Wessex Archaeology

Land south of Childs Hall, Upper Redlands Road University of Reading, Whiteknights Campus Reading, Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 71100.02

March 2009

LAND SOUTH OF CHILDS HALL, UPPER REDLANDS ROAD, UNIVERSITY OF READING, WHITEKNIGHTS CAMPUS, READING, BERKSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Heery International on behalf of the University of Reading to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land south of Childs Hall, Whiteknights University of Reading (herafter UoR), Reading, located at NGR SU7341372210. The work was undertaken in advance of development proposals for the Site, including the construction of a new Halls of Residence.

Eighteen trenches were proposed as part of this phase of the evaluation (all 20m long and 1.6m wide). Two of these trenches were not opened but it is proposed that they are excavated in a later phase of works. Several of the remaining sixteen trenches had to be shifted slightly in location, due to the presence of trees and modern services (including deep sewer pipes and water pipes). Natural geology (London Clay with Boyn Gravel bands) was encountered at different depths across the Site. This was primarily a result of levelling and landscaping of parts of the Site, and was probably contemporary with the construction of the Whiteknights Campus.

A total of three features were identified. These comprised two shallow gullies and a pit. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the pit, but neither of the gullies had finds. However, it is likely that these features are modern in date, and as they follow the alignment of Victorian field boundaries identified on the First Edition OS map of 1879.

The fieldwork was undertaken between 16th and 20th February 2009.

LAND SOUTH OF CHILDS HALL, UPPER REDLANDS ROAD, UNIVERSITY OF READING, WHITEKNIGHTS CAMPUS, READING, BERKSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Nadia Butt of Heery International for commissioning the work on behalf of the University of Reading. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the help and assistance of Mary O'Donoghue, County Archaeologist for Berkshire County Council, who monitored the evaluation.

The field project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams, was run in the field by Catriona Gibson and John Powell, assisted by Katharine Barber and Dave Murdie. The illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer, and the finds were assessed by Sue Nelson.

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Heery International on behalf of the University of reading to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Childs Hall, Whiteknights, University of Reading (hereafter The Site) (**Fig. 1**). This work was undertaken in advance proposed redevelopment of the Site. The Site is located at NGR SU7341372210.

1.1.2 The development proposals for the University of Reading comprise the construction of a new Halls of Residence to replace the existing Childs Hall. The evaluation followed the guidelines, methodology and aims set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (herafter WSI: Wessex Archaeology 2009).

1.1.3 The project design (Wessex Archaeology 2009) set out in detail the methodology to be employed by Wessex Archaeology during the course of the field evaluation. The format and content of the Project Design is in accordance with guidance given in the document Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994, revised 2001) and was approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1.1 The Site lies within the campus of the University of Reading (UoR), west of Whiteknights Lake. The Site is bounded by Childs Hall to the north, a stand of trees to the west, pedestrian paths to the south and Whiteknights Lake to the east. The Site is a grassy field, sloping downwards from north to south from 65m to 61m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).

2.1.2 The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay overlain by areas of Plateau Gravel (Boyn Hill Gravel).

2.1.3 The Site lay under grass, planted with trees, mostly under 30 years of age. There had been significant deposition of modern material on the site, in particular the eastern part of the site had over 1 metre of made ground. There was some disturbance by modern drainage but over the majority of the site the subsoil present before recent construction works was intact.

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3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Summary

3.1.1 The WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2009) indicated that Site lies in an area of known archaeological potential. The Reading Valley Gravels have Palaeolithic potential. Sites of late prehistoric (Iron Age) and Roman date have been discovered in the vicinity of the Site, with Roman and possibly later burials.

3.1.2 White Knights Manor was located close to the now demolished Whiteknights House, and there is potential for encountering landscape features associated with the estate.

3.2 Previous Investigations

3.2.1 There has been little archaeological investigation in the immediate vicinity of the Site. The construction of the University Buildings in the surrounding area was carried out prior to PPG16; therefore almost nothing is known of the impacts of previous development.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

General

4.1.1 The overall objective of the evaluation was to expose, characterise, plan and investigate the potential of the archaeological resource. Since little archaeological monitoring has been undertaken in the UoR grounds, the evaluation should helping to determine the archaeological potential of this area.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Stripping and fieldwork methodology

5.1.1 It was proposed to open a total of eighteen 20m long and 1.6m wide evaluation trenches by machine. Two of these trenches were not opened (Trenches 1 and 2) because they were located on the lawn to the front of Childs Hall (Greenow Building). It was agreed with the County Archaeologist that these trenches would be opened when their reinstatement (hand deturfing and replacement) would not be an issue.

