

*Marches Archaeology*

**Land at the rear of 60 Mardol  
Shrewsbury  
Shropshire**

**A report on a watching brief**

December 2003

Marches Archaeology Series 316

**This report is produced by**

## ***Marches Archaeology***

**Marches House  
6 High Street  
Clun  
Shropshire  
SY7 8JB**

**Tel:- 01588 640976**

**Fax:- 01588 640796**

**e-mail:- [marches@archaeology.kc3.co.uk](mailto:marches@archaeology.kc3.co.uk)**

**For:-**

Munro Associates  
Charlton House  
Drayton's Passage  
Shoplatch  
Shrewsbury  
SY1 1HF

***Marches Archaeology*** is the trading name of Marches Archaeology Limited (Registered in England and Wales: 4095678). The directors are Nic Appleton-Fox and Richard Stone, who have worked in close association since 1991. All principal members of staff are members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and abide by its code of practice and other regulations. *Marches Archaeology* provides a full range of archaeological services to a client base of architects, local authorities, national bodies and private individuals. Our standard services include; excavation, watching briefs, building survey, building analysis, planning advice, landscape survey, photographic recording and historical research. Specialist consultants are available to provide environmental, geophysical and finds advice and analysis.

VAT Reg. No. 656 0767 15

Land at the rear of No. 60 Mardol  
Shrewsbury  
Shropshire

**NGR: SJ 4906 1263**

Report on an archaeological  
watching brief

**Report by**  
Adrian F. Nash

**Documentary research by**  
Richard Stone

**Contents**

List of illustrations

Summary

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Scope and aims of the project
- 3 Methodology
- 4 Archaeological and historical background
- 5 The watching brief
- 6 Discussion and conclusions
- 7 References
- 8 The archive

Appendix 1: List of contexts

## **List of illustrations**

- Fig. 1 Location of the site
- Fig. 2 Burleigh's Plan of 1575
- Fig. 3 Speed's Map of 1610
- Fig. 4 Rocque's Map of 1760s
- Fig. 5 Hitchcock's Map of 1832
- Fig. 6 Wood's Map of 1838
- Fig. 7 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile, 1882
- Fig. 8 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile, 1927
- Fig. 9 1963 Ordnance Survey plan SJ 4912 NW
- Fig. 10 Plan of the site
- Fig. 11 North facing section
- Fig. 12 Measured sketch of the north facing section through the post-medieval wall 108

Plate 1 The east face of the medieval town wall exposed by a sondage in the drainage trench.

Plate 2 The top of the town wall revealed by the new drainage trench. The east face of the wall is shown on the right. Note that the layer above the wall is layer 107 which was seen below wall 108

Plate 3 The north facing section showing the town wall with the later wall built on top.

## *Summary*

*A plot of land on Roushill that is to the rear of 60 Mardol has been redeveloped for a two-storey retail unit. The site is situated within the historic core of the medieval town and crossing the site is the course of the 13<sup>th</sup> century town wall. Marches Archaeology was commissioned by Munro Associates to undertake a watching brief during the ground excavation phase of the works.*

*The top of the medieval town wall was partially uncovered during the excavation of various phases of landfill. A post-medieval wall foundation, re-using stone from the town wall had been built on top of the earlier wall.*

## **1 Introduction**

A planning application has been granted by the local planning authority for permission to redevelop land at the rear of 60 Mardol, Shrewsbury (ref. 01/1434/f) (Fig. 1). The site is situated at NGR: SJ 4906 1263 and was considered by the County Council Archaeological Section to be a site of archaeological interest. The Local Planning Authority's Archaeological Advisor produced a 'Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Work'. The 'Brief' advised that all ground excavation works associated with development should be carried out under archaeological supervision and appropriately recorded. Munro Associates, Building and Planning Consultants, the client, commissioned Marches Archaeology to undertake the archaeological services required for the project. The fieldwork stage of the project commenced on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2003 and was completed on the 10<sup>th</sup> December 2003.

The site is situated to the rear of no. 60 Mardol on the Roushill Street frontage. No 60 Mardol is a Grade II listed post-Medieval building (Sites and Monument Record Number 10371) situated within the historic core of the medieval town. The site occupies part of a burgage plot that may have a late Anglo-Saxon date. Also, the course of the thirteenth century town wall crosses the site (Sites and Monuments Record Number 62400).

## **2 Scope and aims of the project**

The Institute of Field Archaeologists defines the purpose of an archaeological watching brief as:

‘to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works’

and:

‘to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard’.

### **3 Methodology**

#### *Documentary research*

The archaeological assessment consulted primary and secondary sources in order to inform the fieldwork phase. The Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record was consulted. The following sources were also considered:

Ordnance Survey maps; Tithe maps; Estate maps and other historical maps;  
Previous published and unpublished archaeological reports and archive work;  
Written non-archaeological sources and geological maps.

#### *Fieldwork*

Observations of groundbreaking activity in association with the development and appropriate recording were undertaken.

The recording system includes written, drawn and photographic data. Context numbers were allocated and context record sheets completed. Plans were drawn showing the location of the trenches with detail plans of archaeological features drawn at 1:20, sections were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. The photographic record consists of black and white negative and colour transparency film. The sequence allocated to context record sheets continues from the previous evaluation.

#### *Office work*

On completion of fieldwork a site archive was prepared. The written, drawn and photographic data was catalogued and cross-referenced and a summary produced. The artefactual data was processed, catalogued and cross-referenced.

### **4 Archaeological and historical background**

#### *Shrewsbury (by Richard Stone)*

There have been several stray finds from the prehistoric and Roman periods, but these do not suggest that the site of Shrewsbury was occupied during these periods (Carver, 1974).

The original settlement in the area is thought to have originally been at a site called Berth to the north of the present site. Shrewsbury became the political centre at some time between the 5th and the 9th centuries and became one of the major towns in England (Gelling, 1992). By the time of Ethelstan it possessed a mint with eight moneymen, and was already the site of a royal stronghold, probably on the site of the motte of the later Norman castle.

Despite good documentary evidence for the Saxon town, there has been little archaeological evidence, partly due to the largely aceramic nature of the deposits which may be of this period. At Pride Hill Chambers the excavator believed there was evidence of Saxon occupation in the form of pits (Toms, 1983, 7). At the nearby Riggs Hall the excavator was less conclusive about the pottery dating - based on Stamford ware of the tenth to twelfth centuries, but here too there may be Saxon origins (Baker, 1983, 66). Work by Marches Archaeology in 2002 at St Julians Friars has found late Saxon dumping in the floodplain.

After the Conquest in 1066 Shrewsbury was one of the four main centres for the Norman control of the Welsh Marches, along with Hereford, Bridgnorth and Chester. Shortly after the

uprising of 'Wild Edric' Silvaticus in 1069, when the town was sacked, control was given to Roger de Montgomery, who erected a castle at Shrewsbury that involved the destruction of 51 houses, and the abandonment of a further 50 (Thorn & Thorn, 1986). Roger was created Earl of Shrewsbury and founded the abbey to the east of the town, possibly to strengthen the Norman control of the town. Frankwell, to the west of the Welsh Bridge, may also have been a deliberate planting of Norman immigrants for the same purpose. Certainly the loyalty of the townsmen was not taken for granted after the events of 1069, during which they helped the attacking forces. On the rebellion of Robert de Belleme the castle and town reverted to the crown in 1102, and remained a royal holding until the 17th century.

One of the early elements to the town was the provision of bridging points, now the English Bridge and the Welsh Bridge, the latter of which lies close to Mardol. The predecessor to the Welsh bridge was known as St George's Bridge, which was built 1154x1189 (SMR 62403). It is thought that this was probably a wooden bridge as the predecessor to the English Bridge was known as the Stone Bridge, presumably in contradistinction. A charter reference from the time of Henry I (1100-1135) to 'the two bridges at Shrewsbury' may imply an earlier date (Rees, 1975).

