

LIDL STORE, SCHOOL LANE, GILLINGHAM, DORSET
Archaeological Observations and Recording



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LIDL Store, School Lane, Gillingham, Dorset
Archaeological Observations and Recording, January–April 2002

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LIDL Store, School Lane, Gillingham, Dorset

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SUMMARY

Archaeological observations and recording were undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new LIDL supermarket, off Newbury, Gillingham (NGR ST810264).

Slight traces of medieval activity were encountered on the eastern boundary of the site. Two pits and a ditch, containing 12th/13th century pottery were observed. Another ditch or pit of similar date was found on the western edge of the site.

A possible brick clamp together with a number of clay pits, of probable 19th century date were found on the eastern edge of the site.

INTRODUCTION

Terrain Archaeology was commissioned by Jehu Project Services Ltd, to carry out a watching brief during the construction of a new LIDL supermarket at School Lane, Gillingham. North Dorset District Council, the Local Planning Authority, following advice from Steven Wallis, Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council placed a condition on the Planning Permission for a programme of archaeological observations and recording during groundworks. This is in line with Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning).

The development comprises the construction of a new supermarket building on concrete pad and strip foundations on the western side of the site on School Lane. Much of the rest of the site is car park.

The fieldwork was carried out between 14th January–22nd April 2002.

Terrain Archaeology would like to acknowledge the help and cooperation of the contractors on site, in particular, the site manager Nyron Wood. The fieldwork was undertaken by Steven Tatler and Peter Bellamy. The pottery was identified by Jo Draper, FSA.

THE SITE

The site is located on the eastern side of Gillingham in the area known as Newbury (centred at Ordnance Survey NGR ST810264). It lies on the northern side of the High Street and School Lane runs along the western side of the site (Figure 1). The grounds of Gillingham School lie to the north of the site.

It is on a low spur between the rivers Stour and Lodden and slopes down to the south and west, lying at a height of between 77–79 m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as Kimmeridge clay (Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 297 *Wincanton*, 1969).

The western part of the site was previously a large timber yard comprising of several large sheds (stores, workshops and warehouses) and concrete or tarmac yards. The southern area was a petrol station with associated buildings. The eastern part of the site had been made over to hard standing. At the northern end of the site, there had formerly existed a 19th century house, which had been demolished at some time prior to the present development.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is evidence for Roman settlement at Coldharbour on the western side of the town but this does not seem to be related to the later development of Gillingham.

Gillingham is a pre-conquest foundation and may have been the site of a Minster (Hall 2000). Gillingham was Ancient Royal Demesne and gave its name to Gillingham Hundred. At the time of Domesday, the church was held by Shaftesbury Abbey and Gillingham was divided into seven manors (Penn 1980). There is no evidence of a pre-Conquest royal residence but there was one by the late 11th century. Gillingham was a Royal Forest and King John built a lodge "Kings Court Palace" to the east of the town. The earthwork remains of this still survive.

The town was a manorial market centre of local importance in the medieval period but its history is obscure. The town may have been well developed by the 13th century, when there are the first references to Newbury, which may be a suburban development within the area of the Royal Forest. Newbury is recorded frequently as a place name at Gillingham from 1295 onwards, and seems to have meant new manor house (Mills 1989, 16). The town street pattern is simple with four roads converging on the church and a market place to the south. There is no evidence of any regular planning.

There was no known industry in Gillingham until the late 18th century (Penn 1980). The arrival of the railway in the mid 19th century stimulated the growth of manufacturing and brick-making, in particular.

Archaeological investigations in Gillingham have concentrated on the Roman settlement in Coldharbour (Moore and Ross 1989) and in Chantry Fields, the area of the relief road on the southern side of the River Stour (Cox 1992, Heaton 1992, Valentin 1998). The Roman site is of little relevance to the present works and will not be considered further. The investigations in Chantry Fields have produced evidence of Saxon activity, in the form of two grain-driers of late 7th–early 8th century date (Heaton 1992) and extensive evidence for a sequence of ditched enclosures and boundaries of 13th–14th century date. These probably formed part of a suburban medieval settlement and fields, south of the river Stour, adjacent to a river crossing (Cox 1992).

