



**Archaeological trial trench evaluation
on land at Longden Road
Shrewsbury, Shropshire
July 2014**

Planning reference: 13/03920/OUT
Report No. 14/156

Authors: Mo Muldowney

Illustrator: James Ladocha



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molarnort1 - 187939	
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Longden Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, July 2014		
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land at Longden Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire prior to proposed development on the site. Nine trenches were excavated that revealed a series of linear features, comprising ditches, including a former field boundary, gullies and furrows. Dating was recovered from some of the ditches indicating use of the site during the post-medieval period. No dating material was recovered from the furrows to indicate whether they were of medieval or post-medieval origin.		
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Evaluation		
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None		
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical Survey (Prestidge 2013) Desk-based Assessment (Thornton 2013)		
Current Land use	Arable		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Medieval ridge and furrow, Post-medieval field boundaries and drainage		
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Pottery, glass, tile and clay tobacco-pipe – post-medieval		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Shropshire		
Site address (including postcode)	Land adjacent to Longden Road, Shrewsbury		
Study area (sq.m or ha)	Approx. 4.6 ha		
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SJ 4770 1060		
Height OD	Approx. c.70m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	Shropshire County Council		
Project Design originator	CgMs Consulting		
Director/Supervisor	Chris Chinnock		
Project Manager	Liz Muldowney for MOLA; Simon Mortimer for CgMs		
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date/End date	01/07/14 – 04/07/14		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)	
Physical	Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery E.00643	N/A	
Paper	Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery E.00643	Site file	
Digital	Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery E.00643	Mapinfo plans, Word report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)			
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Longden Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, July 2014		
Serial title & volume	14/156		
Author(s)	Mo Muldowney		
Page numbers	20		
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**Archaeological trial trench evaluation
on land at Longden Road,
Shrewsbury, Shropshire
July 2014**

Abstract

MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land at Longden Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire prior to proposed development on the site. Nine trenches were excavated that revealed a series of linear features, comprising ditches, including a former field boundary, gullies and furrows. Dating was recovered from some of the ditches indicating use of the site during the post-medieval period. No dating material was recovered from the furrows to indicate whether they were of medieval or post-medieval origin.

1 INTRODUCTION

In July 2014, MOLA was commissioned by CgMS Consulting to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land at Longden Road, Shrewsbury, (NGR SJ 4770 1060) (Fig 1).

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The requirements were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (Mortimer 2014), following consultation with the Principal Archaeologist at Shropshire Council (SCCPA)

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The evaluation of the site was designed to provide information that will allow for the effective targeting of further investigation of the site, if required, prior to or during the early phases of its development.

The aims of the archaeological work were:

- To assess the results of the 2013 geophysical survey and provide information on the extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of archaeological remains within the development site;
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform formulation of a further measures, if required, to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Shropshire HER.

The evaluation was carried out following the guidelines suggested by the IfA's *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (2014) and the West Midlands regional framework (Watt 2011).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

The proposed development area lies at the south-west edge of Shrewsbury, north of Nobold and west of Meole Brace. The area comprises a roughly triangular parcel of land, just less than 7ha in size, and bounded by Mousecroft Lane to the north and Longden Road to the south-east. It is centred on grid reference SJ 4770 1060. The ground lies at c.70m AOD and is mostly flat, although there is a sharp undulation on an east to west alignment running through the centre of the area.

The underlying geology has been mapped as Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone belonging to the Halesowen Member. The superficial deposits overlying the Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone are Alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel across the majority of the site and River Terrace Deposits 3 – sand and gravel at the eastern and southern edges of the study site (www.bgs.ac.uk/).

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

The historical and archaeological background to the site is set out in a Desk-based Assessment produced by CgMs Consulting (Thornton 2013) and is summarised here. The assessment established that no archaeological issues were recorded within the development area and the site was assessed to have a low potential for survival of early prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains and a moderate potential for later prehistoric and Roman remains.

