

**17 MARKET STREET, SHREWSBURY:  
An Archaeological Evaluation**

**by**

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## 17 MARKET STREET, SHREWSBURY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of proposed redevelopment at 17 Market Street, Shrewsbury. The evaluation was organised and commissioned by Shropshire County Council Leisure Services Department on behalf of the developers, and was carried out from 12th - 19th March 1990 by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit.

The proposed redevelopment entails the demolition of a series of buildings of largely 19th and 20th century date which were, until 1988, premises of the Trustee Savings Bank, and the construction on the site of a three to four-storey, steel-framed building providing office and retail accommodation.

The site (Figs 1 & 2a) is one of known archaeological potential, situated on, or very close to, the site of Charlton Hall, a major medieval residence, and located in the heart of the historic town (see Section 2). In 1959, during construction of the T.S.B building, a "jug and coarse medieval pot" were discovered on the site (Carver 1978, cat E31). Prior to the evaluation internal inspection of the former T.S.B building (Fig 2b) located portions of sandstone walling, believed to be of possible medieval origin, incorporated into the ground floor and cellar walls. (Inspection of the roof-space also revealed timbers of probable 17th-century date; however, these were evidently not original but had been re-used in the 19th century.)

The objectives of the evaluation, which was carried out prior to the demolition of the former T.S.B. building, were to locate any archaeological deposits likely to be affected by the construction of the proposed new building; to assess the survival, quality and significance of such deposits and, on the basis of the results, to make recommendations for any further archaeological provision which might be deemed necessary.

## 2. THE SITE IN CONTEXT, by N.J. Baker

### 2.1. A Fortified Mansion. (Figs 1 and 2a)

Medieval Shrewsbury (Fig 1) was unusual in a number of respects, not the least of which was the existence in the southern-central part of town of several high-status buildings that bore a much greater resemblance to large rural manor houses than to the majority of contemporary town-houses. This rural character was most marked in the case of two adjacent sites, each of which had substantial stone walls forming private enclosures around the residential buildings. One of these sites, known in the Middle Ages as Charlton Hall, was actually fortified, and the property known today as 17 Market Street may have included part of it.

#### Documentary Evidence.

The earliest, indirect evidence for Charlton Hall is the licence obtained by John de Charlton in 1325 allowing him to crenellate his house in Shrewsbury (Patent Rolls). Charlton Hall is first described directly, and located, in a deed of 1445, when Henry Gray (the son of Joan de Charlton), Knight, Earl of Tankerville and Lord of Powis, granted to Thomas Bromley, a Shrewsbury merchant, and his wife, "one messuage or dwelling house called Chorlton Hall, with the buildings, and nine tenements, two cellars, with a garden, and all other lands belonging to the said messuage". The property was bounded by Shoplatch, "a parcel of waste ground called 'behind the walls'", land belonging to William Mytton, and land belonging to John Grace (Owen 1808, 481). Mytton's land seems to have included at least part of the Market Street frontage, and to have changed hands two years later, a deed of 1447 describing the transfer to Roger Lye, a weaver, of Mytton's tenements "as they lie in a certain angle between the tenement called Cherleton Hall and the street called Chepyingestrete (Market Street)", and "between the lane leading towards St Chad's church, near the chapel of St Blaise, from the said lane to the forenamed Cherletonhall" (Blakeway 1907, 323-4).

Bromley disposed of Charlton Hall twenty-five years later, a deed of 1470 recording its conveyance to Nicholas Waryng, a merchant of the staple of Calais. This document describes the buildings as "one great hall called Chorlton's Hall, one great stone chamber annexed to the hall, one large cellar under the said hall, and one great garden enclosed on either side with stone walls". Charlton Hall was said to be located "in the street called Shoplatch, extending in length by the king's highway, to that part of the king's highway, leading from the aforesaid street towards the church of St Chad", landmarks that are less helpful than those in the 1445 deed (Owen 1808, 481-2). Two years later, in 1472, Bromley also disposed of his rights to eight gardens lying together between a street that can be identified as the modern Swan Hill on one side, and the 'great garden' of Charlton Hall on the other (Blakeway 1907, 324).

To summarise, these (published) documents reveal the fortification of what was clearly a very substantial mansion in the early years of the 14th century. Its location can be fixed beyond doubt in the area between Shoplatch, Market Street, and Swan Hill, though the problems in the identification of contemporary landmarks leave some doubt as to the precise extent of the enclosure. Owen (1808, 483) maintained that "the boundary walls enclosed all the space contained between Cross Hill, St John's Hill, Murivance or Swan Hill, and Shoplatch". The latter certainly formed one boundary, but it seems that the property lay at an angle to Market Street, Mytton's tenements occupying the angle between the two, and that it stopped short of Swan Hill, whose western frontage was then occupied by gardens. The southern extent of Charlton Hall is even less certain. Blakeway may, however, well have been right to suggest that the Charlton's property, if not their actual enclosure, ran eastwards as far as Swan Hill, given Bromley's stake in the property there (1907, 324).

Just as the extent of the hall enclosure is uncertain, so (at least in default of extensive documentary research on unpublished material) is the location of the nine tenements associated with the hall in the 1445 deed. This is a point of some interest, and will be returned to later.

The Charlton Hall buildings.

A few early 19th-century illustrations survive showing the remains of what appear to have been the principal medieval buildings. These probably lay just to the west of the property under investigation here, in the angle of Market Street and Shoplatch. The illustrations show two stone-built ranges at right-angles to one another: the ruins of a large ground-floor domestic hall, and a two-storey building adjoining it, probably later in date. It has been suggested that the later building was probably of early 14th-century date, the earlier perhaps of the 13th century. Neither structure survived long enough to appear on the detailed maps of the town surveyed in the 19th century, but the illustrations suggest that the earlier, ground-floor hall lay roughly parallel to, but some distance away from, Market Street, and that the later two-storey range stood on the Shoplatch frontage (Smith 1953, 160-166). The measurements of the two-storey range were given by Owen as 100 feet by 31 feet (1808, 483): this is larger than any known contemporary domestic building in the town, and on its own is comparable with rural manorial halls like Stokesay and Acton Burnell. As part of a larger complex, realistic comparisons have to be sought at a yet higher social level, among noble and episcopal residences. The buildings were demolished in the 1830s for the construction of the new theatre on Shoplatch, which survives in retail use.

