Cotswold Archaeology

Norcot Community Centre, Reading, Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Beard Construction

CA Project: AN0207
CA Report: AN0207_1

September 2020

Norcot Community Centre, Reading, Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: AN0207
CA Report: AN0207_1

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A	16/09/20	Francesco Catanzaro	Ray Kennedy	Internal review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Norcot Community Centre
Location:	Reading Berkshire
NGR:	467909 174551
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	3 – 4 September 2020
Planning reference:	181377
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Reading Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	NORC20

In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Norcot Community Centre, in Reading, Berkshire. A total of two trenches were excavated.

The evaluation succeeded in its objective of identifying the presence of a ditch within **Trench 2** associated with the Tilehurst Earthwork. The pottery recovered from the fill of the ditch of **Trench 2** could only be broadly dated to the Late prehistoric period, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery was also identified within the colluvial deposit within **Trench 2** indicating it was likely that the feature had been abandoned by this period.

Trench 1 was archaeologically sterile.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Norcot Community Centre, in Reading, Berkshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 467909 174551 (see Figure 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Beard Construction.

1.2. Reading Borough Council has granted planning permission for the erection of a three storey building comprising 18 (8x1 and 10x2 bed) residential units (Use Class C3) with associated bin and cycle storage, a 96.4sqm (NIA) building for community use (Use Class D1), vehicle parking, landscaping and associated works (planning ref: 181377). Condition 18 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.

1.3. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2019) and approved by Roland Smith, Archaeological Officer (AO) for Berkshire Archaeology.

1.4. The evaluation was also in line with Berkshire Archaeology's Standards for the Historic Environment (BA 2016), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated June 2020), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated June 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.5. The site is bounded by Lyndhurst Road to the south-east and is surrounded by back-gardens along its northern and western extents. To the south it is bounded by a path which leads to the nursery to the north-west. Immediately to the south of this path is a linear earthwork bank (A1). The site lies at around 60.0m Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Seaford Chalk, which formed in formed in the Cretaceous Period; this is overlain by an island of superficial head deposits comprising gravel, sand, silt and clay (BGS 2020).

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2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The Archaeological background given below is a succinct summary of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site by WSP (2018).

Prehistoric

2.2. Within the vicinity of the site there are two find spots of Palaeolithic date; including an assemblage of Mid-Acheulian flint tools 950m north-west of the site, and a hand axe discovered in 1962, 340m to the south-west of the site.

2.3. Two Mesolithic find spots were found in the vicinity of the site within the River Thames, and as such, are likely residual. More than twenty Mesolithic Tranchet Axes were found 445m to the north of the site, and an axe and long blade were discovered 940m to the north-west of the site.

2.4. There are seven finds of Neolithic date in the vicinity of the site, all consisting of stray lithics, two of which were dredged from the River Thames. The dating of these finds are as suggested on the HER, but they could potentially also be early Bronze Age in date. The density of find spots in the area suggest some level of prehistoric activity, however there is no evidence of any Neolithic settlement The closest find spot to the site is a polished flint axe discovered at 28 Weald Rise, 90m north-west of the site, and an adze (axe) found in the garden of 34 Lyndhurst Road in 1939, 320m to the south-east of the site. A further three finds (all single finds comprising stone tools) are recorded in the study area, 360m, 670m and 720m to the south-east of the site.

2.5. Archaeological evidence relating to the Bronze Age is predominantly finds found in the River Thames. These include a socketed knife or dagger and a sword fragment, 600m to the northeast, and a Palstave axe 800m also in the northeast. A possible Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery, identified through aerial photography and visible as five ring ditches is circa 930m to the northeast of the site.

2.6. It has been suggested that the large linear Tilehurst earthwork adjacent to the south-east of the site is a prehistoric boundary feature. Ford, writing in 1981, suggested that the bank may have linked with other monuments to form a division in the land between the Thames and the Kennet and argued that the dog-legged plan of the dyke was reminiscent of prehistoric earthworks (Ford 1981). Despite

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this, investigations on the earthwork in 2005 could not confirm the chronology of the earthwork. A find of a single piece of prehistoric pottery, and a flint flake, made during the cleaning of the base of the bank was broadly dated to the Neolithic-Bronze Age.