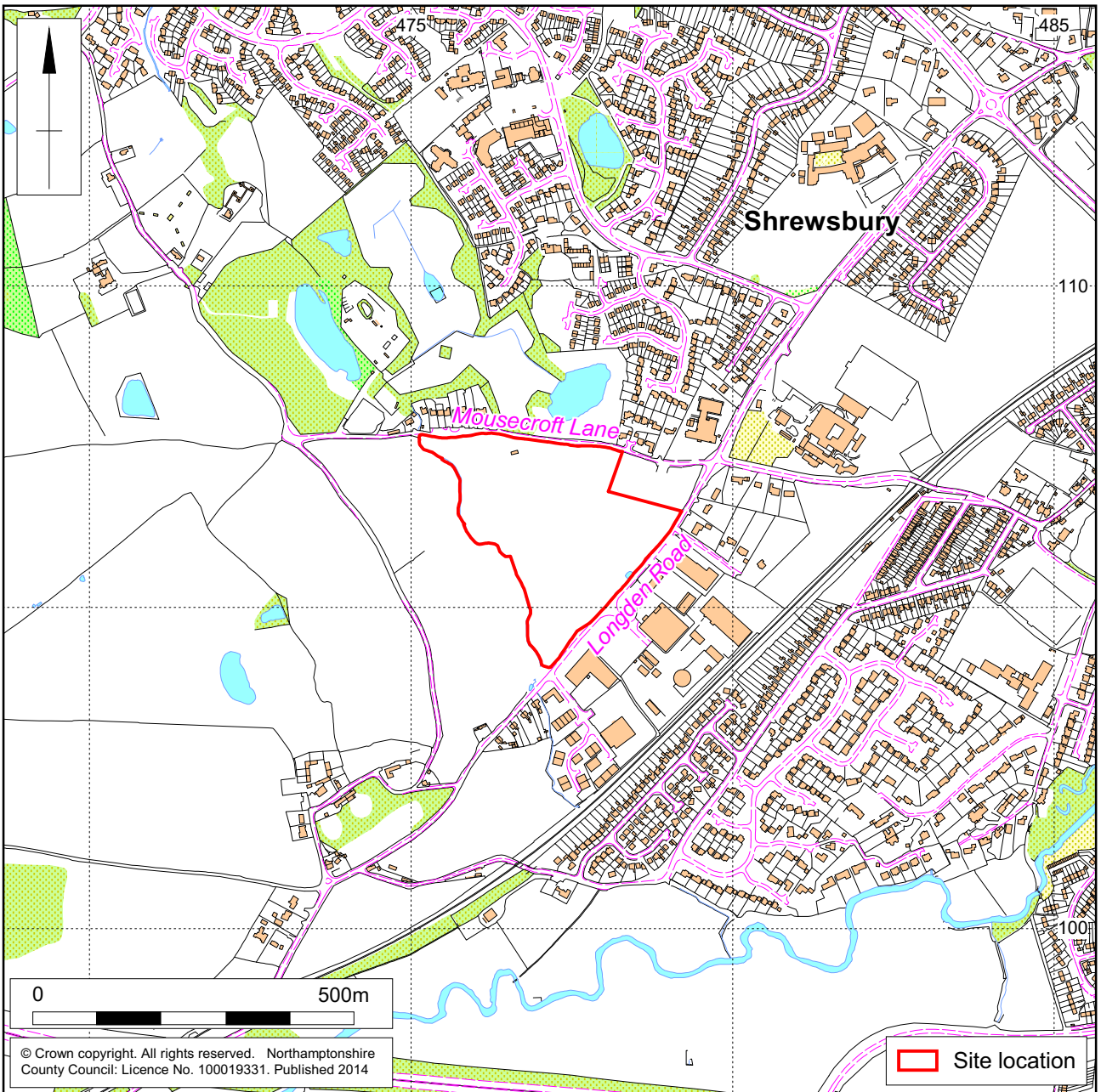
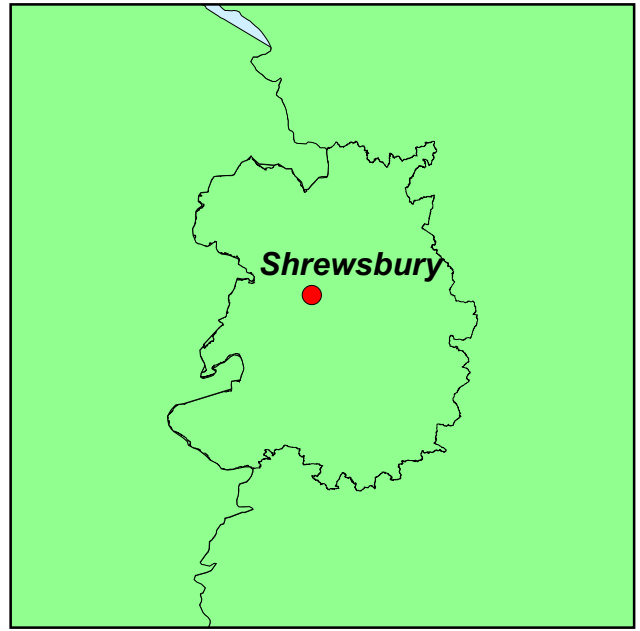
As highlighted by the SCCPA, in his advice letter to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the remains of a probable Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure to the west of the development area (HER PRN02494) are of particular significance for the work, as features associated with this enclosure may extend eastwards. It should be noted however, that the SCCPA believes these features may actually be associated with post-medieval coal workings. Also of significance is the course of a Roman road, which may be matched by the present road bounding the site, Mousecroft Lane.

