

WLCW/01



WEDNESBURY LEISURE CENTRE

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Coleman and Co.

DC/08/50301

January 2014

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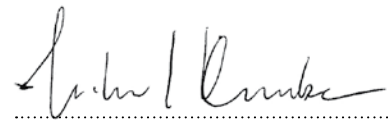
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WEDNESBURY LEISURE CENTRE

Archaeological Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology during December 2013 on land near the western edge of Wednesbury town centre (NGR SO 398500 295013 (site centre) previously the site of Wednesbury Leisure centre. A total of three, 20m long evaluation trenches were excavated.

Evidence for post medieval activity was identified within the eastern part of the site. A series of brick built wall footings that most probably related to the former Crown Tube Works were identified, as well as an area of demolished fire bricks showing signs of prolonged exposure to heat, indicating either the remains of a furnace base or flue. Towards the western side of the site and within the footings of the previous swimming pool evidence was identified to suggest the possible location of an infilled reservoir previously identified on early 19th century mapping. No evidence relating to the location of the medieval town ditch or medieval activity was observed within the area encompassed by the evaluation trenches.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Coleman and Co. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land near to the western edge of Wednesbury town centre, previously occupied by the former Wednesbury Leisure Centre, Sandwell.

Planning permission for the development of the site has been granted by Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council (DC/08/50301). In line with government policy as given in National Planning Policy Framework the application has been approved on condition that a scheme of archaeological works was undertaken and the specification for these works was provided to the main development contractor for the site (Coleman and Co.) by the Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council planning department.

This specification required that an Archaeological Evaluation comprising three 20m trenches be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m, with a sondage excavated in each to establish the depth of the overburden within the development site. Also that the scheme of work should be undertaken at an early stage so that archaeological risks to the development programme are minimised.

A written scheme of investigation (Boucher 2013) was submitted by the applicant to Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council prior to the work commencing.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, undertook the field evaluation on the 9th of December 2013.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed development area comprises an area of land located at NGR SO 398500 295013 (site centre) on the western edge of Wednesbury town centre. The site is located on sloping land (falling generally in a north to south direction 138.65m to 137.20m OD) with a grade of approximately 1:20.

The boundaries of the proposed development are as follows:

- to the north a housing development along Meeting Street and a service station;
- to the east Dudley Street/High Bullen (A461);
- to the southwest housing and Wednesbury Fire Station;
- and to the west derelict land.

The landscape character of the proposed development area is typical of a built-up, West Midlands, inner city conurbation. The underlying geology of the site is predominantly Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. This was a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 309 to 312 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Glacial deposits are recorded in the area underlying made ground comprising till/boulder clay and are less than 5m thick (BGS).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeological and historical background

The subsequent information is a combination of that provided in the desk based study by EM Heritage Solutions (2013), evidence gathered during field work on site and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the area.

3.1.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is limited. The 'bury' aspect of a town name usually suggests the presence of a prehistoric hill fort (Copley, 1968). There is believed to be an Iron Age hill fort (NRHE: 118791) within the town around the area of Church Hill, where the 13th century church of St Bartholomew is located. Excavations near to the church, undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology at The Assembly Hall on Wellcroft Street, exposed a potential ditch possibly relating to this monument, however, the lack of dating evidence and uncertainty over the nature of the feature makes definitive interpretation difficult (Edgeworth and Tyler, 2007). Iron Age pottery was discovered during an evaluation undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in 2010 to the rear of 55/57 Lower High Street, only a short distance from the church (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). Inside the study area two further sherds were discovered during the evaluation of the High Bullen Service Station in 2008, which is at the northern point of the study area, and at the southern base of Church Hill (Duncan, 2010).

3.1.2 Romano-British

To date there has been no evidence for Romano-British settlement in the area of Wednesbury. A coin hoard (NRHE: 118792) dating from the second century was discovered in 1817 which included coins from the reign of Nero, Vespasian and Trajan. Another Roman coin was found at Wood Green during the excavation of the railway cutting, and a piece of glass came to light in Monway Field (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). A single residual sherd of pottery was discovered during an archaeological evaluation 200m to the west of the study area in 2007. There is a suggestion that the Roman road running from the Roman Fort at Metchley to the Fort at Stretton could be either in or close by the area, although to date this has not been confirmed.

