Summary

Site name: The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire.

Grid reference: SU 7099 7480

Site activity: Field Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 12th–16th July 2007

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andrew Weale

Site code: CRC07/72

Area of site: 0.325ha

Summary of results: A sequence of walls with chalk surfaces were encountered to the west of the current rectory parts of which are of 19th century date but with others of earlier but unknown date. To the east a sequence of large pits of 19th century date filled with demolition rubble were encountered. A single residual sherd of medieval pottery was present.

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.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 04.10.07
                       Steve Preston 03.10.07
Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, (SU 7099 7480) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Nigel Garrett of Hives Architects, 40 Queen’s Road, Reading, RG1 4AU on behalf of the Oxford Diocesan Board of Finance.

A planning application (06/01472/FUL) has been submitted to Reading Borough Council, by the Oxford Diocesan Board of Finance, for the construction of a detached dwelling, a new parish room plus additional amendment to the listed rectory. In order to inform the planning process, an archaeological evaluation has been requested for the site. A brief for the project provided by David Thomason formerly of Berkshire Archaeology has highlighted the archaeological potential of the site, and on the basis of this, evaluation has been requested to assess the survival of archaeological remains on the site and the potential need for mitigation of the proposal’s impact on these remains.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment’s Planning Policy Guidance, Archaeology and Planning (PPG16 1990), and the Borough Council’s policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Thomason, former archaeological officer of Berkshire Archaeology, advising the Borough Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale and Simon Cass between the 12th and 16th of July 2007 and the site code is CRC07/72. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located at 20 Church Road Caversham, which is a Grade II listed building. Caversham lies on the north side of the River Thames at a bridging point on the route between Reading and Oxford (Fig. 1.) The site comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land bounded by Church Road to the north, Caversham Court Gardens to the west, residential buildings with gardens to the east and the River Thames to the south. The site is currently occupied by the upstanding listed building, various out-buildings, gardens and scrub; it slopes gently from the north down towards the River Thames at the southern end of the gardens. The site is located on loams, alluvial silts and terrace gravel above Upper Chalk (BGS 1971), at an elevation of c 40m above Ordnance Datum. A mixture of loams and silts were observed in all trenches.
Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief prepared by Berkshire Archaeology (Thomason 2007). The site lies in an area where a substantial number of prehistoric finds and sites have been identified during dredging, gravel extraction and other works. Just north of the site lies the Norman parish church of St Peter. The parish church is a location usually considered to lie close to the historic (medieval) core of a settlement and it is possible that remains of this period or the proceeding Late Saxon era may lie within the site.

Adjacent to the site lies Caversham Court Park which is a Registered Garden and contains several Grade II listed buildings. The site lies within the old boundaries of Caversham Court, that had its origins in the 12th century when Walter Giffard, 1st Earl of Buckingham endowed the land together with the church of St Peter to the Augustinian Priory of Notley near Long Crendon. The monks of the priory provided a priest for the church until just prior to the Reformation when the parish of Caversham was given the right to provide its own priest. Within the present park lay the Old Rectory and some associated buildings for the monks. The Priory of Notley controlled a cell of canons at the chapel of Our Lady of Caversham, sometimes referred to as Caversham Priory, although it did not have this official rank (Ford 2001). The Chapel was an important site of pilgrimage to the Virgin Mary, second only to Walsingham, during the Medieval period. The chapel reportedly contained a statue of the Virgin adorned with gold and silver, a piece of the rope with which Judas hanged himself, and the knives that killed saint-king Edward the Martyr and Henry VI (Ford 2001). The relics were removed by the king’s inspectors during the Reformation with the Statute of Our Lady of Caversham being taken to London, where it was burnt (Wright 1843, 224). The exact site of the chapel is not known, but it has been suggested that it lay in this area. A font now within St Peter’s Church may have come from the chapel (Ford 2001; CRSBI nd a).

After the Reformation the Notley Abbey lands were given to Christchurch College, Oxford which let the land. The extent of the late 16th-century estate was described in Chancery proceedings: ‘The mansion or dwelling house, the lesser barn called the wheat barn, the stable, the brew house, the malt house, the tenement where one William Hunt there dwelt, the dove or culver house, the barn adjoining the churchyard, the orchard and gardens and all glebelands, the mount, the warren, being severally bounded and enclosed, the barn adjoining the warren, the chancel, the churchyard, the hides, the Great Mede with tithes of the same hindes and the glebe and tithes of all such grounds as the complainants tenure’ (RBC nd a, Analysis 14).