5.1.2 The remaining trenches were located on the sloping grass field to the rear of Childs Hall. Tree planting in this area meant that some of the trench locations had to be adjusted slightly to avoid tree canopies and roots. Furthermore, the presence of services (water mains and deep sewers) also required re-orientation of two trenches.

5.1.3 Only ten trenches could be opened in their original locations (Trenches 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18). Trench 3 was moved 5m south and slightly re-orientated. Trench 4 was re-orientated from NWW-SEE to NW-

SE. The alignment of Trench 5 changed from NW-SE to directly N-S and it was moved 6.5m further south. Trench 6 was shortened slightly to avoid trees. Trench 8 was re-aligned from NE-SW to directly N-S. Trench 9 was moved 15m further NW in order to avoid a tree with a preservation order.

5.1.4 Natural geology varied across the Site. In the western half, the Boyn Gravel was more generally encountered while in the central and eastern parts of the Site the London Clay tended to seal the gravel, which was visible only in patches or bands.

5.1.5 The evaluation trenches were laid out and surveyed using a Global Positioning System (GPS).

5.1.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the Specification (Wessex Archaeology 2009).

5.1.7 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (as amended 1994), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

5.1.8 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

5.1.9 All overburden was removed under constant archaeological supervision with a 360º tracked excavator down to the natural clay and gravel geology. In general a depth of 0.55m-1m of topsoil, subsoil, made-ground and levelling deposits was removed down to natural geology. All trenches were scanned with a CAT prior to machining.

5.1.10 All trenches were individually fenced with Heras Fencing, as the outer perimeter fence was not secure.

5.1.11 Fieldwork commenced on the 16th February and ended on the 20th February 2009.

5.2 Monitoring

5.2.1 The evaluation monitored by Mary O'Donoghue, Berkshire County Archaeologist, and all trenches were signed off prior to backfilling.

5.3 Recording

5.3.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

5.3.2 A full graphic archive was maintained. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, where appropriate, with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights. All features and archaeological interventions and objects were surveyed with a Leica GPS 1200, and hand-planned at an appropriate scale.

5.3.3 A full photographic record was maintained using digital cameras, colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film). The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.

5.4 Finds and environmental strategies

5.4.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples were devised by Wessex Archaeology's Finds and Environmental staff.

5.4.2 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered. Very few artefacts were recovered from the trench spoil heaps and most were of obvious modern date. These were noted but not retained.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation at Childs Hall, UoR, demonstrated that this area had been subject deposition of modern material. The eastern half of the Site in particular had been built up with made-ground deposits, with the 1950s – 1960s ground level sealed under up to 1m of modern overburden.

6.2 Trench Summary

6.2.1 The majority of trenches were blank or only revealed modern features or disturbance and therefore are only briefly summarised here. All trench records are detailed in **Appendix 1**.

6.2.2 The deepest trenches (*c*. 0.9m to 1.7m in depth) were located in the eastern part of the Site, where modern levelling deposits associated with the construction of Childs Hall sealed recent buried topsoils. This was noted in Trenches 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18. Trench 17 was not fully excavated since it had the same soil sequence to Trench 18, with natural geology being encountered at a depth between 1.2 and 1.7m. Full excavation of this trench was deemed dangerous for Health and Safety reasons. Modern disturbance was noted in Trenches 15 and 16. Recent ceramic field drains were noted in Trench 14 at a depth of *c*. 1m. A deep modern pit had been dug in the western half of Trench 15 and filled with waste including iron reinforcement rods and plastic. A modern service trench (water pipe) was identified in the northern part of Trench 16.

6.2.3 The other trenches in the western and central parts of the Site were shallower (*c*. 0.45-0.75m in depth) and lacked levelling deposits. Again most of these were blank. Service trenches (water pipe and a telephone cable) were identified in Trenches 11 and 10 respectively. A large modern pit was present in the western half of Trench 12. Recent ceramic field drains were found in Trench 8.