Roman

2.7. The only known Roman activity is from stray finds. Examples include five coins: one of Hadrian (AD 117–138), 320m to the northeast; another dated to the 1st century AD, 790m to the north-west; one of Tericus found 930m to the north-east and one of Antonius Pius (138 AD–161) 920m to the north-east on the south bank of the River Thames. An additional coin is recorded at Grasmere Avenue, 800m to the south. Roman pottery sherds have been discovered 940m to the east and 240m to the north-west.

Early Medieval

2.8. There are no archaeological features dated to this period recorded other than a Saxon sword discovered at Tilehurst station 210m to the north-east of the site, close to the western side of the Tilehurst earthwork.

Medieval

2.9. The HER records two find spots dated to the later medieval period, both on the southern bank of the River Thames, 350m to the north-east of the site. These include the base of an unglazed pottery vessel, with a collection of animal bones, and an iron spearhead found on an eyot (Gravel Island) on the Thames.

2.10. There is no mention of Norcot Farm (Northcot, Northecott; Northcott; Northecote; North cottages) in Domesday Book, but it is documented from 1327. A small-scale settlement is mapped on the HER 630m south-east of the site and a few buildings are shown on later historic mapping suggesting a possible earlier farmstead had existed in the area during this period. During this period it is likely the site lay outside of the main centres of settlement in a wooded landscape.

Post-medieval

2.11. The site is first depicted in Rocque's 1761 Survey of Berkshire. This shows the site as lying in arable fields on the north-eastern edge of a higher plateau (Beecham Hill) between Kentwood Grove in the north-west and Norcott to the south. The

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closest development to the site consists of two buildings 350m to the south-west and the Kentwood farm buildings 400m to the west.

2.12. A small settlement is shown at Norcot (written Northcot), approximately 700m to the south, likely consisting of a hamlet or farmstead at this time. A field boundary is illustrated by a dotted line of trees in the vicinity of the site and possibly represents the location of the existing Tilehurst bank to the south-west of the site.

2.13. Church's map of the Parish of Tilehurst dating to 1811–17 shows the site on the eastern side of a large square agricultural field. Kentwood Farmhouse can be seen 485m to the west with associated ancillary buildings. There is a large wooded area on the peak of the hill and the Tilehurst bank is indicated by a wider field boundary to the south-east of the site.

2.14. The later Tithe Map of 1844 identified broadly the same field delineations, and the Tilehurst bank adjacent to the site is shown as still covered with scrub and woodland at this time. The Great Western railway main line can be seen 260m north-east of the site. There are no changes to the site evident on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1878, with the site on the eastern edge of a large field. A brick and tile works is indicated, 510m to the south-west of the site. Unlike the earlier map, this map indicates that the Tilehirst bank may have extended to the southern bank of the River Thames, although cut in two locations by Oxford Road and the Great Western Railway mainline.

2.15. The surrounding area underwent rapid residential housing development throughout the 1930s. The site is located within the grounds of a newly constructed Mission Church, which lies 50m to the north-east. According the 'History of Norcot Mission Church' (online resource), an earlier building, 'that resembled an army hut' was constructed at this location in 1929. The site remained undeveloped within the grounds of the Mission Church. A Church Hall has been built 125m to the north-east of the site, also within the grounds of the church.

2.16. The Ordnance Survey map of 1967 shows a single storey irregular shaped building in the centre of the site. The Tilehurst bank has been cut by the new road, Thirlmere Avenue 50m to the south of the site, and also by a path or track adjacent to the south-east corner of the site, leading to Ringwood Road and Lyndhurst Road. The single storey later 20th century building shown on this map currently occupies the

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site and is in use as a community centre. The surrounding area of hardstanding is used for car parking.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Reading Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project was to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (CA 2020, Section 7).

3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to determine if any remains associated with the adjacent prehistoric earthwork, such as a ditch or bank extended into the proposed development site boundary.

3.3. When significant archaeological remains were identified, reference were made to the appropriate research framework, with reference, i.e. Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Chapters published 2006-2009) [further details of the regional research frameworks available can be found at http://www.algao.org.uk/england/research_frameworks], so that the remains could be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trenches (Figure 2):

- 2no 20m x 1.8m trenches;

4.2. The trenches were located to clarify the presence, absence and extent of any ditch or related features or deposits and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.

4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a

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toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.6. CA will make arrangements with the Reading Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated June 2020).

4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) are given in Appendix D.