Caversham Court was used by King Charles I during the Civil War as a headquarters, which the Parliamentarians attacked, destroying the tower of St Peter’s church and damaging the Old Rectory’s staircase with bullet holes (Ford 2006; RBC nd b, Analysis 14).
From the 17th to the late 18th century the estate was let out, with parts sold off, until it passed to William Simonds in 1799. The current Rectory was built in 1823. The Simonds family employed A Pugin to remodel the house and gardens in the 1840s. The estate was further reduced in size in 1904, when the current rectory gained the land between the rectory building and boundary wall to Caversham Court, together with the land behind the rectory to the Thames.

**Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation *in situ*, or might be better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific aims of the evaluation are;

- to determine if archaeological relevant levels have survived on the site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to determine if there are any Medieval and early post-medieval deposits on the site which relate to the original village, or deposits associated with the use of the site and its environs as a rectory.

Four trenches were originally proposed, 1.6m wide. The trench lengths were to be 17m, 13.5m and 7m (2). The trenches were to be dug by JCB-type machine or mini-digger fitted with a ditching bucket and carried out under archaeological supervision. Spoilheaps were to be searched for finds.

**Results**

Five trenches (1, 2a, 2b, 3 and 4) were eventually excavated in the locations shown in Figure 3. The positions of trenches 1, 2a, 2b and 4 were changed from those previously agreed, due to the presence of existing buildings, services, trees, walls and access. The final locations were agreed with Hives Architects and in consultation with Ms Mary O’Donoghue of Berkshire Archaeology. The topsoil and overburden was removed by a tracked mini-digger with a 1m wide ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Due to the changing nature of the underlying natural deposits machine excavated sondages were dug in trenches 2a, 3 and 4 to examine the natural geology. A machine excavated sondage was dug in Trench 1 to examine the nature of the chalk surfaces and wall. Archaeological features in Trenches 1 to 3 were hand cleaned and sampled; those in Trench 4 were only
recorded in section. Spoil heaps were monitored but due to the presence of much modern scrap metal within the subsoil a metal detector was not used.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of features and geology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 gives a summary of the features excavated.

**Trench 1 (Figs 4, 5; Plate 1)**

Trench 1 was 13.5m long, 1.6m wide and 1.04m deep. It was moved from its proposed location due to presence of existing buildings and placed as close as possible to the location of the new parish rooms (Fig. 3). The stratigraphy within Trench 1 was as follows; topsoil (50) 0.23m deep consisting of a loose dark brown to black humic topsoil with frequent roots, metal, glass, wood, brick and tile. Topsoil 50 contained a thin layer of hard compacted gravel at its base. This sealed archaeological features (below) the lowest of which in turn cut subsoil 69 which overlay deposit 70, a firm dark reddish/brown silty clay (natural geology).

Extending the length of the trench, directly below the topsoil, and on almost the same alignment, were a wall foundation (68), set within a construction cut (6). This in turn cut/overlay a wider construction cut (1) and both were flanked on either side by chalk floor surfaces (53, 71). Wall foundation 68 consisted of a hard reddish/brown silty clay, with 30% chalk fragments, 15% large flint nodules, occasional gravel and occasional fragments of ceramic building material, mortar and crushed plaster, and a single large sherd of 19th-century pottery. The uppermost part consisted of fragments of crushed brick and tile, and may have formed the base of a brick wall above. Wall 68 was 0.62m wide, 0.43m deep and extended beyond the trench margins. Cut 1 was filled with two deposits (51 and 52). Fill 51 was hard white rammed chalk 60%, large flint nodules 25%, and a hard brownish/grey silt clay 15%, with very occasional ceramic building material fragments and appeared to be the remains of a base to a wall. Beneath wall base 51 was deposit 52 a hard yellowish/brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments, occasional chalk fragments and very occasional brick/tile fragments.

Alongside cut 1, shallow cut 2 (0.12m deep) was filled with hard reddish/brown silty clay (54) with gravel, brick/tile fragments and very occasional chalk flecks. It lay beneath floor 53, a hard, white rammed chalk floor surface with less than 10% whitish/brown silty clay. It is likely that floor (53) and wall (68) were contemporary with each other.