6.2.4 Only three trenches contained features, all of them of almost certainly modern date. A shallow gully (**405**), aligned NE-SW was noted in Trench 4. This was 0.7m wide but only 0.15m deep with a single slow silting fill, that lacked finds. It had moderate concave sides and a concave base.

6.2.5 Another slightly irregular and undated gully was revealed in Trench 5 and is likely contemporary with the linear in Trench 4. This gully (**504**) was orientated NW-SE and was 0.85m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. Its slow silting fill was very similar to that of (**405**). It is possible that these gullies represent old field boundaries that have been truncated to some extent. The First Edition 1: 2,500 OS Map of Reading (1879) indicates field boundaries along the edge of Foxhill (as this field was then known) on this alignment, and the features revealed in Trenches 4 and 5 may well marry with an earlier boundary.

6.2.6 A single feature, **704** was excavated in Trench 7. This was a sub-circular pit or a ditch terminus (not all of it was revealed in the trench). **704** had steep straight sides and a flay base, and was *c*. 0.75m in diameter and 0.40m in depth. It had been backfilled rapidly with a deposit that contained two fragments of modern CBM and a clay pipe stem, all indicating a 19th century date.

6.2.7 No other features were encountered during the evaluation. The three features excavated are all likely Victorian in date. Although all trench spoil was scanned for artefacts, only modern material was identified. This is hardly surprising, given that much of the soil relates to modern levelling layers.

6.2.8 Two sondages (up to 2m in depth from the present ground surface) were excavated by machine through the natural to gain an idea of the depth and nature of these Boyn Hill gravels and their Palaeolithic potential. Both sondages demonstrated that the gravels are very deep in this area and are interleaved with sand deposits. No Palaeolithic or later pieces of worked flint were retrieved from the gravels retrieved during the excavation of these sondages.

6.3 Finds

6.3.1 A very small modern finds assemblage was recovered during the evaluation. This comprised two small undiagnostic fragments of CBM and an unmarked clay pipe stem from pit **704** (fill **703**) and one fragment of post-medieval tile from the topsoil of Trench 3. this is a small and insignificant finds assemblage.

Dating

6.3.2 All features and finds recovered were of certain post-medieval or modern date.

Table 1: Finds totals

Material	Number	Weight (g)
CBM	3	67
Clay pipe	1	1

CBM = ceramic building material

7 DISCUSSION AND STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 The evaluation demonstrated that at least in the areas where trenches were located, there was little or no archaeological potential. This need not mean that no archaeology is present ; however the dearth of finds from trench spoil heaps would concur that there is little archaeological activity in this general area.

7.1.2 It is possible that the deeply stratified Boyn Gravels in this area may contain Palaeolithic flints. Only two small sondages were excavated through the gravels on this Site. Should further investigation of the Palaeolithic potential of this area be required, it is recommended that either stepping or shoring is implemented within the methodology, as the deep soft gravel deposits are liable to collapse.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, under the site code **71100**. It is recommended that it is deposited with the Berkshire County Museum, Reading at a future date. Deposition of the archive with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Security Copy

8.2.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

8.2.2 The archive comprises :

- 18 Trench Register Sheets
- 6 Context Record Sheets
- 17 A4 Drawings
- 2 Digital Photographic Records
- 4 Manual Photographic Records
- 63 Digital Photographs
- 68 Colour Transparencies & 68 B&W Prints
- 18 Pages Photocopies of day book

9 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH APPENDIX

NB Trenches 1 & 2 at present remain unexcavated, due to reinstatement issues

bgl = below ground level; aOD – above Ordance Datum

TRENCH 3			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 18m x 1.6m		**Max. depth:** 0.65m	**Ground level:** 64.738m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
301	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy loam		0-0.10m
302	*Layer*	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy silty clay underlying turf. Occasional small subrounded flints		0.10-0.40m
303	*Layer*	Orange sandy gravel natural. Moderate subrounded small-medium flint gravels		0.40-0.55m+

TRENCH 4			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 20.8m x 1.6m		**Max. depth:** 0. 80m	**Ground level:** 64.953m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
401	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy silt loam		0-0.21m
402	*Layer*	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay. Occasional small subrounded flints		0.21-0.35m
403	*Layer*	Dark brown silty clay loam.		0.35-0.44m+
404	*Layer*	Natural orange clay		0.44-0.55m+
405	***Cut***	**Cut of NNE-SSW aligned gully**		**See sheets**
406	*Layer*	Fill of gully [405]		See sheets