On the site itself, there is no surviving documentary evidence for medieval occupation. The Gillingham Tithe Map (1841) shows a series of small plots along the road frontage with a larger plot behind with access down on to the street, which broadly follows the present site boundaries. A Mr Hudson owned much of the land on the western side of the site and established his building firm here in 1866. This business was successful and as Hudson and Martin Ltd, builders, they became a major employer in the town. They had their offices on the site in the late 19th century and also owned and operated the sawmills in Station Road. During the 20th century, they had extensive yards and warehouses on the site.

In 1875–6 School Lane was built through Mr Hudson's land to provide access to the new premises for Gillingham Grammar School being built on land behind the site (Wagner 1958, 45).

In the later 19th century, a house was built on the northern part of the site, set well back from the street frontage with a driveway down on to the road. The street frontage does not appear to have been built on at this time. However, by the end of the 19th century and in the early years of the 20th century Peach's hairdressing saloon and tobacconist occupied part of the street frontage (and is illustrated in Lloyd 1998, 17). In 1910, W. H. Light and Company moved their bicycle manufactory to the site and Light's Garage was built across most of the

street frontage in the 1920s. By the 1930s, Light's Garage main business was motorcycles and in 1956, a new showroom and pull-in forecourt – the first in Gillingham – was built. Photographs of the garage in the 1930s and 1950s are published in Crocker (1992, 91) and Lloyd (1998, 18). The garage survived, with modifications, until its recent demolition, prior to the new development.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the archaeological observations is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

The archaeological works aimed to observe and record all the in situ archaeological deposits and features revealed during the groundworks to an appropriate professional standard.

METHODS

The observations were carried out in compliance with the specification prepared by Terrain Archaeology (Document T3074) and in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (1994, rev. 1999).

For the purposes of the archaeological fieldwork, the site was divided into three separate areas (Figure 2). Area A, in the northeast corner of the site, was stripped of topsoil prior to the construction of a tarmac car park. No intrusive excavation took place in this area and any archaeological features were recorded in plan only. Area B comprised the western part of the site, in the area of the new supermarket building. The archaeological work in this area comprised observations during the digging of the footings trenches. Area C was the central car park area of the site, where the archaeological observations were confined to the monitoring of the digging of the service trenches.

The positions of the footings trenches and service trenches were located using plans provided by the Client. All features and deposits located using taped measurements and all depths were recorded as below present ground level

All archaeological deposits and features exposed during the works were recorded using components of the Terrain Archaeology recording system of complementary written, drawn and photographic records.

The records have been compiled in a stable, cross-referenced and fully indexed archive in accordance with current UKIC guidelines and the requirements of the receiving museum, Dorset County Museum.

RESULTS

Area A

The machining was carried out by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 1.20 m wide toothless grading bucket. The area was stripped starting from the southwest corner and working east and north. The existing ground surface sloped gently downwards to the south and west and because they were levelling for a car park, they removed a greater depth of overburden as they moved north. Only the southern half of the area was stripped initially to give a space for the contractors site offices. The northern half was stripped at the end of the project to allow the topsoil to be used for landscaping. Part of this northern area had already

been covered in tarmac when the observations were made (Figure 2).

The whole area was covered with a layer of scalplings (100), presumably hard- standing for a car park. This was laid directly on a silty clay loam garden soil (101), containing a mixture of brick, mortar and coal fragments, and pieces of metal, wood and glass. This overlay a mottled olive/ yellow clay natural (102). A number of features were observed in this area.

Medieval features (13th century?)

Adjacent to this spread two discrete features (106, 108) were observed cutting into the clay natural. Both were filled with a similar olive grey clay loam (105, 107) containing a large amount of charcoal and occasional fragments of burnt clay. The upper part of the fill was excavated to obtain dating evidence. Several sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered (Table 1). The pottery was of probable 12th /13th century date.

Immediately to the west of these pits, a large linear feature (116) was observed aligned NW-SE cutting into the natural clay. Only the upper surface of this feature was exposed and it was not excavated, so its character remains uncertain, but is most likely to be a ditch. It had a flattened terminal at its southern end, adjacent to pit 108 and it continued to the north into the area of the site that was not observed. This feature was filled with a charcoal-rich, olive grey clay loam (115) similar to the fills of pits 106 and 108. A small quantity of medieval pottery similar to that recovered from pits 106 and 108, and some animal bone was recovered from the surface of the feature (Table 1).