Cut by both features 1 and 2 was cut 7 which was only seen in section and its shape in plan could not be established, it was 0.82m wide, 0.24m deep and filled with a hard yellowish silty clay (55) with very occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. This in turn cut subsoil (69), a yellowish/brown silty clay with very occasional chalk and charcoal flecks which overlay a firm dark reddish brown silty clay (natural geology).
To the east of wall 68 was surface 71, a hard, white rammed chalk surface with less than 10% whitish/brown silty clay, which was only seen in plan. The relationship between wall 68 and surface 71 was not observed, but it appeared that surface 71 was a chalk floor similar to 53.

**Trench 2**

Trench 2 was split into two sections, Trench 2a and Trench 2b due to the presence of an upstanding wall. The orientation of Trench 2b was altered from that planned due to the presence of trees and large shrubs (Fig. 3).

**Trench 2a (Figs 4, 5; Plate 2)**

Trench 2a was 7.2m long, 1.6m wide and 1.12m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep, subsoil 0.12m deep beneath which at the southern end of the trench was a live sewer connected to the upstanding building. Below the subsoil were archaeological features (see below) the lowest of which in turn cut another subsoil layer 61 which overlay deposit 62, a dark reddish/brown silty clay (natural geology).

To the north of the sewer pipe beneath the subsoil was a large sub-rectangular pit 4, filled with a firm yellowish silty clay (57) with frequent building debris: chalk fragments, crushed mortar, flint fragments and ceramic building material.

Pit 4 cut layer 58 and appeared to cut pit 3 (deposit 63). Layer 58 was a dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. This produced a sherd of red earthenware pottery (mid 16th century or later) and a residual medieval sherd. Beneath layer 58 was 59, a loose brownish/yellow sand with frequent crushed mortar, flint fragments and gravel as well as occasional charcoal fragments (Fig. 5). It was only seen in section and was 0.90m wide, 0.12m thick and lay above a firm brown silty clay layer (60) with occasional gravel, flint fragments, chalk fragments, brick/tile and charcoal flecks. Again, 60 was only seen in section and was 1.50m wide and 0.33m deep. A hand excavated sondage through the base of deposit 60 revealed subsoil 61, a firm reddish/brown silty clay 0.14m thick, with very occasional flint gravel and very occasional chalk flecks. Beneath subsoil 61 was deposit a clean, firm dark reddish/brown silty clay (62), the natural geology.

Layer 58 overlaid a large pit (5) 0.81m wide, at least 0.47m deep, filled with a firm brownish/yellow silty sand with occasional gravel (64); this was not bottomed but appeared to cut pit 3, itself 0.62m wide and at least, 0.43m deep. Pit 3 was filled with a firm mixed deposit (63) containing 40% crushed chalk fragments with a reddish/brown silty clay 40%, 10% yellowish/brown sand, some gravel with frequent brick/tile and frequent flint fragments. This contained a single sherd of 19th century pottery.
Trench 2b (Figs 4, 5; Plate 2)
Trench 2b was 7.5m long, 1.7m wide and 0.86m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.4m of topsoil 0.40m above 0.46m of subsoil (79) a firm yellowish/brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments, above natural geology. Below the subsoil and cutting natural geology was gully 10 which was 0.61m wide, 0.25m deep, and filled with greyish/brown silty clay (77) with occasional flint nodules and very occasional charcoal flecks and an iron nail.

Trench 3 (Figs 4, 5; Plate 5)
Trench 3 was 7m long, 1.6m wide and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy comprised modern concrete and brick bases for demolished outbuildings and services which cut thought the topsoil; topsoil (75), 0.23m deep above 0.06m of ash and cinder waste (73). This overlay a robber trench (8) for wall 67. The robber trench was filled with deposit 72, a brown silty clay, with 15% yellow sand, containing frequent fragments of cinder, coal, brick and tile. Wall 67 was a mixture of hand-made unfrogged bricks measuring 0.21m by 0.11m by 0.07m and flint nodules, the wall did not appeared to have regular coursing and was 0.28m wide and was not bottomed. Wall 67 was contained within cut 9 which appeared to be linear in plan but was not excavated. It cut the underlying natural geology.

Robber trench 8 cut though deposit 74, a 0.10m thick loose layer of yellow sand, gravel and cinder which extended across the trench. To the south-east of cut 8, beneath deposit 74 was a demolition layer (75), a loose yellow/grey silty clay with frequent crushed chalk, flint, ceramic building material fragments and mortar, 0.17m thick, 3.9m long and also extending across the trench. This overlay pale brown natural geology.