5.2. The general stratigraphy was broadly the same throughout the two trenches. The natural substrate encountered at a depth included between 0.43m (in **Trench 1)** and 0.69m (in **Trench 2)** below the present ground level; it consisted in a friable mid-red/brown silt/clay, with frequent flint inclusions. In **Trench 1** it was overlaid by a made ground layer of mid-grey/brown silt mixed with rubble of aggregate hard

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core. In **Trench 2** it was overlaid by mid-brown claye/silt colluvium which was in turn overlaid by the same made ground layer encountered within **Trench 1**.

5.3. No archaeology was identified within **Trench 1**.

Trench 2 (Figure 3)

5.4. Ditch **202** was revealed at the southeast end of **Trench 2** and was only partially exposed because the majority of the ditch was outside the confines of the trench, at the limits of the site boundary. It was aligned northeast-southwest, and its exposed width was 2.7m with steep concave sides. The ditch was hand excavated to a depth of 1.27m but the base could not be reached due to H & S reasons.

5.5. It was filled by five fills, which from the bottom up, are: (**209**), a mid-grey/brown clay/silt, a potential primary fill, (**208**) light brown yellow silt/clay which may be the result of the collapse of part of the original edges of the feature, (**206**) light grey/brown clay/silt which may correspond to the beginning of the disuse of the ditch and (**203**) a light yellow/brown silt/clay redeposited natural which contained lumps of chalk which may indicate an intentional backfilling to seal the ditch. All of these fills contained finds which gave important indications about the different phases of this feature (see Section 6 and Appendix B).

6. THE FINDS

6.1. Artefactual material was hand-recovered from three deposits (ditch fills and colluvium). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric and Roman periods, and quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) have been devised for the purpose of this report.

Pottery: Late prehistoric/Early Roman

6.2. A total of 10 unfeatured bodysherds (32g) was recovered from three deposits. In the absence of decoration and/or indicators of form, dating is based on fabric and firing characteristics. Most of the pottery is dateable to the late prehistoric period (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age), with the sherds in flint-tempered fabrics (FLF, QZFL) probably Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age in date. The two grog-tempered sherds (GRQZ, GRFL) from colluvium deposit **201** are likely to be Late Iron Age or early Roman in date.

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Lithics

6.3. A total of nine worked flints (80g) was recovered from fills **203** and **209** of ditch **202**. From deposit **203** are a flake and a broken leaf-shaped arrowhead. The arrowhead is missing its tip (approximately a third of the item) and conforms most closely to Green's Type 1Bf (Green 1980, 69). Leaf-shaped arrowheads are diagnostically Early Neolithic tools. Fill **209** produced two flakes, a chip (i.e. debitage with a maximum dimension of <10mm) and a broken bladelet. The latter is a distal fragment from a regular bladelet and such debitage is most typical of the Mesolithic period.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1. A series of two environmental samples (19 litres of soil) were processed from prehistoric ditch **202** and the colluvial layer **201** sealing it in **Trench 2**. This was done to ascertain the preservation on environmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on this part of the site. It was also hoped that the environmental remains recovered might assist with confirming the date of these deposits. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No.2).

7.2. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997). The flots were small in size with low numbers of rooty material and uncharred seeds. The charred material was poorly preserved. The charcoal fragments were very comminuted.

Trench 2

7.3. Very few charred remains were recovered from fill **209** (sample 1) of ditch **202**. These included seeds of stitchworts (Stellaria sp.) and knotgrass (Polygonum aviculare), and a few small charcoal fragments. The weed seeds are those of species typical of grassland, field margins or arable environments.

7.4. Sample 2 from colluvial deposit **201** contained a few charcoal pieces.

7.5. The sparse charred material in these assemblages may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown material and it provides no indication of the likely date of these deposits. There is no indication from these assemblages of any specific settlement activities taking place in the immediate vicinity of this ditch and the environmental remains suggest that **Trench 2** is away from any settlement centre.

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8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The evaluation succeeded in its objective of identifying evidence of a ditch within **Trench 2**, associated with the adjacent prehistoric Tilehurst earthwork, which extends into the proposed development site.

8.2. The pottery recovered from the fill of the ditch of **Trench 2** could only be broadly dated to the Late prehistoric period, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The dating of the feature to the prehistoric period confirms broadly with those dates previously suggested for the feature, but further investigation is required to give a firmer date. Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery identified within the colluvial deposit within the ditch indicates it was likely that the feature had been abandoned by this period.

