum, the archaeological contractor will agree with that museum the sample or quantity of bulk finds (pottery, animal and human bone, other ecofactual material, building material, burnt flint, worked flint and stone) to be deposited.

All excavated artefacts and ecofacts and all other elements of the Site archive should be delivered by the archaeological contractor to the recipient museum as one deposit. Where this arrangement is not practicable, lists will be submitted by the archaeological contractor to the recipient museum of objects not deposited, together with information as to the quantity involved and their current location, reasons why items have not been deposited and a timetable for their ultimate deposition.

Subject to the resources available and to discussion with the recipient museum, all articles needing conservation will be properly stabilised by the archaeological contractor prior to their deposition at the recipient museum and records of their treatment lodged with the museum. Those items for which available resources do not permit stabilisation will be separately packed and listed by the archaeological contractor.

Prior to commencement of the archaeological watching brief the archaeological contractor will obtain from the recipient museum an accession number(s) for excavated artefacts and ecofacts from the project and any guidelines regarding deposition of such artefacts and ecofacts specific to the recipient museum.

All finds, save those specifically excluded by the recipient museum or excluded on grounds of size/material, will be marked by the archaeological contractor with the recipient museum's accession number.

Artefacts and ecofacts deposited by the archaeological contractor in the recipient museum will be accompanied by the remainder of the original Site archive or by a complete duplicate record thereof. A microfiched security copy of the Site archive should also be supplied by the archaeological contractor to the recipient museum.

Subject to the agreement of the landowner, all artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the archaeological watching brief will be deposited by the archaeological contractor within the recipient museum within five years from the date of completion of the investigation.

Copyright of the written, drawn and photographic elements of the Site archive will be vested jointly with the archaeological contractor and the recipient museum.

The following documents should be adhered to:

- *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*⁶⁵;
- *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology*⁶⁶;
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*⁶⁷; and
- *MoRPHE (applicable Technical Guides and Project Planning Notes)*⁶⁸.

⁶⁵ Boyle, G. & Rawden, A. (Eds), 2020. *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections*. [Online]. Society for Museum Archaeology. Available at: [Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections.pdf \(collectionstrust.org.uk\)](https://collectionstrust.org.uk). [Accessed 9th September 2021].

⁶⁶ ADS, 2013. *Caring for digital data in archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity. Oxbow Books. Oxford.

⁶⁷ Historic England, 2015a. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. [Online]. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁶⁸ MoRPHE Technical Guides and Project Planning Notes. Available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/> [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

8. Archaeological Contractor – Specific Requirements

8.1 General

The appointed archaeological contractor will provide Waterman with a detailed method statement for undertaking the archaeological investigations, which shall require approval from the Berkshire Archaeology, as required. This shall include all fieldwork and post-excavation work including archiving.

The archaeological contractor shall provide a brief career profile of the site supervisor which demonstrates their suitability for undertaking the work.

A full cost estimate for the fieldwork, post-excavation and archiving shall be provided to Waterman.

The requirements of this WSI shall be met in full where reasonably practicable.

Any variations to this WSI shall be agreed with Berkshire Archaeology in advance.

The scope of work detailed in the main part of the specification is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost-effective manner. Waterman attempts to foresee possible site-specific problems and resource these. However, there may be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the costing and programme, such as:

- unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather;
- vandalism; and
- complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.

8.2 Insurance

The archaeological contractor will hold Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details will be supplied on request.

Waterman and the archaeological contractor will not be liable to indemnify the Client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:

- the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project. Interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way, light, air or water or other easement or quasi easement which are unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
- any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement; and
- injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the Client or his agents, servants or their contractors (not being employed by Waterman) or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

8.3 Standards and Procedures

Waterman and the archaeological contractor shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the ClfA *Code of conduct*⁶⁹, the ClfA *Regulations for professional conduct*⁷⁰, the ClfA *Code of*

⁶⁹ ClfA, 2019a. *Code of conduct*. [Online]. ClfA. Reading. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct.pdf>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁷⁰ ClfA, 2019b. *Regulations for professional conduct*. [Online]. ClfA. Reading. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Regulations%20for%20professional%20conduct%20May%202019.pdf>. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

*Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*⁷¹, the ClfA *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*⁷², and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice⁷³.

Project Supervisors shall be recognised at an appropriate level of competence by the ClfA.

⁷¹ ClfA, 1990. *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

⁷² ClfA, 2020a. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. [Online]. ClfA. Reading. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf. [Accessed: 9th September 2021].

⁷³ British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group, 1986. *Code of Practice*.