3.1.3 Saxon

The name Wednesbury (Wadnesberie) has origins in the Anglo-Saxon period and suggests there was a settlement here at this time. John Ede in his History of Wednesbury (1962) suggests the town was possibly established around the time of Penda (who was king AD 626-655 according to Bede). The Wednes or Wadnes element refers to Woden, the Saxon's most senior deity and god of war, and locations associated with him often indicate a place of worship or sacrifice. These dedicated places are usually situated on top of hills and it is highly likely that a place of worship once stood on or near the site of St Bartholomew's church (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). Another hint as to the history of this area comes through the common practise of turning ancient pagan worship sites to Christian places of worship during the Christianisation of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms,

thus making St Bartholomew's a likely candidate for a pre-Christian worship site. However, there has been no archaeological evidence recovered from the area to support these claims. Alternatively the name Wednesbury may relate to an earlier fortification in the area, or one constructed during the Anglo-Saxon period.

An excavation in 2008 along St Mary's Road uncovered a large defensive ditch running around Church Hill and suggests the site was fortified before the 11th century (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). A single sherd of 11th century pottery was recovered from the upper fill of one of the exposed sections of the ditch and may represent a re-use of a prehistoric feature by the Anglo-Saxon population. Unfortunately the evaluation was spatially limited and the origins of this ditch remain purely speculative.

3.1.4 Medieval

The medieval period saw a shift in the focus of the settlement from Church Hill to the market place (NREH: 866765 and 870663) down the hill, the triangular street plan is still visible today. There is a suggestion that there were other possible market places at High Bullen and Low Bullen and the town developed around three centres and not one (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). Oakeswell Hall (NREH: 118765), just off the south side of Walsall Street, was demolished in 1962 and excavations associated with the works uncovered pottery dating to the 15th century, complimenting documentary evidence of that period showing a building on that site. At the north edge of the study area archaeological work was undertaken south of Meeting Street in 2006 which revealed a substantial ditch running north-south and probably served as the western side of the boundary ditch. A large amount of domestic wares from the civil war period of the 17th century was recovered from the fill and it has been suggested by Coates (2006) that the ditch was deliberately back-filled during this period.

The excavation undertaken ahead of the construction of the Morrisons petrol station in 2008, revealed a good level of archaeological preservation (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). Three structures were unearthed producing ceramics (table and kitchen ware) from the 13th-18th centuries, and also later industrial development associated with the developing cottage industries of the medieval and post-medieval town (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). Structure 1, to the south of the evaluation area, presented evidence for 13th-14th century activity with its completion as a unit finishing by the 15th-16th centuries and later remodelling in the 17th century. Evidence for early tile lined hearths and associated rake-out deposits rich in hammerscale flakes and charcoal have been attributed to the second phase of the building's development. Structure 2 was dated to the 15th century and lasted until the 17th century and produced both flake and spheroid hammerscale deposited in a stone lined pit, which may represent activity which occurred before this structure was developed. Structure 3, to the north of the evaluation area, produced no archaeological evidence earlier than the 17th century.

Excavations undertaken as part of the Wednesbury Town Centre Development 2006-2010 by Birmingham Archaeology have mostly focused on the area to the east of the proposed development area and have only produced sporadic evidence for medieval settlement. For the most part the archaeology was of post-medieval structures

which have removed earlier archaeological evidence leaving only residual finds. It is, however, generally assumed that the post-medieval industry which followed was an expansion of earlier smaller cottage industries despite scant evidence to support this.

3.1.5 Post-medieval

The post-medieval period represents the majority of all archaeological evidence recovered from this area and the Wednesbury Town Centre Development, undertaken on behalf of Morrison's by Birmingham Archaeology, has confirmed the location and layout of a 16th-17th century 'Wednesbury Ware' production site (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). The origins of this production site come from the late medieval period and continue until the 18th century, and it provided both primary and secondary forms of production involved in the preparation of ceramic wares. The possible town ditch discovered in 2006 near Meeting Street (Coates, 2006) was seen to continue across the Morrison's development and should continue into the study area. The ditch was reused by the pottery industry with water tanks being cut along its alignment, possibly used to process clay. In addition kilns, walled structures, ditches, gullies, post-holes, and pits were discovered associated with the pottery production allowing a phased plan to be constructed (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). There is evidence to suggest the old boundary ditch was back-filled during the 17th century from the exposed sections along its length. An evaluation undertaken in 2007 off Queens Street and Meeting Street (approximately 200m west of the study area) uncovered ditch and pit features of unknown functions but were back filled with 17th century pottery (Charles, 2007) and this is believed to represent that period of time.

The pottery industry itself was first mentioned in 1422 (Ede, 1962) and the expansion may be traced through the Quarter Roll Sessions of 1583-1609 when 7 are mentioned, and between 1676-1775 when 28 are mentioned (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). By the 19th century pottery production had finished with many of the Wednesbury potters moving on to Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent during the expansion of the industry in North Staffordshire.

