

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**2-4 Church Street,
Caversham, Berkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Tom Stewart and Beth Tucker

Site Code: CSC25/234

(SU 7117 7477)

**2-4 Church Street, Caversham,
Reading, Berkshire**

An Archaeological Watching Brief

for Krish Food & Leisure Ltd

by Emily Gibson and Thomas Stewart

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CSC 25/234

January 2026

Summary

Site name: 2-4 Church Street, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 7117 7479

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 15th December 2025 - 14th January 2026

Project coordinator: David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Beth Tucker

Site code: CSC 25/234

Area of site: c. 200 sq m within site of 750 sq m.

Summary of results: Numerous cut features were exposed but all were of late post-medieval date or undated but likely to be similar. A total of 25 pits, three wells, two ditches and three walls were observed. All of the structural features were mid-19th century (Victorian) in date based on the typology of the brickwork. Three of the pits could be reliably dated to late post-medieval times. A small collection of prehistoric struck flints are all likely to be redeposited in much later features.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course, and a digital copy of the records will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

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2 - 4 Church Street, Caversham, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Emily Gibson and Thomas Stewart

Report 25/234

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at 2-4 Church Street, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire (SU 7117 7479) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Chris Keen, of The Keen Partnership, The Courtyard, Edinburgh Road, Reading, on behalf of Mr Richa Parihar, 8 Wield Court, Lower Earley, Reading, Berkshire.

Planning permission (PL/19/1530) has been granted by Reading Borough Council for the partial demolition of an existing building and erection of two-storey building consisting of four flats with associated bin stores and bike stores at 2-4 Church Street. The permission is subject to a condition (21) which requires an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the groundworks.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2025) and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Edwin Wood, Archaeology Officer for Berkshire Archaeology, the archaeological advisers to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Beth Tucker, with assistance from Camila Carvalho, Richard Dewhurst, Tom Stewart, Jamie Williams and Yixuan Zhuang, between 15th December 2025 to 14th January 2026 and the site code is CSC24/234. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course, and a digital copy of the records will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the south of Caversham, immediately north of the River Kennet. Reading town centre is located *c.*1.3km to the south (Fig. 1). The site is on the north side of the junction of Church Road, Church Street and Bridge Street (Fig. 2) and was previously a restaurant. The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formations, with superficial deposits of Langley Silt Member (clay and silt) (BGS 2000). The geology observed during the duration of the watching brief consisted of sand and gravel. The site lies at a height of *c.*40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on land sloping down towards the River Thames to the south.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley, with a wide range of sites and finds recorded in the Berkshire Archaeology Historic Environment Record. Various findspots of Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval pottery, undated human burials and Roman coins are noted for the area. Bronze Age occupation is recorded on St Peter's Hill to the west (Ford and Raymond 2013), with further Roman settlement beyond.

The environs of the site are also noteworthy for the presence of Palaeolithic finds of flint handaxes and other tools, and the gravel terrace (Lynch Hill) immediately to the north of the site is notable for its association with Palaeolithic material (Wymer 1968). Recent fieldwork in advance of mineral extraction to the east has revealed prehistoric and Roman activity in the form of a Bronze Age burnt mound (Porter and Weale 2014), Bronze Age ring ditches (levelled burial mounds), and a Roman settlement (Attard *et al.* 2025). The standing building at 2-4 Church Street is Grade II listed, and of 18th-century date with 19th- and 20th-century alterations, when the building was refitted as a supermarket (Baylis Grocery and Provision Stores). It was later altered again for use as a nightclub, before opening as the restaurant. It was these modern extensions which were demolished.

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the project were to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the groundworks for the new development. This was to involve the monitoring of footing trenches for three new buildings: Flat 1, Flat 2, and a bike store (Fig. 3).

Results

The watching brief was successfully carried out, with the footing trenches for three buildings being monitored. The works were carried out using a 1.5-tonne digger, fitted with a 0.60m or 0.30m toothed bucket. The footing trenches consisted of two areas with maximum dimensions of 17.0m x 16.0m (Flats 1 and 2) and 11.0m x 3.5m (bike store) (Fig. 3). Spoil heaps were monitored for finds.

Flat 1 (Figs 3 - 5; Pls 1 - 3)

The footing trenches for Flat 1 were rectangular in shape, measuring an area 6.50m wide and 17.0m long (Plate 1). The footings for Flat 1 included a single internal east-west footing trench. The trenches were excavated to a width of 0.80m and between 1.12m and 1.40m deep. It was apparent that the site had been subject to ground

reduction in the past (likely relating to the construction of the 20th-century building), so only small amounts of subsoil was left present within the footprint of Flat 1.

A slight variation in the stratigraphy was observed between the northern east-west trench compared to the southern. The stratigraphy observed to the south consisted of 0.25m of concrete (slab) on top of 0.10m of a dark black brown made ground on top of 0.15m of subsoil overlying a light-yellow brown sandy-gravel natural geology. In the north, the stratigraphy consisted only of 0.26m of subsoil overlying the natural geology. During the excavation of the footings for Flat 1, a number of features were observed. The feature extent was in some cases limited as a result of the narrow width of the trenches.

At the north-western corner of the footings, pit 31 was recorded. As visible in plan it measured 0.75m wide, 0.93m long and 0.75m deep, containing two deposits (156 and 157), from which no datable finds were recovered. Approximately 2.0m to the east, pit 32 was recorded. It measured 1.17m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained a single deposit (158) from which no datable finds were recovered. A further 2.60m to the east, a well (159) was visible (Pl. 2). It lay within a cut (33) measuring 2.54m in diameter and at least 1.00m deep. The well itself measured 2.44m in diameter and was dated to the mid-19th century. A single sherd of 19th to early 20th century pottery was recovered from the well backfill.