To the north-west of cut 8, beneath deposit 74 was a layer 0.07m thick (76), a loose brownish/grey sandy clay with up to 20% chalk fragments. Beneath deposit 76 on the northern side of the trench was a rammed chalk surface (65), possibly a floor, of hard white chalk with some whitish/brown silty clay. Deposit 65 was 0.90m wide but was not bottomed. Butted to surface 65 in the southern part of the trench was a chalk and mortar surface with some gravel and occasional brick/tile fragments (66), possibly also a floor. It appeared that both surfaces 65 and 66 overlay wall 67 but this may be due to slumping after wall 67 was robbed out.

Trench 4 (Figs 4 and 5; Plate 6)
Trench 4 was 7.0m long, 1.6m wide and 1.12m deep. The stratigraphy revealed in the sondage at the west end of the trench (Fig. 4) comprised topsoil (78) 0.31m deep above 0.21m of subsoil (79) a greyish/brown silty clay with occasional flint nodules and very occasional charcoal flecks. Beneath subsoil (79) was 0.11m of demolition layer (80), a yellowish/brown silty clay with approx 30% crushed chalk fragments and 10-15% crushed mortar.
This overlay layer (81) a loose reddish/brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments and very occasional chalk fragments, 0.42m thick. Beneath this was the reddish clayey silt natural geology.

In the rest of the trench, beneath the subsoil (79) was demolition layer 84, a yellowish/brown silty sand with approximately 20% crushed mortar, 10% chalk fragments with occasional flint fragments. Layer (84) was not bottomed. Beneath this was demolition layer 83, similar to layer 80 a yellowish/brown silty clay with approx 25% crushed chalk fragments and 20% crushed mortar, with occasional flint fragments. Layer (83) was 1.04m long, and was not bottomed.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 4 sherds with a total weight of 201g (Appendix 3). The assemblage was entirely post-medieval, apart from a single residual medieval sherd.

The following types were noted:

**M40:** 'M40' type ware, ?Late 11th – 14th century (Hinton 1973). Hard, flint and limestone unglazed ware, with a possible kiln sources at Camley Gardens near Maidenhead (Pike 1965) and Denham in Buckinghamshire (Mellor 1994, 86). Known at numerous sites in south Oxfordshire and Berkshire. 1 sherd, 18g.

**GRE:** Red Earthenwares: Mid 16th century +. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such ‘country pottery’ was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988). 1 sherd, 32g.

**LES:** Late English Stoneware: White/grey stoneware with a brown iron wash. Made at numerous centres, such as Staffordshire, London and Nottingham, from the later 18th century onwards, in a wide range of utilitarian forms. 1 sherds, 132g.

19thC: Miscellaneous 19th century wares such as ironstone china, yellow wares etc. 1 sherd, 19g.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small amount of animal bone was recovered from four contexts. A total of seven fragments of bone were retrieved, weighing 522g (Appendix 4). The minimum number of individuals (MNI) present was found to be three: one horse, one cow and one sheep/goat sized species. The remains from gully 10 (77) were able to be refitted into a single left cow femur. Context 2 (54) contained a single fragment of a horse distal femur. Subsoil 69 had a left distal sheep/goat sized tibia, while two fragments of vertebral spinous processes from a larger sized animal (horse or cow) were recovered from layer 81. There were no signs of butchery marks, and no further information could be obtained from the remains.
Metalwork by Andrew Weale

One badly corroded piece of iron nail was retrieved, weighing 28g from context 10 (77).

Clay Pipe by Andrew Weale

A total of two clay pipe fragments were retrieved, weighting 4g. The fragment from foundation 6 (68) formed the bowl end of a stem, and showed evidence of burning. The fragment from layer 58 was a short segment of stem. Both fragments could date from the late 16th century to late 19th century.

Ceramic Building Material by Andrew Weale

A large amount of ceramic building material was recovered from six contexts. The assemblage can be broken down into three main types: brick, tile and fragments. No complete example of either was recovered.

Brick
A total of 15 pieces of brick (5938g) were recovered from two contexts. Four pieces were recovered from context 9 (67) weighting 2282g, of an unfrogged type with a berth of 0.12m and height of 0.05m. Eleven pieces were recovered from context 3 (63), all of unfrogged types, ten with a berth of 0.056m and one of a berth of 0.06m with vitrification on two surfaces.

Tile
A total of 44 pieces of tile weighing 4398g were recovered from six contexts. The vast majority of the tile was undiagnostic apart from four fragments which showed peg holes. Three pieces with peg holes (382g) were recovered from context 3 (63) and one piece (136g) from context 9 (67). These pieces may have the date range of 12th to 18th centuries.