Excavations at the Market Place and Ridings Lane have both contributed further evidence of the extent of the pottery industry in Wednesbury in the form of a kiln, a waster's dump and pits (Hodder, 1992). Medieval and post-medieval remains, including 15th to 17th century saggars and wasters, were discovered at Oakeswell Hall and Lower Russell Street (Hodder and Glazebrook, 1987). Land to the rear of Lower High Street also produced a centre for 15th-17th century pottery overlying medieval deposits with the remains of a possible kiln and a large amount of pottery dating to the period (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). Various ditches, surfaces, post-holes and pits were discovered in association with this production as well.

Other industrial activity in the area includes coal and iron production, with documentary evidence placing the beginning of these industries in the 14th century continuing through to the 19th and 20th centuries. As a result the area is full of underground shafts. To the north-east of Wednesbury there is the site of a significant forge, Wednesbury Forge, which was excavated over a two year period between 2006 and 2007 where substantial remains were unearthed dating back to the 16th century (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013).

The forge site represented 4 centuries of continuous occupation with approximately 5m of stratified archaeological deposits (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013).

3.1.6 The industrial period and modern era

The first canal opened in Wednesbury in 1769 to supply coal to the growing centre of Birmingham. Industries based here included coal mining, enamelling, gun barrel forging, tube works, iron and brass foundries, and tool manufacturing (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). Evidence for the iron working industry continuing into the 19th century was found at Walsall Street (Mould, 1996) in the form of iron working slag.

The evaluation site itself was part of the location of the Crown Tube Works built in 1823 with most of the original structure demolished in the 1920s; the final remnant was removed in 1989. The factory was run by James Russell who had moved to the site from the factory he had run with his brother John Russell in Wellcroft Street, Church Hill (Parker, 2013). At the time good quality tubes were needed for the railway engines and gas supply network and the brothers developed sockets to create parallel tubing. James left his brother's factory and set up the Crown Tube Works securing a revolutionary patent from Cornelius Whitehouse and propelling the Crown Tube Works into the international market (Parker, 2013). By the time of James' death in 1849 the tube works employed 200 people, and with the addition of an on-site foundry, employed 1,100 people by 1889. John also added a mechanic's institute for the workers, complete with a library, classrooms and lecture hall. The company's fortune's changed during the First World War and was forced to sell. By the outbreak of the Second World War the factory was making shells for the war effort. It is entirely possible that foundations, engine pits, and floor slabs may still exist under the ground and that the construction of this factory has removed previous archaeological features.

A Baptist chapel is known to have existed on the southern tip of the study area, but only appears on the 1846 Tithe map (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013). A plan (undated) (Eyre-Morgan and Noble, 2013) of the area before the Tube Works was constructed reveals a reservoir in the south west corner, although it does not appear on any maps before or after this plan.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the evaluation is to identify whether there are significant archaeological deposits that may be impacted on by the development proposals.

The Archaeological Research Framework for the West Midlands (Watt 2011) outlines a number of key issues which may be of relevance to this site, and will therefore form the potential research objectives:

4.1 Medieval

- To assess the cycles of urban growth and decline, and the accompanying trends in urban populations.
- To prioritise the study of industry and production sites.

4.2 Post-medieval

- Greater emphasis should be placed on exploring the earlier and smaller-scale industries for which traces above ground or in the documentary record are relatively slight.

5 METHOD

The location of the trenches was originally proposed to establish the presence, distribution, date and depth of archaeological remains within the development site so that the local planning authority could determine the extent of impact that the scheme may have on the archaeological significance of the site.

The evaluation comprised a total of three, c. 20m x 2.2m with a maximum depth of 1.2m. At the end of the trenches a deep sondage was excavated to identify the depth of the natural horizon below the made up ground.

At the commencement of the fieldwork some slight alteration to the original proposed trench positions was needed in order to work around the site specific requirements imposed by the demolition of the buildings and new access route.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned along an east west axis and measured 22.62m in length with a width of 2.2m and was excavated to the desired depth of 1.20m below present ground level (137.34m OD; NGR E [398511.47/295020.88] N [398534.06/295020.78]).

Beneath the existing topsoil [1000], a black, coal and clinker deposit [1001] with an approximate depth of 0.60m (137.49m OD) was observed. Within [1001] a number of brick fragments were noted.



The lines of two post medieval brick walls (1006) running parallel and aligned north south were noted cutting 1001. The walls measured approximately 0.50m in width and were constructed from a light red brick, with dimensions of 0.11x0.10x0.20m. They were bonded with a crumbly grey white mortar.

The building had an internal breadth of 7.50m, its length could not be determined due to the constraints and alignment of the evaluation trench.