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APPENDICES

Appendices

Station Hill, Reading

Document Reference:

WIE14788-103-R-37-1-3_WSI_Addendum



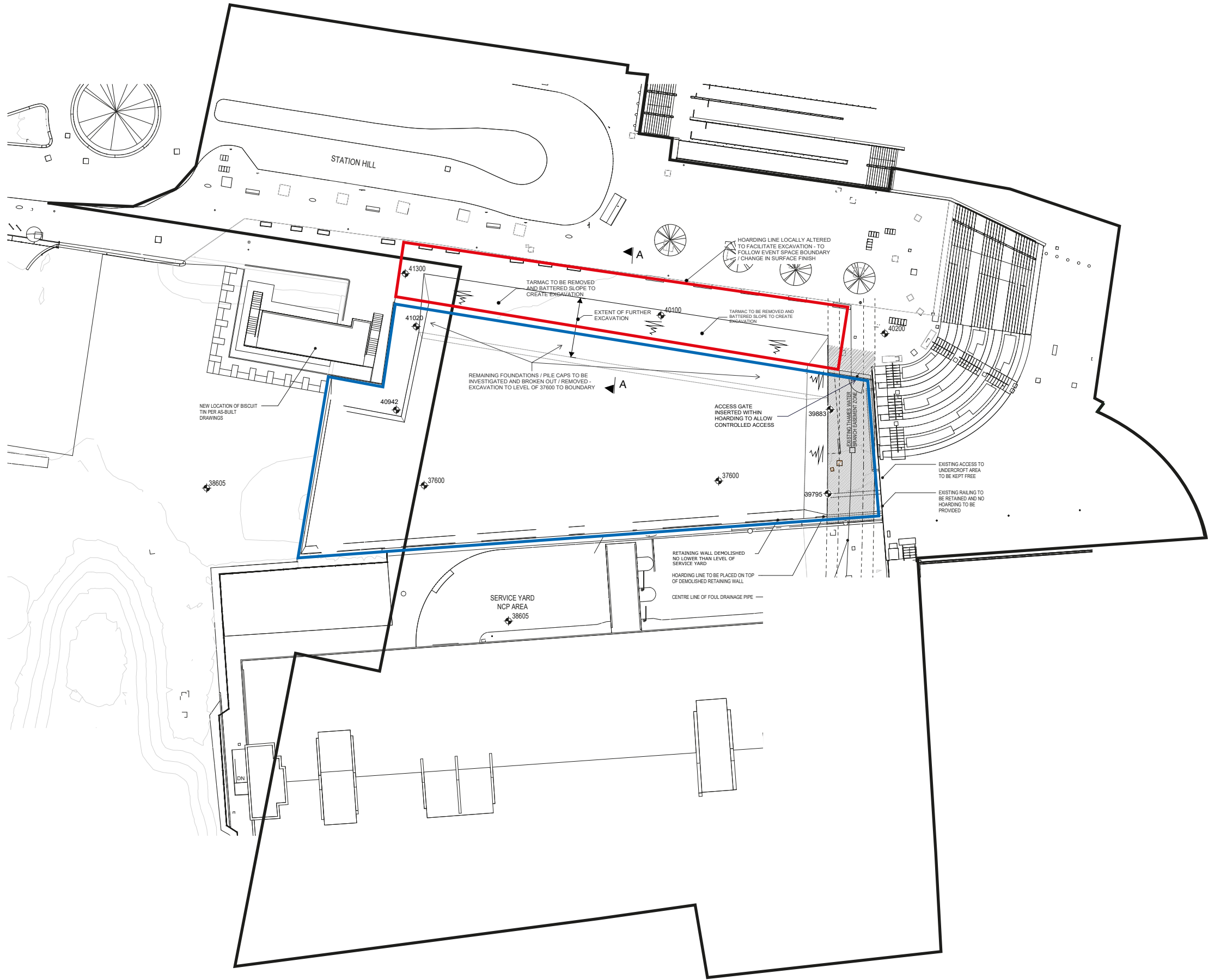
A. Phase 2 (Plot G) Enabling Works Extension Area (Site) Location

Appendices

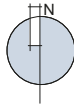
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- Phase 2 / Plot G Boundary
- Site Boundary
- PCA Watching Brief Monitored Area



Project Details

WIE14788-103: Station Hill, Reading

Figure Title

Figure 2: Site and Intended Enabling Works

Figure Ref

WIE14788-103_GR_38WSI_2A

Date

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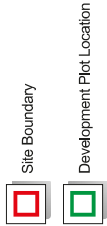
B. Station Hill Application Area Plan – Plot Locations

Appendices

Station Hill, Reading

Document Reference:

WIE14788-103-R-37-1-3_WSI_Addendum



Project Details
WE14788-103: Station Hill, Reading
Figure Title
Figure 2: Development Plot Locations
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C. Previous Archaeological Fieldwork Locations within Application Area

Appendices

Station Hill, Reading

Document Reference:

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- The diagram shows a circular pond with a north arrow pointing upwards. To the right of the pond is a scale bar with markings at 0, 5m, 10m, 20m, and 50m.

WIE14788-103: Station Hill, Reading

Figure 3: Previous Archaeological Investigations and Discoveries

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