TRENCH 5			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 14m x 1.6m		**Max. depth:** 0.65m	**Ground level:** 63.226m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
501	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy loam		0-0.24m
502	*Layer*	Subsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy silt with common sub-rounded gravels.		0.24-0.46m
503	*Layer*	Natural. Mid reddish-brown sandy gravel, with patches of mid yellow-brown clay.		0.46-1.5m+
504	***Cut***	**Cut of gully**		**See sheets**
505	*Layer*	Fill of gully [504]		See sheets
NB Sondage excavated through gravels in this trench – down to 1.5m through interleaved gravels and sand (done on request of County Archaeologist)				

TRENCH 6			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 18m x 1.6m		**Max. depth:** 0.65m	**Ground level:** 63.106m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
601	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy silt loam		0-0.21m
602	*Layer*	Subsoil. Mid brown silty loam underlying turf. Occasional small subrounded flints		0.10-036m
603	*Layer*	Natural orange clay		0.36-0.49m+
604	*Layer*	Natural gravels underlying clay – seen in north-western part of trench		0.49m-0.55m+

TRENCH 7			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 19.84m x 1.6m		**Max. depth:** 0.55m	**Ground level:** 62.741m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
701	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid greyish- brown sandy silt loam		0-0.20m
702	*Layer*	Subsoil. Reddish-brown sandy clay. Profuse sub-angular small flint gravels		0.20-0.40m
703	*Layer*	Fill of pit [704]		See sheets+
704	***Cut***	**Cut of C19th pit, presumably circular**		**See sheets**
705	*Layer*	Natural. Reddish-brown sandy gravels		0.4m+

TRENCH 8			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 19.8m x 1.6m		**Max. depth:** 1.00m	**Ground level:** 61.703m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
801	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy silt loam		0-0.21m
802	*Layer*	Mid brown silty clay made ground underlying turf. Occasional small subrounded flints		0.21-0.74m
803	*Layer*	Natural orange clay		0.74-1.00m+
NB. Two modern field drains were noted sealed under the made ground and presumably dating to the 1960s/70s when the land was agricultural fields				

TRENCH 9			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 18m x 1.55m		**Max. depth:** 0.56m	**Ground level:** 61.88m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
901	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy loam with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels		0-0.24m
902	*Layer*	Subsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy loam with sparse sub-rounded flints		0.24-0.44m
903	*Layer*	Natural. Mid yellow-brown sandy clay with patches of grave in the northern end of the trench		0.44m+

TRENCH 10			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 20.6m x 1.55m		**Max. depth:** 0.9m	**Ground level:** 62.413m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
1001	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown silty loam		0-0.23m
1002	*Layer*	Subsoil. Mid brown silty loam. Occasional small sub-rounded flints		0.23-0.51m
1003	*Layer*	Natural yellow-orange clay		0.51-0.9m+

TRENCH 11			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 18m x 1.6m		**Max. depth:** 0.75m	**Ground level:** 63.76m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
1101	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown silty loam		0-0.10m
1102	*Layer*	Mid brown silty clay made ground underlying turf. Occasional small subrounded flints		0.10-0.30m
1103	*Layer*	Grey brown loamy-sand		0.30-0.55m
1104	*layer*	Brownish-orange sandy clay		0.55-0.75m+
NB Much of this trench was disturbed by the presence of a modern water pipe running along its entire extent				

TRENCH 12			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 19m x 1.6m		**Max. depth:** 0.65m	**Ground level:** 61.986m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
1201	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown silty loam		0-0.16m
1202	*Layer*	Subsoil. Mid brown silty loam. Moderate small-medium subrounded flints		0.16-0.55m
1203	*Layer*	Natural. Yellowish-orange clay.		0.55m+
1204	***Cut***	**Modern Disturbance. Modern pit cut in western half of trench**		
1205	*Layer*	Modern fill of [1204]. Full of clinker and modern (1970s) pot and CBM		

TRENCH 13			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 18m x 1.55m		**Max. depth:** 1.10m	**Ground level:** 60.866m aOD	
context	**Description**			**depth**
1301	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy loam		0-0.18m
1302	*Layer*	Made ground. Dark reddish-brown clay loam with abundant flint and lenses of gravel. Levelling layer probably contemporary with construction of Halls of Residence		0.18-0.68m
1303	*Layer*	Buried topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy loam. Probably 1960s/1970s topsoil buried with later landscaping		0.68-0.85m
1304	*Layer*	Buried subsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with sparse to moderate sub-angular flints		0.85-1.00m
1305	*Layer*	Natural. Reddish brown sandy clay with patches of gravel appearing through clay capping		1.00m+