18th–19th century features

Just to the north of this, a large rectangular spread (approx. 5 m wide by over 5 m long) of sandy clay loam containing a large amount of burnt clay and charcoal fragments (104) was observed running under the eastern side of the area. This deposit was about 0.1 m thick and appeared to be within a shallow cut. Although the lack of excavation hampers our understanding of this feature, its size and the quantity of burnt material within it, suggest that it may be the remains of a brick clamp. The lack of brick fragments is perhaps surprising, but it must be noted that the 18th–19th century brick clamp excavated at Shotesham St. Mary, Norfolk, did not contain any brick within the area of the clamp itself, though there was a concentration of vitrified brick in the surrounding area (Wade 1980). A small quantity of material including 18th–19th century pottery, animal bone, tile, and glass were recovered. The pottery suggests an 18th or 19th century date for the clamp.

Along the southern edge of the trench, several large areas of modern disturbance (110, 112, 114) were observed extending up to 6 m into the site. These comprised a mixed silty clay loam topsoil (109, 111, 113) with glass bottles, probable 19th century pottery, and metal fragments. These features were not excavated, so their precise character remains unclear. It is possible that the two largest features (110 and 114) may have been claypits excavated to provide bricks for brick clamp 104, and subsequently backfilled with rubbish.

Also observed in this area were several land drains, one running east- west with others running north- south into it. These cut the probable rubbish dumps, indicating a fairly recent date. They have not been plotted on Figure 2, but this information is available in the archive.

Other features

In the southeastern corner of Area A was a large, oval spread of dark peaty clay (103), which continued eastwards beyond the limits of the site and was truncated to the south by the

modern disturbance 110. The nature of this deposit suggests that it was poorly drained. It was not possible to investigate it properly to determine its nature and origin. No dating evidence was recovered.

Area B

The machining was carried out using a 360° tracked excavator with a 0.60 m wide toothless bucket, starting in the northwest corner and working anti-clockwise along the western, southern and eastern trenches. The northern trench was machined from the northwest corner. The whole area was covered by a variety of surfaces including tarmac, concrete and tile floors from demolished buildings. Beneath these were layers of mixed building rubble and scalplings usually sitting directly on the clay natural. Most features observed were cutting into the clay natural and were overlaid by the makeup layers.

Medieval features

Only one feature of archaeological interest was observed. A probable ditch or pit (205) was found crossing the trench beneath floor 203. Its full extent was not discovered as the trench was not excavated deep enough at this point (Figure 3). It was filled with a reddish brown clay loam (204), heavily iron stained, with occasional charcoal flecks. A single piece of medieval pottery of 12th/13th century date was recovered.

Modern features

The modern features are described briefly below but for the sake of clarity, are not shown on the site plan (Figure 2). This information has been retained in archive.

Western Footings Trench

The trench was dug through a covering of tarmac (200), concrete (209) and two tile and concrete floors (203, 206) with associated wall footings (223, 245, 247) from former buildings shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 1). Beneath the tarmac surfaces was a layer of mixed building rubble and scalplings used as makeup (201, 210) over the clay natural (202). This makeup layer occurred throughout the trench except beneath the area of the concrete.

A large stone filled soakaway (225) and a services trench (227) were also observed.

A layer of probable remnant topsoil (207) and subsoil (208) was visible beneath floor 206. The construction of the building must have preserved this, whereas the ground around has been levelled for yard surfaces down to the clay natural.

Southern Footings Trench

The trench was dug through a layer of concrete (209), capped by a thin layer of tarmac (212) at its eastern end. Beneath this concrete was a makeup layer of mixed building rubble and scalplings (210).

Eastern Footings Trench

This trench was dug through several concrete yard surfaces/floors (209, 213, 215) and a tarmac surface (209) at its southern end. These overlay several makeup layers (210, 214, 216) consisting of mixed building rubble and scalplings. Beneath these lay the clay natural (202).

Several modern features were observed running across the trench including two concrete stanchion bases (229, 239), three wall footings (231, 235, 237) and a services trench (233). In

the northern half of the trench a silty loam topsoil with frequent organic remains, charcoal and brick and stone fragments (217) was observed preserved beneath concrete surface 215. At the northern end of the trench, the remains of a demolished building were observed. These included a stone rubble wall footing (241) and services trench (243) overlaid by building rubble (219). There was also a small patch of topsoil (218) to the south of the wall footing. The location of these wall footings suggest that they were part of a large building sandwiched between the Fire Station to the north and a builders yard to the south (Figure 1). This building was constructed post-1901.