## 2.2 The Medieval Development of the Market Street Area. (Figs 1 & 2a)

The role that documentary evidence can play in understanding the early development of the town is limited. By the time that extensive documentary evidence becomes available, most of the major features (the streets in particular) of the later medieval and modern town centre were already in place, established at unknown times by unknown agencies. Only archaeological evidence, enhanced and informed by topographical inference, can fill the gap, and the archaeological investigation of the town centre has hardly even begun; excavation has been largely confined to the Pride Hill - Castle Street area and the town's fringes. The problem is particularly acute in the area around the Market Street site.

Market Street follows the base of the slope on the south side of a shallow valley separating what, on documentary grounds, are taken to be two likely nuclei of Anglo-Saxon activity: St Alkmund's church and St Julian's church with the market-place between them (and St Mary's beyond them) to the north; and St Chad's church to the south (Fig 1). Place-name evidence suggests another possible early nucleus to the west, in the Barker Street area (Carver 1978). The valley bottom, at least in the area of The Square, is known to have been waterlogged at some period, witnessed by repeated observations of deep deposits of peat (Carver 1978, catalogue A22-25, E22) and may have contained an open pool of water known as Gumbestolesmore (Hobbs 1954, 57). In 1261 The Square was laid out to accommodate the market, moved here from its former site on the hill to the north; in 1275-7 the Guildhall was built on the east side (Hobbs 1954, 109).

The new market place may well have acted as a focus for urban expansion in the immediate area, and the evidence of surviving and recorded buildings suggests that this growth may well have had a distinctive character and impetus. On the south side of The Square lie the remains of Vaughan's Mansion, a massive late 13th-century hall and other buildings lying towards the rear of a rectangular walled enclosure with its principal entrance facing the market (Fig 2a). The frontage was soon, if not immediately, occupied by a building with one of the town's few stone vaulted undercrofts (Baker et al 1989). To the west of The Square, on what is now Drayton's Passage, are the remains of another large late 13th-early 14th-century first floor hall, probably known in the medieval period as Shute's Place. To the east of The Square, fragments of a further large medieval stone building or buildings were recorded in the 1890s and 1920s (Carver 1978 cat. E24, E46). To the west lies the site of Charlton Hall, established by, or in, the 13th century. Bennett's Hall, at the south end of Pride Hill, and Cole Hall, in the angle of Mardol and Claremont, also testify to the wealth of this general area in the 13th century.

It has been suggested that the creation of The Square in the 13th century was part of a general replanning of this part of the town south of the High Street (Carver 1978, 252), and it would not be unreasonable to see this group of high-status stone buildings as part of the primary urbanisation of

the area, the secondary process being the colonisation of their often extensive frontages for commercial rents. However, current research on the topography of the area suggests that The Square was a late arrival on a scene that had previously been subject to a number of episodes of planned urban expansion. Specifically, it can be argued that The Square was created by the clearance and amalgamation of former domestic tenements that were part of a planned townscape, bordered by the High Street, Mardol Head/Shoplatch, and Market Street. Dating evidence for this planned area is not available, though it will be crucial to a more general understanding of the town's development, and can only be provided by archaeology. At the moment the possible date-range for the planning of the valley bottom is as wide as the late 9th century to the early 13th century. Other planned areas can be proposed immediately to the south, around College Hill to the west of St Chad's, and the Vaughan's Mansion tenement, Charlton Hall's neighbour, seems to have been created within this. So, in summary, pre-13th century urban occupation in the Market Street area cannot be dismissed.

### 3. THE TRIAL EXCAVATIONS, by E.G.Hughes

#### 3.1. Introduction

The ground plan of the former T.S.B. building (Fig. 2b) is roughly wedge-shaped and is built on a slope rising to the south and east. As a consequence, at ground-floor level, the floor of the garage fronting onto Swan Hill is 1.27m higher than the floors of the rooms in the southwest corner of the building. These are in turn 1.17m higher than the floor of the main lobby of the bank fronting onto Market Street. The area beneath the front of this lobby, i.e. along the Market Street frontage, appears to have been extensively cellared, although only part of the cellars is now accessible, the western part of this cellaring having been adapted for use as a bank vault. In the inaccessible, eastern part a borehole survey conducted by Strata Surveys Ltd. (rpt. No. 4881) records 1.6m of brick fill under the floor (Fig 2b, borehole No.1), suggesting backfilled cellars here. Early walling may be incorporated into these cellars; during

inspection prior to the evaluation a short fragment of sandstone wall was observed encapsulated in a small cell at the southern limit of the cellaring, adjacent to the bank vault.

The archaeological work comprised the excavation of three trenches within the building (Fig 2b; Trenches A, B & C). Modern concrete surfaces were removed with pneumatic drills by staff from Frank Galliers Ltd; the remaining deposits were excavated by hand. An archive consisting of scale drawings, photographs and a written record was produced for each of the trenches. In addition a measured elevation drawing was produced of a section of sandstone walling encapsulated within the southern wall of the former T.S.B building, adjacent to Trench B (Figs 2b & 3).

### 3.2. Trench A

Trench A (Fig 2b) measured 1m x 4.4m and was located within the main lobby of the former bank in order to assess the survival of deposits to the rear of the cellars fronting onto Market Street. The area excavated was adjacent to an internal wall and doorway and was orientated approximately north-south.

The reinforced concrete floor of the lobby, 0.25m thick, overlay a further 0.5m of modern brick and concrete rubble. This was removed to reveal parts of what appeared to be two large, concrete stanchion blocks designed to carry the main structural pillars of the former T.S.B. building. The area between the two stanchion blocks measured less than one metre in width and was filled with partly structured, but loose, brick and concrete, probably demolition debris. This material was removed to a depth of a further 0.6m but the bases of the concrete stanchion blocks were not encountered. The possibility of any archaeological deposits surviving the construction of these modern foundations seems highly unlikely.

### 3.3. Trench B

Trench B (Figs 2b & 3) was located adjacent to the inner face of the stretch of sandstone wall (F16) encapsulated within the southernmost wall of the former T.S.B. building. This wall forms the southern wall of a small room, and is just under 4m long and 1.5m high. A further 0.8m of brick wall brings the height of the present ceiling to 2.3m. The sandstone wall is roughly constructed of large blocks, probably re-used, interspersed with smaller stones to maintain reasonably level courses (sneaked construction).

An L-shaped area, just over five square metres in extent, was opened in order to obtain a section through the deposits both underlying the wall and adjacent to it.