8.3. A Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead and a broken Mesolithic bladelet are most likely residual in nature, but are indicative of activity from these periods in the vicinity of the site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Cuttlerbuck, assisted by Katherine Hebbard. This report was written by Francesco Catanzaro and Ray Kennedy. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Sarah Wyles, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The project archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery , and prepared for deposition by Richard Paxford. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

10. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html Accessed 15 September 2020

Cotswold Archaeology (CA), 2019, Norcot Community Centre, Reading, Berkshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Ford S, 1981, 'Linear Earthworks on the Berkshire Downs' in Berkshire Archaeological Journal 71: 3-19.

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Green, H. S. 1980 *The Flint Arrowheads of the British Isles: A detailed study of materials from England and Wales with comparanda from Scotland and Ireland.* Part i. BAR British Series **75(i).** Oxford

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

WSP, 2018, Norcot Community Centre and Affordable Housing, Reading, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer	n/a	Made Ground	Compact, mid grey brown/red brown silt, with rubble/hardcore inclusions	19.9	1.8	0.43	Modern
1	101	Layer	n/a	Natural	Friable, mid red brown, silty clay, frequent sub angular flint inclusions	19.9	1.8	>0.31	n/a
2	200	Layer	n/a	Made Ground	Compact, mid grey silt, with rubble/hardcore inclusions	20	1.8	0.43	Modern
2	201	Layer	n/a	Colluvium	Friable, mid brown clay silt, with rare angular flint and charcoal fleck inclusions	20	1.8	0.26	n/a
2	202	Cut	n/a	Ditch	Linear, gradual BoS, Slightly stepped sides. Base not exposed, NE-SW allignment	>1.8	>2.7	>1.27	
2	203	Fill	202	F/O ditch 202	Compact, light yellow brown silt clay, with rare sub rounded chalk and occarional sub rounded flint inclusions	>1.8	2	0.46	
2	204	Cut	n/a	Palaeochannel	Linear, shallow, irregular sides, flat base	>2.1	0.99	0.2	n/a
2	205	Fill	204	F/O Palaeochannel 204	Friable, mid red brown clay silt, with sub angular flint inclusions				n/a
2	206	Fill	202	F/O ditch 202	Soft, light grey brown clay silt, with occasional sub rounded fling inclusions	>1.8	2.5	0.24	
2	207	Layer	n/a	Natural	Friable, mid red brown, silty clay, with frequent sub angular flint inclusions	20	1.8	>0.06	n/a
2	208	Fill	202	F/O ditch 202	Compact, light brown yellow silty clay, with rare sub	>1.8	>2	0.4	

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					rounded flint inclusions				
2	209	Fill	202	F/O ditch 202	Soft, mid grey brown, clayey silt, rare sub rounded flint inclusions	>1.8	>0.8	0.1	
2	210	Layer	202 ?	Natural/Primary fill of ditch 202	Compact light orange brown silty clay with moderate manganese inclusions	>1.8	>0.3	>0.12	n/a

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APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
201	Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric/early Roman pottery Late prehistoric/early Roman pottery	Fine flint-tempered fabric Quartz-tempered fabric Grog-and-quartz tempered fabric Grog-and-flint tempered fabric	FLF QZ GRQZ GRFL	1 4 1 1	4 12 3 4	-
203	Late prehistoric pottery Flint	Fine flint-tempered fabric Flake, leaf-shaped arrowhead	FLF	1 2	6 42	LBA-EIA
209 <1>	Late prehistoric pottery Flint Flint	Quartz-and-flint tempered fabric Flake Flakes, bladelet, chip	QZFL	2 3 4	3 36 2	LBA-EIA

Table 2: Pottery fabric descriptions

Period	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Description
LBA-EIA	FLF	2	10	Common flint 0.5-4mm, soft-fired, hackly break, black/dark grey with orange/buff surfaces
LIA-ERB	GRQZ	1	3	Sparse grog up to 1mm, sparse rounded quartz up to 1mm, soft-fired, even break, grey/black with pale orange exterior
LIA-ERB	GRFL	1	4	Sparse grog up to 2mm, occasional flint up to 2mm, soft-fired, even break, grey/buff with black interior
Late prehistoric	QZ	4	12	Common rounded quartz up to 1mm, soft-fired, hackly break, black with orange exterior
LBA-EIA	QZFL	2	3	Common rounded quartz up to 1mm, sparse flint 1-2mm, sparse red ironstones, soft-fired, even break, grey with orange exterior