The street layout of the town was significantly altered, probably in the thirteenth century. In this new plan there were frequent narrow alleys or shuts between plots.

The early defences of the town had relied primarily on the great sweep of the river Severn around the town with limited crossing points and with the castle guarding the narrow land access to the north. With the unrest at the beginning of the 13th century the town was provided with a defensive circuit, in common with many towns throughout the country at this period. The defences consisted of a stone wall with an external ditch. This work was finished by 1242, when rights of murage are first recorded and 200 cartloads of excess stone were given to the Dominican friars.

Where investigated archaeologically, the preparation works for the building of the town wall removed all earlier deposits and features (Barker, 1962, 183). A bank of sterile clay 7' high and 30' wide was created - which could conceivably be of an earlier period than the wall rather than its first action (*op. cit.* 183-184). The wall, which was 4 ½' (1.37m) thick had a rubble core. Its external face had a chamfered plinth which varied in height from 2' to 2 ½' (0.61-0.76m), stepping down to conform to the slope (*ibid.*). In an excavation at Pride Hill Chambers the town wall was exposed and also exhibited the chamfered plinth (Carver, 1983, 22; Jenks, 1983 26).

An original wall height of 15'-20' (4.5-6.0m) is postulated (Barker, 1962, 202). The area in front of the wall had silted up rapidly with black organic mud (*op. cit.* 185). The finds from this work were dated to c1230 for the first phase, with later stratigraphy including a peat layer dated to 1300-1350, interpreted as marsh, including leather and clearly consisting of dumping. From the mid fourteenth century the peat was replaced by earth and rubble. By the fifteenth century timber framed houses were being built behind and on the wall (*op. cit.* 204-205). At both Riggs Hall and Pride Hill Chambers the progression was similar, the town wall was demolished c1400 and reused as foundations for town houses (Carver, 1983, 1). This may reflect the pacification of Wales, as a result of which the strategic importance of Shrewsbury declined and the town defences became less important and were allowed to fall into disrepair. By the time of the Burghley Map (c.1575) the town wall had been largely or wholly demolished in this area (Fig. 2).

The marshy area in the north western portion of the loop of the Severn, which includes Roushill, had functioned as part of the defences and was now brought under cultivation. The land holdings of the tenements backing onto this area began to spread beyond the wall, and by the middle of the 16th century buildings were spanning the area of the wall, where it had either fallen or been deliberately taken down.

With the advent of the Civil War attempts were made to bring the defences back into use, this time the line of the western defences followed the river more closely (Brown and Watson, 1989). Shrewsbury was originally held for the King but fell to the Parliamentarians after a brief siege.

Shrewsbury continued to grow during the post-medieval period, benefiting from being close to the birth place of the industrial revolution, still being the home of several engineering companies. As the county town of Shropshire many administrative functions are also centred on the town.

*Mardol and Roushill (by Richard Stone and Adrian Nash)*

A fourth century Roman coin, now lost, of either Valens or Gratian was found whilst new gutters were being put in on Mardol in 1881 (SMR 60184), but apart from this stray find there is no evidence of the area being occupied before the Saxon period.

It has been suggested that the street name Mardol (County Sites and Monuments Record (henceforth SMR) 62417), which has obscure origins, may be Saxon (Baker et al, 1993). The earliest reference to this street was, however, much later, in 1227 as *Merdevall* (Hobbs, 1982, 71). Roushill, which is derived from the two elements ‘rhos’ (a damp plain) and ‘hyl’ (a hill) was also first mentioned in the thirteenth century (*op. cit.* 93).

Personal names on early deeds associated with Mardol are Saxon, suggesting that it was probably occupied from the Saxon period. Morris says that the Mardol was almost completely built-up by the 12th century, and was occupied mainly by inns and hostelries to accommodate the tradesmen and carters coming into Shrewsbury for the markets, with the land to the rear being used to house the animals that pulled the carts (Morris, 1928).

A stone cellar at 50 Mardol contains reused Saxon masonry, consisting of three pieces of an interlace frieze (Baker, 1994, 55). Although this does not indicate Saxon occupation of Mardol it is reasonable to infer some high status Saxon occupation nearby, probably ecclesiastical.

Possible Saxon deposits (SMR 60180) exist at 48 Mardol (The King's Head), which has an early cellar (unpublished investigation by J Darlington and N Baker on 20/2/87 for BUFAU/Shrewsbury Heritage Project).

The urban form of this part of Shrewsbury has been analysed (Baker et al, 1993) and has indicated the existence of several plots in the vicinity that defined the form of major land divisions (Table 1). It is clear that this part of the town was laid out prior to the construction of the town defences in the early thirteenth century, but whether their origin was Saxon or Norman has not been established.

SMR ref:	Description
-------------	-------------



62411	Tenement plot series Street block defined by Mardol Head, Mardol and Roushill Bank. Built up on all frontages with small plots and dense building cover in the interior of the block. Trend towards plots of equal depth. Likely to post-date early C 13 when Roushill Bank allegedly inserted after town wall built. (Baker et al, 1993)
62412	Tenement plot series on N side of Mardol, E of Phoenix Place, bounded to E and N by Roushill. Strip type irregular plots running from Mardol back to Roushill. Modern plots or properties likely to represent sub-divisions of single very large plot or field. Likely to have been bisected by and pre-date the town wall. (Baker et al, 1993) N end is between 52 and 53 Mardol.
62413	Tenement plot series on N side of Mardol bounded on W by Smithfield Road and on E by Phoenix Place, at rear by Roushill. The most distinctive and well-preserved historic plot series in Shrewsbury. All properties have strong westward curve for river front access. Interrupted by town wall in C 13, by Roushill Wall (SMR 62402) in 1645-1651 and by Smithfield Rd in 1848. (Baker et al, 1993)
62414	Tenement plot series on S side of Mardol - variable shape and depth, some are divided from larger parcels. (Baker et al, 1993)
62415	Tenement plot series on S side of Mardol east of Hills Lane and includes properties on N of Claremont St - irregular and fairly amorphous strip type plots. (Baker et al, 1993)

**Table 1 - SMR tenement plot series in the vicinity of Mardol Gardens**

There is a reference in a deed of 1457-8 to a Mardol tenement bounded on one side by ‘the common lane leading to the chapel of St Romald’ (Blakeway, 1906, 404). The alley between Mardol and Roushill, which is currently described as Mardol Gardens, may be one of these shuts.

During the construction of the Empire Cinema on 55-57 Mardol Morris observed substantial foundations that he interpreted as possibly the footings of a chapel recorded as being on the holding of the Abbot of Haughmond which is referred to in the 13th century. To what extent these foundations were destroyed during the construction work, and their exact location, sadly is not recorded (Morris, 1927-8).

The town defences ran along a line that extended between Mardol and Roushill. It was seen by Morris in 1913 (*op. cit.*), by Barker in 1958-9 (Barker, 1962: SMR 62400) and again in recent investigations associated with 58-59 Mardol, next door to the study area (Stone, 2000).

There were entrances to the defended town in this area at Roushill Gate (SJ 4907 1262; SMR 01458) and Mardol Gate (demolished 1791). In some parts of the town stretches of this have been excavated. In 1958-9 P Barker excavated a length of 20’ (6m) of the wall at 62-63 Mardol and 7 Roushill (SMR 60179 for the excavation; 62400 for the town wall).

Despite many archaeological projects in this area the extent and size of the ditch outside the town wall remains uncertain, though elsewhere in the town it has been studied by excavation (e.g. Records and Research Centre, Hannaford, 1995). The presence of the ditch is further suggested by the pattern of flooding in the area. Observations have confirmed the presence of a line of wet ground here (e.g. 48-51 Mardol flooded 15m wide on line of Barker’s ditch, starting 31m behind Mardol frontage. (SMR 60183 - N Baker 4/1/88 for BUFAU/Shrewsbury Heritage Project - unpublished).

