

# Maryport Business Centre, Maryport, Cumbria: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

AOC 55004  
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ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION



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## Non-Technical Summary

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AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Capita Symonds on behalf of Cumbria County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new suite of buildings at Solway Industrial Estate, Maryport, Cumbria (centred on NGR: NY 0310 3560). It was felt that an area of archaeological significance might be affected by the scheme as a desk-based assessment of the development site had noted significant Roman remains in the vicinity, particularly those of the fort and civilian settlement that lie to the north of Maryport. The assessment also suggested that a Roman road might cross the development site (Wessex Archaeology 2005).

In the event, no prehistoric, Roman or medieval remains were encountered during the watching brief. The only archaeological features that were observed related to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development of the site or to more recent activities. In particular, the brick-built walls of a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century factory building were encountered together with several other brick walls that are believed to represent internal sub-divisions of the factory. One such sub-division clearly related to an industrial process requiring heat (structure (307)). These structures, however, have very little archaeological significance.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Reasons for the project

1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Capita Symonds (the agent) on behalf of Cumbria County Council (the client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of a new suite of buildings at Solway Industrial Estate, Maryport, Cumbria (centred on NGR: NY 0310 3560). The archaeological works were a condition of the planning consent issued by Allerdale Borough Council which is advised on archaeological matters by Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCHES; **planning reference: 2/08/0044**). It was felt that an area of archaeological significance would be affected by the scheme, as indicated in a desk-based assessment of the development site which noted the existence of significant Roman remains in the vicinity, including those of a substantial fort and civilian settlement to the north of Maryport. It also suggested that a Roman road might cross the site (Wessex Archaeology 2005).

### 1.2 Location and topography

1.2.1 The development site lies to the south of Maryport in an area of mainly industrial development (Figure 1). It is bounded to the south-east by Main Road and to the north-west by the railway line that serves Maryport; the railway line and Main Road converge to the south-west and form the south-western boundary of the site. It is bounded to the north-east by a building occupied by West Coast Indoor Karting (Plate 1). Prior to the current development the site accommodated industrial buildings occupied by ACP Concrete Ltd and Storey Decorators Ltd; it also housed the largely derelict remains of a brick and glass factory building, formerly occupied by the BIP factory which manufactured plastic buttons (WSP Environmental Ltd 2005). These structures were demolished by contractors prior to the archaeological works.

1.2.2 The topography of the site is uniformly flat with no significant undulations. It lies at approximately 7.5m AOD.

1.2.3 Maryport lies on the boundary of two geological formations. The solid geology of the coastal area to the north of the town is Triassic Sherwood Sandstone whilst that to the south is Carboniferous Upper Coal Measures with some pockets of millstone grit (Cumbria County Council & English Heritage n.d., 2). Quaternary (superficial) deposits in the region of the development site are Raised Beach Deposits (WSP Environmental Ltd 2005).

### 1.3 Project parameters

1.3.1 The project conforms to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 1994, rev. 2008). It also conforms to a brief prepared by CCHES and to a detailed specification produced by AOC Archaeology (CCHES 2008; AOC Archaeology 2008).

## 2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to observe all groundworks associated with the development in order to identify archaeological deposits and to determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date and type. This would allow an assessment to be made of their significance.

2.2 The project also had the following specific aims:

- To determine whether a Roman road crosses the development site, as postulated in the desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2005, 8).
- To determine whether remains associated with the post-medieval planned town of Maryport survive within the development area.

2.3 The project also had the potential to address research aims identified by Cumbria County Council's Extensive Urban Survey of Maryport (Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, n.d., 14):

- To determine the location and nature of any settlement that existed prior to the foundation of Maryport in the post-medieval period.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1 A desk-based assessment of the site has been carried out (Wessex Archaeology 2005). This involved a search of Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Record and the consultation of Ordnance Survey maps of the area (1866 to present) and Tithe maps of Maryport and Ellenborough. Additional published and unpublished sources were also consulted (Wessex Archaeology 2005, 12-13). Prior to the archaeological watching brief, the desk-based assessment was reconsidered and the following additional sources consulted:

*Extensive urban survey: archaeological assessment report: Maryport*, Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, n.d.