The internal space of building [1006] contained a deposit of re-deposited topsoil [1008] that was overlaid by a layer of white mortar and brick debris [1007] suggestive of demolition waste, no floor surface associated with the building was observed.

Towards the eastern end of the trench a sondage was excavated to a depth 2.73m, (135.81m OD (see Illus 3). Beneath the mixed deposit of [1001], a layer of dry and crumbly white clay with frequent inclusions of coal and clinker [1002] was recorded to a depth of approximately 1.0m (136.49m OD). The appearance of [1002] was suggestive of a large deposit of mixed ash. Layer [1002] sealed deposit [1003] which was composed of a black layer of coal and clinker, to a depth of approximately 0.40m (136.09m OD), and which subsequently overlaid a natural deposit of buff yellow brown clay (1004). The excavation of the sondage ceased at a depth of 135.81m OD (see Illus 2).

6.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned along a north south axis and measured 20.20m in length with a width of 2.2m; the trench was excavated to the desired depth of 1.20m (approximately 137.1m OD) below present ground level of 137.3m OD. A sondage was located towards the northern end of the trench and excavated to a depth of 133.82m OD (NGR N [398511.84/295003.46] S [398512.62/294983.48]).

Beneath the present topsoil [2000] a series of Post-medieval brick structures (similar to the one seen in Trench 1) and the possible site of a demolished furnace were identified.

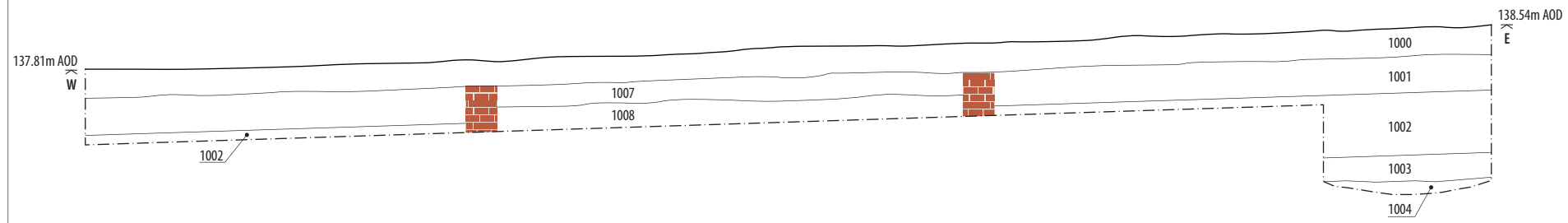
The evaluation trench cut the corner of a thin walled building (2011) aligned northwest south east, again constructed from a light red brick with a similar dimensions and bonding to that seen with in Trench 1. The wall was formed using a single skin of bricks measuring approximately 0.30m in width. No surfaces were identified within the internal area defined by 2011; the fill (2013) comprising a mixture of black coal and brick debris, indicative of demolition and clearance.

Towards the southern end of the trench a small length of another single skin wall ([2003]), aligned northeast–southwest, was identified. [2003] was also constructed from a light red brick and creamy grey mortar, suggesting that it may have