In common with medieval towns throughout the country, specific areas of towns were associated with specific occupations. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there were goldsmiths in Roushill and Mardol (Cromarty, 1991, 55). However, there were many other trades carried on in the area, such as mercers (*op. cit.* 38).

The earliest plan of Shrewsbury, 'Burleigh's Plan' of 1575, shows the Mardol frontage built up. The Roushill frontage appears to be open with part of the town wall already built over. Speed's map of 1610 shows that Roushill Lane has now been built upon and with plots starting to extend down the hill towards the river (Fig. 3). The usual town development of refronting and broader redevelopment in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is reflected in the various plans of the town of the period (Figs. 4-6). The earliest of these, Rocque's map of the 1760s, shows large parts of the Roushill frontage to be built up, as well as Mardol. Between them is an area of gardens.

By the late nineteenth century the map evidence was sufficiently detailed to allow for in depth understanding of the layout of the individual plots (Fig. 7). It would appear that the on the site was a small building but this appear to be an outbuilding associated with 60 Mardol. The site appears to have changed little in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a single building is shown on both the 1927 map (Fig. 8) and the 1963 map (Fig. 9). The building that was on the site was demolished before Marches Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the watching brief.

## **5 The watching brief**

An outbuilding situated near to the back of the site was demolished prior to Marches Archaeology's involvement in the project. The debris from this building had been cleared and a trench for a manhole had also been excavated (Fig. 10).

The site is located on Roushill and a slope descending from the back of the site (53.94m O.D.) towards the street frontage (52.78m O. D.). The new retail unit's design required a level concrete slab for the new timber framed building to be erected upon. To create a level surface for the slab stripping of the soils across the site occurred with a depth of 1.6m at the site's western limit to less than 0.5m at the sites east end on the Roushill frontage. A toothless ditching bucket was used to complete the surface stripping. A 1m wide trench was then excavated along edges of the limits of the site to a depth 0.2m deeper than the level of the surface stripping. A new drainage trench, 0.4m wide, was excavated between the new manhole and an existing manhole on the Roushill frontage (Fig. 10).

The earliest feature seen was the top of the thirteenth century town wall [109] that crossed the site (Fig. 10). A sondage in the drainage trench revealed six courses of the east face of the wall below the finished excavation level (Plate 1). There was no sign of a chamfered plinth presumably this was at lower level as it was at 59 Mardol where it was at 50.67m above Ordnance Datum. The face of the wall was constructed with pink sandstone blocks, one of which was 0.22m long x 0.16m high. The stone behind the face was blue sandstone blocks of various sizes set in yellow brown clay (Fig. 11). The wall in the drainage trench was 1.64m wide. The highest extremity of the wall was seen in the south section (Fig. 11).

The sondage in the drainage trench revealed that there were various phases of landfill up against the face of the wall [112, 107]. The earliest of these was a mid brown layer with flecks of charcoal. The layer contained fragments of clay pipe [112]. Above this layer, and covering the town wall where it was not exposed, was a mid brown clay loam with frequent

flecks of charcoal and patches of mortar [107]. The layer contained lots of clay pipe and sherds of eighteenth century pottery.

At the bottom of the drainage trench west of the wall was clean grey clay [111] that was below pink brown clay with no inclusions [110] (Fig. 11).

Built on the line of the town wall, above layer [107] was a pink sandstone wall that was bonded with mortar and included brick fragments [108] (Fig. 10). Part of the wall had been removed by machine allowing a cross section of the wall to be examined (Fig. 12). It was clear that stone blockwork from the town wall had been utilised to construct this footing. In the south of the site wall [108] had been directly built on to the medieval town wall [109] (Fig. 11).

Along the edge of 59 Mardol were the remains of a red brick footing, with bricks of 0.22m in length x 0.06m in height. The wall ran the length of the excavated area. Its relationship with [109] could not be determined.

The rest of the site was made up of modern layers (Appendix 1)

## **6 Discussion and conclusions**

The investigation revealed part of a substantial wall, interpreted as the thirteenth century town wall, based on its position, orientation, width (1.64m) and size of masonry.

Barker's excavation at 62-63 Mardol and 7 Roushill uncovered 6m of the town wall (1962: SMR 62400). Barker recorded that the wall was 1.37m wide, narrower than at no. 60. Not enough of the wall was seen at no. 60 to understand why the wall was wider than the length of wall Barker excavated.

No evidence for the town ditch was revealed as groundworks only penetrated post-medieval landfill on either side of the wall.

The foundation [108] built on top of the wall is probably associated with a former building, of which only the northern wall now survive as the boundary wall along the northern edge of the site. These walls must have been part of a building demolished in the nineteenth century as the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map records that an outbuilding was present on the site. The pottery and clay pipes from the layer below the wall indicate that the building was eighteenth century or later and the brick size tends to support an eighteenth century date.

## **7 References**

### *Cartographic sources*

Burleigh's Plan of Shrewsbury 1575

John Speed's Map of 1610

Rocque, J. Plan of Shrewsbury, 1760s

Hitchcock's Map of 1832

Wood's Map of 1838

Ordnance Survey, 1882, 1st edition, sheet XXXIV 10, 25 inch to the mile

Ordnance Survey, 1927, sheet XXXIV 103, 25" inch to the mile

Ordnance Survey, 1963, SJ 4912 NW

*Primary records consulted*

Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record  
Indexes in the County Record Office

*Publications consulted*

- Baker, N. J., Lawson, J B, Maxwell, R, and Smith J T, 1993, 'Further work on Pride Hill', *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society*, vol. 68, 1-64
- Baker, N. J., 1994, 'Shrewsbury: 50 Mardol (SJ 489 127)', in *West Midlands Archaeology* vol 37, 55-56)
- Barker, P., 62-63 Mardol, 7 Roushill, 1961, *Medieval Archaeology* 5
- Blakeway, J. B., 1906, *The topographical history of Shrewsbury*, ed W Phillips (TSANHS 3rd Ser 6 pt 3 404)
- Brown, T. M., and Watson, M. D., 1989, 'The Civil War Roushill Wall, Shrewsbury', *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society* LXVI, 85-89
- Carver, M. O .H., 1974, 'Early Shrewsbury: An archaeological definition in 1975' 225-263, *TSAS* LIX pt III, 1973-4
- Cromarty, D., *Everyday Life in Medieval Shrewsbury*, 1991
- Gelling, M., *The West Midlands in the early Middle Ages*, 1992
- Hobbs, J. L., 1982, *Shrewsbury Street Names*
- Morris, J., A, *The Kings Head and the Mardol*, 1927-8, *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society*, 4th Series
- Rees, M. U., 1975, *The Cartulary of Shrewsbury Abbey, Aberystwyth*, nos. 42, 47b
- Stone, R., 2000a, 58-59 *Mardol, Shrewsbury: A report on an archaeological evaluation and building assessment*, *Marches Archaeology Series* 127
- Stone, R., 2000b, *The old Empire Cinema, 55-57 Mardol, Shrewsbury: A report on a programme of archaeological work*, *Marches Archaeology Series* 158
- Thorn, C., & Thorn, F., *The Domesday Book, Shropshire*, 1986
- Toms, G. S. G., 1983, 'Excavations of the Street Side (Area A)' 7-8 in Carver (ed), 1983

## **8 The archive**

Marches Archaeology currently holds the archive that awaits transfer to an approved repository. It is intended to deposit the archive with Rowley House.