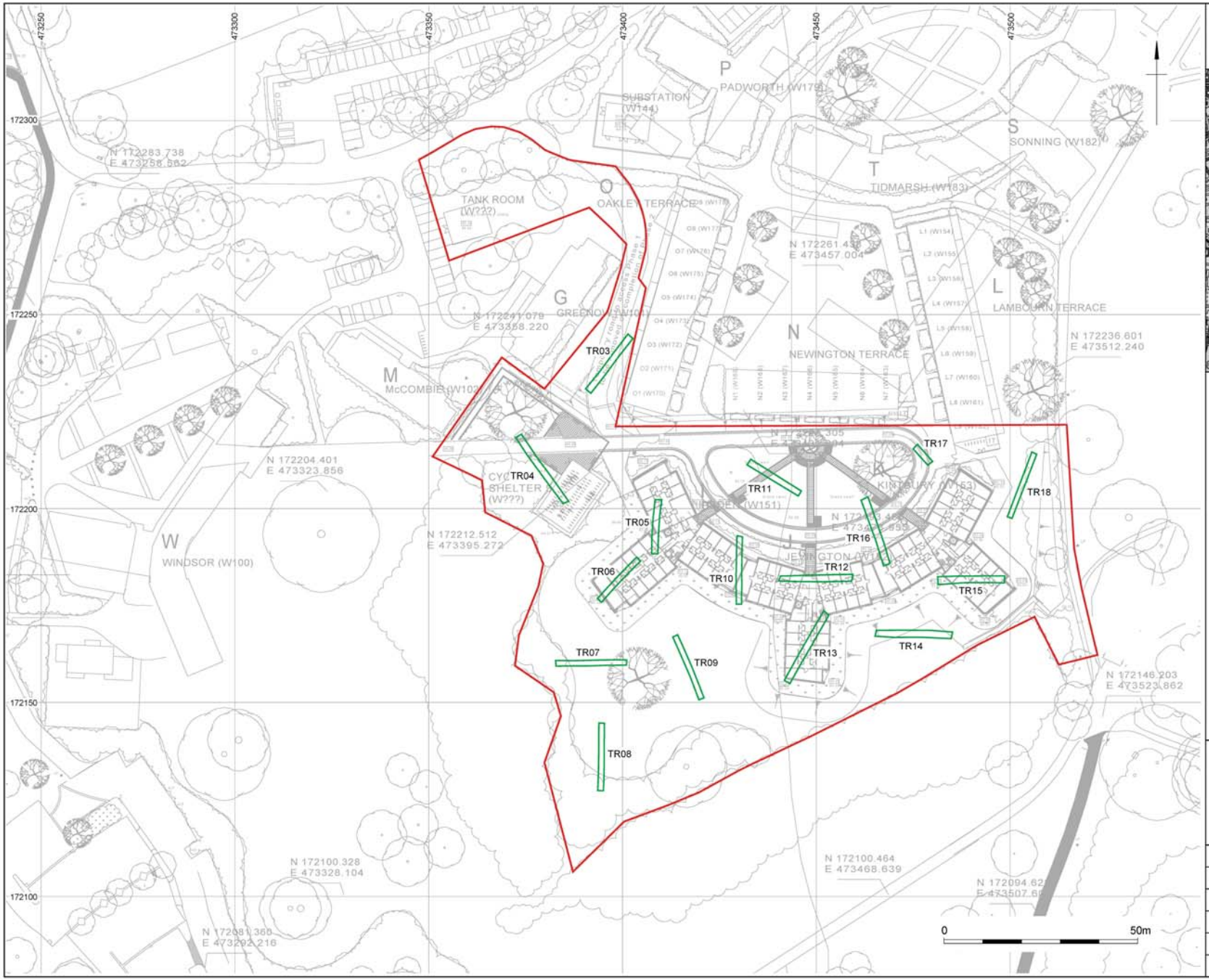
TRENCH 14			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 19.6m x 1.62m		**Max. depth:** 1.00m	**Ground level:** 59.976m aOD	
context	**Description**			**depth**
1401	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy loam		0-0.10m
1402	*Layer*	Made ground. Dark reddish-brown clay loam with abundant flint and lenses of gravel. Levelling layer probably contemporary with construction of Halls of Residence		0.10-0.45m
1403	*Layer*	Buried topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy loam. Probably 1960s/1970s topsoil buried with later landscaping		0.45-0.55m
1404	*Layer*	Buried subsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flints		0.55-0.80m
1405	*Layer*	Natural. Reddish brown sandy clay with patches of gravel appearing through clay capping		0.80-1.00m+
NB. Two modern field drains were noted sealed under the made ground and presumably dating to the 1960s/70s when the land was agricultural fields				