In the north-eastern corner a series of intercutting pits (34, 35 and 36) and another well (152) were also recorded. Stratigraphically the earliest were pits 34 and 36. Pit 34 measured at least 1.32m wide and 0.48m deep, and contained two deposits (161, 162). No datable finds were recovered. Pit 36 was at least 2.42m wide and 0.97m deep, containing two deposits (164, 165). A single broken flint flake was recovered from the primary deposit (164). Both pits were cut by pit 35, which measured 1.59m wide and 0.27m deep and contained a single deposit (163). Pit 36 was also cut by well (152) to the south. The well cut 29 measured 1.50m in diameter and at least 1.00m deep, with the well itself measuring 1.25m in diameter and was dated to the mid-19th century based on its brickwork. The well also provided a *terminus ante quem* date of mid-19th century for pit 36.

In the south-eastern corner, pit 28 was recorded, measuring at least 1.80m in diameter and 0.51m deep. It contained a single deposit (151) from which two pieces of struck flint were recovered. Immediately west, pit 27 was recorded, measuring 1.75m wide and 0.52m deep. It contained two deposits (99, 150) from which no datable finds were recovered. Immediately west again, pit 26 and ditch 25 were recorded. The relationship between the two could not be ascertained. Pit 26 measured 1.94m wide and 0.47m deep (Pl. 3). It contained a single deposit (98) from which 11 sherds of 19th- to early 20th-century refined white earthenware were recovered. Ditch 25 was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.98m wide and at 0.67m deep. The ditch contained at least

three deposits (95–97) and was recorded continuing on the same alignment into the footings of Flat 2, where it was recorded in slots 1 and 16. No datable finds were recovered from the ditch in this slot. Approximately 5.0m to the west pit 30 was recorded, measuring 1.11m wide and 0.42m deep. It contained a single deposit (155), from which no datable finds were recovered.

Within the internal footing trench, a further well, 166 within cut 37, was recorded. It measured 2.20m wide and at least 1.20m deep, and was dated to the mid-19th century based on its brickwork.

A modern pit was also observed within the western north-south footing. It contained modern glass and plastic and was not subject to any further recording.

Flat 2 (Figs 2–5; Pls 4 - 6)

The footing trenches for Flat 2 continued directly south from Flat 1, roughly rectangular in shape measuring 7.80m wide and 9.40m long. There were also north-south and east-west internal trenches (Pl. 4). The external trenches were excavated to a width of 0.8m and the internal trenches were smaller, measuring 0.50m wide. The footings were excavated to a depth between 0.96m to 1.16m. The stratigraphy broadly consisted of 0.25m of concrete onto 0.17m of a rubble made ground onto 0.16m of a dark red brown silty-sand sub soil overlying a light yellow brown sandy-gravel natural geology. A number of features were observed during the excavation of these footings.

In the northernmost east-west trench, two ditches (1, 2), one well (3, 57) and a single pit (4) were recorded. Ditch 1 was the continuation of the north-east, south-west aligned ditch 25 as seen in the footings for Flat 1. It measured 1.27m wide and at least 0.55m deep. As before, it contained at least three deposits (52–54), from which a single narrow flint flake was recovered (52). Ditch 1 was observed cutting ditch 2, which measured at least 1.07m wide and 0.26m deep (Pl. 5). It contained a single fill from which no datable finds were recovered. Ditch 2 was also cut by well 57, which lay within cut 3 (Pl. 5). The well was visible at a width of at least 1.07m and depth of 0.60m, and was dated to the mid-19th century based on its brickwork. The well also provided a *terminus ante quem* of mid-19th century for ditch 2. Well 57 was observed to cut pit 4, which measured at least 1.40m wide and 0.37m deep. The pit contained two deposits (58, 59), but was truncated to the east by concrete. A single piece of glass was recovered from the primary fill, and is of likely 18th-century or later date.

Immediately to the south-east, pit 18 was recorded measuring 1.80m wide, at least 0.30m long and 0.50m deep. It contained a single deposit (75) from which no datable finds were recovered. Pit 18 cut an earlier pit (13) to the south, which measured 1.26m wide and 0.48m deep. Pit 13 contained two deposits (79, 80), from which no datable finds were recovered.

A number of features were recorded within the central east-west internal footing. At the western extent pit 17 was observed, with a diameter of at least 2.00m and a depth of 0.52m. The pit contained two deposits (87, 88), from which no datable finds were recovered. Immediately east, ditch 16 was another continuation of the north-east, south-west aligned ditch (1, 25), with similar measurements and stratigraphy. No datable finds were recovered from this slot, only a small amount (45g) of burnt flint. Another ditch (15) was recorded immediately parallel to ditch 16. This ditch was on the same north-east to south-west alignment, and appears to be a continuation of a ditch previously seen in slot 2 to the north. Ditch 15 contained two deposits (82, 83), from which no datable finds were recovered. Both ditches cut an earlier pit (20), which measured 1.94m wide and 0.54m deep and contained a single deposit (89). No datable finds were recovered from this pit. Ditch 15 also cut pit 14 to the east, which measured 1.37m wide and 0.46m deep. It contained a single deposit (81), from which no datable finds were recovered.

Within the southern extent of the footings for Flat 2, eight further pits (5–11) were observed (Pl. 6). In the south-eastern corner, pit 12 was recorded measuring 1.0m wide and 0.36m deep. The pit contained two fills (77, 78), from which no datable finds were recovered. Immediately south-west, pit 5 was 1.57m wide and 0.20m deep containing a single deposit (60). No datable finds were recovered. Pit 6 was directly west of pit 6 and measured 1.30m wide and 0.34m deep. It also contained a single deposit (61), from which no datable finds were recovered. The final five pits were observed intercutting in the south-western corner of the footings. The stratigraphically earliest feature was pit 7, which measured at least 0.85m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained two deposits (62, 63) from which a struck flint and an unidentifiable piece of ceramic building material were recovered (both from deposit 62).

Pit 7 was truncated by pit 8, which measured at least 1.95m wide and 0.44m deep, also containing two deposits (64, 65). No datable finds were recovered. Pit 8 was cut by pit 9, which measured 1.30m wide and 0.42m deep and contained a single deposit (66), from which no datable finds were recovered. Pit 9 cut pit 10, which measured 1.50m wide and 0.47m deep. It also contained a single deposit (67), from which no datable finds were recovered. Pit 10 was also cut by pit 11 to the north. Pit 11 measured 1.73m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained two deposits (68, 69), from which a struck flint was recovered (69).