*Geotechnical and environmental site investigation: former BIP factory, Maryport*, WSP Environmental Limited 2005

### 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 Fieldwork for the project was undertaken intermittently as circumstances dictated between 19<sup>th</sup> January and 4<sup>th</sup> February 2009.

3.2.2 Pad foundations for three buildings were excavated by the contractor, Stobbarts Ltd, using two 360°, 5.5 tonne tracked excavators fitted with toothed buckets. Strip foundations were excavated using a 360°, 14.5 tonne tracked excavator also fitted with a toothed bucket. The pad foundations were excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 1.40m below existing ground level and were designed to have basal areas of approximately 1.40m<sup>2</sup>. In the event, many were excavated wider than this to facilitate works, with average ground-level dimensions of c.1.70m x 2.10m. The strip foundations were 0.75m wide and approximately 0.90m deep (Plate 2).

3.2.3 The project archaeologist observed the excavation of all foundation pads and the excavation of strip foundations for the building in the southern corner of the site. These works having produced minimal archaeological results, AOC Archaeology consulted Jeremy Parsons at CCHES and it was agreed

that only further ground reduction over significant areas would require additional archaeological monitoring. To date, such work has not taken place. Additional monitoring visits will be made and a supplementary report produced to cover these groundworks as they take place.

- 3.2.4 Where practicable, clean surfaces and trench sections were examined during and after excavation. Any potential archaeological features were cleaned by hand and investigated to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual and environmental samples where appropriate.
- 3.2.5 Field recording was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures (AOC Archaeology 2003, 1.1-9.1, Appendix 1, Appendix 2: 21.1-21.3).
- 3.2.6 Where appropriate, levels were taken on archaeological features by the contractor's engineer, Michael Voce of Stobbarts Ltd.

### **3.3 Artefact recovery and methodology**

- 3.3.1 The artefact recovery policy conformed to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures (AOC Archaeology 2003, 6.1-6.2.6.2, 8.4, Appendix 2: 7.26-7.29, 21.1-21.3). In the event, very few artefacts were encountered other than modern detritus associated with the demolition of the industrial buildings that had stood on the site prior to the present development.

### **3.4 Environmental methodology**

- 3.4.1 The environmental sampling methodology conformed to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures (AOC Archaeology 2003, 7.1-7.5.4, 8.5, Appendix 2: 7.11, 21.1-21.3). In the event, no features were observed which were considered suitable for environmental analysis.

### **3.5 Structural analysis**

- 3.5.1 All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Stratigraphic relationships were also checked once fieldwork was complete. Structural evidence was considered in combination with the results of documentary research. This analysis provides the basis of the narrative presented in Sections 5 and 6.

## **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

- 4.1 A desk-based assessment of the site has been produced (Wessex Archaeology 2005). The following is a brief summary (with some additional information) for the purposes of this report.
- 4.2 Although no prehistoric activity is known on the development site itself, there are discrete sites and find spots in the immediate vicinity. A Neolithic polished axe was found at Castle Hill 500m to the north of the site and a Bronze Age halberd was recovered 465m to the north-west (SMR 792; SMR 794). There are also two Bronze Age cremation cemeteries in the vicinity (SMR 3692 & 13691), one of which lies 575m to the south-east of the site, near Ewanrigg (Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, n.d., 4). Further, a pre-Roman burial mound has been investigated at Risehow, 675m to the south (SMR 4239). These sites clearly demonstrate prehistoric activity within approximately 0.5km of the development site.