Prior to the evaluation taking place, a geophysical (gradiometer) survey was carried out by Stratascan (Prestidge 2013). The survey identified anomalies thought to relate to medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and other irregular but possible linear features. A possible pond was also identified.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

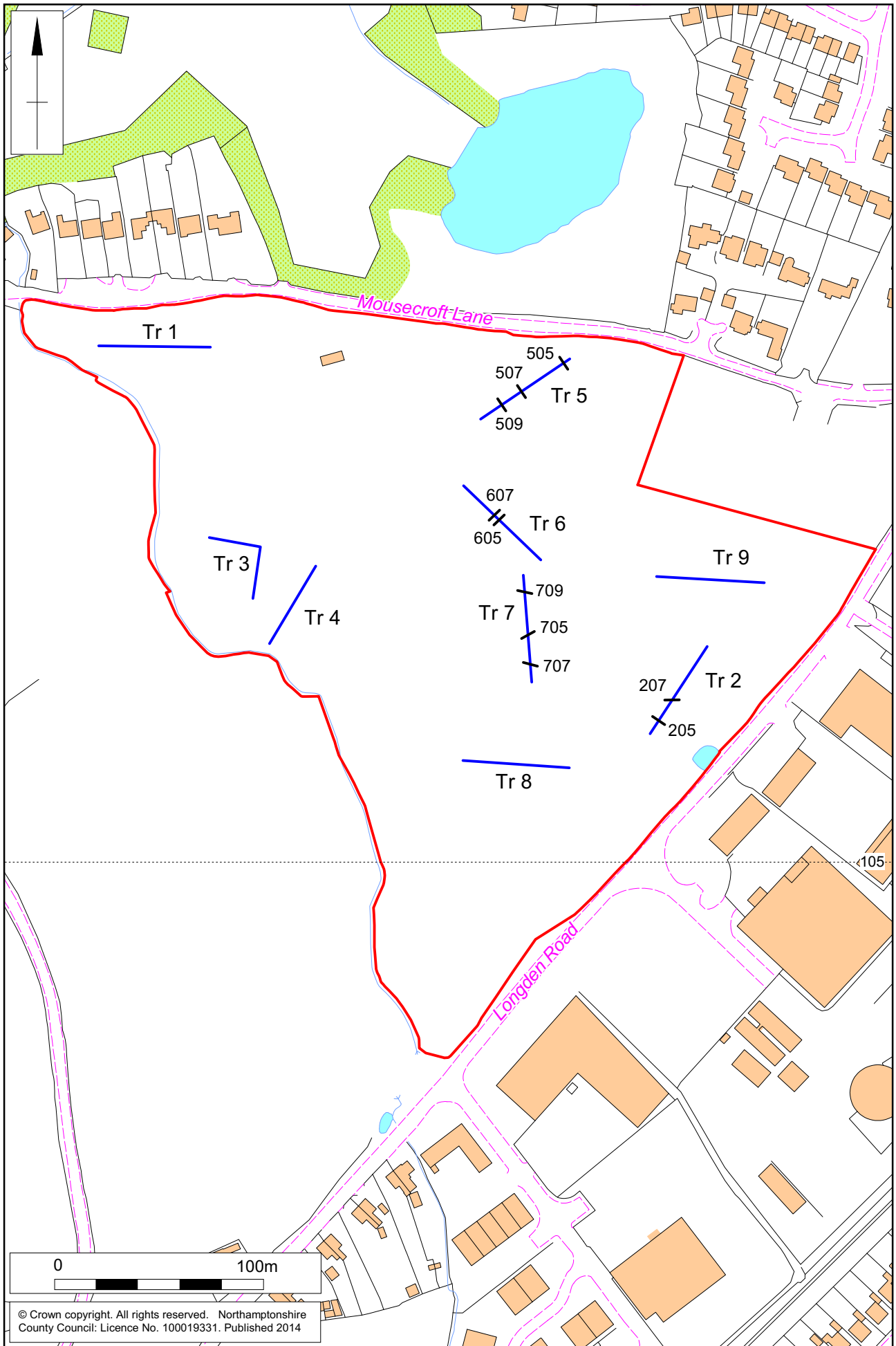
Nine trenches were excavated using a tracked 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Trenches 1 and 5 to 9 were located in their intended location, whilst Trench 2 was re-sited as it was within an area of standing water. Trenches 3 and 4, also in the extremely wet area, became respectively L-shaped, and shortened to 41m long but were not re-sited (Fig 2).

Topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological supervision to reveal the archaeological horizon and stored separately at the side of the excavated area. All



Scale 1:10,000

Site Location Fig 1



Scale 1: 2500

Excavated trenches Fig 2

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procedures complied with MOLA Health and Safety provisions and MOLA Health and Safety at Work Guidelines.

The excavated area was cleaned sufficiently to define any features and the spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the evaluation were fully recorded following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number and were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation. Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not retained.

The location of the trenches were surveyed and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using Leica Viva GPS survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and digital images was maintained. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised Oct 2008). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CgMS Consulting (Mortimer 2014).

All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator.

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

A full account of the stratigraphy by trench can be found in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1).

Archaeological features were recorded in four of the nine excavated trenches. Trenches 1, 3, 4 8 and 9 contained no archaeological remains. The natural horizon, across the whole site, was mid red-brown silty sand. Subsoil was dark orange-brown silty clay with orange mottling and was present everywhere except in Trenches 1 and 3. Topsoil was dark grey-brown sandy silt. Unless otherwise stated all recorded features cut the natural horizon and were overlain by subsoil.

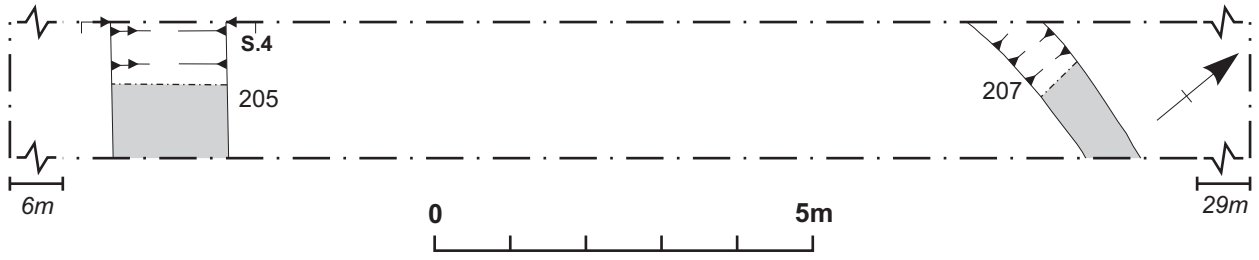
5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was relocated from the west to the east side of the development area in order to avoid the standing water and re-aligned north to south. One ditch and a gully were identified, neither were recorded as anomalies in the geophysical survey (Fig 3).

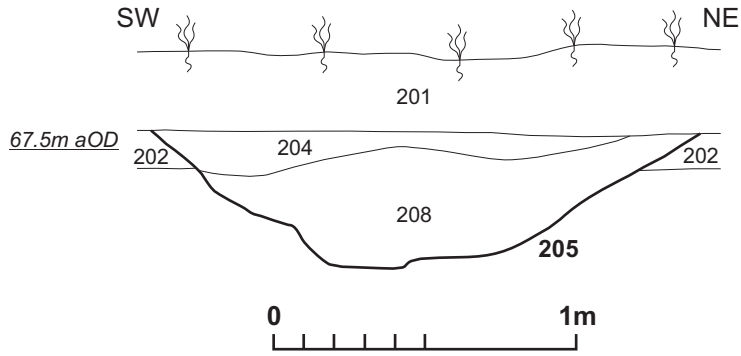
Ditch 205 was located near the south end of the trench and was oriented east to west. It was 1.8m wide by 0.45m deep and cut from below the topsoil. The lower fill (208) contained a fragment of glass and two sherds of pottery of post-medieval date.