The site archive consists of:

- 1 trench sheet
  - 2 context sheets
  - 1 index of drawings sheet
  - 2 sheets of site drawings
  - 2 photographic index sheets
  - 1 film black and white photographic negatives
  - 1 film colour photographic slides
  - 1 computer disk [IBM - database files Lotus Approach 97, matrix Bonn v.4.0]
- This report

The Marches Archaeology site code was MSS03a

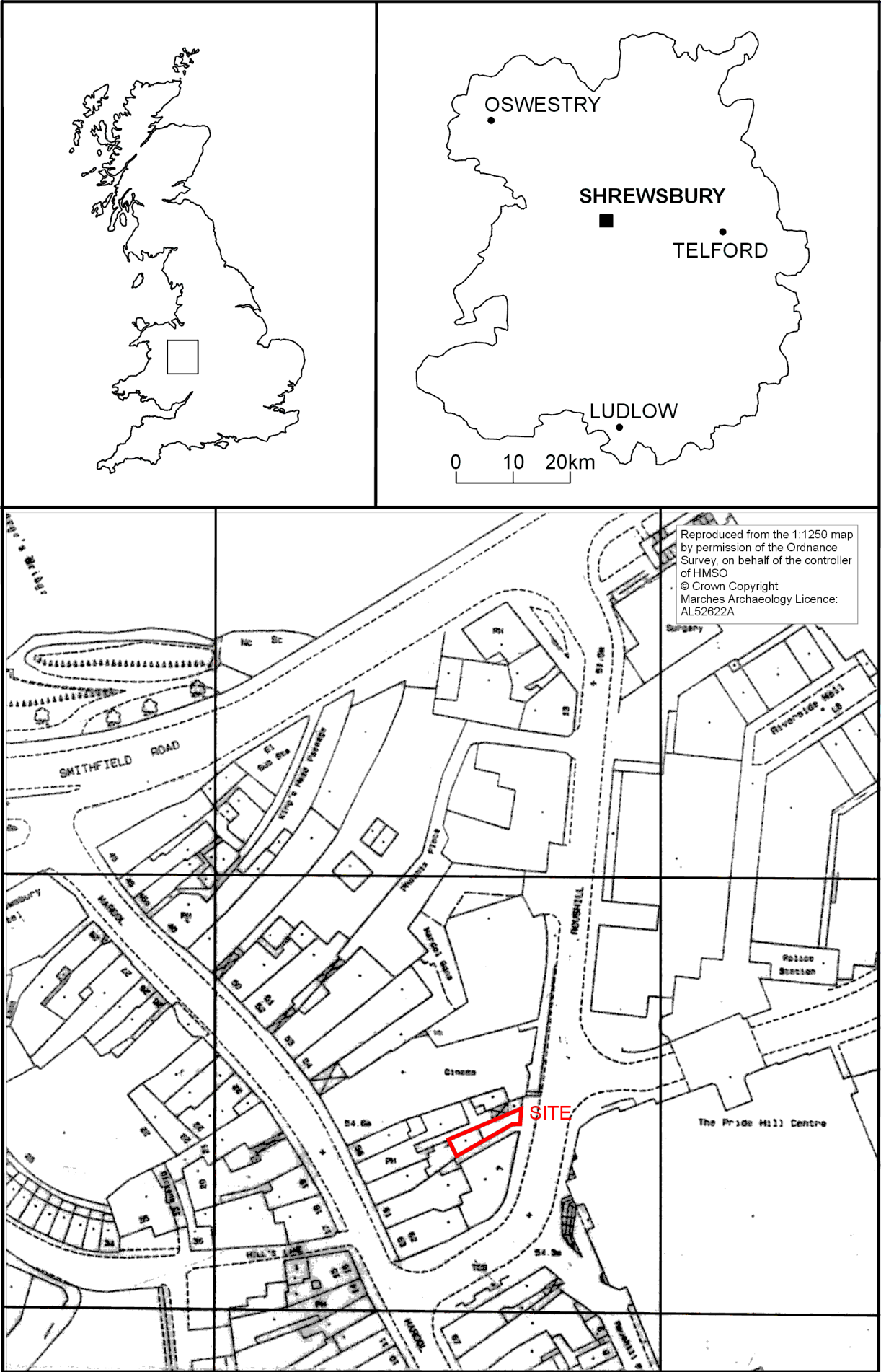
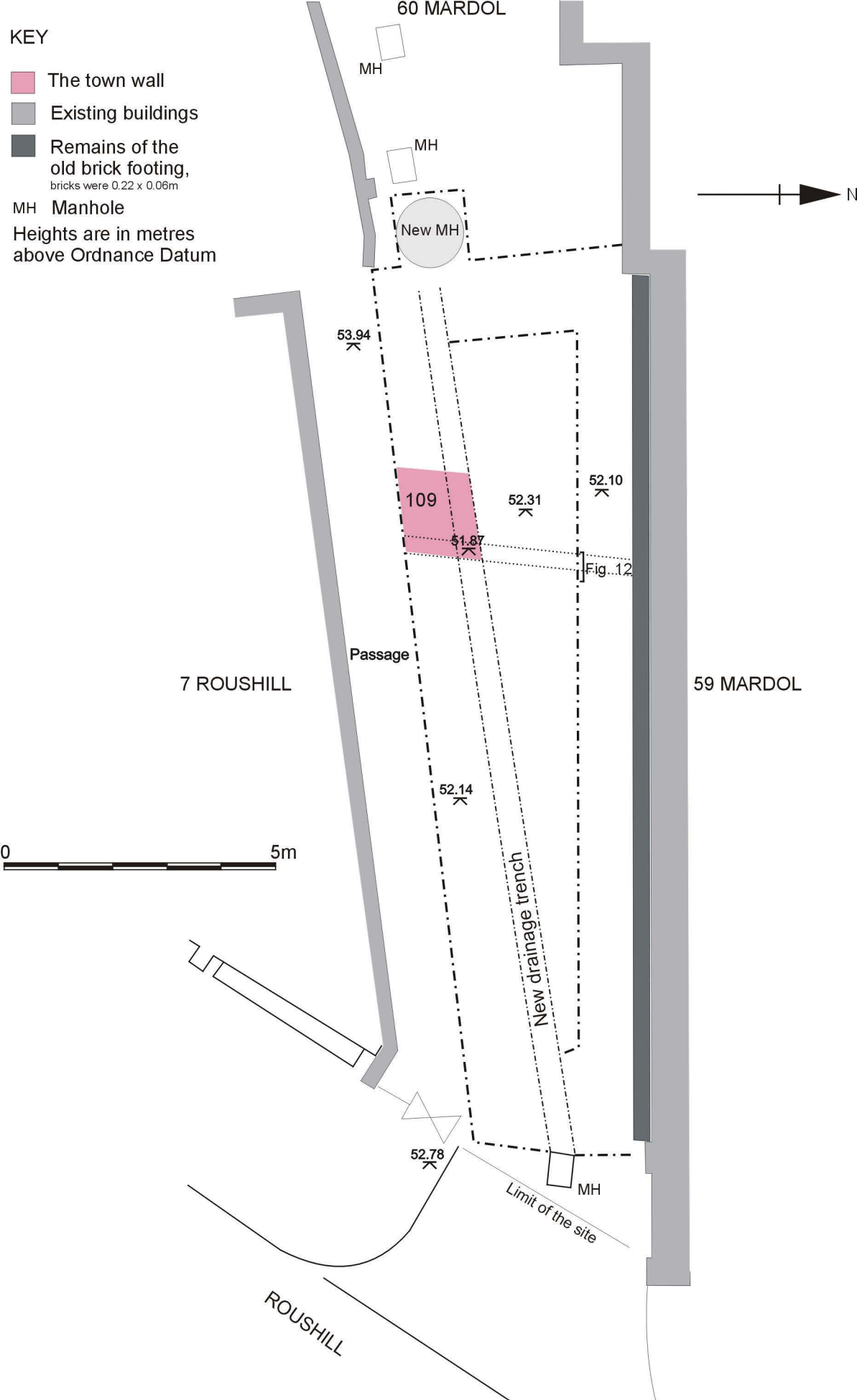