Bike shed (Figs 2 - 5; Pls 7 - 9)

Approximately 4.5m south-east of the footings for Flat 2, additional footings for a new bike store were excavated. These footings were roughly rectangular in shape, measuring 11.0m wide and 3.60m long. The footings were between 0.70m and 0.90m wide and approximately 1.00m deep. The stratigraphy observed

consisted of 0.10m of Tarmac on top of 0.20m of a yellow grey rubble made ground, overlying another 0.31m of a dark black grey made ground, overlying the natural geology.

Three parallel walls (70, 90, 91) were observed aligned approximately north-west to south-east as seen in the excavated footing trenches. All three appear to date to the mid-19th century. At the western extent, wall 90 was visible in plan for a length of 3.40m, measuring 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep (Pl. 7). Following the removal of this wall, pit 24 was visible in section. Pit 24 measured 0.51m wide and 0.36m deep and contained a single deposit (94), from which animal bone and post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered. It was apparent that the wall (21) cut pit 24. Approximately 4.10m to the north-east, the second wall (70) was recorded. It was visible in plan for a length of 1.0m and measured 0.62m wide and 0.60m deep (Pl. 8). A further 1.45m to the north-east the third and final wall (91) was observed. It was visible in plan at a length of 0.94m and measured 1.00m wide and 0.50m deep. All three walls appeared to have been constructed with the same bonding material (mortar) using mid-19th century bricks of similar measurements (250x150x50mm). It is therefore likely that the walls are all contemporary (mid-19th century). Wall 91 (22) cut an earlier pit (23), which measured at least 0.80m wide and 0.65m deep. Pit 23 (Pl. 9) contained two deposits (93, 94) from which two sherds of 16th - 17th century pottery was recovered, along with animal bone and a piece of roof tile possibly of a late medieval date. Pit 23 is likely the archaeologically earliest datable feature observed on site.

Finds

Post-Medieval Pottery by Katherine Fleckney

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 17 sherds of pottery weighing 536g, all dating to the post-medieval period (Appendix 2). Pottery was collected from the subsoil and made ground, pits 23 and 26, and well 33. The sherds were overall in good condition with a few instances of multiple sherds from single vessels.

The assemblage was sorted macroscopically into fabric groups (Table 1). The post-medieval ware codes follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001), other specialist reports on pottery from Reading and form terminology follows MPRG 1998. The entire assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each context. Recently broken sherds were counted as single pieces where joins could be made. In addition, rims were measured for diameter and percentage present for the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) and identified to broad form.

The resulting data was entered onto an MS Excel spreadsheet and a copy will be deposited with the site archive.

Table 1 - Fabric descriptions

	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No %</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Wt%</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>EVE %</i>
Post-medieval	BORD	Border ware	2	11.76	15	2.80	0	0.00
	LMT	Late medieval and transitional wares	1	5.88	25	4.66	0	0.00
	SPEC	Speckle-glazed ware	1	5.88	22	4.10	0	0.00
Modern	YELW	Yellow ware	1	5.88	12	2.24	0	0.00
	REFW	Refined white earthenware	12	70.59	462	86.19	0.58	100.00
Total			17		536		0.58	

Chronology and discussion

The earliest pottery in the assemblage is an earthenware handle with traces of green glaze (LMT) recovered from Flat 1 subsoil and likely to be late medieval or early post-medieval in date, being of finer and smoother quality than the later post-medieval redwares. Two fragments of green glazed body sherds from pit 23 identified as Border ware (BORD) dating to the mid 16th – 17th centuries.

The rest of the assemblage consist mostly of 19th – early 20th century wares. A single sherd of yellow ware (YELW) was recovered from well 33. The remaining sherds comprise refined white earthenware (REFW) with varying decoration, including single colour glazed surfaces, transfer blue and white prints, and mocha slip banded decoration. Pit 23 contained identifiable forms of whitewares which are typical of domestic use, such as a possible chamber pot, mug/tankard, cup and bowls. A more notable earlier sherd of speckle-glazed ware dating to the 17th – 18th century was also identified in this context, decorated with a rudimentary letter “R” scratched into the external glazed surface.

The range of fabric types largely parallel those typical of sites in this area and across Berkshire (Anderson 2021; Blinkhorn 2005; 2009). Overall, the assemblage comprises mostly wares and forms that make up typical household waste.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

Five contexts included eight fragments of brick and tile, a total of 450g, in addition to brick samples from two structures (10.14kg). The material was hand-collected and was examined under x10 magnification. It was categorised according to Harley (1974), where possible, based on dimensions, fabric and finish (Appendix 3). The material was typically fragmented, moderately abraded, and with the exception of the brick samples, no pieces with more than one intact dimension were recorded.

Medieval to post-medieval tile

Tile was recovered from a range of contexts. The principal fabric groups (T1 to T3 within this report) comprise:

T1: Moderate to hard, with moderate to frequent rounded 0.2-0.5mm quartz sand, occasional coarse 1mm sand and grog, and a light orange red colour.

T2: Dense, medium-hard, very slightly friable, with poorly-sorted rounded sand, occasional fine clay pellets, and a light orange oxidised colour with light grey (reduced) core.

T3: Dense, medium-hard, very slightly friable, with poorly-sorted rounded sand, occasional fine clay pellets and black iron oxides. Red to dark (overfired) red.

The majority of pieces are not readily datable and can only be ascribed a broad late medieval to post-medieval date. These include a very small fragment from pit 7 (62), of unidentified fabric.

Made ground deposit 72 contained a tile piece in fabric group T1, with thickness of 13mm and a fairly neat finish.

Pit 23 (93) contained a piece in fabric group T1, with a thickness of 14mm, thickened towards the edges, with a slightly ridge indicative of the mould used to form the tile, a shallow fingertip impression, and an incomplete circular peg hole, and may represent the earlier part of the date range.