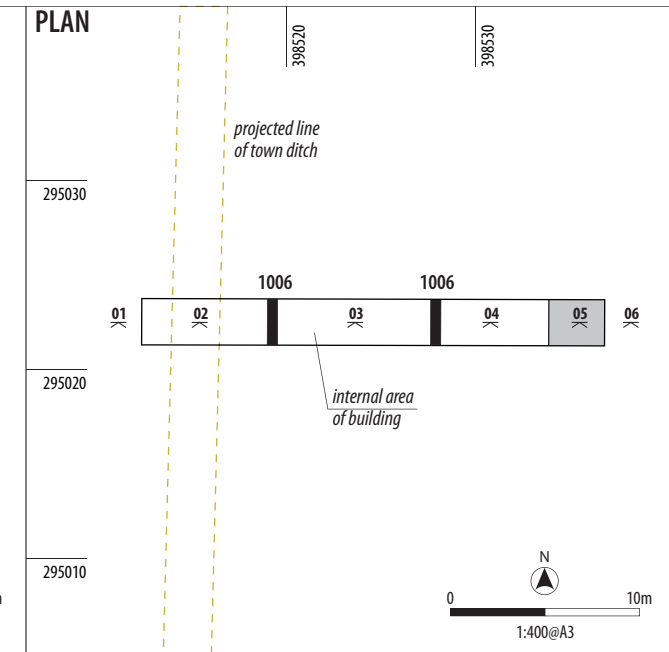
Illus 3

Detailed view of the sondage cut within Trench 1

TRENCH 1 SECTION

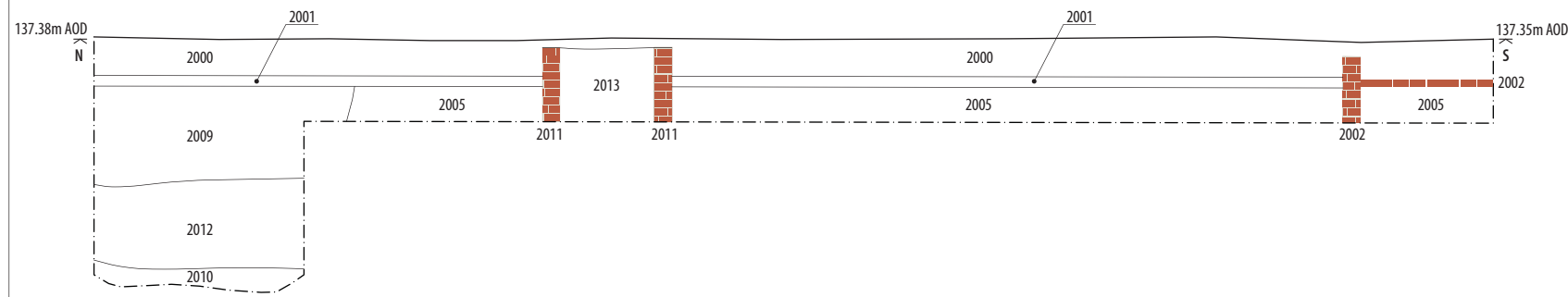


PLAN

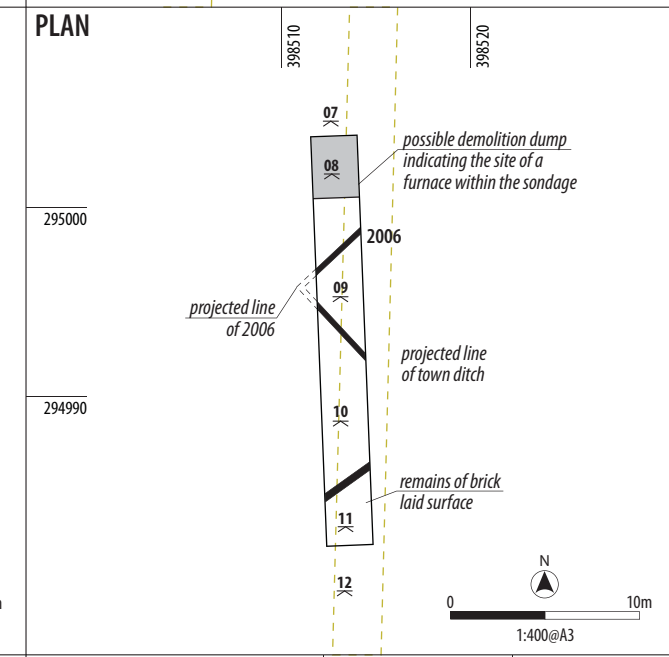


- HEIGHTS**
- 01 137.81m AOD
 - 02 136.71m AOD
 - 03 136.98m AOD
 - 04 137.17m AOD
 - 05 135.81m AOD
 - 06 138.54m AOD
 - 07 137.38m AOD
 - 08 138.82m AOD
 - 09 136.17m AOD
 - 10 137.16m AOD
 - 11 136.15m AOD
 - 12 137.35m AOD
 - 13 134.53m AOD
 - 14 131.86m AOD
 - 15 133.22m AOD
 - 16 133.80m AOD
 - 17 133.74m AOD
 - 18 134.22m AOD