Fragments
A total of 3 pieces weighting 122g were recovered from context (81) it was impossible to determine whether they were brick or tile.

Conclusion

The remains of a sequence of buildings survive below topsoil to the west of the listed rectory building, in the areas of Trenches 1 and 3. The main building remains are in the area of Trench 1, and consist of a large flint and chalk wall foundation, with rammed chalk surfaces or floors on either side. None of these features could be dated. The wall foundation had been cut through on the same alignment by a later wall, which contained pottery
dated to the 19th century as well as a fragment of clay pipe. The sequence of walls and surfaces continues beyond either side of Trench 1 and it is likely that they have been overlain or cut through by both the listed wall of Caversham Court to the west, which may have been placed on its current alignment during the rebuilding/remodelling of the estate in the 1840s; and on the other side by the current listed Rectory building which was built in 1823.

In the area of Trench 3 the remains of a building with a brick and flint wall, with a rammed chalk surface or floor, together with a chalk and mortar floor, were observed. None of these features contained datable pottery although the wall did contain a fragment of peg tile with the very broad date range of 12th to 18th century. The two surfaces or floors on the northern side of the wall appeared to butt up to each other and may represent an internal wall line or repair to the existing surface. The brick wall within Trench 3 was on a slightly different alignment from the walls within Trench 1, the listed wall of Caversham Court and the Listed Rectory. As there were no observable remains to the south-east of the wall line it would appear that the building lay to the north-west and could continue under the line of the listed wall to Caversham Court.

Trenches 2a and 4 contained a sequence of layers and large pits that are filled with what appear to be demolition material and of 19th century date. No foundations, floors or surfaces were encountered within the trenches, but it is likely that the material was derived from a local demolition episode. Gully 10 is less securely dated but is possibly of similar late post-medieval date. Two property boundaries shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps, to the rear of the current rectory appear to have the same orientation as the gully, and it may be that the gully is the remains of one of these.

References

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APPENDIX 1: **Trench details**
0m at south or west end

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<tr>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
<th>Breadth (m)</th>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
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<td>13.50</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23–0.73m, Chalk and flint walls, rammed chalk surfaces/floors; 0.52–0.96m subsoil (69); 0.96m+ dark reddish brown silty clay alluvium (natural geology). [Plate 1]</td>
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<td>2a</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0–0.25m Topsoil; 0.25–0.37m subsoil; 0.37–1.07m layers 58–61; 1.07m+ alluvium (natural geology). Large pits and layers of demolition material observed. [Plates 2 and 3]</td>
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<td>1.70</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0–0.40m topsoil; 0.40–0.86m subsoil; 0.86m+ alluvium (natural geology). Gully 10 [Plate 4]</td>
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<td>0.52</td>
<td>0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23–0.29m subsoil; 0.29–0.52m (south)cinder/ demolition layers; (north) 0.29–0.36m layer 74; 0.36–0.52m chalk floors. Brick and flint wall, rammed chalk, chalk and mortar surfaces observer. 0.52m+ alluvium (natural geology). [Plate 5]</td>
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<td>1.12</td>
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**APPENDIX 2: Feature details**

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<td>84</td>
<td>Layer</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Cut</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>M40 No</th>
<th>M40 Wt</th>
<th>GRE No</th>
<th>GRE Wt</th>
<th>LES No</th>
<th>LES Wt</th>
<th>19thC No</th>
<th>19thC Wt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2a</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 4: Inventory of animal bone, with calculation of the minimum number of individuals (MNI).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Number of Fragments</th>
<th>Weight (g)</th>
<th>Identified Fragments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td></td>
<td>Horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNI</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, 2007
Archaeological evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Caversham and Berkshire.

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Archaeological evaluation

Figure 2. Detailed location of site on Church Road.

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Figure 3. Location of trenches

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The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, 2007

Figure 4. Detail of trenches.
The Rectory, 20 Church Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, 2007

Figure 5. Sections.
Plate 1. Trench 1 looking north, scales 2m and 1m.

Plate 2. Trench 2 looking south, horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.5m.
Plate 3. Trench 2A feature 4, looking north, scales 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 4. Trench 2B gully 10, looking south west, scale 2m.
Plate 5. Trench 3 looking south east, scales 2m and 1m.

Plate 6. Trench 4 looking south, scale 1m.