Fig. 1 Location of the site



**Fig. 10 Plan of the site**

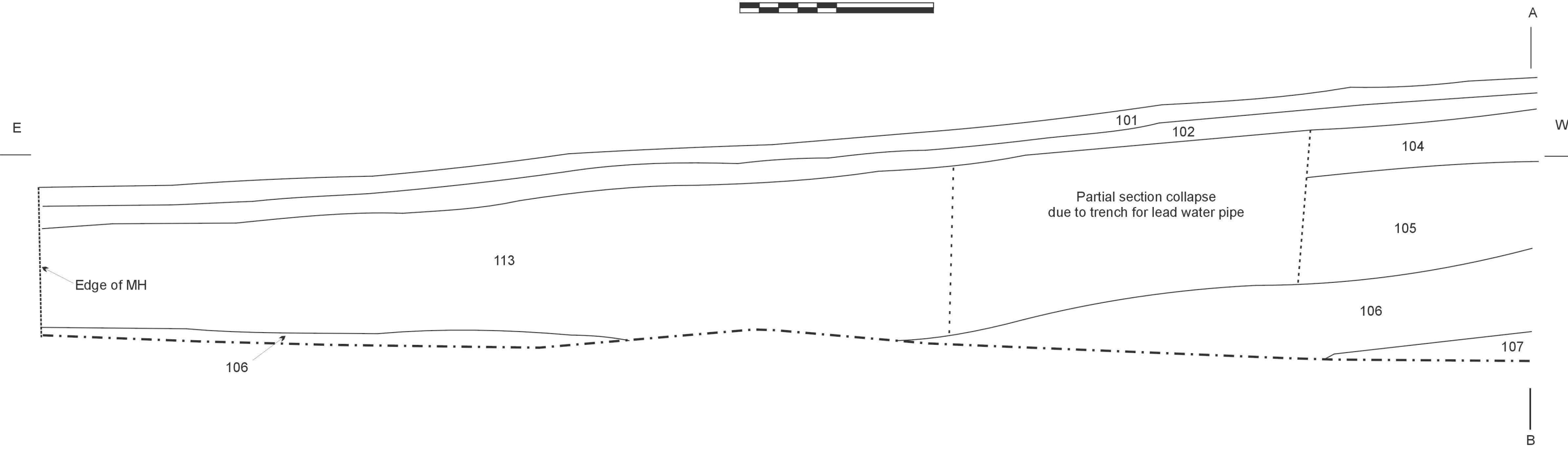
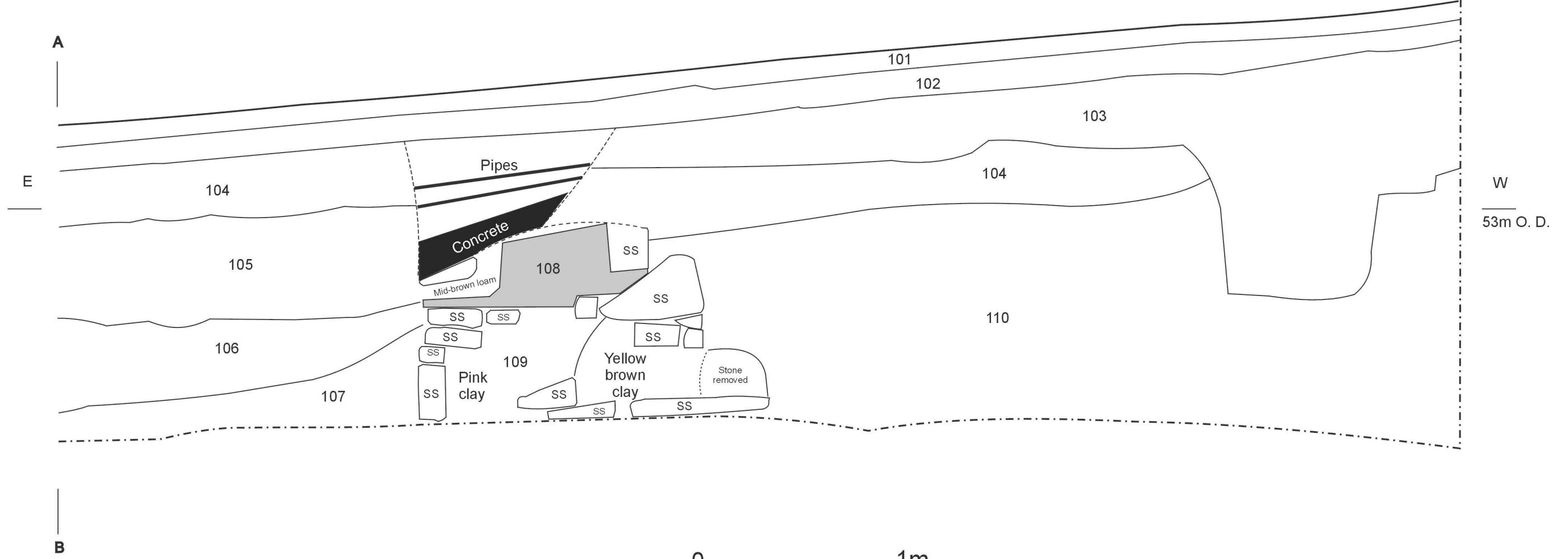
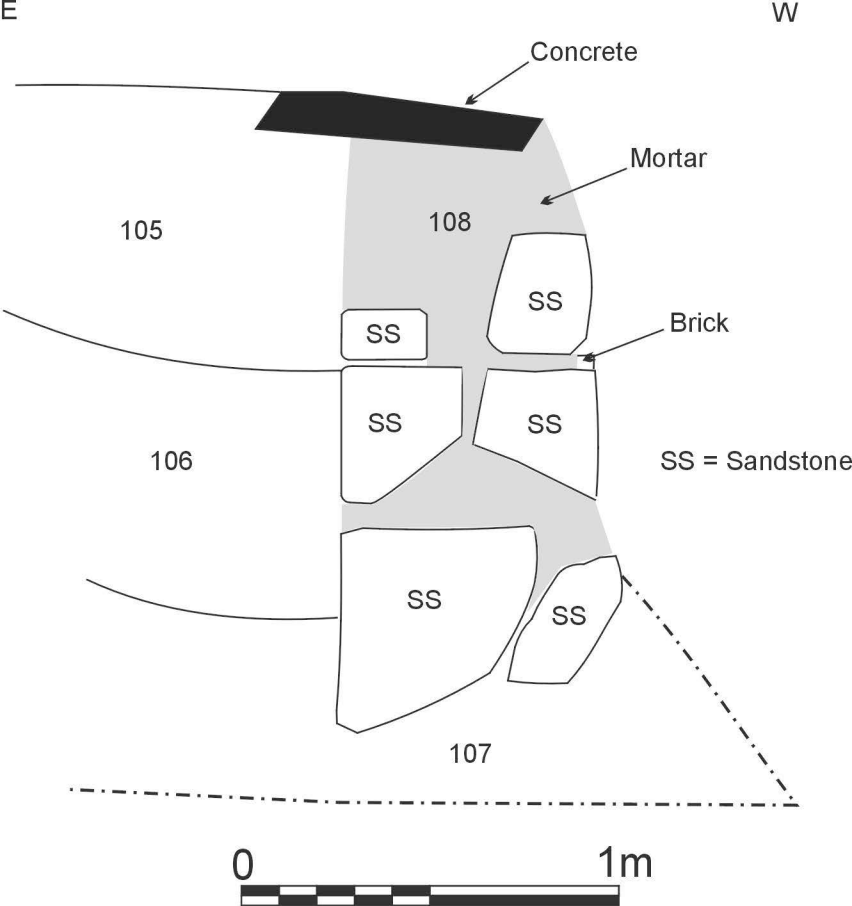