Pit 24 (94) contained a piece in T3, 16mm thick and fairly even, and a piece in T4 which is 14mm thick and likely to be of post-medieval date.

Brick

Post-medieval brick comprised fragments from deposit 76 (no intact dimensions present, and a hard fabric with frequent grog and clay pellets, and occasional voids, in a light red colour) in addition to brick samples.

These were recovered from wells 33 and 37, and the dimensions, fabric and finish are consistent throughout. The bricks are 230mm long, 110mm wide, and 70mm thick, in a hard clay with sparse fine sand and moderate grog inclusions, occasional voids, and a light orange red colour. They have striations on the length-breadth faces, and are smooth on the breadth-thickness faces, indicating they were produced by wire cut method (Harley method 5), with a mid-19th century date.

Discussion

A modest quantity of material was recorded in the course of the watching brief. The tile is of medieval to post-medieval date, some perhaps at the earlier part of this range. They are typical of the general use of tile during this period, and were likely locally-produced.

The bricks were manufactured no earlier than the mid-19th century, providing a date for the construction of the wells recorded on the site.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

A single piece of glass (7g) was recovered from pit 4 (58). It is a piece of dark green bottle glass of uncertain but likely 18th century or later date.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Danielle Milbank

One piece of clay pipe stem (3g) was recovered from made ground deposit 76. It is not closely datable, although the relatively narrow bore diameter is suggestive of a later (18th or 19th) century date.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of eight flint items were recovered during the fieldwork (Appendix 4). These comprised four flakes, two narrow flakes, a core fragment and a spall (piece less than 20 x 20mm). One of the flakes and the spall were rolled and were either of Palaeolithic date or a natural product of attrition during the formation of the gravel. The core fragment was very fresh, suggestive that it may be an accidental product of the excavation works. The narrow flakes are not obviously a product of chronologically distinctive blade technology but accidental by products of generalised flint knapping. Whilst the collection is unremarkable, it is not thought to be a by-product of flint knapping for the production of Roman and later flint nodule buildings. Struck flint is durable material and the flints here are certainly or probably residual finds in features of later date. They probably represent low-level Neolithic or Bronze Age activity, typical of the Thames Valley region.

Animal Bone by Harriet Wright

A small assemblage of animal bone was recorded from two pits; six fragments from pit 23 and two from pit 24, in total the assemblage weighed 34g. Bone was in good condition but moderately fragmented. A large mammal long bone shaft was apparent in pit 23, and a portion of a mammal rib was found in pit 24. The remainder of the fragments were only identifiable to the larger category of mammal, and were very fragmentary. The assemblage is too small to make any extensive conclusions regarding the site.

Mollusca by Katherine Fleckney

One fragment of shell weighing 2g was recovered from pit 23. It is an incomplete right valve of a common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), commonly harvested for human consumption.

Macrobotanical Remains by Molly Larkby

Seven bulk soil samples were processed (Appendix 4): 8 or 16 litres per sample were floated and wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were then examined under magnifications between x30 and x90.

All samples presented charcoal, but is all too small to allow identification. There is no indication of intentional burning within the deposits. Some of the smaller quantities are likely to be intrusive with all samples also having evidence of non-charred, modern, rooting.

Pit 28 (151) and ditch 16 (86). yielded just two charred seeds, of too poor preservation for identification.

Conclusion

The archaeological watching brief conducted at 2 - 4 Church Street included successfully monitoring the footings trenches for the foundations of three new buildings, with a moderate number of features being recorded across site. A total of 25 pits, three wells, two ditches and three walls were observed. All of the structural features (wells 57, 152, 159 and walls 70, 90, 91) were mid-19th century (Victorian) in date based on the typology of the brickwork. Only three pits could be reliably dated through finds (4, 23, 24), and they all produced post-medieval pottery, and mostly late post-medieval. The stratigraphic relationship of wells 29 (152) and 3 (57) provided *terminus ante quem* dates for ditch 2 and pit 36. The small collection of struck flints are all likely to be redeposited in much later features.

It is apparent that the site has been subject to extensive redevelopment in the past. The structural features observed likely relate to the building's prior use as a supermarket in the 19th and 20th centuries. Although the majority of the pits remain undated, they are likely linked to historical phases of redevelopment carried out at 2 - 4 Church Street.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Area</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating Evidence, finds</i>
		50	Topsoil		
		51	Subsoil		
Flat 2	1	52, 53, 54	Ditch		Flint
Flat 2	2	55	Ditch	Earlier than 1 and 3	
Flat 2	3	56, 57	Well	Mid-19th C (Victorian)	Brickwork
Flat 2	4	58, 59	Pit	18th C or later	Glass
Flat 2	5	60	Pit	Undated	
Flat 2	6	61	Pit	Undated	
Flat 2	7	62, 63	Pit		Flint
Flat 2	8	64, 65	Pit	Later than 7	
Flat 2	9	66	Pit	Later than 8	
Flat 2	10	67	Pit	Earlier than 9	
Flat 2	11	68, 69	Pit	Later than 10	Flint
Flat 2	12	77, 78	Pit	Undated	
Flat 2	13	79, 80	Pit	Earlier than 18	
Flat 2	14	81	Pit	Earlier than 20	
Flat 2	15	82, 83	Ditch		Flint
Flat 2	16	84, 85, 86	Ditch	(Same as 1)	Burnt flint
Flat 2	17	87, 88	Pit	Undated	
Flat 2	18	75	Pit	Undated, later than 13	
Bike store	19	70	Wall	Mid-19th C (Victorian)	Brickwork
Bike store		72	Made Ground		
Bike store		73	Made Ground		
Bike store		74	Made Ground		
Bike store		76	Made Ground	19th - early 20th C	Pottery, clay pipe
Flat 2	20	89	Pit	Earlier than 15 and 16	
Bike store	21	90	Wall	Mid-19th C (Victorian)	Brickwork
Bike store	22	91	Wall	Mid-19th C (Victorian)	Brickwork
Bike store	23	92, 93	Pit	16th - 17th C	Pottery, CBM
Bike store	24	94	Pit	Post-medieval	CBM
Flat 1	25	95, 96, 97	Ditch	(Same as 1)	
Flat 1	26	98	Pit	19th - early 20th C	Pottery
Flat 1	27	99, 150	Pit	Undated	
Flat 1	28	151,	Pit		Flint
Flat 1	29	152, 153	Well	Mid-19th C (Victorian)	Brickwork
Flat 1	30	155	Pit	Undated	
Flat 1	31	157-156	Pit	Undated	
Flat 1	32	158	Pit	Undated	
Flat 1	33	159, 160	Well	Mid-19th C (Victorian)	Brickwork
Flat 1	34	161, 162	Pit	Earlier than 35	
Flat 1	35	163	Pit	Undated	
Flat 1	36	164, 165	Pit	Earlier than 29	
Flat 1	37	166, 167	Well	Mid-19th C (Victorian)	Brickwork