Ditch 207 was located in the centre of the trench and was oriented south-west to

Trench 2



Section 4

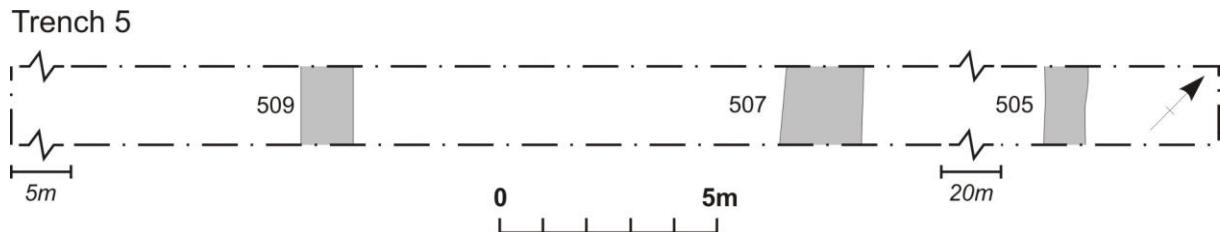


Ditch 205, looking north-west

north-east. It was 0.49m wide by 0.07m deep and contained a single fill from which no finds were recovered.

5.3 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located close to the north boundary of the development area and was sited to target two of the six linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Prestidge 2013). It was aligned north-east to south-west. Three unevenly spaced furrows were identified which varied in size from 1m wide by 0.05m deep to 2.0m wide by 0.10m deep (Fig 4). No finds were recovered from these features.

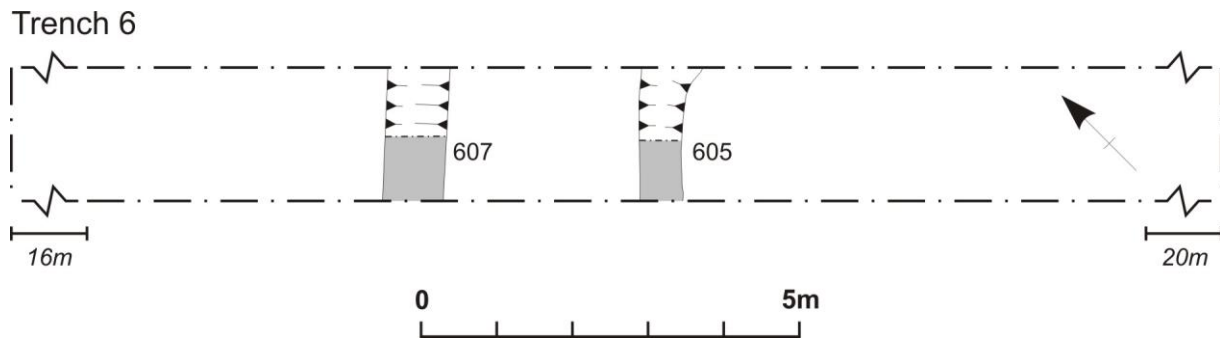


Trench 5 Fig 4

5.4 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located to the south of Trench 5 and was oriented north-west to south-east. It was sited to target two linear anomalies aligned south-west to north-east – both of these were identified within the trench (Fig 5).

Ditch 605 was 0.76m wide by 0.11m deep, whilst ditch 607 was 0.84m wide by 0.29m deep. The fills of both ditches had no dateable material.