Northern Footings Trench

This trench was dug through tarmac (200) and concrete (220). Beneath these was a layer of makeup (201) consisting of mixed building rubble and scalplings. In the eastern half of the trench the makeup had been put directly on top of a layer of topsoil (221) probably a garden associated with the demolished building observed at the northern end of the eastern trench.

Other Features

In the southeastern corner of the new building footprint, a 0.1 m thick layer of peaty silt (211) containing occasional fragments of wood was observed lying immediately on the clay natural (202).

Area C

The machining was carried out using a 360° tracked excavator with a 0.6 m wide toothless bucket, starting in the southern part of the site and working north.

At the southern end, the trench cut through the concrete forecourt (300) of the former garage. This, along with all other observed deposits, overlay the clay natural (301) throughout the trench. To the north of the forecourt, a spread of building rubble (302) was observed, probably from the demolished garage. To the north of this, was the area of the former fuel tanks, which was infilled with rubble (303). Beyond this point to the north, the spread of building rubble (302) covered all other observed deposits. Both layers 302 and 303 are the result of the demolition works on site, prior to the new development.

About halfway along the trench a fairly large spread of dark soil (304) containing broken glass, pottery, vehicle parts, etc. was observed. Its northern end covered a compacted stone and brick rubble yard surface (305). To the north of this deposit, a stone-filled soakaway (306, 307) had been cut through layer 302. At the northernmost end of the trench, another compacted stone and brick rubble yard surface (308) was observed directly overlying the clay natural.

Finds and Environmental Evidence

The finds recovered from the watching brief are presented below by context and material type in Table 1.

Medieval Pottery

Twenty-four sherds of medieval pottery, weighing 231 g, were recovered from the observations. This pottery is similar to the material found during excavations on Chantry Fields (Cox 1998, Heaton 1998) and includes a similar broad range of different fabrics. They are broadly dated to the 12th/13th century AD.

Post-medieval Pottery

Seven sherds of post-medieval earthenwares were retained from the observations. These include material of both 18th and 19th century date.

Context	Medieval Pottery		Post-Medieval Pottery		Fired Clay		Ceramic Building Material		Glass		Animal Bone	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
102	2	15	3	110							2	33
104	1	5	4	83	2	26	1	47	1	2	1	11
105	9	117										
107	8	63							1	1	7	18
115	3	26									1	14
204	1	5										
<i>Total</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>76</i>

Table 1: Finds Assemblage by context and material type

Other finds

A very small quantity of other finds were retained, none of which are of great archaeological significance. A single piece of ceramic roof-tile from context 104, A fragment of flat pale green glass from context 104 and a small piece of clear window glass from context 107, both of which are of relatively recent date. The glass from context 107 is likely to be intrusive. The animal bone comprised small fragments of both cattle and sheep bone.

CONCLUSIONS

The observations revealed little evidence of archaeological activity across most of the site. This is partly a result of the amount of previous disturbance on the site, particularly along the street frontage, and partly a reflection on the low level of activity on this site, which was probably largely fields or gardens during the medieval and later periods.

There was no evidence for surviving burgage plot boundaries on the site but it is perhaps significant that the majority of the medieval features were along the eastern boundary of the site, which may be a boundary of some antiquity. The pits 106 and 108 are probably associated with the properties along the street frontage. Ditch 116 is harder to interpret without further investigation.

Overall, the 12th–13th date for the medieval features on the site fits well with the documentary evidence for the suburban development in Newbury at this date and the archaeological evidence for contemporary suburban development along the river in Chantry Fields. Unfortunately, not enough archaeological evidence was recovered to characterise the nature of the medieval activity on the site.

The evidence for later activity on the site is largely associated with the builder's yards of Hudson and Martin Ltd and with Light's Garage and can be dated to the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Not enough of the possible brick clamp and associated claypits was investigated to be certain of their interpretation or date. However, they are likely to be earlier than the founding of the huge brickworks of the Gillingham Pottery, Brick and Tile Company in 1866 (Young



1971, 233). Prior to this date, brickmaking in Gillingham appears to have been carried out on a small scale only. The *Post Office Directory* for 1848 gives one brickmaker only, 'Mrs Eliza Silverthorne, Brick and tile maker & shopkeeper'. The bricks were probably used for buildings in the immediate vicinity, though the precise buildings cannot be identified.