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Cu t</i>	<i>Deposi t</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Dia m</i>	<i>EV E</i>	<i>Ceramic phase</i>
	51	LMT	Late medieval and transitional wares	Handle	1	25			15th - 16th C
	76	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Body sherd	1	1			19th - early 20th C
23	93	BORD	Border ware	Body sherd	2	15			16th - 17th C
26	98	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Plate Rim	1	23	19	0.25	Early- mid 19th C
26	98	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Bowl Rim	1	12	12	0.18	19th - early 20th C
26	98	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Body sherd	1	8			19th C
26	98	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Bowl Rim	1	8	12	5	19th - early 20th C
26	98	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Cup Body sherd	2	21			19th - early 20th C
26	98	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Body sherd	2	14			19th - early 20th C
26	98	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Chamber pot Base	1	246			19th - early 20th C
26	98	REFW	Refined white earthenware	Mug/tankard Base	1	129			19th - early 20th C
26	98	SPEC	Speckled-glaze ware	Body sherd	1	22			17th - 18th C
33	160	YELW	Yellow ware	Body sherd	1	12			19th - early 20th C

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
7	62	Pit	1	1
	72	Made Ground	1	61
	76	Made Ground	3	150
23	93	Pit	1	79
24	94	Pit	2	159
33	159	Well wall	2	4212
37	166	Well wall	2	5928

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of struck flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
Subsoil	-	Core fragment (fresh)
1	52	Intact narrow flake
7	62	Rolled flake
11	69	Intact narrow flake
15	82	Intact flake
28	151	Intact flake; spall (rolled, patinated)
36	164	Broken flake

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of macrobotanical remains

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Trench/ Area</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Total litres</i>	<i>Comments</i>
16	86	Ditch	Flat 2	1	8	275x fragments of charcoal 200+ flecks of charcoal 1x indet seed
18	75	Pit	Flat 2	2	8	5x Fragments of charcoal <50 flecks of charcoal
7	63	Pit	Flat 2	3	8	-
10	67	Pit	Flat 2	4	8	-
28	151	Pit	Flat 1	5	16	3x Fragments of charcoal <50 flecks of charcoal 1x indet seed
31	156	Pit	Flat 1	6	16	7x Fragments of charcoal <50 flecks of charcoal
36	164	Pit	Flat 1	7	16	8x Fragments of charcoal 50x flecks of charcoal