Trench 6 Fig 5

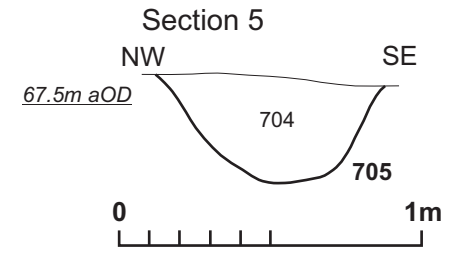
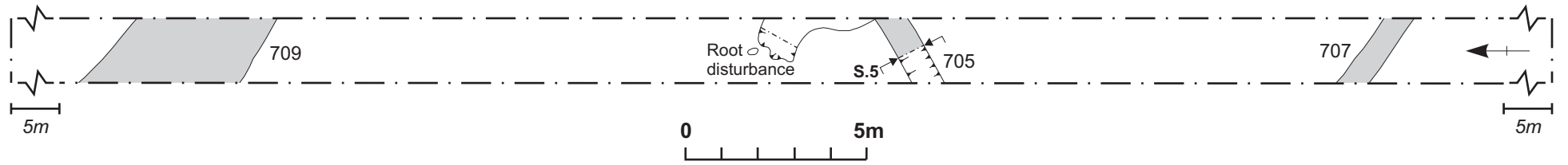
5.5 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located to the south of Trench 6 and was oriented north to south. It was sited to target a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that was identified centrally within the trench (Fig 6). Two further linear ditches were identified in the trench which were not identified in the survey.

The anomaly, ditch 705, was 0.75m wide by 0.34m deep and contained a fill from which no finds were recovered.

To the south of this, near the end of the trench was ditch 707. It was 1.19m wide by 0.24m deep and contained a fill from which a fragment of post-medieval tile was recovered.

Trench 7



Trench 7, looking north



Ditch 705, looking north-east

Ditch 709 was located at the north end of the trench and was a continuation of ditch 205 (Trench 2). A sherd of glass was recovered from the exposed surface of the fill (708).

6 THE FINDS

by Tora Hylton

6.1 Pottery

Two sherds of post medieval pottery were recovered from ditch [208]. Chronologically the earliest datable sherd is a simple upright rim from a Blackware tyg (a handled cup) dating to c.1550-1700.

The second sherd is a small bodysherd from a Westerwald jug, a distinctive form of stoneware pottery manufactured in Germany. The sherd is ornamented with a horizontal cobalt blue line, this indicating a late 17th/18th century date for the piece.

6.2 Glass

Twelve sherds of post-medieval glass were recovered from Trenches 2, 5 and 7. The assemblage includes a base from a mineral bottle in clear glass, the form suggesting an early 20th century date. There are letters on the lower half of the bottle 'BARNSELY,EARN BROS Ld', these indicate that the bottle was manufactured by the Redfearn Glass Company, which was set up in 1862 by Samuel and Joshua Redfearn in Barnsley and in 1946 they moved to Monk Breton. At one time they were the third largest glass factory in the UK, employing 1800 workers and they made mineral bottles for breweries. The remaining sherds include a fragmented square bottle in clear glass (presumably for food stuffs) and two sherds of green bottle glass.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

by Pat Chapman

Two fragments of brick from fill (208) ditch [205], weigh 760g. One is a well-worn large lump, at least 70mm thick, made from hard bright fine sandy orange clay; the other is a piece of hard fine purple-red brick 60mm thick, slightly misshapen so probably a reject.

A small fragment of orange-brown ceramic roof tile, 15m thick and weighing 30g, comes from fill (706) ditch [707].

A tiny fragment of hard fine orange-brown tile or brick comes from fill (708) ditch [709].

These items would appear to be of late 18th to 19th century date.

6.4 Clay tobacco-pipe

by Tim Upson-Smith

Three fragments of clay tobacco-pipe comprising stem and bowl, were recovered from the plough soil at Longden Road. The general date range is late 17th century to mid 18th century. Two of the pipe bowls could be identified by shape to *Brosely* but the name stamps were too worn to read, one is '*John*' and the other appears to be '*Richard*'.

7 DISCUSSION

The evaluation has identified a series of linear features in the central and east part of the site. They comprise seven ditches segments as well as three furrows. Four of the ditches were undated but those that did contain pottery or other artefacts were exclusively post-medieval in date and were of limited historical value. The finds assemblage comprised pottery, tile and glass.

The furrows in Trench 5, initially identified in the geophysical survey (Prestidge 2013) are likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. The irregular spacing of the furrows indicates that there is a variable degree of survival, suggesting that later ploughing techniques were deep. The ditches in Trench 6 to the south were perpendicular to the furrows and may indicate the presence of a former headland. No furrows were identified to the south of this possible headland in either the geophysical survey or the trenches and supports the interpretation that these two ditches marked the boundary of the ploughed area.