The modern concrete floor (F8) butting against the sandstone wall (F16) was 0.1m thick and overlay a further 0.09m of hardcore. The underlying deposits were cleaned to reveal a series of intersecting pits (the stratigraphic sequence and approximate date of these pits is shown in Fig 5). The most recent (F7), in the southern arm of the trench, was a small circular feature 0.6m across and 0.3m deep. The fill (1007) comprised brick and concrete rubble and included sherds of 'china' and a salt-glazed stoneware bottle-top, indicating a modern date. Several oyster shells were also recovered from this feature.

Of the remaining pits, F3, F4, F9, F13, F14 and F15 each contained a similar fill of rubble and silty clay with fragments of mortar and charcoal. All produced varying amounts of post-medieval pottery together with residual medieval pottery and tile fragments. The post-medieval pottery included sherds of Midlands Purple (late medieval/early post medieval) and Midlands Yellow vessels, brown-glazed earthenware vessels of probable local manufacture, a black-glazed ware tyg, and 'china' plate, indicating a general 17th - 18th-century date range for the pits. Residual medieval material included very abraded sherds of pottery and a glazed, decorated floor tile with heraldic motif (Fig 6). The pottery from F13, which included a high proportion of medieval sherds, suggested a

slightly earlier date for this pit (Fig 5). Varying quantities of animal bone were recovered from all the fills, indicating that all the features were probably rubbish pits.

Only the fills of the earliest pit in the sequence (F17) were substantially different. These consisted of a more compact, homogenous, clayey material varying in colour from a yellow-orange (1015) to a grey-brown (1017). The finds recovered were all medieval and included sherds of Malvernian cooking pots (13th century), a very small sherd from a 12th - 13th-century decorated pitcher and fragments of glazed tile, suggesting a medieval date for this pit.

The most completely excavated of the pits (F14) was a sub-circular, steep-sided cut, 1.2m across and 1.16m deep. The remaining pits could not be fully excavated, either because of the confined space within the trench or because they extended beyond its limits. However, all appeared to cut into the natural fine orange-yellow sand (1018) which in some areas lay only 0.2m below the hardcore rubble.

The upstanding sandstone wall (F16) overlay the fill of two of the post-medieval pits (F15 and F14), indicating a relatively late date for this feature. However, several of the pits (F3, F4 and F14) also partly cut and overlay a surviving fragment of a second sandstone wall (F18), orientated approximately north-south and visible in the southernmost part of the trench. The visible fragment was 0.3m high, comprised three courses, and may represent the footing of an earlier, possibly medieval, wall. A large sandstone block at right angles to the wall at its southern end suggested a corner, although it is more likely to have been displaced by the later pitting.

### 3.4 Trench C

Trench C (Figs 2b & 4) was located within the garage area of the former T.S.B. building in order to assess the survival of deposits leading off from the frontage on to Swan Hill.

The trench measured 1m x 4m and was orientated approximately east-west. The eastern limit was defined by a modern brick wall footing (F12) fronting onto Swan Hill. The brick floor of the garage (F1) and underlying hardcore (1001) were removed and the underlying deposits cleaned. Several modern features (F6, F11 and F19), filled with brick and concrete rubble, were identified and excavated. One of these (F19), a linear feature orientated northeast-southwest, may have been a disused service trench.

These modern features cut a series of pits (F2, F5, F10) which in turn cut the fine orange-yellow sand (1018) identified as natural (see Fig 5 for stratigraphic sequence). The pits were filled with a silty clay rubble similar to that filling the pits in Trench B, and several (1002, 1003 and 1010) contained fragments of pottery, tile and animal bone, again suggesting their use as rubbish pits. The finds comprised both post-medieval and residual medieval material. The post-medieval material included sherds of 18th-century blackware vessels, tin-glazed earthenware vessels, salt-glazed stoneware vessels, and fragments of glass and clay pipe. The residual medieval material included, in addition to sherds of cooking pot and tile fragments, two possible sherds of Stafford Ware (Late Saxon). However, none of the pits need be earlier than 18th-century in date. The largest (F2) was an irregularly shaped, elongated feature at least 3m long and 1.1m deep.

At the southern end of the trench the natural sand (1018) was as little as 0.2m below the hardcore rubble (1001).

#### 4. DISCUSSION

##### 4.1 Summary and Interpretation

The trial excavations have revealed areas of rubbish pits surviving beneath the modern buildings at the southern end of the site (Trench B) and off the Swan Hill frontage (Trench C). The pits were primarily of post-medieval date (17th and 18th centuries) but considerable quantities of residual medieval material were present and one probable medieval pit (possibly 13th

century) was identified. Given the very limited size of the trial trenches it is reasonable to extrapolate the survival of a sequence of pits dating from the medieval period through to the 18th century. In Strata Surveys' borehole No 2., located to the north of Trench B and west of Trench C (Fig 2b), 0.55m of clayey silt was recorded beneath the concrete floor before the natural fine sand was encountered; this material may be comparable to the pit fills in Trenches B and C, suggesting that the area of pitting may extend under much of the southern third of the former T.S.B. building.

However, the results from Trench A, located near the centre of the building, indicate that modern, deep, concrete foundations will have destroyed archaeological deposits in many areas. In the northern third of the building, behind the Market Street frontage, cellaring is likely to have removed most early deposits, although these cellars may incorporate early masonry, a possibility which cannot be adequately assessed until the existing buildings are demolished.

The evaluation has demonstrated that a length of rough sandstone walling incorporated in the southernmost wall of the former T.S.B building is of 18th-century or later date, although medieval blocks may have been re-used in its construction. However, roughly perpendicular to this wall, a short fragment of a second sandstone wall, surviving to a height of at least three courses, was encountered at a lower level in Trench B. This latter wall had been disturbed by the digging of several of the post-medieval pits, and may therefore be medieval in date.