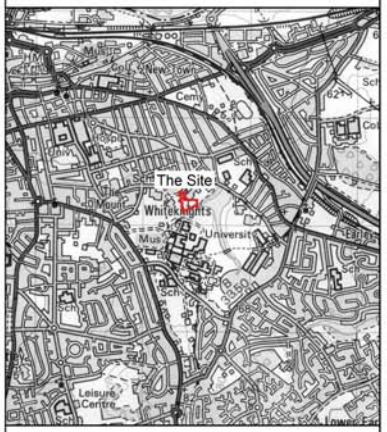
TRENCH 15			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 17.5m x 1.55m		**Max. depth:** 1.42m	**Ground level:** 60.706m aOD	
context	**Description**			**depth**
1501	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy clay loam		0-0.11m
1502	*Layer*	Subsoil. Dark brown sandy clay		0.11-0.38m
1503	*Layer*	Natural orange clay		0.38-0.55m
NB.A large and deep modern pit (filled with iron reinforcement rods for concrete and plastic) was encountered in the western half of this trench. A sondage was excavated to a depth of 1.40m through natural gravels in the eastern part of this trench				0.55-1.40m+

TRENCH 16			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 17m x 1.55m		**Max. depth:** 0.88m & 1.90m	**Ground level:** 61.318m aOD	
context	**Description**			**depth**
1601	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy loam		0-0.10m
1602	*Layer*	Made ground. Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with abundant gravels. 1970s levelling layer		0.10-0.40m
1603	*Layer*	Buried topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy loam. Probably 1960s/1970s topsoil buried with later landscaping		0.40-0.58m
1604	*Layer*	Buried subsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with sparse to moderate sub-angular flints		0.58-0.80m
1605	*Layer*	Natural. Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with abundant gravels. NB in the southern part of this trench was excavated to 1.90m below ground level, and showed alternate bands of sand and gravel		0.80m+

TRENCH 17			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 7m x 1.55m		**Max. depth:** 1.70m	**Ground level:** 62.915m aOD	
context	**Description**			**depth**
1701	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Mid brown sandy loam		0-0.18m
1702	*Layer*	Made ground. Mixed modern make-up with a number of layers containing modern CBM and peg tile. Generally dark grey-brown sandy clay with layers of yellow-brown sandy gravels		0.18-1.10m
1703	*Layer*	Buried topsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy loam. Probably old 1960s/1970s land surface		1.10-1.20m
1704	*Layer*	Natural. Mid to dark yellowish-brown sandy clay with common sub-angular flint gavels. Gets deeper in southern part of trench		1.2-1.70m+
NB the full extent of this trench was not opened because it demonstrated a very similar sequence to Trench 18, and natural geology was encountered at too deep and unsafe a level				

TRENCH 18			Type:	Machine
Dimensions: 20.2m x 1.55m		**Max. depth:** 1.70m	**Ground level:** 61.318m aOD	
context	**Description**			**depth**
1801	*Turf*	Modern turf and topsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy loam		0-0.20m
1802	*Layer*	Made ground. Mixed modern make-up with a number of layers containing modern CBM and peg tile. Generally dark grey-brown sandy clay with layers of yellow-brown sandy gravels		0.20-1.10m
1803	*Layer*	Buried topsoil. Mid grey-brown sandy loam. Probably old 1960s/1970s land surface		1.10-1.20m
1804	*Layer*	Natural. Mid to dark yellowish-brown sandy clay with common sub-angular flint gavels.Deper in southern part of trench		1.2-1.70m+