- 4.3 There is considerable evidence for Roman and Romano-British occupation in and around Maryport, though none is known from the development site itself. The site lies approximately 1.8km south of the Roman fort of *Alauna* and its associated civilian settlement (SAM 27746). The fort formed part of the Roman frontier defences associated with Hadrian's Wall, a World Heritage Site. Limited excavation suggests that it was constructed in the Hadrianic period (AD 117-138) and remained in use until the late fourth or early fifth century. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2000 established that the fort has the largest civilian settlement (*vicus*) so far surveyed along Hadrian's Wall (Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, n.d., 3). The *vicus* lies to the north and north-east of the camp and includes a 420m length of Roman road. To the south of the development site, at Risehow, there is a Roman milecastle which also formed part of the coastal defence system (SAM 27721). In addition, approximately 585m to the north of the development site, at Ellenborough Place, the remains of a large wall up to 250m long have been located; these are thought to relate to a Romano-British wharf on the river Ellen (SMR 829). The courses of several Roman roads have also been identified in and around Maryport. The desk-based assessment of the development site suggested that one of these roads might pass through the area being developed (Wessex Archaeology 2005, 8). Significant Romano-British rural settlement is also known at Ewanrigg to the south-east of the development site (SAM 27667). The potential for Roman archaeological remains to survive in undisturbed ground in the vicinity of Maryport is therefore high.
- 4.4 The evidence for medieval settlement within Maryport is limited. However, Castle Hill motte, the remains of a 12<sup>th</sup> century castle located c.750m to the north of the development site, clearly indicates some potential for medieval archaeology in the area (SAM 32853). Additional indications of medieval activity include Netherhall, a medieval tower house partly built of Roman stone and located to the south of the Roman fort, and the site of a now demolished 14<sup>th</sup> century tower house at Ewanrigg (Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, n.d., 7). However, the nature and extent of medieval settlement at Maryport remain unclear.
- 4.5 Maryport was founded by Humphrey Senhouse in 1748-9 after he had established Ellenborough Colliery in 1740. It developed as a regular planned town between the 1750s and 1850 and relied heavily on the expansion of coal mining and other industries and on the exploitation of the harbour (Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, n.d., 8). The town therefore has a rich industrial history. During the eighteenth century Maryport acquired an iron smelting furnace (SAM 32857), a ship building yard, a glass mill and pot works, a paper mill, a brewery and two tanneries. Nineteenth century development included the construction of two docks, a gas works and iron and brass foundries, as well as domestic housing (Cumbria County Council & English Heritage, n.d., 8-9). This industrial and residential development, however, appears to have had only a minor impact on the current development site. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 shows a brick and tile works on the site of the present West Coast Indoor Karting building (that is, immediately to the north of the development site). There was also a ropery to the north-west. The development site itself is shown as fields, in common with much of the land to the south-east. The Ordnance Survey map of 1900 shows that a reservoir had replaced the brick and tile works and it indicates further industrial development to the west. The site, however, remained undeveloped until a date after 1938. It is only on the 1957 Ordnance Survey map that a factory building is depicted on the site: it became the BIP factory. The construction of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway during the 1840s may well have had an impact on the site, if only on its periphery. The railway line was constructed to serve the town and its industries and its course follows the north-western boundary of the development site (Figure 1). One might expect some ground disturbance associated with the construction works on the northern and western parts of the site.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Statement of confidence

- 5.1.1 The following statement can be made regarding the methods adopted and the conditions under which work was carried out. The overburden was primarily loose building rubble and repeatedly slipped down the sides of the pads and trenches during excavation, obscuring the exposed surfaces. This, together with the use of toothed buckets, compromised the visibility of features in plan. On occasion, the method of excavation also entailed the removal of several soil horizons simultaneously, again reducing the likelihood that any archaeological features would be observed in plan. Archaeological visibility in section, however, was generally good. These factors having been taken into account, the conditions and the methods adopted allow a medium-to-high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.
- 5.1.2 The extent of the groundworks and the archaeological features recorded are shown in Figure 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1. The following sections should be read in conjunction with these data.