Documentary evidence enables the archaeological results to be put into context, although any conclusions drawn at this stage must be very tentative. The documentary sources, although by no means unequivocal, suggest that the principal buildings of Charlton Hall, a very large and prestigious residence first recorded in the early 14th century, lay to the west of the development site, standing behind the Shoplatch frontage. In the 15th century, it appears that the area between Charlton Hall and Market Street was occupied by nine tenements, which presumably extended along the full length of the Market Street frontage between Shoplatch and Swan Hill, while the area between Swan Hill and the 'great garden' of Charlton Hall

was occupied by eight gardens (this latter area was, at a slightly earlier date, described as a parcel of waste ground called 'behind the walls') While it must be stressed that these elements of the medieval landscape cannot be located with any accuracy from the documentary sources alone, it would appear likely that the former T.S.B. building stands on a plot occupied in the medieval period in part by the tenements fronting onto Market Street, in part by the gardens off Swan Hill and in part, perhaps, by the great garden of Charlton Hall, possibly including the enclosure wall and ancillary buildings.

The development of this site from the late medieval period through to the 19th century cannot, at present, be documented, although a pattern of gradual infilling of areas of waste ground and gardens may be anticipated. Parts of Charlton Hall survived into the early 19th century, but by the time of the publication of the earliest map of sufficient detail to show the form and disposition of buildings with any accuracy, John Wood's map of 1838, they had been demolished to make way for a theatre along Shoplatch (which now survives as a carpet and furniture store). 19th-century photographs show the whole of the Market Street frontage occupied by buildings of 19th-century appearance, the George Hotel (now a supermarket) on the Shoplatch/Market Street corner being the former residence of the Waring family who acquired the Charlton Hall site in the post-medieval period. Along the Swan Hill frontage, by contrast, 19th-century photographs show a terrace of timber-framed cottages of 17th-century appearance, which were presumably built on the area of former gardens or waste ground between Charlton Hall and Swan Hill.

The fragmentary archaeological evidence recovered during the evaluation may be tentatively related to the documentary evidence. Medieval rubbish pits located at the southern end of the former T.S.B building may have been dug at the rear of the documented tenements fronting onto Market Street, while later pits may relate both to these tenements and to the terrace of timber-framed cottages along Swan Hill. The short length of possibly medieval sandstone wall located in Trench B may be interpreted as a fragment of boundary wall separating two medieval properties, but falling into disuse

in the post-medieval period when the construction of the timber-framed cottages led to changes in the pattern of land tenure.

The pottery from the trial excavations was not a large group but forms a typical urban assemblage from Shrewsbury. The only find suggestive of a high status residence, such as Charlton Hall, is the fragment of medieval glazed tile decorated with a heraldic motif (Fig 6), although it was recovered from a post-medieval context.

#### 4.2. The Potential of the Site

The evaluation data does not suggest the survival here of deeply-stratified archaeological deposits, the natural subsoil being encountered in both Trenches B and C at as little as 0.2m below modern foundations. However, the evaluation has clearly demonstrated the survival of 'negative' archaeological features (eg pits) cut into the subsoil, and has also indicated the potential survival of structural remains, albeit that both will have suffered extensive destruction or disturbance by modern foundations. Unimpressive though such remains may appear, they are of considerable archaeological importance. Even incomplete information recovered by the recording of, for example, the contents of rubbish pits and the observation of fragmentary structural remains, will be of great value for understanding the development of the site itself and, more importantly, as part of a cumulative process, for understanding some aspects of the development of this part of the medieval town. Pottery collected from pits may be used to help determine the existence of any pre-13th century occupation in the immediate area, a possibility hinted at by the recovery during the evaluation of pottery tentatively identified as Late Saxon Stafford ware. Observation during demolition and groundworks may well be able to locate the stone enclosure wall of Charlton Hall: this was probably what was encountered (but not recorded) during the construction of the Police Station at the rear of the site in 1892 (Smith 1953, 165).

The cellaring along the Market Street frontage provides a second potential source of information. It is possible that early masonry survives in these cellars which will indicate the layout of the buildings which formerly stood along the frontage and shed light on the transition from the large tenements suspected in the 13th century to the denser commercial landscape of the later medieval and modern periods.

#### 4.3. Recommendations

The evaluation has demonstrated that the site possesses sufficient archaeological potential to merit further archaeological investigation. However, given the nature of the site and its limitations a formal archaeological excavation in advance of redevelopment is not, in the writer's view, a justifiable response. It is recommended that further archaeological investigation take the form of a 'watching brief' carried out by qualified archaeological personnel during the period of demolition and groundworks. Such a watching brief should not result in undue delays to the construction programme, but the terms of the brief should be sufficiently broad to allow a response appropriate to the discoveries made.

In the initial phases of demolition and groundworks the employment of a single archaeologist may be sufficient, present on site either full time or making visits at intervals appropriate to the progress of construction work. However, provision should be made to allow for a team of up to four archaeologists should the quality and extent of the remains uncovered require this, and a minimum of two archaeologists will almost certainly be required at some stages of the work in order to produce accurately surveyed plans of archaeological features.

It is recommended that a formal written agreement is drawn up between the developers and the archaeological contractors, through the agency of Shropshire County Council if deemed appropriate, which will be concerned with such matters as duration of archaeological work, access, site safety, insurance, etc.

A set of costings based on the above recommendations forms an appendix to this report.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological work was directed by Gwilym Hughes and carried out with the assistance of George Luke and Richard Turnbull. The illustrations (with the exception of Fig 1) were drawn by Caroline Gait and the report was produced by Liz Hooper. Iain Ferris read and commented on a draft version of the report.

We are grateful to Mr. M.D. Watson, Senior Archaeologist, Shropshire County Council Leisure Services, for his assistance and advice; to the staff of Frank Galliers Ltd for removing the modern concrete floors, and to Victoria Buteux for identifying the pottery and commenting on the finds.

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Nigel Baker.

## Key


	17 Market Street	H	Hospital
B	Bennett's Hall	S	'Shute's Place'
C1	Charlton Hall	V	Vaughan's Mansion
C	Cole Hall	1	St. Mary's
FA	Augustinian Friary	2	St. Alkmund's
FD	Dominican Friary	3	St. Julian's
FF	Franciscan Friary	4	St. Chad's
G	Guildhall		