The Site

Evaluation trench

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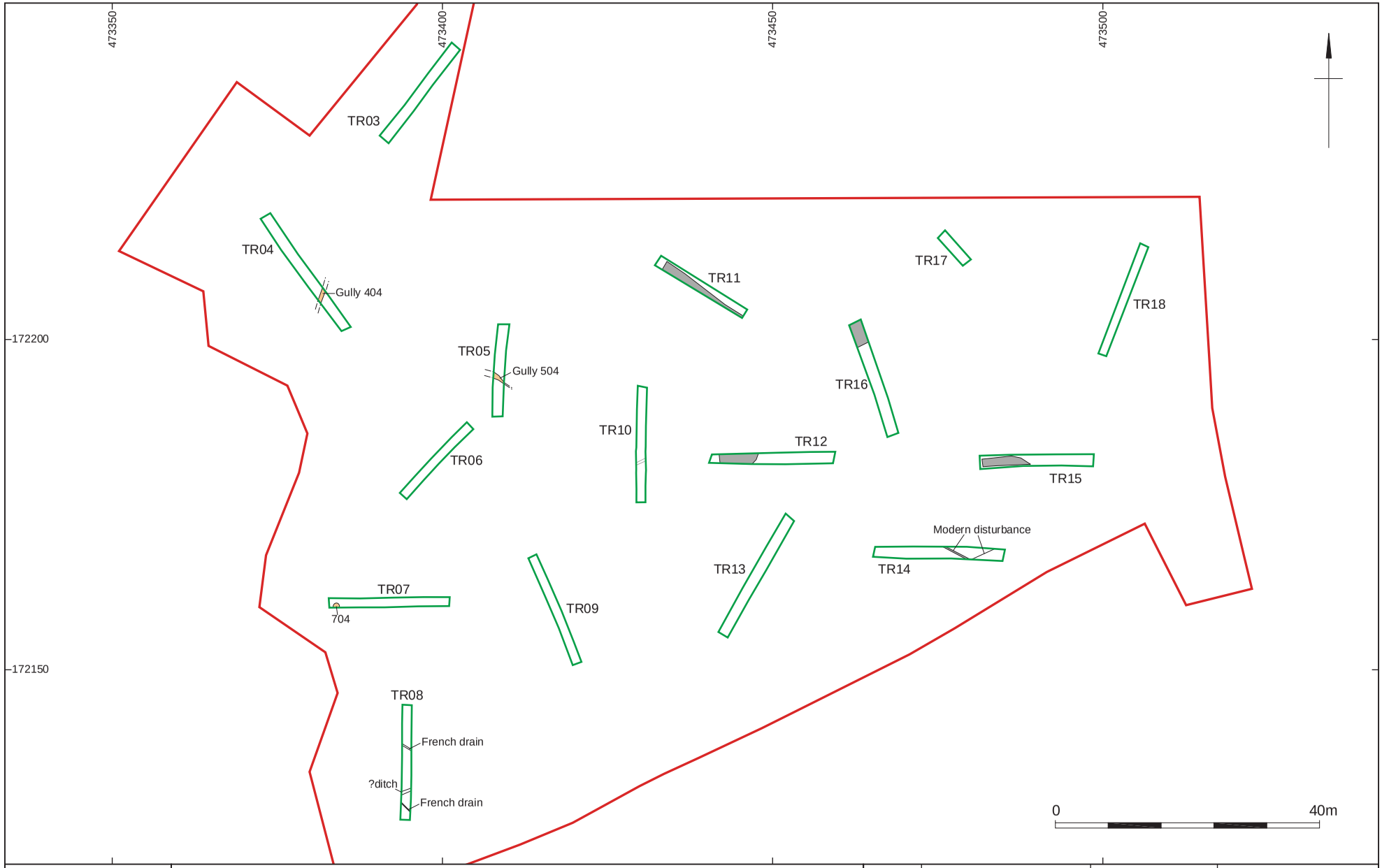
Scale:	1:50000 & 1:1000
Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\71100\Drawing Office\Report Figs
	\Childs Hall eval\09_03\71100_ChildsHall.dwg

Site location

Figure 1



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The Site
Evaluation trench
Archaeology
Modern disturbance

Date:	02/03/09	Revision Number:	0
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Trench plan

Figure 2

Plate 1: Trench 11 showing tree restrictions (view from south-east)

Plate 2: Trench 16 east-facing representative section showing buried modern topsoil

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Plates 1 and 2

Figure 3

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