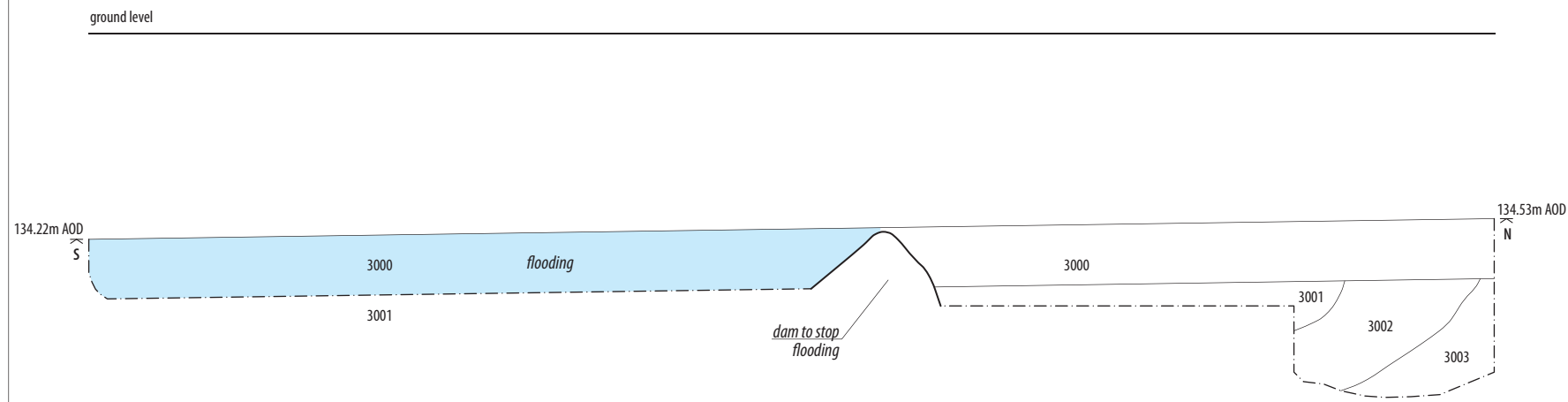
TRENCH 2 SECTION



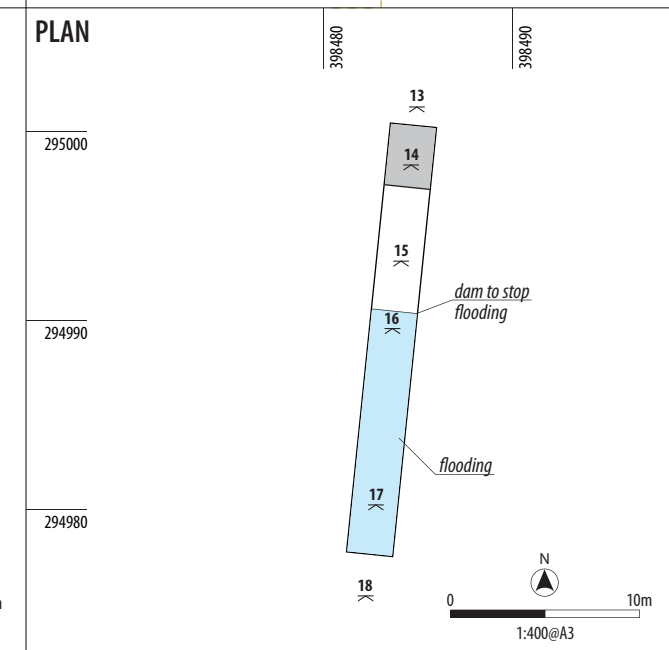
PLAN



TRENCH 3 SECTION



PLAN



Illus 2
Detail of Trenches 1-3



Illus 4

Detailed view of the sondage cut within Trench 2

been contemporary with [2011], the width of the wall reflected that of 1006 being approximately 0.50m. Associated with [2003] and located to its south, a layer of heavily disturbed bricks [2002] could represent an internal floor or yard surface. This overlaid a layer of mixed white ash like clay, similar to that seen in Trench 1 [1002].

Located at the northern end of the trench and cutting [2005], a deposit representing the demolished remains of a former brick built structure, were identified ([2009]) (see **Illus 4**). Formed from small pale yellow fire bricks [2009] was located above a deposit of heat affected red brown and yellow sand [2012] that probably represented an insulation layer for 2009. [2012] was excavated within the sondage to a depth of 134.10m OD, at which depth a natural deposit [2010] similar to that seen within Trench 1 was observed. Excavation of the sondage ceased at this deposit (133.77m OD) (see **Illus 2**).

The location and constraints of the evaluation trench meant that the full extent of [2009] could not be fully exposed.



Illus 5

Detailed view of the sondage cut within Trench 3

6.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned along a north south axis and located within the large hollow left by the demolition of the former leisure centre swimming pool. The trench measured approximately 21.06m in length and 2.2m in width (NGR N [398482.10/295000.27] S [398480.03/294979.32]). It was excavated to a depth of approximately 3.00m below the present ground level (137.30m OD). A major ingress of ground water occurred at approximately 133.60m OD which resulted in the southern part of the trench becoming completely flooded; a small coffer dam was constructed from excavated spoil, allowing the northern section of the trench to be excavated with a minimum of water ingress.

Despite being flooded the southern end of the trench was excavated to a depth of 133.91m OD, approximately 0.40m above the desired depth of 1.20m before becoming unworkable. However, at this depth a deposit of red sand with brick inclusions [3001] was observed to run the length of the southern section of the trench (beneath the re-deposited demolition rubble layer [3000]). This deposit was excavated within the northern half of the trench, the results indicating that the actual deposit depth would have exceeded the original proposed trench depth anyway, so in actual fact it is likely there was a minimal loss of information within the flooded section of the trench.