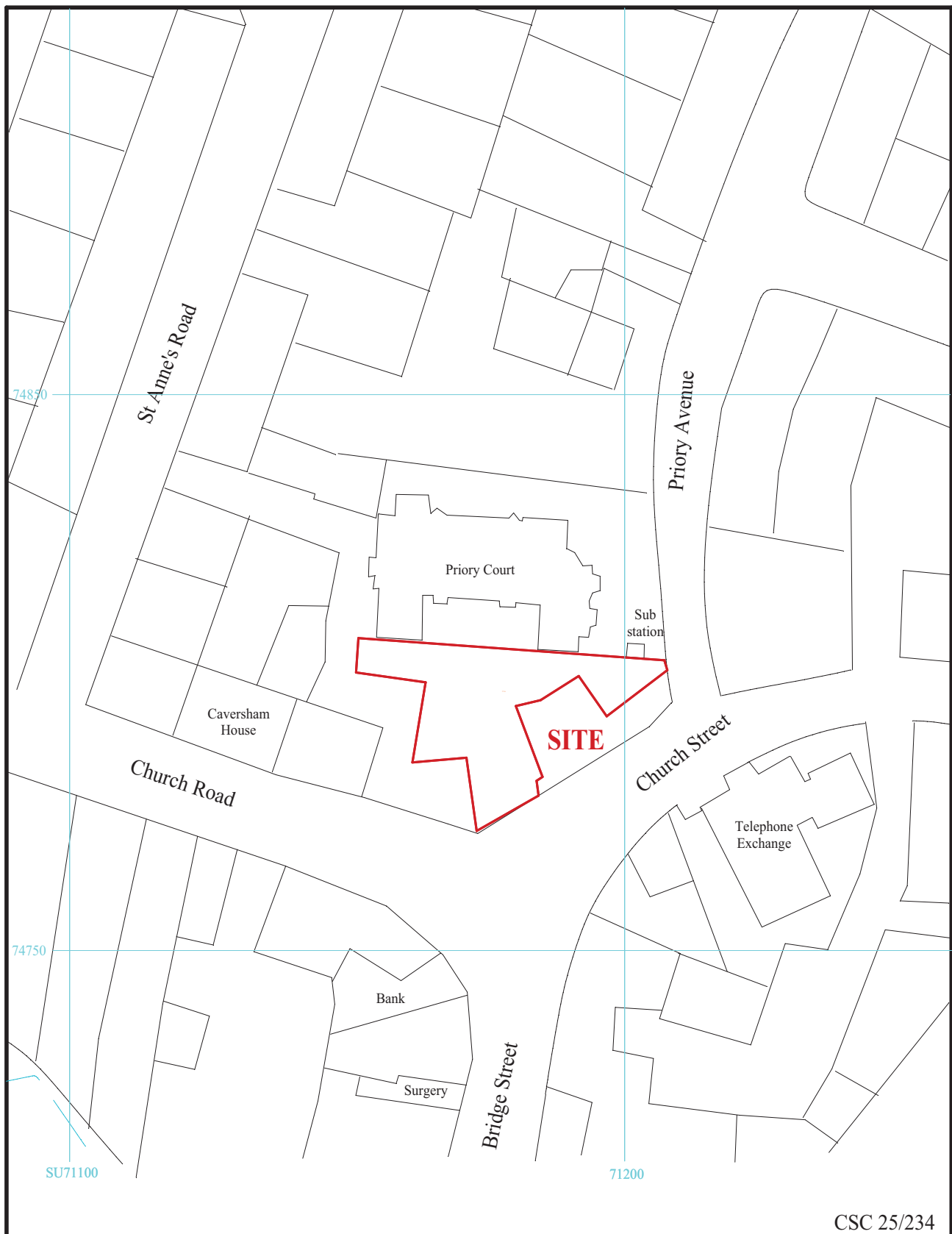


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Figure 1. Location of site within Caversham and Berkshire.

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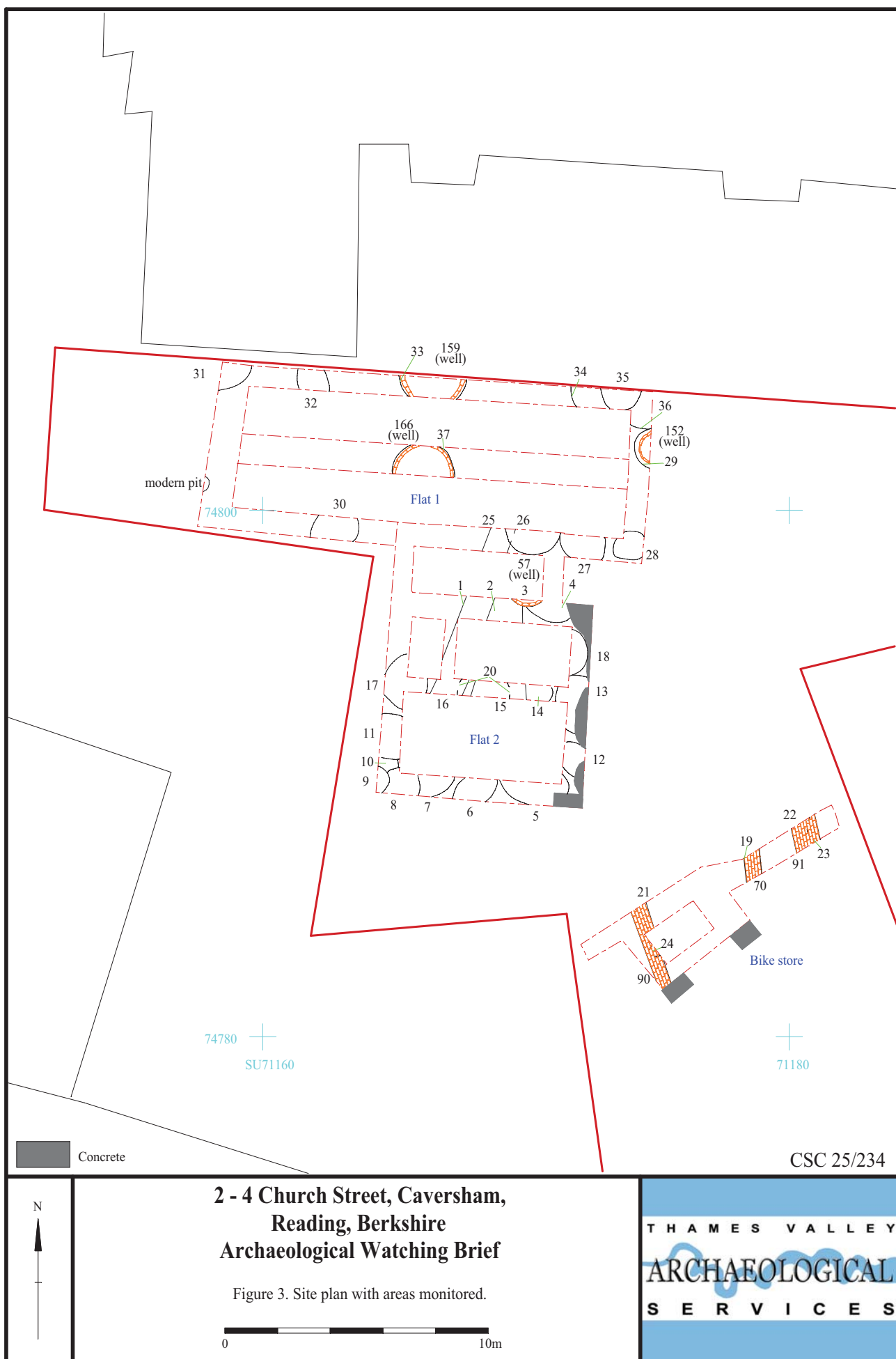


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Church Street.