PROJECT ARCHIVE

The archive (Terrain Archaeology Project No. TA5097) will be deposited with Dorset County Museum, which has agreed in principle to accept the archive, subject to fulfilment of the Museum's requirements of the preparation of archaeological archives. A copy of the microfilmed archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record.

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Figure 1: Location Map

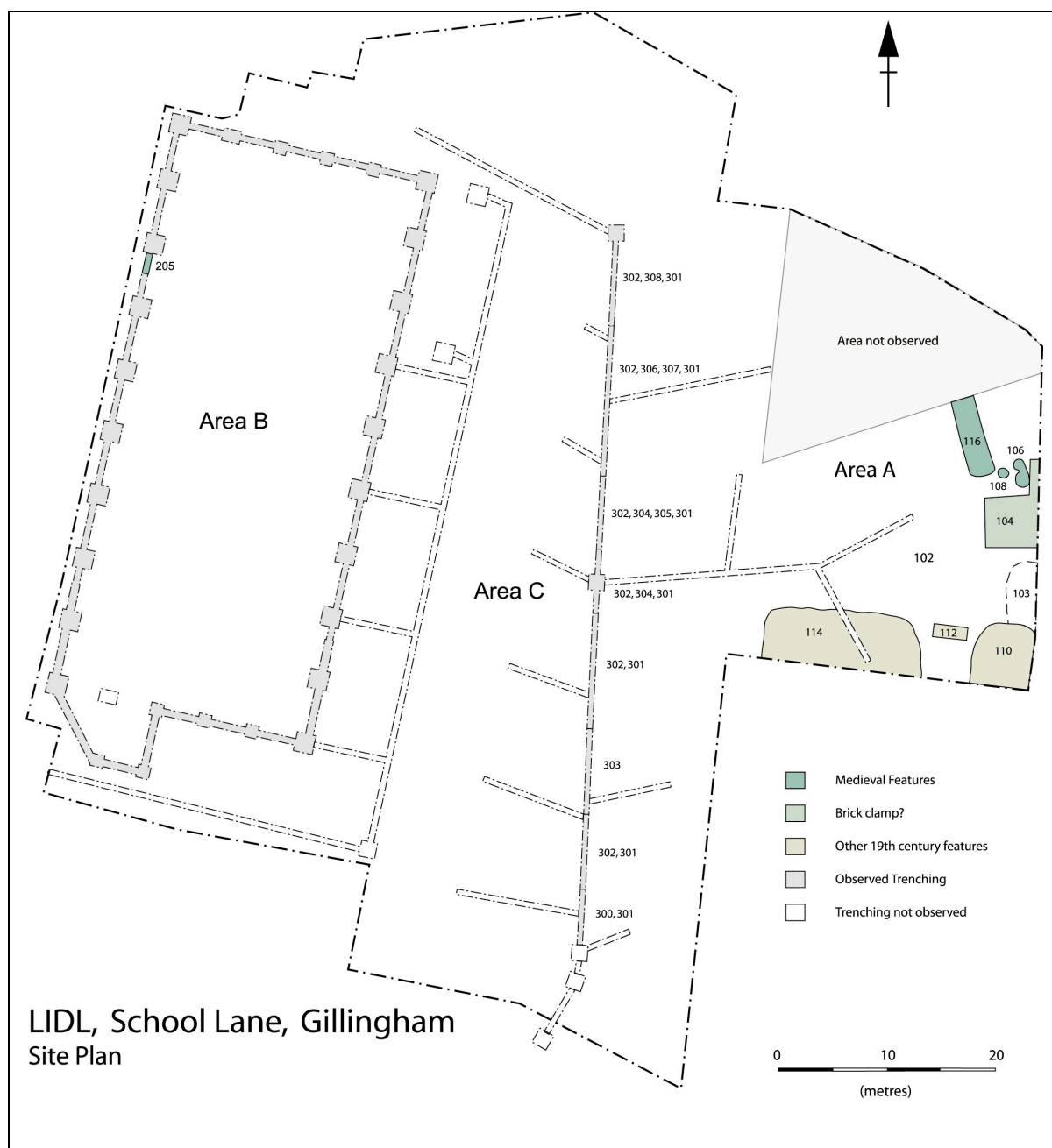


Figure 2: Plan of footings trenches and observations

AREA B Western Trench (east facing section)