### 5.2 Natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Natural deposits were exposed in all the excavations monitored during the watching brief at depths of between 0.35m and 1.15m below existing ground level. These consisted of moderately compacted but friable light yellowish brown silty and clayey sands with abundant small to medium angular stones (context 103=202=303). Variation was observed, however. Natural deposits in the southern part of the site contained greater quantities of stone and those to the west were more clayey and had a notable upper band of stiff yellowish brown clay.
- 5.2.2 An earlier geological analysis of the site had suggested that there was a considerable depth of made-ground over some areas of the development site and within its vicinity, up to 2.65m in some areas (WSP Environmental Ltd 2005, 17). The borehole results that formed the basis of this analysis did vary, however, and much shallower depths of made-ground were also recorded. During the watching brief made-ground was observed to a maximum depth of approximately 0.70m below existing ground level (context 100=200=300); it was deepest on the western and north-western edges of the site.
- 5.2.3 A similar soil profile was observed across the site: made-ground (100=200=300) above a thin greyish brown layer of silty clay (101=203=301) which in turn lay above a layer of light yellowish brown silty / sandy clay (102=201=302). The two layers of silty clay are considered to be the same deposit, the upper portion (101=203=301) having been stained greyish brown through contact with the made-ground. They are interpreted as a shallow subsoil lying above the natural deposits. The transition between the subsoil and the natural deposits varied, being gradual in some parts of the site but relatively abrupt in others. It should be noted, however, that there were some areas of the site, notably along its south-eastern edge, where made-ground was observed to sit directly on natural deposits, indicating a degree of truncation in the past. Sample soil profiles are shown in Plates 3, 4, 5 and 6.

### 5.3 Post-medieval deposits

- 5.3.1 The truncated remains of several brick walls were encountered during the groundworks. Most were constructed with bricks marked 'MICKLAM' and originate from the Micklam brickworks, near Lowca, Cumbria, approximately 16km south of Maryport. This works began manufacturing bricks in 1901. Further, as noted above, the development site remained undeveloped until some point between 1938 and 1957. The walls clearly relate to the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the site.
- 5.3.2 Two lengths of wall aligned north-east / south-west, located in the pads running along the south-eastern and north-western edges of the site, clearly represent the foundation courses of the factory building demolished prior to the current development (structures 108=205 and 306; Figure 2, Plates 7 and 8). These survived to a maximum of eight courses and rested on concrete foundations.
- 5.3.3 A possible internal division of the factory building was located in pad 23 (structure 105; Figure 2; Plate 12). Five courses of Micklam bricks resting on concrete foundations were observed, the walls being aligned north-east / south-west and north-west / south-east. A quantity of plastic buttons was observed in the backfill material within the walls (context 100).
- 5.3.4 Further truncated brick walls were observed in pad 65 (structures 307 and 308; Figure 2). Structure 307 consisted of a brick wall aligned approximately north-east / south-west resting on a concrete foundation. It was constructed of Micklam bricks and survived to a maximum height of five courses. Abutting this wall was a floor surface and a wall-lining constructed of yellow refractory bricks ('fire bricks'; Figures 2 and 3; Plates 9 and 10). The upper surfaces of the floor and wall bricks were reddened, suggesting exposure to heat. This small room or chamber sits within the footprint of the factory building that was constructed between 1938 and 1957. It appears to represent another internal subdivision of the factory. This is also likely to be the case with two other lengths of brick wall revealed in the sections of pads 65 and 61, both aligned north-east / south-west. (structures 308 and 309; Figure 2; Plate 11).
- 5.3.5 Further heavily truncated remnant brick walls were located in pads 2 and 64. In addition, a number of modern cuts were identified during the watching brief. These were located in plan or section and recorded photographically but not assigned context numbers (Figure 2).
- 5.3.6 In some pads, notably in the northern and north-western parts of the site, there was equivocal evidence for roughly laid and consolidated brick and stone surfaces, sometimes resting upon dumped sandstone rubble (contexts 106 and 304). These were recorded photographically (Plate 6) and in a sample section but, after consideration, they appear to be less coherent than first thought. They are perhaps a result of viewing short sections through random dumped bricks and rubble. They also lay just below modern ground level, indicating their modernity.
- 5.3.7 Very little unstratified post-medieval domestic pottery was observed during the watching brief. This absence probably reflects the lack of residential occupation on the site, as indicated by map regression, and the possible removal of topsoil prior to previous developments (such as the BIP factory).