Fig. 1

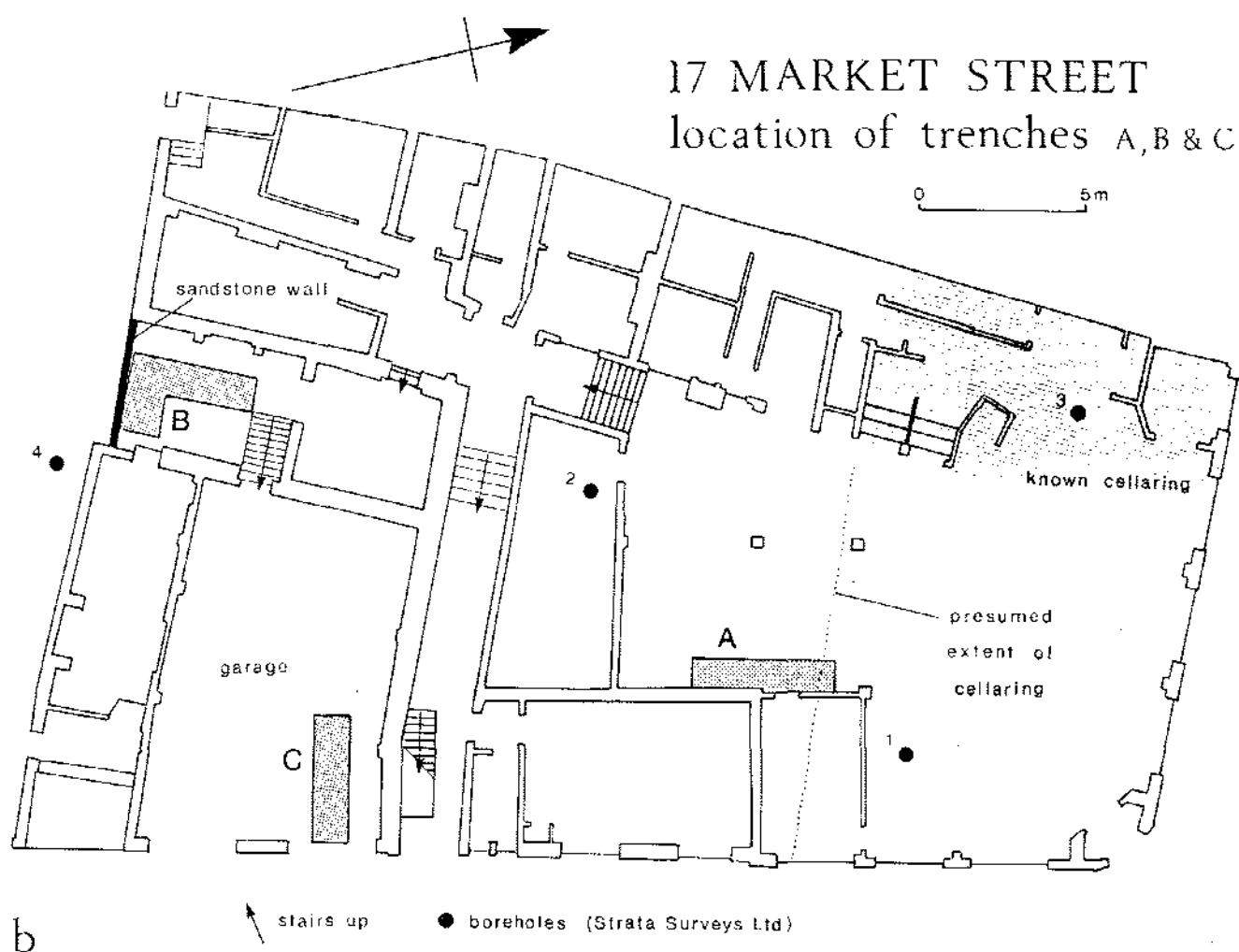
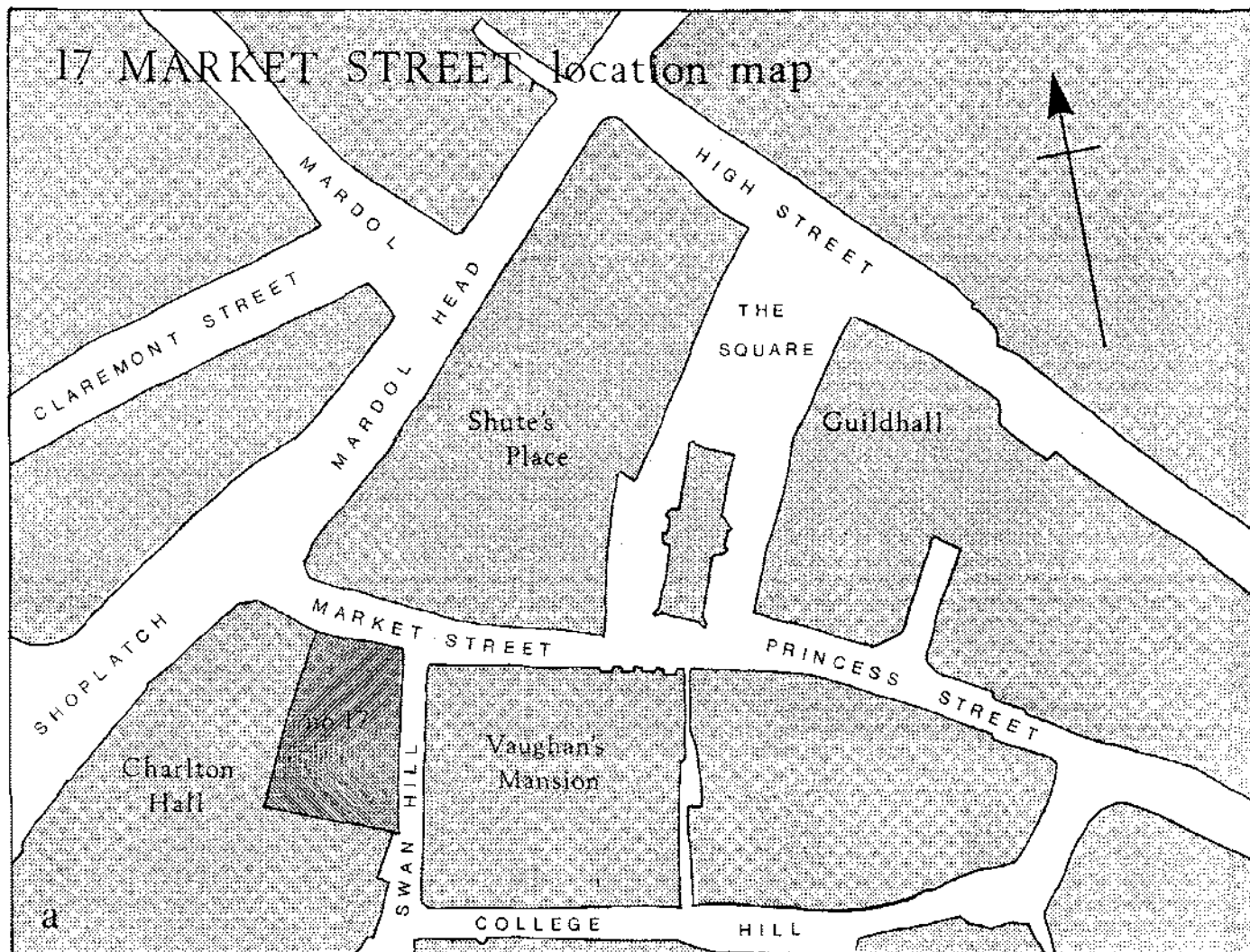