A sondage was excavated within the northern portion of Trench 3 to a maximum depth of 131.83m OD before water ingress made the inspection of the sondage impracticable (see **Illus 5**). Within the section of the sondage a deposit containing traces of black organic material and clinker or coal debris was noted within a large shallow cut in the natural buff yellow clay of [3003]. The great extent of the deposit exposed within the sondage is such that it may represent the fill of the reservoir recorded on early 19th century mapping. No finds were observed within [3002], however, the inclusion of coal and clinker debris in the fill suggest a contemporary relationship to the comparable industrial deposits seen elsewhere on the site (see **Illus 2**).

7 DISCUSSION

The earliest evidence for activity in or around the proposed development site identified by the desk based assessment (EM Solutions 2013) dates from the prehistoric period. This evidence was in the form of two sherds of pottery recovered from an evaluation relating to the service station to the north of the development area. No artefacts or physical evidence was observed within the scope of evaluation to indicate that any prehistoric activity took place within the development site, possibly indicating that the prehistoric settlement is more likely located to the north-east on Church Hill as described within the desk based assessment or that the Construction of the Tube works has removed any evidence within the proposed development area.

The position of two of the evaluation trenches was originally intended to clarify the existence of the medieval boundary ditch. Results from previous excavations suggest it runs north-south through the study area and then turns to the south-west once it passes underneath Dudley Street. The current projected course of the ditch through the site suggests it runs beneath the road leading into the old Leisure Centre car park and continues underneath the pathway to the entrance to the building before running under Dudley Street.

Within the two trenches located above the projected line of the medieval boundary ditch (trenches 1 & 2) no evidence was identified to suggest that the line of the ditch ran through the site, but considering the depth of the overburden within the development site it is likely that past development has either eradicated evidence of the ditch or that it still remains beneath a considerable depth of made up ground.

Evidence for the Crown Tube Works' factory has already been observed during geo-technical test pitting. The made ground covering the site relates to its demolition in the 20th century and within evaluation trenches 1 and 2 further features relating to the Crown tube works factory were identified in the form of demolished wall footings, a fragmented brick surface and the possible remains of a demolished furnace or flue base.

Trench 3 was located within the footprint of the demolished swimming pool and provided the opportunity to investigate the site at a greater depth than the other trenches. However, even at this depth relatively modern activity was encountered. In this case a coal and clinker filled cut, possibly relating to an in-filled reservoir (recorded on early 19th century mapping), was identified with evidence of relatively modern inclusions within the fill.

The presence of such a great depth of modern overburden across the site can have two implications relating to buried archaeology:

1. The comparatively modern build-up of the overburden has protected the archaeology. Or more likely;
2. Any previous archaeological assets that were once present on the site have been removed through the construction of buildings associated with past industrial activity (the demolition of which created the overburden).

The archaeological evaluation has illustrated that the depth of the overburden within the site will minimise any impact future development might have on unidentified archaeological assets that have survived the rigors of the past development, but it is more probably that past development has removed any trace of unknown archaeological assets as no buried soil horizons beneath the building debris and possible floors associated with the tube works were identified.

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9 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Context register

Trench 1

Context	Description
1000	Topsoil. Mid red brown silt clay, loose and moist with rare medium rounded stones. Covers area, depth: 0.50m. Imported topsoil covering made up ground beneath.
1001	Black layer made up of coal and clinker. Loose with inclusions of brick (abundant) and coal (abundant). Covers the area, depth: 0.60m. Post-medieval/modern made up ground.
1002	Layer covering area made up of white clay which is dry and crumbly. Some mixing with layer [1001] giving it a 'dirty' appearance. Depth: c.1.00m. Post-medieval/modern made up ground.
1003	Layer covering area made up of black clinker and coal; similar to [1001] but smaller pieces and no bricks. Depth: c.0.40m. Post medieval/modern made up ground.
1004	Archaeological sterile horizon – Buff yellow brown clay with infrequent inclusions of breakable, shale like stone. Compact and moist.
1005	Cut for wall running north-south across trench, appears to return further along the trench. Vertical sides. Not fully excavated but taken down to c.0.70m. Width: 0.50m; Length extends beyond trench edge. Filled by [1006].
1006	Fill of cut [1005]. Made up of bricks and mortar. Not fully excavated but taken down to c.0.70m.