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. No evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval archaeology was encountered during the watching brief. Furthermore, despite the proximity of the Roman fort of *Alauna*, its civilian settlement and a possible Roman wharf, no residual Roman artefacts were encountered. The watching brief also provided no evidence that a Roman road crosses the site, as had been suggested in an earlier desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2005). This suggests that the development site lies beyond the southern limit of Roman military, civilian and mercantile activity associated with the occupation of the fort, although the relatively small size of both the site and the excavations do not allow firm conclusions to be drawn. Further archaeological projects in the vicinity will no doubt add to the picture. It should also be noted that the watching brief did not retrieve any evidence of Roman rural or road-side occupation.
- 6.2. The only archaeological features encountered during the watching brief relate to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development of the site or to more recent activities. It appears, therefore, that the site was not part of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century planned town. The majority of the features encountered relate to the factory building that was constructed on the site between 1938 and 1957; its brick-built walls were located as were several walls representing internal sub-divisions of the building. One such sub-division clearly related to an industrial process requiring heat (structure (307)). These structures, however, have very little archaeological significance.
- 6.3. It was observed that parts of the south-eastern edge of the site had been truncated down to 'natural' in the past, thus reducing the likelihood that archaeological remains would survive in these areas.
- 6.4. The greater depth of made ground along the north-western edge of the site may result from the construction of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway which runs along the site's north-western perimeter.

## 7. RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

- 7.1. The results of the watching brief can add little to the research agenda addressed in section 2. The project produced no evidence that a Roman road once crossed the site and no evidence that the planned town of Maryport extended into the development site. It also cannot help to locate the settlement that existed prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century foundation of Maryport, other than to suggest that it was not located on the development site.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1. AOC Archaeology would like to thank the following for their assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: Martin Withey (Capita Symonds), Andrew Wren (Stobarts Ltd), Terry Lusby (Stobarts Ltd), David Rubacks (Stobarts Ltd) and Jeremy Parsons (CCHES).
- 8.2. The project was managed by David Lakin. Stephen Potten undertook the fieldwork and prepared the report and illustrations.

## 9. SITE ARCHIVE

The site archive consists of:

9	Watching brief day record sheets
1	Drawing register sheet
3	Trench record sheets
6	Masonry recording sheets
3	Digital photograph record sheets
175	Digital photographs
7	Scale drawings

The project archive is intended to be deposited at:

The Senhouse Roman Museum  
The Battery  
Sea Brows  
Maryport  
Cumbria CA15 6JD

Tel: 01900 816168

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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# **Maryport Business Centre, Maryport, Cumbria: Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

**Appendices**

## APPENDIX 1

### Trench summaries

#### 'Trench 1'

Foundations for the building in the north-eastern part of the site

Context	Classification	Description
100	Made-ground	Abundant brick, concrete, clinker, ash, stone, metal and other modern debris within a variable sandy matrix. Same as (200) and (300).
101	Subsoil	Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay; occasional small sub-angular stones; occasional charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks. Probably 'dirty' (101). Same as (203) and (301).
102	Subsoil	Compact light yellowish brown silty clay; occasional charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular stone fragments. Some worm and root disturbance. Same as (201) and (302).
103	Natural	Friable light yellowish brown silty sand with abundant small gravels/stones; occasional small-medium sub-angular stones, increasing with depth. Same as (202) and (303).
104	Construction cut	Construction cut for walls (105), only viewed in section. Vertical sides with a flat base. Filled by (105).
105	Brick walls	Aligned north-east / south-west and north-west / south-east. Bricks 210mm x 100mm x 80mm, stamped 'MICKLAM', with hard pinkish brown mortar and concrete foundations. Survives to eight courses. Abutted by concrete floor slabs. Fill of (104). Visible in pad 23.
106	Layer	Loosely compacted bricks and sandstone fragments, occasionally with a sandstone rubble bedding layer. Possible yard surface? Visible in pads 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
107	Construction cut	Construction cut for wall (108), only viewed in section. Steeply sloping sides with a flat base. Filled by (108). Same as (204).
108	Brick wall	Aligned north-east / south-west. Bricks 210mm x 100mm x 80 mm, stamped 'MICKLAM' with hard pinkish brown sandy mortar and concrete foundations. Survives to five courses. Fill of (107). Same as (205). Visible in pads 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