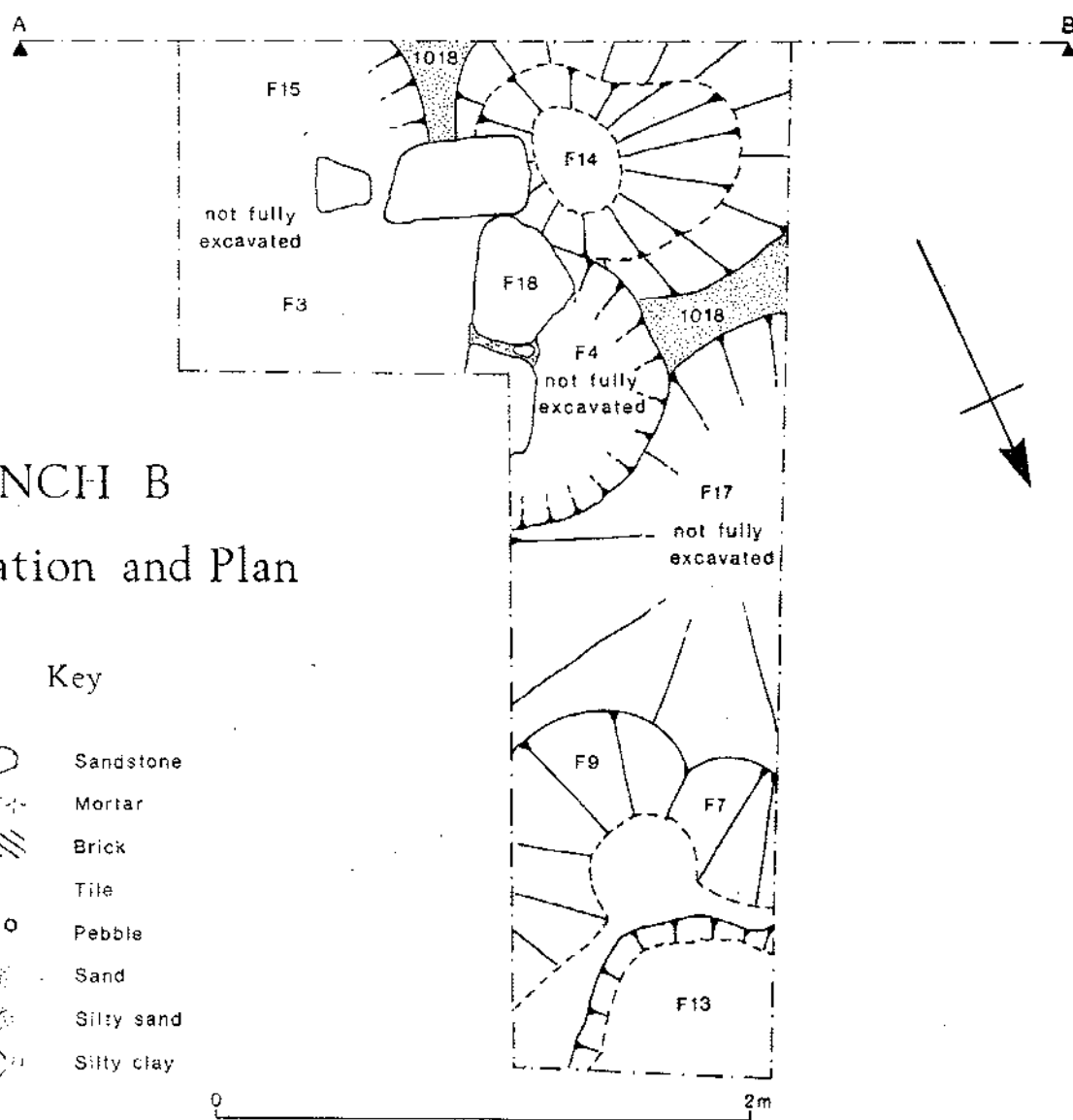
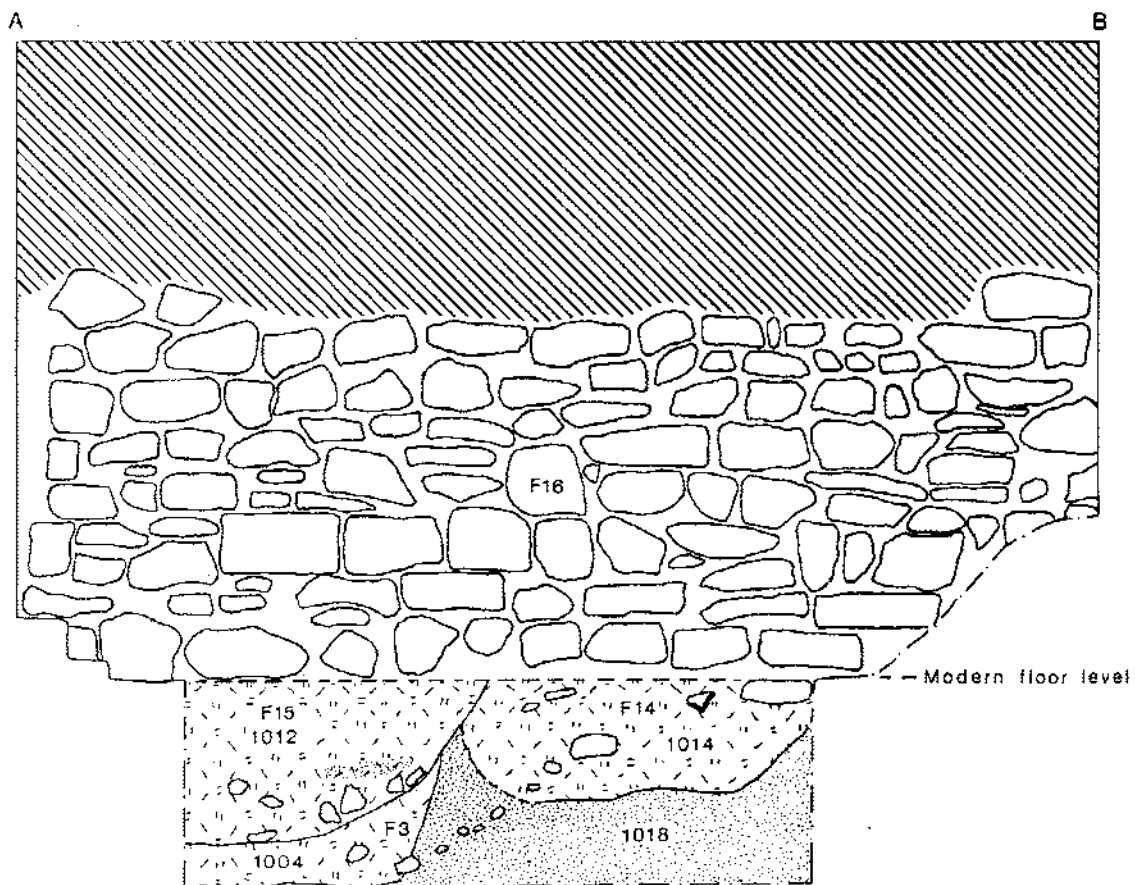