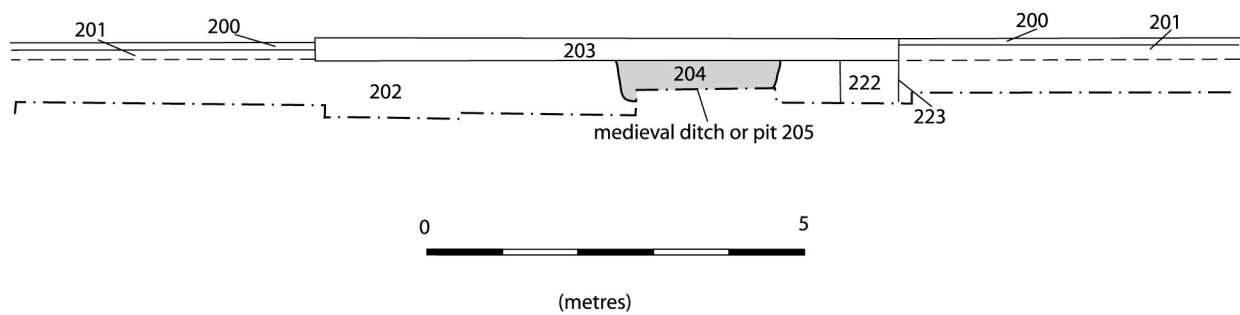


Figure 3: East-facing section across medieval feature 205



Plate 1: Medieval pits 106 and 108



Plate 2: Ditch 116



Plate 3: Peat layer 103 and brick clamp 104



Plate 4: Ditch 205

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF ALL CONTEXTS

Area A

Context	Filled with/ Fill of	Dimensions (m)			Description
		L	W	D	
100	-	-	-	0.07	Limestone scalplings. Hard standing for car parking.
101	-	-	-	0.20	Yellowish brown silty clay loam with brick, coal, wood, mortar, concrete, metal. Garden soil.
102	-	-	-	-	Olive/ yellow clay with occasional limestone fragments. Natural.
103	-	-	-	-	Dark grey humic clay with frequent roots. Possibly indicative of a waterlogged/ boggy area.
104	-	5.00	5.00	0.10	Olive/ yellow sandy clay loam with frequent burnt clay and charcoal fragments. Possibly the remains of a floor of a temporary structure as no foundations were apparent
105	106	-	1.60	-	Dark olive grey clay loam with abundant charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of burnt clay. Fill of possible rubbish pit.
106	105	-	1.60	-	Irregularly shaped feature situated near to east edge of site. May possibly be two or more features but as it was not excavated it is not possible to determine. Possible rubbish pit. Medieval.
107	108	1.00	1.00	-	Dark olive grey clay loam with abundant charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of burnt clay. Fill of possible rubbish pit.
108	107	1.00	1.00	-	Circular feature situated near to east edge of site. Possible rubbish pit. Medieval.
109	110	6.00	4.00	-	Yellowish brown silty clay loam with frequent fragments of glass bottles, pottery, coal and metal. Fill of rubbish dump.
110	109	6.00	4.00	-	Large oval feature running under south- east corner of area. Rubbish dump. Modern.
111	112	3.00	1.20	-	Yellowish brown silty clay loam with frequent fragments of glass bottles, pottery, coal and metal. Fill of rubbish pit.
112	111	3.00	1.20	-	Rectangular feature near to southern edge of area. Rubbish pit. Modern.
113	114	5.50	13.00	-	Yellowish brown silty clay loam with frequent fragments of glass bottles, pottery, coal, metal and wood. Fill of rubbish dump. Modern.
114	113	5.50	13.00	-	Large rectangular feature running under southern edge of area. Rubbish dump. Modern.
115	116	-	2.00	-	Dark olive grey clay loam with abundant charcoal flecks. Fill of ditch.
116	115	-	2.00	-	Large linear feature aligned slightly NW- SE near eastern edge of area, immediately to the west of pits [106] and [108].