The wide ditch seen in Trench 2, and continuing westward into Trench 7, was probably a former field boundary. Its course corresponds well with a field boundary marked on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map (www.old-maps.co.uk), but no trace was identified in the geophysical survey. Recovered artefacts indicate that it was in use throughout the post-medieval period, it contained 16th- to 18th-century pottery, and glass manufactured by a company in operation from the late 19th-century.

Of the remaining ditches (207, 705 and 707), only ditch 705 is a convincing feature, with sharply defined edges, a steep-sided profile and rounded base. It corresponds with a short curvilinear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey (Prestidge 2013). Ditch 207 was shallow with poorly defined edges but did appear to be overlain by the subsoil, indicating a medieval or earlier date; ditch 707 was very poorly defined and irregular in shape but contained a fragment of post-medieval tile. The irregular nature of the feature indicates a former hedgeline or root damage.

Standing water in the north-west corner of the site led to the relocation of Trench 2 and the adjustment of trenches 3 and 4. The water had accumulated along the course of a former stream channel, to the east of the modern stream. It is likely that the former stream had been managed by a culvert which had been allowed to silt up and block the flow, causing the flooding of the site upstream. This channel and elements of the culvert drainage system are visible in the geophysical survey data and were interpreted as geological or pedological magnetic variation and potential archaeological cut features respectively (Prestidge 2013).

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MOLA
19 August 2014

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, E end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
1	50m x 1.8m E-W		70.92m	0.27-0.28m 70.64-70.65m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
101	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown-grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium rounded stones.	0.27-0.28m thick	-
102	Natural	Friable mid red-brown silty sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones.	0.18 – 0.20m visible	-



Trench 1, general view, looking west Fig 7

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
2	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		67.90m	0.30-0.46m 67.44-67.60m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
201	Ploughsoil	Firm-friable dark brown-grey silty sandy clay.	0.21-0.35m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay with patches of mottled orange clay. Subsoil not present at north-east end of trench.	0.00-0.20m thick	-
203	Natural	Firm mottled mid brown-yellow-grey silty sandy clay.	0.05-0.09m visible	-
204	Fill of [205]	Compact mid grey-red-purple silty clay with occasional small charcoal flecks throughout.	1.6m wide and 0.15m thick	-
205	Ditch	Wide linear ditch, aligned north-west to south-east with an irregular wide U-shaped profile.	1.8m wide and 0.45m deep	-
206	Fill of [207]	Firm dark grey silty clay with occasional small charcoal flecks.	0.49m wide and 0.07m thick	-
207	Gully	Cut of shallow linear gully aligned approx. east-west with a shallow bowl-shaped profile.	0.49m wide and 0.07m deep	-
208	Fill of [205]	Friable dark brown-grey silty clay with small charcoal flecks, rotten roots and occasional small rounded stones throughout.	1.65m wide and 0.41m thick	Pot, glass, clay pipe, brick, tile (not retained)

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, S end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
3	50m x 1.8m L-shape, N-S, E-W		69.26m	0.41-0.43m 68.85 – 68.83m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
301	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent root intrusions.	0.28-0.35m thick	-
302	Natural	Firm light orange-yellow silty clay with grey mottling.	0.13-0.14m visible	-



Trench 3, general view, looking north Fig 8

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, SW end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
4	41m x 1.8m NE-SW		69.08m	0.19-0.40m 68.68-68.89m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
401	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent root intrusions.	0.19-0.40m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Friable-firm mid brown-grey silty clay with orange mottling.	0.14-0.21m thick	-
403	Natural	Firm light brown-yellow silty clay with grey mottling.	-	-