Fig. 2



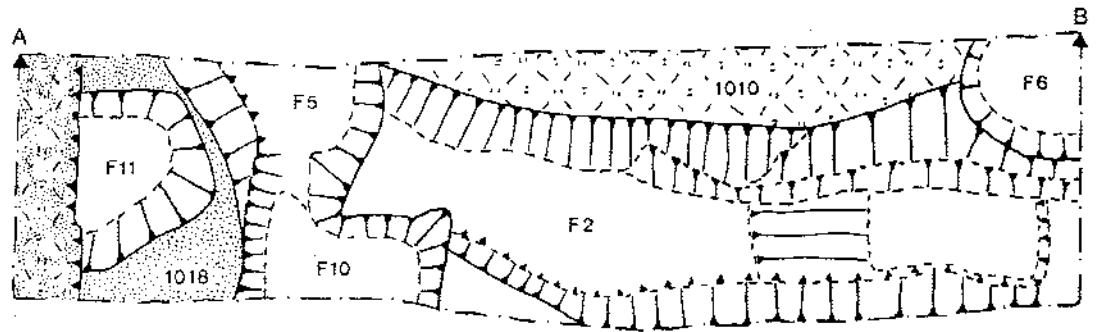
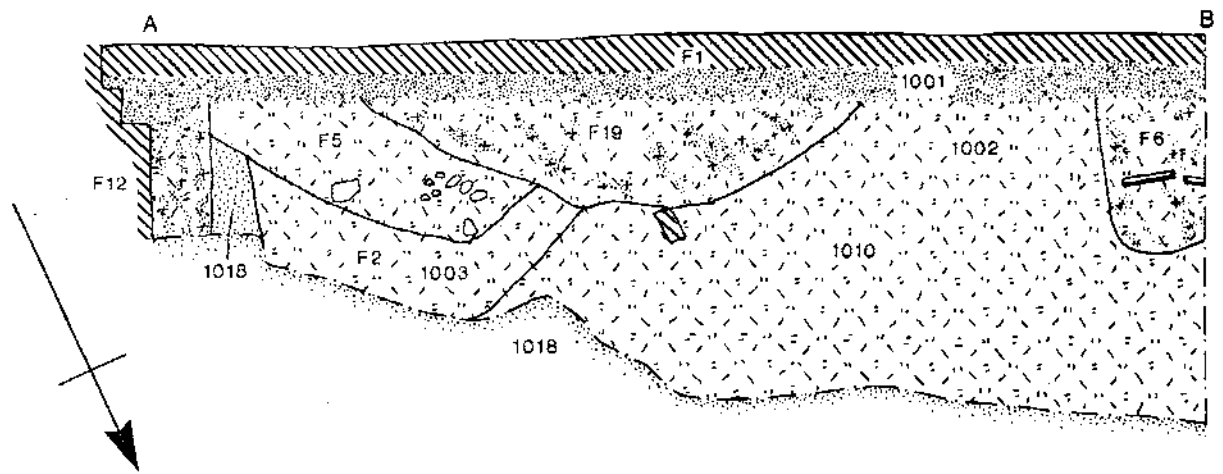
## TRENCH B