Fig. 11 North facing section





**Fig. 12 Measured sketch of the north facing section through the post-medieval wall 108**

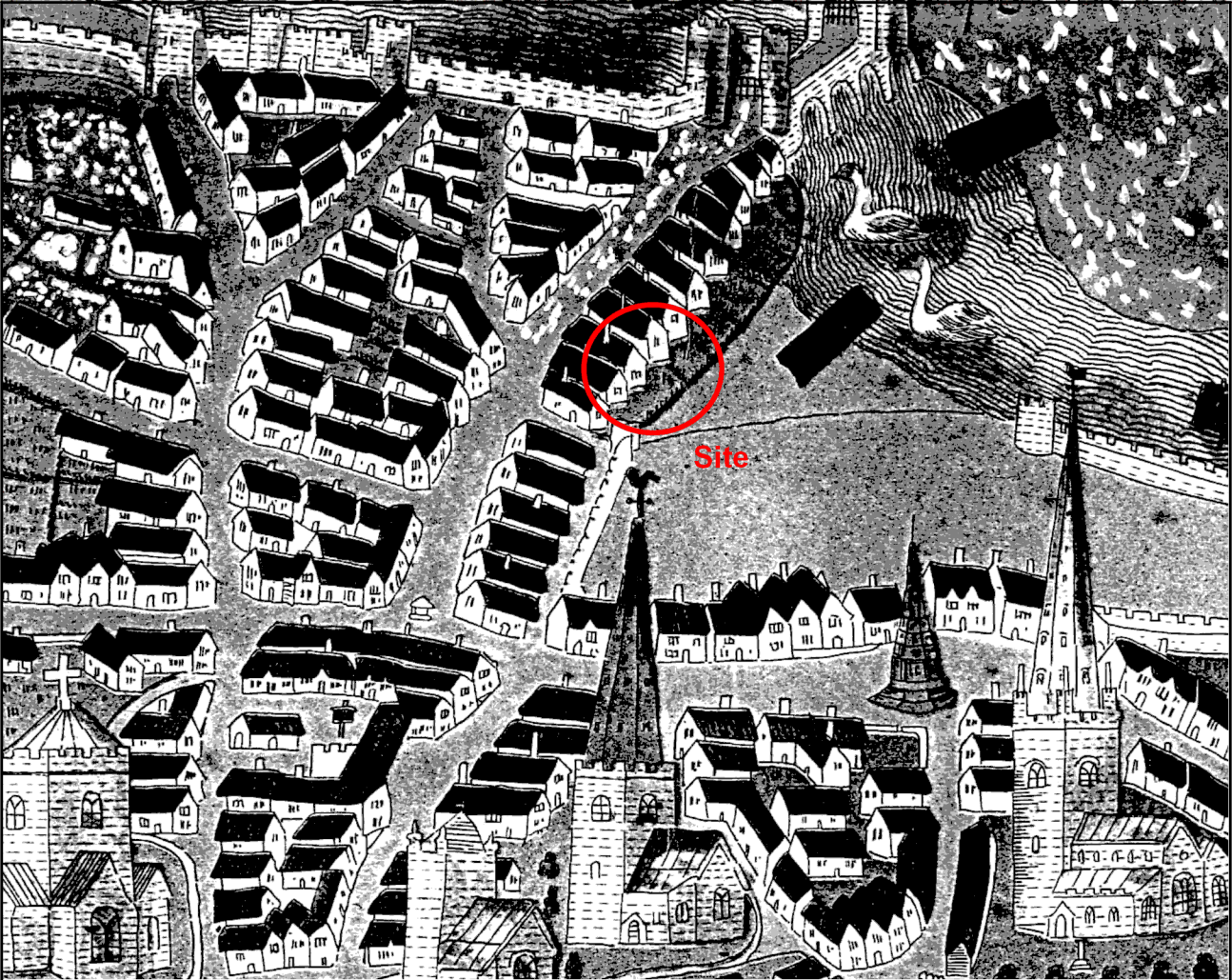


Fig. 2 Burleigh's Plan of 1575



Fig. 3 Speed's Map of 1610



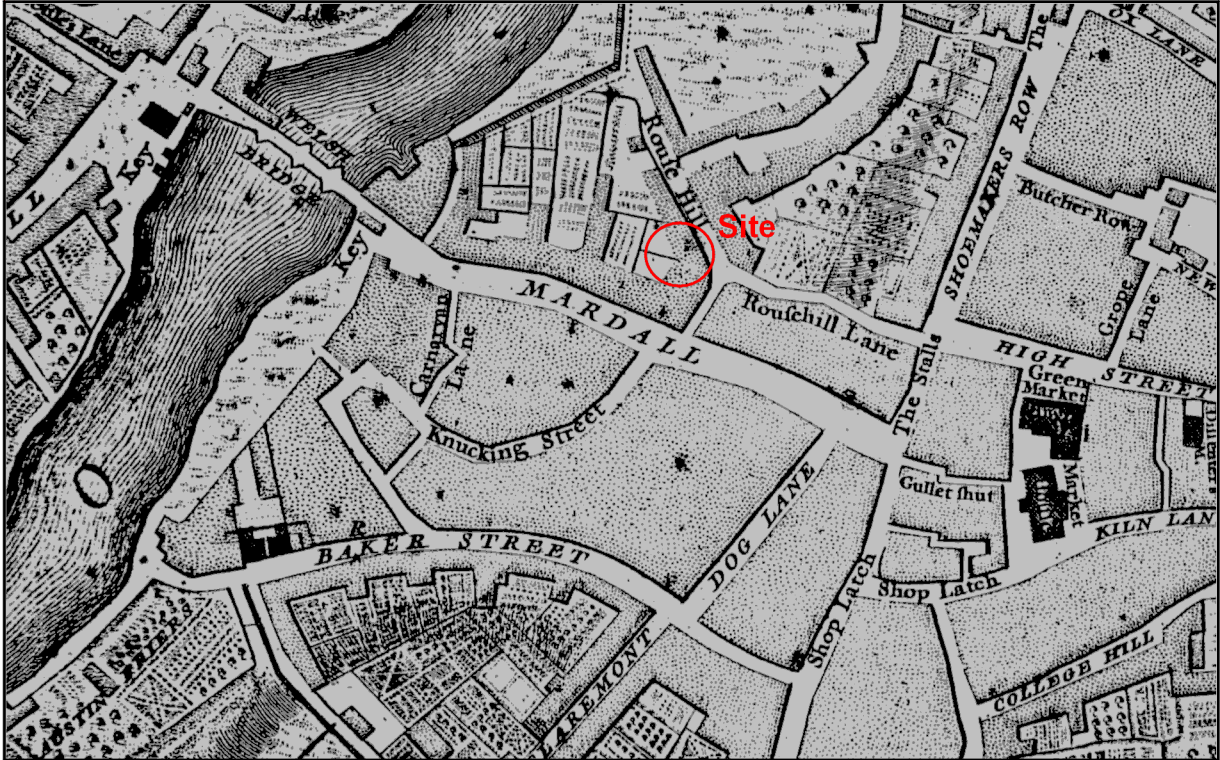


Fig. 4 Rocque's Map of 1760s

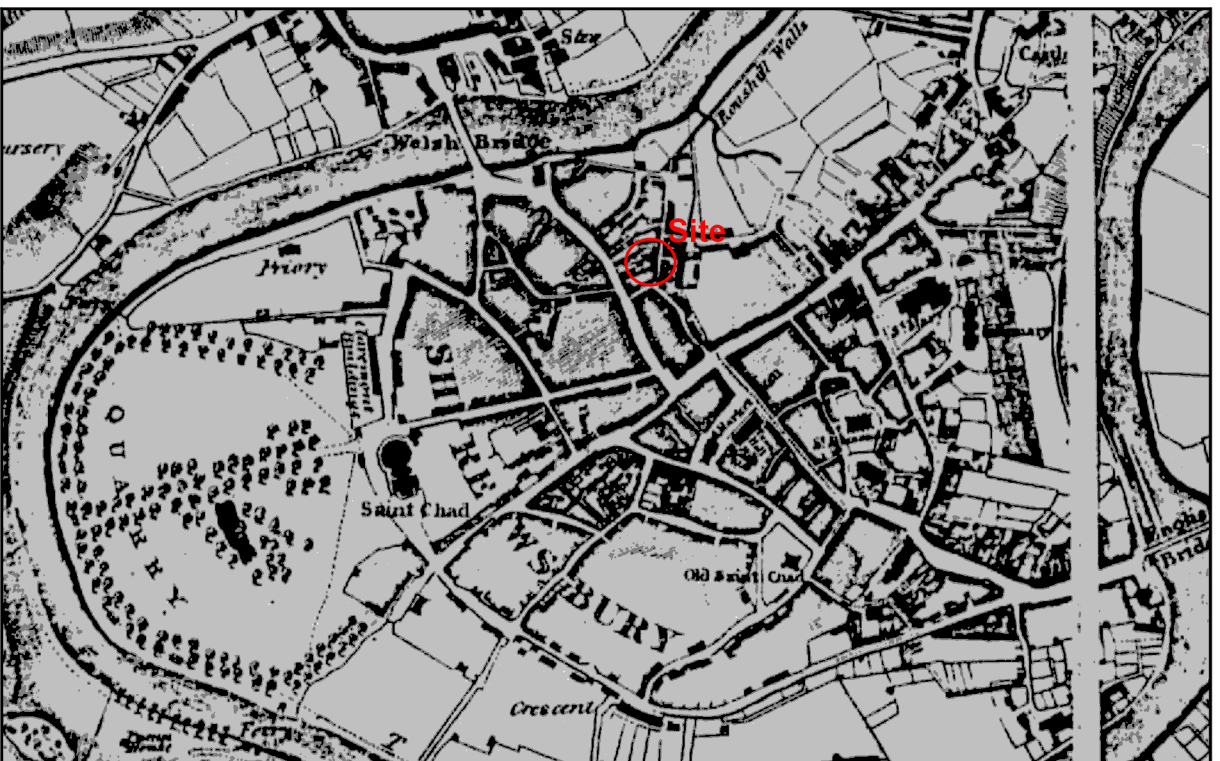


Fig. 5 Hitchcock's Map of 1832





Fig. 6 Wood's Map of 1838

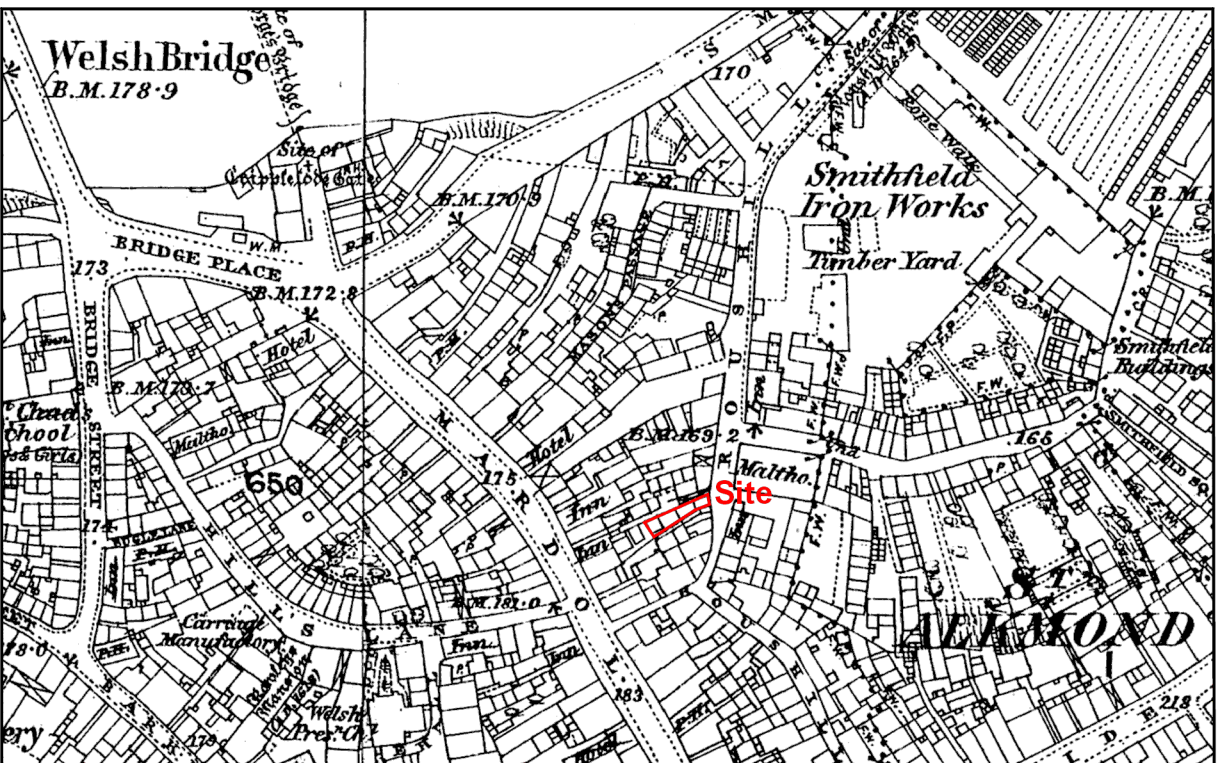


Fig. 7 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile, 1882



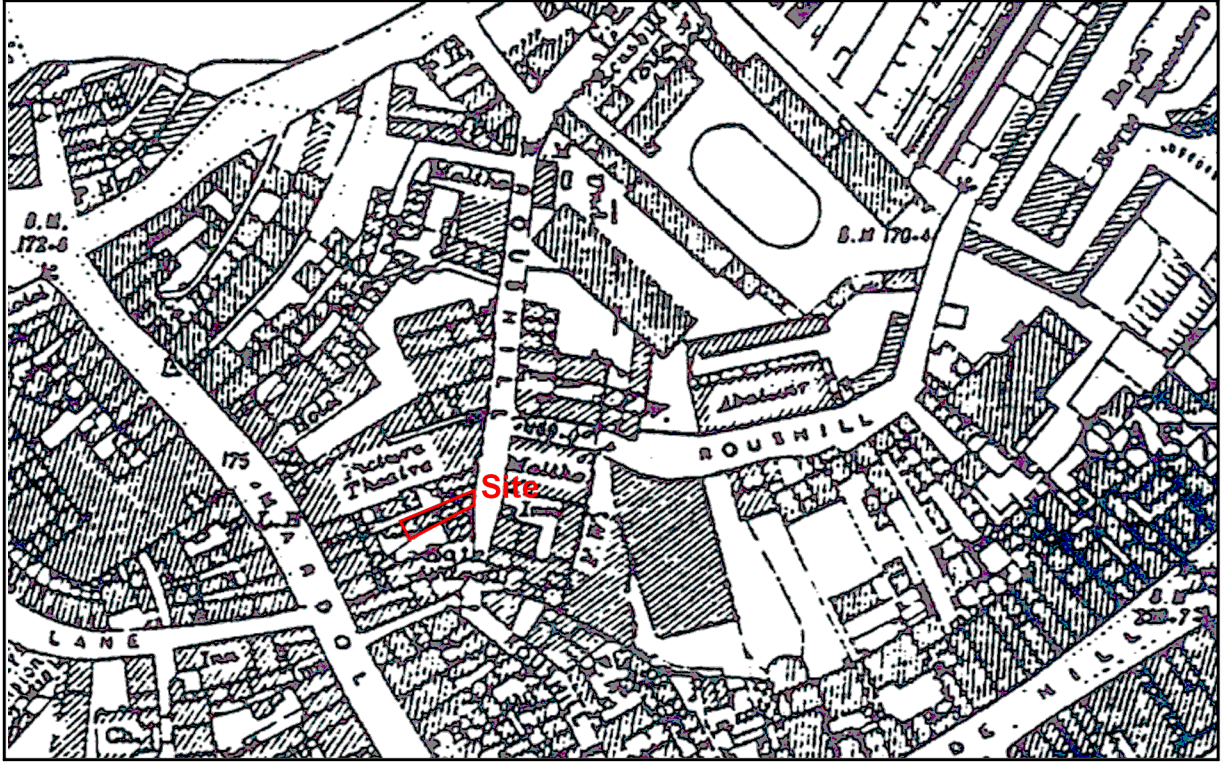


Fig. 8 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile, 1927

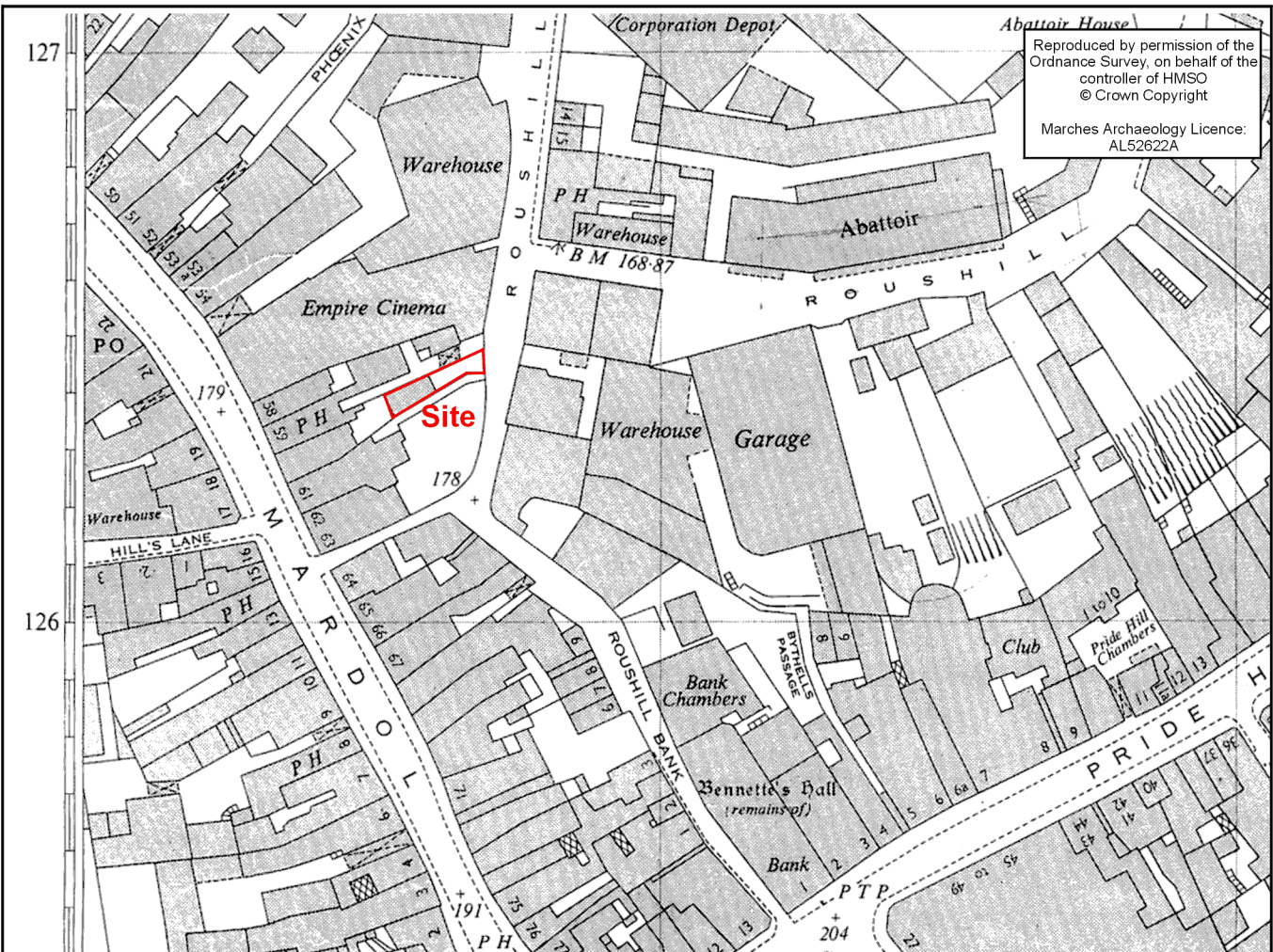
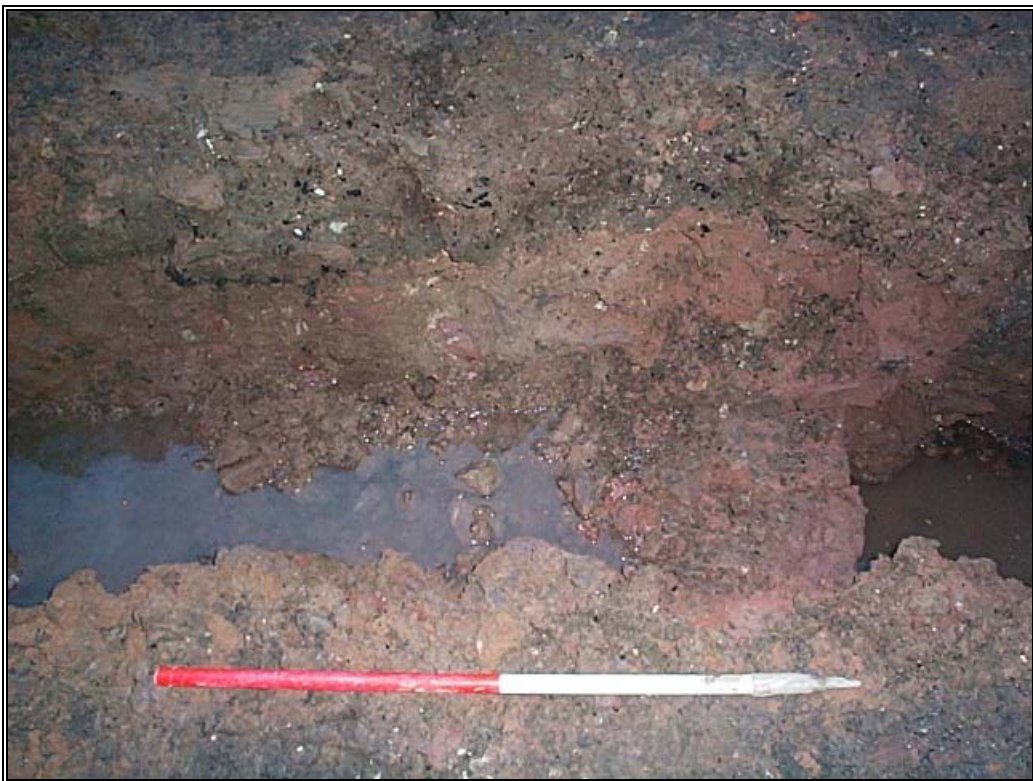