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APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 2											
Prehistoric Ditch											
202	209	1	18	2	20	-	-	*	*Stellaria, Polygonum*	-/*	-
Prehistoric colluvial deposit											
	201	2	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	*/**	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 4–20 items; *** = 21–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items,

References

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites: Technical Manual No. 2

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press Books

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APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Norcot Community Centre, Readin, Berkshire	
Short description	In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Norcot Community Centre, in Readig, Berkshire. A total of two trenches were excavated. The evaluation succeeded in its objective of identifying the presence of a ditch within Trench 2 associated with the Tilehurst earthwork. The pottery recovered from the fill of the ditch of Trench 2 could only be broadly dated to the Late prehistoric period, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery was also identified within the colluvial deposit within Trench 2 indicating it was likely that the feature had been abandoned by this period. Trench 1 was archaeologically sterile.	
Project dates	3 – 4/09/2020	
Project type	field evaluation	
Previous work	Excavation: Ford S, 1981	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Norcot Community Centre, Reading, Berkshire; RG30 6UB	
Study area (m^2/ha)	Not Known	
Site co-ordinates	467909 174551	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Cuttlerbuck	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch associated with Tilehurst earthwork	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc) Indicate the contents of each archive box**
Physical	Reading Museum	For example ceramics,
Paper	Reading Museum	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Reading Museum	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA 2020, Norcot Community Centre, Reading, Berkshire: Archaeological Evaluation; typescript report No: AN0207_01		

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Site boundary

0 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
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Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Norcot Community Centre, Reading, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**AW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**AN0207**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16.09.20**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**RK**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

N

Site boundary
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
Palaeochannel (excavated/unexcavated)
Modern
Constraints
Section location

0 1:250 10m

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PROJECT TITLE
Norcot Community Centre, Reading, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	AN0207	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16.09.20	2
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:250	

General view of trench 1, looking north-west (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

Norcot Community Centre, Reading, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

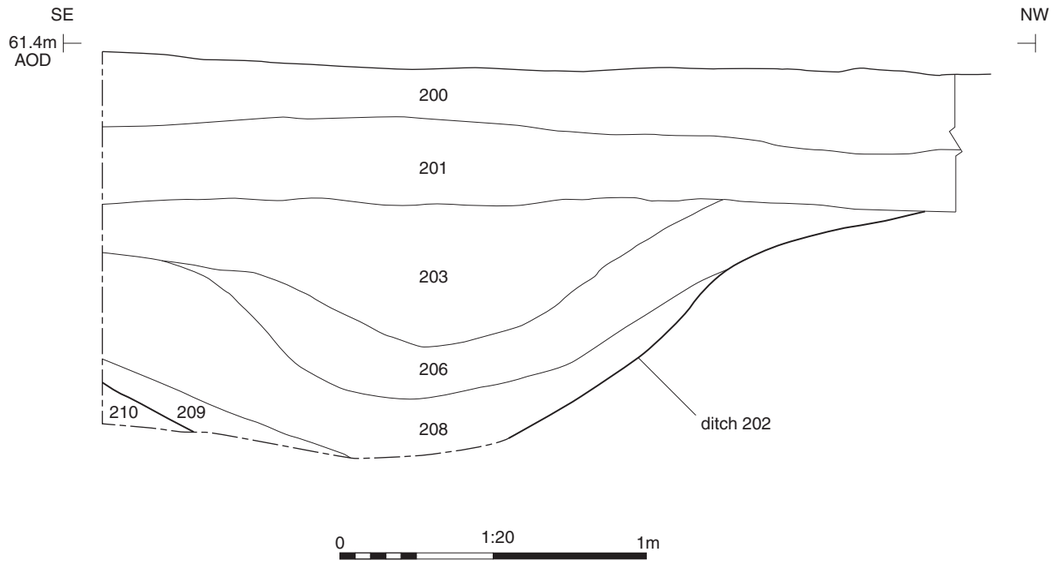
Trench 1 photograph

DRAWN BY	**AW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**AN0207**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16.09.20**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**RK**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

General view of trench 2, looking north-west (1m and 2m scales)

Ditch 202, looking south-west (1m and 2m scales)

Section AA



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PROJECT TITLE
Norcot Community Centre, Reading, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2 photographs and section

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	AN0207	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16.09.20	4
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