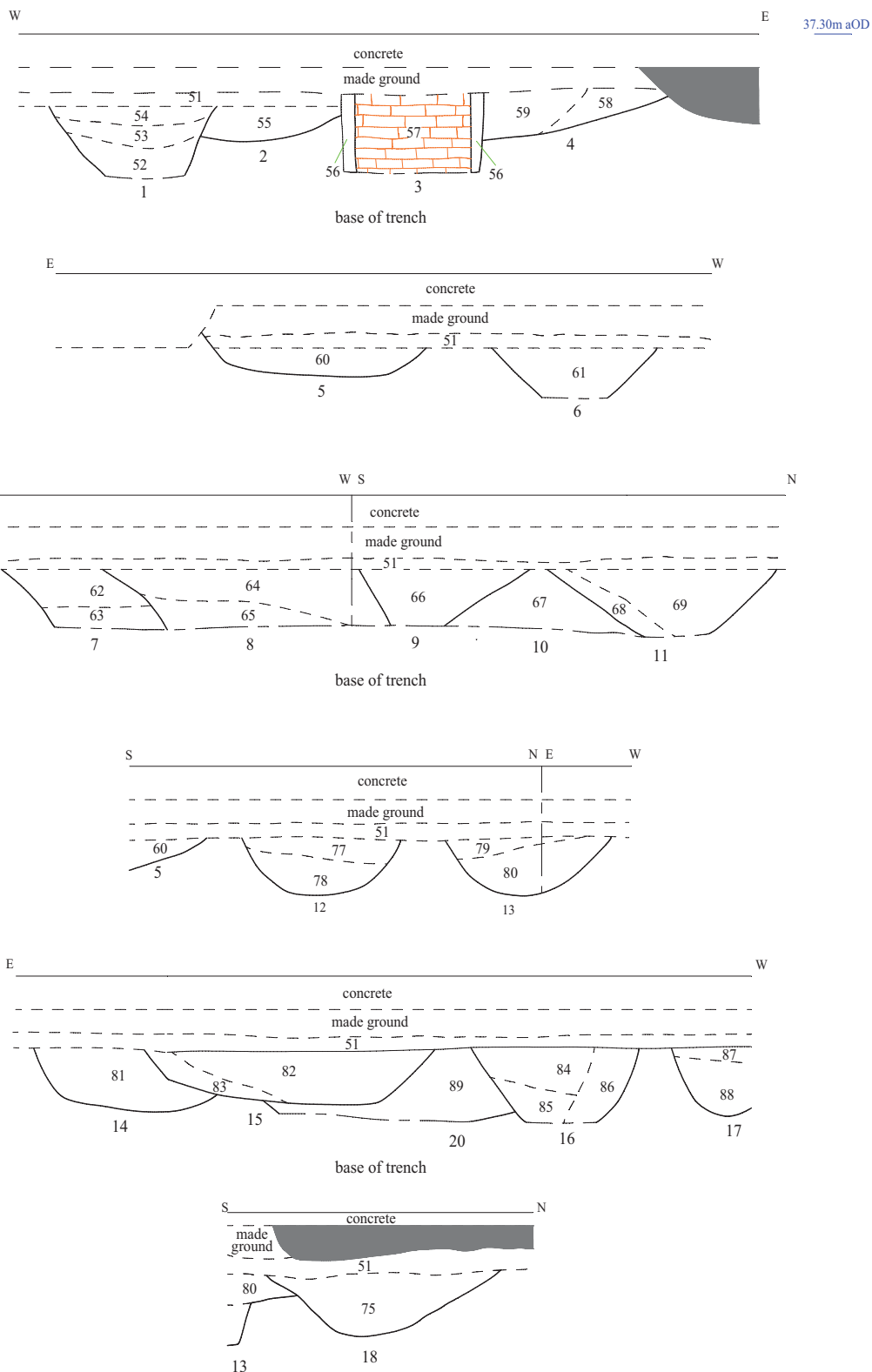
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Figure 3. Site plan with areas monitored.

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Modern truncation

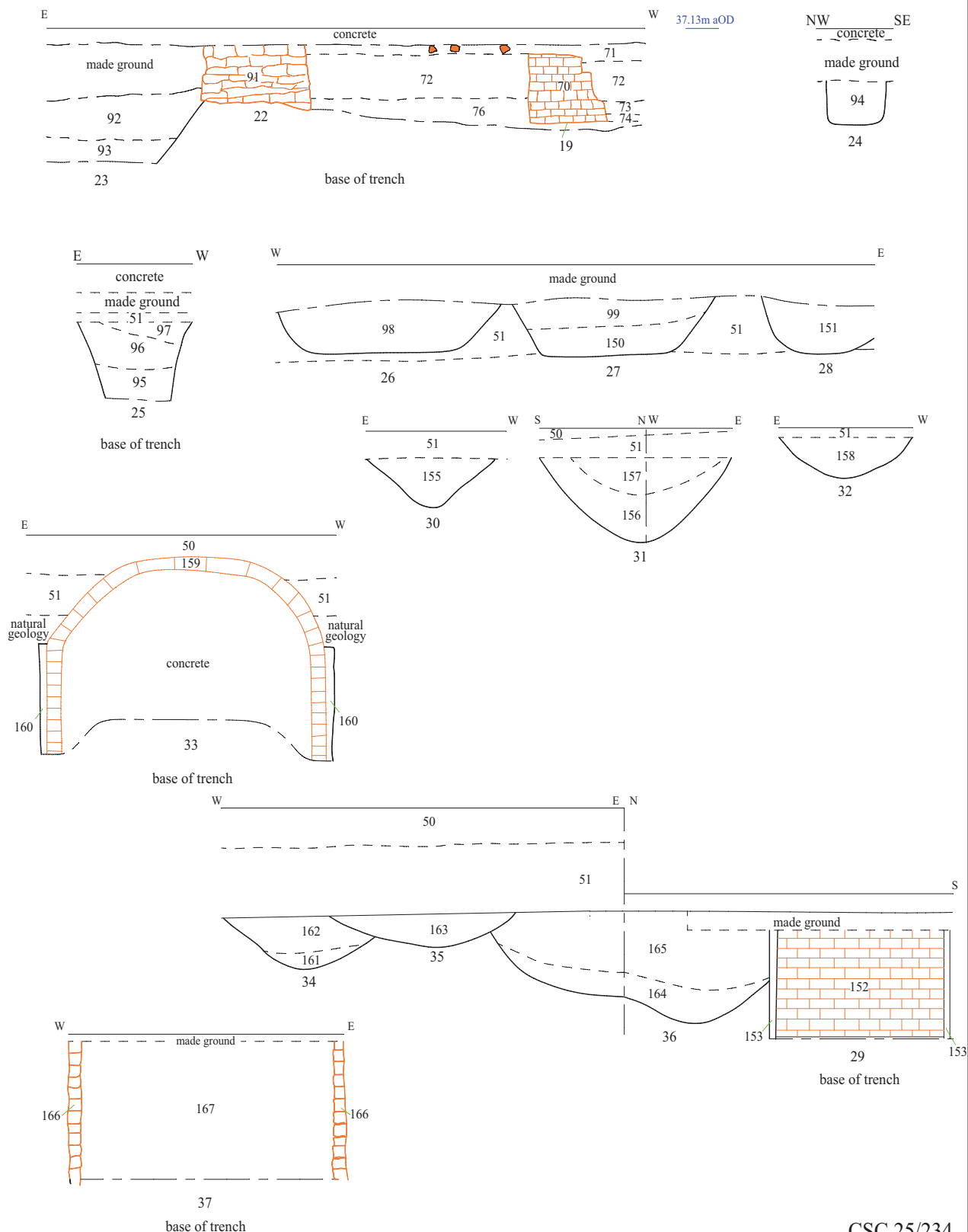
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Figure 4. Sections.