Area B

Distance from north end of trench (m)	Depth (m)	Context	Description
Western Footings Trench			
0– 11.50	0– 0.07	200	Tarmac.
	0.07– 0.30	201	Makeup consisting of brick, concrete and scalpings.
	0.30– 1.10	202	Clay natural; mottled olive/ yellow with lenses of dark grey organic silty clay.
11.50– 19.25	0– 0.35	203	Concrete bedding with ceramic tile floor.
	0.35– 1.10	202	Clay natural.
Features			
(12.00)	0.35– 0.90	222	Concrete and brick wall footing
		223	Wall footing running east- west across trench. Has vertical sides and is 0.80m wide. Modern.
(14.00)	0.35– 0.90	204	Fill of ditch/ pit. Reddish brown clay loam with abundant mineral staining and occasional charcoal flecks. One sherd of pottery was recovered.
		205	Ditch/ pit cutting into clay natural. Has vertical sides and probably a flat base (not certain due to depth of machining) and is 2.20m wide. Medieval
19.25– 38.50	0– 0.07	200	Tarmac.
	0.07– 0.27	201	Scalpings.
	0.27– 1.00	202	Clay natural.
Features			
(34.50)	0.27– 0.60	224	Sub- angular limestone rubble fill of soakaway.
		225	Soakaway. U- shaped, vertically sided cut running slightly northeast- southwest across the trench, south along the western section and then back across the trench. The whole soakaway is 4.40m wide with the individual arms being 0.55m wide. Modern.
(37.50)	0.07– 0.60	226	Mixed services (water, electric).
		227	Vertically sided cut for services (1.40m wide). Aligned east- west across trench. Modern.
38.50– 45.50	0– 0.20	206	Concrete bedding with ceramic tiles.
	0.20– 0.35	207	Topsoil; yellowish brown silty clay loam with fragments of brick, glass and coal.
	0.35– 0.50	208	Subsoil; olive grey silty clay with abundant mineral staining.
	0.50– 0.60	202	Clay natural.
Features.			
(38.70)	0– 0.50	244	Concrete wall footing.
		245	Cut for concrete wall footing with vertical sides and a flat base (0.30m wide). Aligned east- west across trench. Modern.
(45.40)	0– 0.50	246	Concrete wall footing.
		247	Cut for concrete wall footing with vertical sides and a flat base (0.30m wide). Aligned east- west across trench. Modern.
45.50– 55.00	0– 0.10	209	Concrete.
	0.10– 0.40	210	Makeup consisting of brick, concrete, tarmac, and scalpings.
	0.40– 0.90	202	Clay natural
Southern Footings Trench			
0– 16.40	0– 0.15	209	Concrete.

Distance from north end of trench (m)	Depth (m)	Context	Description
	0.15– 0.40	210	Makeup consisting of brick, limestone rubble and scalplings.
	0.40– 1.00	202	Clay natural.
16.50– 32.50	0– 0.10	209	Concrete.
	0.10– 0.40	210	Makeup consisting of brick, limestone rubble and scalplings.
	0.40– 0.50	211	Layer of yellowish brown silty peat containing occasional fragments of wood. May indicate an ancient boggy area.
	0.50– 1.25	202	Clay natural.
32.50– 34.50	0– 0.07	212	Tarmac.
	0.07– 0.17	209	Concrete.
	0.17– 0.50	210	Makeup consisting of brick, limestone rubble and scalplings.
	0.50– 1.25	202	Clay natural.
Eastern Footings Trench			
0– 13.30	0– 0.07	212	Tarmac.
	0.07– 0.17	209	Concrete.
	0.17– 0.50	210	Makeup consisting of brick, limestone rubble and scalplings.
	0.50– 1.30	202	Clay natural.
Feature			
(2.75)	0.17– 0.70	228	Concrete stanchion base.
		229	Cut for stanchion base with vertical sides and a flat base (0.90m wide). Modern.
13.50– 27.75	0– 0.15	213	Concrete.
	0.15– 0.35	214	Makeup consisting of brick, limestone rubble and scalplings.
	0.35– 0.95	202	Clay natural.
Features			
(13.50)	0– 0.90	230	Concrete.
		231	Cut for concrete wall footing with vertical sides and a flat base (0.50m wide). Aligned east– west across trench. Modern.
(16.50)	0.35– 0.60	232	Modern services.
		233	Cut for services with vertical sides and a flat base (0.50m).
(22.50)	0.35– 0.75	234	Sub- angular limestone rubble wall footings.
		235	Cut for limestone rubble footings with vertical sides and a flat base (1.20m wide). Aligned east- west across trench. Modern.
(27.50)	0– 0.30	236	Mixed rubble wall footings (brick, limestone and concrete rubble).
		237	Cut for rubble wall footings with vertical sides and a flat base (0.30m wide). Aligned east- west across trench. Modern.
27.75– 37.40	0– 0.15	215	Concrete.
	0.15– 0.25	216	Makeup consisting of brick, concrete and limestone rubble.
	0.25– 0.35	217	Topsoil; yellowish brown silt loam with frequent organic remains and charcoal and occasional brick and limestone fragments.
	0.35– 1.25	202	Clay natural.