### Elevation and Plan

#### Key

- Sandstone
- Mortar
- Brick
- Tile
- Pebble
- Sand
- Silty sand
- Silty clay

Fig. 3



TRENCH C  
Section and Plan

Key



Hardcore rubble



Brick and concrete rubble

# STRATIGRAPHIC DIAGRAM FOR TRENCHES B and C

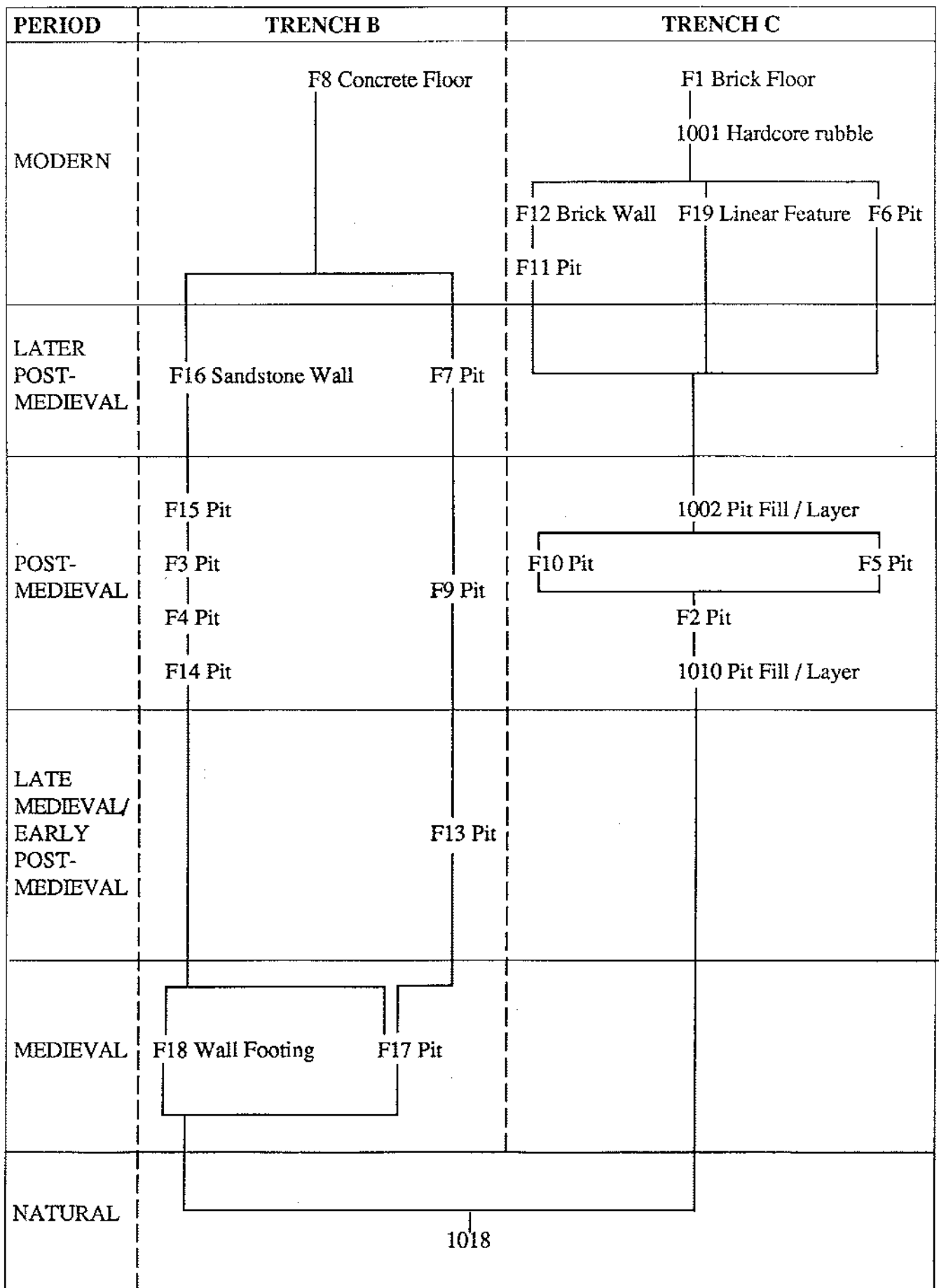
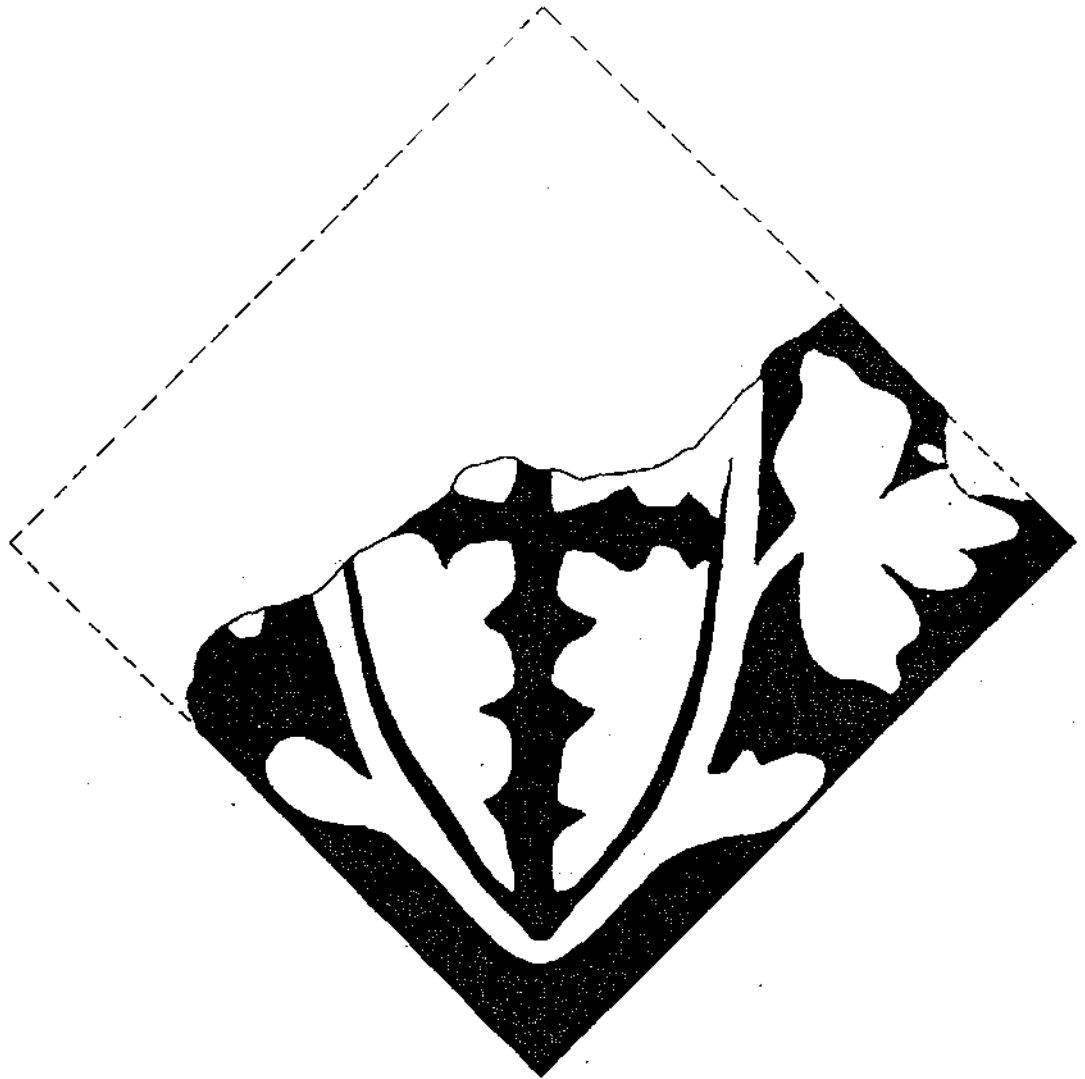


Fig. 5



Medieval floor tile from Trench B