Trench 2

Context	Description
2000	Topsoil – same as [1000].
2001	Black layer made up of coal and clinker. Continues to wall [2003] then stops. Similar to [1003]. Length: 4.00m, Width: extends out of trench, Depth: 0.15. Post-medieval/modern made up ground.
2002	Mid grey brown sand clay deposit with frequent brick inclusions. Very loose and dry. Continues to wall [2003] then stops. Length: 4m, Width: extends out of trench, Depth: 0.15-0.40m. Post medieval/modern, possible remains of an outside courtyard.
2003	Cut for wall running north-south across trench. Width: 0.50m, depth: 1m. Not fully excavated. Possibly related to structure [1003] in trench 1. Filled by [2004].
2004	Fill of [2003]. Made up of bricks and mortar which make up a wall. Compact and dry. Continues beyond the trench edge, Width: c.1.00m, Depth: 0.70m (not fully excavated).
2005	White clay layer (similar to [1002]). Length: 4m, Width: extends beyond trench, Depth: +0.20. Not fully excavated. Runs to wall [2003] but no further along the trench. Post medieval/modern made up ground.
2006	Cut for wall, filled by [2007]. Corner of building appears in the section edge with two walls running north and east continuing past the edge of the trench. Not fully excavated. Width: 0.50m, Depth: 1m (excavated). Post medieval structure.
2007	Fill of wall cut [2006]. Comprises of bricks and mortar. Similar to [1005] and [2003]. Not fully excavated. Width: 0.50m, Depth: 1m (excavated). Post medieval structure.

Context	Description
2008	Cut for structure, filled by [2009]. Possibly circular in plan but not enough was uncovered to be sure. Steep/vertical sides and a flat base. Length: c.5m excavated (continues beyond trench edge), Width: 2m (continues beyond trench edge), Depth: 1.40m. Post medieval, possible furnace.
2009	Fill for structure [2008]. Red brown and pale yellow white sand, loose and dry. A brick structure is present and is possibly made from fire bricks (pale yellow in colour with some purple and black discolouration in places). Soil below appears to be stained red, possibly from heating within the structure. Length: c.5m excavated (continues beyond trench edge), Width: 2m (continues beyond trench edge), Depth: 1.40m. Post medieval, possible furnace.
2010	Archaeological sterile horizon – Buff yellow brown clay with infrequent inclusions of breakable, shale like stone. Compact and moist.
2011	Black layer of coal and clinker, similar to [1003] in trench 1. Extends beyond the limit of the trench edge, depth excavated to 0.70m but not fully excavated. Post medieval/modern made up ground.
2012	A deep deposit of baked red sand beneath 2009, possibly forming the foundation layer or an insulation type deposit.
2013	Contained within 2011, mixed black coal and brick debris, represent demolition and clearance of the building.

Trench 3

Context	Description
3000	Layer of rubble (concrete, brick, tile, stone, and iron) extending across the area. Depth: c.0.40m in trench 3.
3001	Layer of made up ground in centre of trench. Red brown sand with occasional red clay patches. Contains occasional brick. Depth: 1.70m. Post-medieval/modern made up ground.
3002	Layer of black coal and white clay (similar to that seen in trenches 1 and 2). Loose and wet, area is under the water table and therefore floods fast. Depth: 2m. Possible edge of 17th century reservoir.
3003	Archaeological sterile horizon – Buff yellow brown clay with infrequent inclusions of breakable, shale like stone. Compact and moist.

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

Photo	B+W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
001	1	001	/	ID Shot
002	2	002	N	TR1 – south facing section of east end
003	3	003	W	TR1 – trench shot
004	4	004	N	TR1 – south facing section of west end
005	5	005	NW	TR1 – shot of west end
006	6	006	NW	TR1 – shot of west end
007	7	007	S	TR1 – north facing section of wall [1005]
008	8	008	S	TR3 – north facing section of swimming pool
009	/	009	N	TR3 – Mid-excavation of TR3
010	/	010	N	TR3 – General shot of Simon watching the machine
011	9	011	W	TR3 – east facing section of TR3 sondage

Photo	B+W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
012	/	012	W	TR3 – east facing section of TR3 sondage
013	10	013	N	TR3 – plan shot of TR3 sondage
014	/	014	N	General shot of AP working
015	/	015	N	General shot of AP working
016	/	016	N	General shot of AP working
017	/	017	N	General shot of AP working
018	11	018	NE	TR2 – south-west facing section of east end of TR2
019	12	019	NE	TR2 – south-west facing section of wall [2003]
020	13	020	SW	TR2 – north east facing section of structure [2006]
021	/	021	SW	TR2 – north east facing section of structure [2008]
022	/	022	SW	TR2 – north east facing section of structure [2008]
023	/	023	SW	TR2 – north east facing section of structure [2008]
024	/	024	W	TR2 – trench shot
025	/	025	SW	TR2 – general shot of feature [2008]
026	/	026	SW	TR2 – general shot of feature [2008]
027	/	027	NW	TR2 – general shot of feature [2008]



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