#### 'Trench 2'

Foundations for the building in the southern part of the site

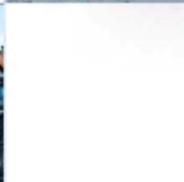
Context	Classification	Description
200	Made-ground	Abundant brick, concrete, clinker, ash, stone, metal and other modern debris within a variable sandy matrix. Same as (100) and (300).
201	Subsoil	Moderately compact light yellowish brown silty / sandy clay; occasional small sub-rounded stones; rare charcoal flecks. Some worm and root disturbance. Same as (102) and (302).
202	Natural	Loose mid yellowish brown sand with abundant small gravels/stones; occasional small-medium angular sandstone and natural shale fragments. Same as (103) and (303).
203	Subsoil	Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay; occasional small sub-angular stones; occasional charcoal and CBM fragments. Same as (101) and (301).
204	Construction cut	Same as (107).
205	Brick wall	Same as (108). Visible in pads 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37.
206	Brick wall	Truncated brick wall on concrete foundation, only viewed in section. Aligned north-east / south-west. Survives to a height of 0.22m. Visible in pad 37.

#### 'Trench 3'

Foundations for the building in the north-western part of the site

Context	Classification	Description
300	Made-ground	Abundant brick, concrete, clinker, ash, stone, metal and other modern debris within a variable sandy matrix. Same as (100) and (200).

301	Subsoil	Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay; occasional small sub-angular stones; occasional charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks. Same as (101) and (203).
302	Subsoil	Compact light yellowish brown silty clay; occasional charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular stone fragments. Some worm and root disturbance. Same as (102) and (201).
303	Natural	As (103)/(303) but, in places, has an upper band of compact orangey brown sandy clay with orange mottling. Same as (103) and (303).
304	Layer	Loosely compacted bricks and sandstone fragments, occasionally with a sandstone rubble bedding layer. Possible yard surface? Visible in pads 60, 61 and 62.
305	Construction cut	Construction cut for brick wall (306), only viewed in section. Near vertical sides with a flat base. Filled by (306).
306	Brick wall	Aligned north-east / south-west. Bricks 210mm x 100mm x 80 mm, stamped 'MICKLAM' with hard pinkish brown sandy mortar and concrete foundations. Survives to eight courses. Fill of (305). Visible in pads 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48.
307	Brick wall and refractory surface	Aligned north-east / south-west. Wall bricks 230mm x 110mm x 70mm, stamped 'MICKLAM' with friable orangey and light grey sandy mortar and concrete foundations. Floor bricks 230mm x 110mm x 75mm, yellow in colour with reddened upper surfaces (refractory bricks), friable yellow sandy mortar and concrete foundations. Wall survives to five courses. Visible in pad 65.
308	Brick wall	Aligned north-east / south-west, only viewed in section. Bricks 230mm x 110mm x 70 mm, stamped 'MICKLAM' with friable greyish sandy mortar and concrete foundations. Survives to seven courses. Visible in pad 65.
309	Brick wall	Aligned north-east / south-west, only viewed in section. Bricks 210mm x 100mm x 80 mm, stamped 'MICKLAM' with hard pinkish brown sandy mortar. Visible in pad 61.



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