Distance from north end of trench (m)	Depth (m)	Context	Description
Feature			
(37.00)	0.35– 0.75	238	Backfill around concrete stanchion base consisting of re-deposited clay natural with occasional building rubble.
		239	Remnant of a large, square, vertically sided cut for a stanchion base (2.40 m wide). Modern.
37.40– 40.20	0– 0.15	218	Garden soil; yellowish brown silty clay loam with frequent brick, glass, mortar, concrete and stone fragments.
	0.15– 1.00	202	Clay natural.
40.20–	0– 0.15	219	Demolition layer consisting of brick stone and mortar rubble. Probably associated with wall footings just to the south.
	0.15– 0.85	202	Clay natural.
Features			
(41.40)	0– 0.95	240	Sub- angular limestone rubble wall footings.
		241	Cut for wall footings, running northwest- southeast across the trench, with vertical sides and a flat base (2.20m wide). Aligned northwest- southeast across trench. Modern.
(48.50)	0.15– 0.50	242	Modern services.
		243	Cut for modern services running northwest- southeast across the trench with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.90m wide). Aligned northwest- southeast across trench. Modern.
Northern Footings Trench			
0– 5.30	0– 0.07	200	Tarmac
	0.07– 0.25	201	Makeup consisting of brick, concrete and scalpings.
	0.25– 1.10	202	Clay natural.
5.30– 11.50	0–0.10	220	Concrete.
	0.10– 1.00	202	Clay natural.
11.50–	0– 0.07	200	Tarmac.
	0.07– 0.17	201	Makeup consisting of scalpings.
	0.17– 0.42	221	Re- deposited topsoil; yellowish brown silty clay loam with brick, glass and scalpings. Appears to be filling a slight hollow in the clay natural– possibly where old yard surface/ floor has been removed.
	0.42– 1.05	202	Clay natural.

Area C

Distance from south end of trench (m)	Depth (m)	Context	Description
0- 5.00	0- 0.30	300	Concrete forecourt of petrol station.
	0.30- 0.90	301	Clay natural.
5.00- 12.00	0- 0.30	302	Mixed demolition rubble.
	0.30- 1.10	301	Clay natural.
12.00- 20.00	0- 1.60	303	Mixed demolition rubble infill of hole left after removal of petrol tanks
20.00- 31.00	0- 0.60	302	Mixed demolition rubble.
	0.60- 1.60	301	Clay natural.
31.00- 37.00	0- 0.30	302	Mixed demolition rubble.
	0.30- 0.60	304	Dark brown silty clay loam containing broken glass, pottery, metal and vehicle parts. Possibly indicative of a phase of abandonment.
	0.60- 1.60	301	Clay natural.
37.00- 44.00	0- 0.20	302	Mixed demolition rubble.
	0.20- 0.30	304	Dark brown silty clay loam containing broken glass, pottery, metal and vehicle parts. Possibly indicative of a phase of abandonment.
	0.30- 0.60	305	Compacted surface made up of crushed limestone and brick. Probable yard.
	0.60- 1.40	301	Clay natural.
44.00- 58.40	0- 0.60	302	Mixed demolition rubble.
	0.60- 1.40	301	Clay natural.
			Feature
(54.00)	0.60- 1.10	306	Sub angular limestone block (<0.20m) fill of soakaway.
		307	Linear cut for soakaway running east- west across trench. Has vertical sides and a flat base (1.00m wide).
58.40- 66.40	0- 0.20	302	Mixed demolition rubble.
	0.20- 0.40	308	Compacted surface made up of crushed limestone and brick. Probable yard.
	0.40- 1.10	301	Clay natural.