Trench 4, general view, looking south-west Fig 9

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, NE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
5	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		70.57m	0.28-0.31m 70.26- 70.29m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
501	Ploughsoil	Dark grey-brown clay silt, frequent root intrusions	0.28-0.31m thick	-
502	Subsoil	Dark orange-brown clay silt, frequent small stones	0.12-0.35m thick	-
503	Natural	Variable mid red with frequent small, medium and large stones and gravel to mid grey-yellow sandy silt with occasional small and medium stones	-	-
504	Fill of [505]	Friable mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones	0.05m thick	-
505	Furrow	Shallow linear running NW-SE, flat, irregular base	1m wide and 0.05m deep	-
506	Fill of [507]	Friable mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones	0.10m thick	-
507	Furrow	Shallow linear running NW-SE, flat, irregular base	2m wide and 0.10m deep	-
508	Fill of [509]	Friable mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones	0.05m thick	-
509	Furrow	Shallow linear running NW-SE, flat, irregular base	1.5m wide and 0.05m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, SE end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
6	50m x 1.8m E-W		68.54m	0.24-0.41m 68.13-68.30m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
601	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown clay silt	0.24-0.41m thick	-
602	Subsoil	Dark orange-brown clay silt, frequent small stones	0.13-0.26m thick	-
603	Natural	Loose mid red-brown gravel with frequent small, medium and large stones	-	-
604	Fill of [605]	Friable dark red-brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium stones	0.11m thick	-
605	Ditch/furrow	Cut of linear feature running NE-SW. Gentle slope to sides, flat but irregular base	0.78m wide and 0.11m deep	-
606	Fill of [607]	Friable mid red-brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium stones	0.29m thick	-
607	Ditch	Cut of linear feature on NE-SW alignment. Moderate sides, convex base	0.84m wide and 0.29m deep	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, N end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
7	50m x 1.8m E-W		68.48m	0.28-0.33m 68.15-68.20m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
701	Topsoil	Friable dark grey-brown clay silt	0.28-0.33m thick	-
702	Subsoil	Dark orange-brown clay silt, frequent small stones. Intermittent in trench	-	-
703	Natural	Firm light grey-yellow silty sand with occasional medium stone	-	-
704	Fill of [705]	Dark grey silty sand, very wet	0.34m thick	-
705	Gully	Steep-sided linear gully NE-SW	0.75m wide and 0.34m deep	-
706	Fill of [707]	Dark grey friable silty clay	0.24m thick	P-Med tile
707	Ditch	Narrow U-shaped linear ditch NW-SE	1.19m wide and 0.24m deep	-
708	Fill of [709]	Dark grey-red silty clay	-	Glass
709	Ditch	Wide, post-med boundary ditch same as Trench 2	-	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
8	50m x 1.8m E-W		68.50m	0.28-0.30m 68.20-68.22m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
801	Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown sandy clay with root disturbance and medium sub-rounded stone	0.28-0.33m thick	-
802	Subsoil	Compact mid yellow light brown sandy clay with occasional stone	0.09-0.12m thick	-
803	Natural	Compact light yellow-grey sandy clay sub-rounded stone throughout. Some patches of mid brown-red sandy clay with abundant stone	-	-



Trench 8, general view, looking west Fig 10

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, W end (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
9	50m x 1.8m E-W		68.43m	0.30-0.38m 68.05-68.13m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
901	Topsoil	Friable dark brown-grey clay silt	0.30-0.38m thick	-
902	Subsoil	Friable mid orange-brown clay silt with occasional stones	0.15-0.20m thick	-
903	Natural	Firm light grey-yellow silty sand with occasional medium and large stones	-	-



Trench 9, general view, looking east Fig 11

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CATALOGUE

Pottery

Context 208

Rim sherd from Blackware tyg. Hard mooth texture and fracture , 4mm thick, core weak red. Ext/Int surfaces covered in a dark brown/black glaze. Wgt: 9.4g Date 1550-1700

A body sherd from a German stoneware ?jug (Westerwald). Creamy/ grey mottled salt glaze with a horizontal cobalt blue line. Wgt: 6.6g Date : 17/18th century

Glass

Context 208

Base fragment in colourless glass from cylindrical mineral bottle. Letters on the lower edge of the bottle read 'BARNSELY,EARN BROS Ld' and indicate that the bottle was manufactured by the Redfearn Glass Company. The company was set up in 1862 by Samuel and Joshua Redfearn in Barnsley and in 1946 they moved to Monk Breton. They were the third largest glass factory in the UK,, employing 1800 workers. Shortly after this time they merged with National Glass of Fishgate, York. Redfearns made mineral bottles for breweries.

Context 504

Neck fragment in green glass from beer/wine bottle. Elongated air bubbles in matrix. Wgt: 6.8g

Context 708

Undiagnostic fragment of green bottle glass.

Square (fragmented x9) bottle in colourless glass, large rim.



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