Fig. 9 1963 Ordnance Survey plan SJ 4912 NW





**Plate 1** The east face of the medieval town wall exposed by a sondage in the drainage trench.



**Plate 2** The top of the town wall revealed by the new drainage trench. The east face of the wall is shown on the right. Note that the layer above the wall is layer 107 which was seen below wall 108



**Plate 3** The north facing section showing the town wall with the later wall built on top

## Appendix 1

### List of contexts

Context	Description
101	Concrete footpath along passage
102	Make-up for concrete footpath
103	Mixed mid-brown to black loam with bricks, tiles and patches of mortar. Has bands of ash running through the layer
104	Mid-brown sandy loam with occasional pink clay bands
105	Loose sandy clay with a very high content of bricks, tile and mortar
106	Grey clay with frequent flecks of black charcoal
107	Mid brown clay with frequent flecks of charcoal, patches of mortar. Seen below wall footing 108. The layer had sherds of 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery and clay pipe, one with a makers mark
108	Pink sandstone wall with some brick used in its construction, 18 <sup>th</sup> + footing
109	Medieval town wall
110	Pink brown clay with no inclusions
111	Grey brown clay seen below 110 in drainage trench
112	mid-brown loam with flecks of charcoal. Layer below 107 in drainage trench. Contained clay pipe
113	Pink brown clay with flecks of mortar, charcoal and fragments of brick