0 2.5m

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Figure 5. Sections.

0 2.5m

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Plate 1. Flat 1, looking West



Plate 2. Well 159 [33], looking North,
Scales: 2.0m and 1.0m.



Plate 3. Pit 26, looking North, Scales: 1.0m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Flat 2, looking North-East

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Plates 1 - 4.

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Plate 5. Ditches 1 and 2 and Well 57 [3], looking North-East
Scales: 1.0m and 0.5m



Plate 6. Pits 8 - 11, looking West,
Scales: 2.0m, 1.0m, 1.0m.



Plate 7. Wall 90 [21], looking South,
Scales: 0.5m and 1.0m.



Plate 8. Wall 70 [19], looking North,
Scales: 1.0m and 0.30m



Plate 9. Pit 23, looking South-East,
Scales: 2.0m and 1.0m

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Plates 5 - 9.

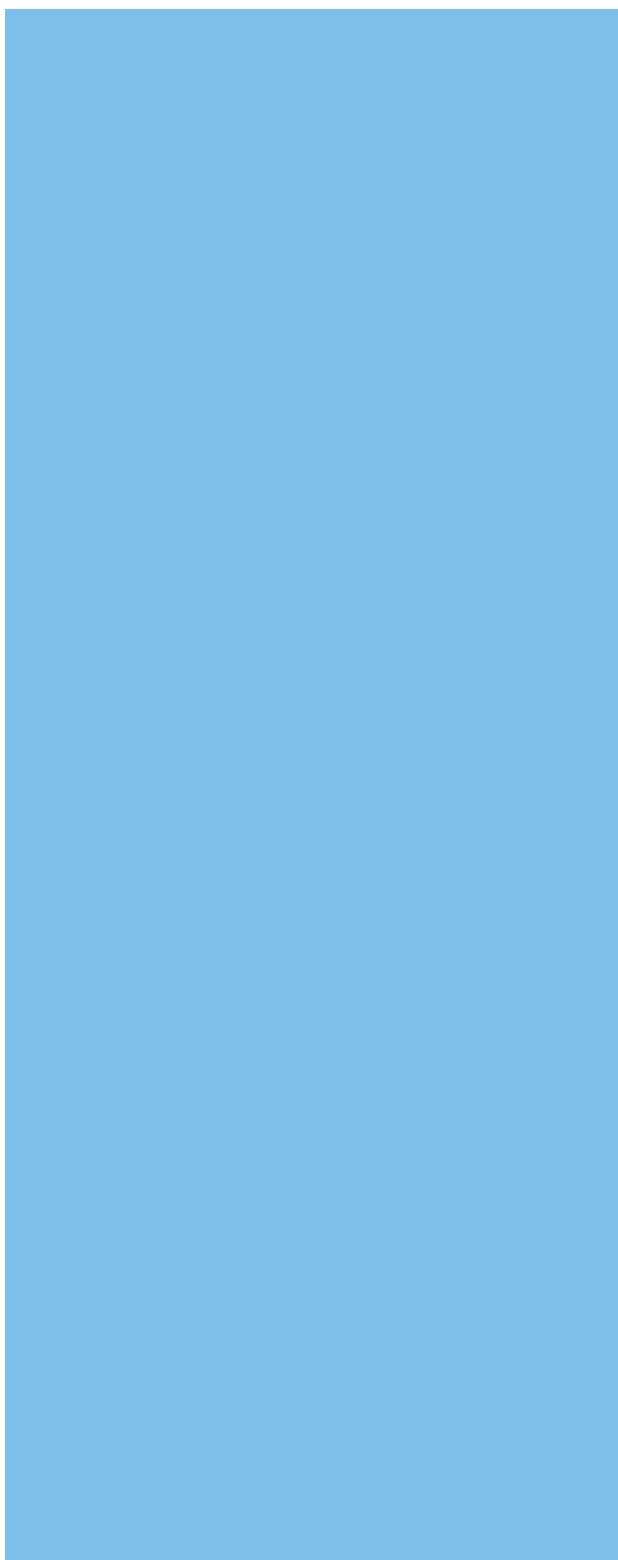
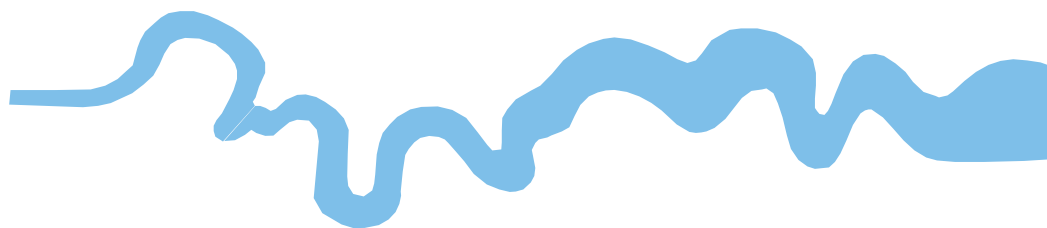
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TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
	AD 1/1 BC
Iron Age: Late	100 BC
Iron Age: Middle	400 BC
Iron Age: Early	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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