

Archaeological Evaluation Programme

Land adjacent to Seymour Place, Priors Park, Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire

NGR SO 89 32

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Cover: Trench 12, looking south-east.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The evaluation failed to locate any evidence of medieval activity. Although two sherds of medieval green-glaze pottery were located within the topsoil in Area B, no trace of any archaeological deposits earlier than the 20th century were found.

The majority of the deposits were of 20th century date and appear to be related to rubbish dumping on the nearby rugby pitch.

Archaeological Evaluation Programme for land adjacent to Seymour Place, Priors Park, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Border Archaeology was commissioned by Markey Builders to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Seymour Place (Planning application: 03/3501/0594/FUL) to comply with a brief issued by Charles Parry of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeological Service in April 2003.
- 1.2 This archaeological evaluation forms part of the planning process and is set within the non-statutory guidelines of Planning Policy Guidance 16 issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. This national legislation sets out guidance from the Secretary of State regarding development-prompted archaeological issues in relation to Local Planning Authority (LPA) procedure.
- 1.3 The evaluation was completed in June 2003 and, as part of prudent health and safety considerations, trenches were backfilled immediately after the completion of the works.
- 1.4 A standard Risk Assessment was completed prior to the start of work.
- 1.5 The site manager was Thomas Wellicome, who compiled the works report, which was edited by George Children MA, Technical Services Manager.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

2.1 General

- 2.2 The market town and Borough of Tewkesbury is of Anglo-Saxon origin. However, the SMR records remains dating to the early or middle Neolithic period, some 5-6,000 years ago. In addition, a Bronze Age Beaker-type burial was discovered on the site of the Roses Theatre and it is probable that a settlement site exists nearby. Significant remains were also found prior to the construction of the Eastern Relief Road (see below). To the north of the site, six Romano-British inhumations were discovered during field levelling. Associated with these burials was 3rd and 4th century pottery and part of a building. A further seven burials were found in 1967.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon Period

- 2.4 It is thought that by AD 715 a small Benedictine house had been founded by the dukes Oddo and Doddo. The medieval abbey probably marks the site of this religious house. In 800, Beohtric, King of Wessex, was buried in the Chapel of St

Faith in the Priory at Tewkesbury. According to Hill (1986), the Priory was burned down at least twice during late 9th century Viking raids. Around 980, the monastery had become a cell of the Abbey of Cranbourne in Dorset.

2.5 According to Domesday Book, Tewkesbury was comparatively wealthy. Prior to 1066, there were 95 hides, 45 of which were owned by the lordship. The inventory also mentions 12 ploughs, 50 slaves, 16 smallholders, 2 mills, a fishery and a salt-house located at Droitwich. Lands attributed to Tewkesbury are also registered under other place-names. The place-name evidence suggests the town was enclosed by a *burh* (represented by the '-bury' element).

2.6 Early Medieval Period

2.7 During the medieval and early post-medieval periods, Tewkesbury was an important agricultural market centre and river port. Between the 11th and 13th centuries, the surrounding area was noted for its vineyards (Steane 1985:174). In 1205, the longest early medieval bridge across the River Severn, which flows west of the town, was constructed. The river itself was a vital means of communication. In 1211, cargoes of grain and hay were sent by river to Bristol and this trade continued throughout the medieval period. By 1584, nine boats of between 10 and 20 tons were recorded in the Tewkesbury port books. Cargoes included grain, malt and hides.

2.8 The town probably grew around the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary during the late Saxon or early medieval period. Between 1066 and 1086, a market was established at The Cross in Church Street. The enclosed medieval street plan has little space between buildings. Hindle (1990:35) states that the people of the town could not afford a town wall. Instead, they erected town gates.

2.9 In 1102, St. Mary's Abbey, the building seen today, was founded by Robert Fitzhamon. At the same time, the town began to gain political and royal influence. King John kept Christmas at Tewkesbury in 1204. Henry III and Llewellyn ap Iorwerth made a truce there in 1236 and, in 1278, the town witnessed Alexander III of Scotland offering homage to Edward I. In 1324, the Crown made a grant of pavage. The link with monarchy undoubtedly increased the Borough's prosperity at this time. However, loyalties became divided during the War of the Roses. On May 4th 1471, Lancastrian and Yorkist forces met at Tewkesbury (see below).

2.10 The presence of the abbey complex would have enhanced the economic status of Tewkesbury during this period. However, on January 9th 1540, the abbey was dissolved under the Monasteries Act (instigated by Henry VIII) and two years later the abbey church was purchased from the Crown for £453. Most of the remaining buildings were demolished. However, by 1582 the abbey bell-tower was used as the town gaol. A few years earlier, in 1547, the gaol was located at the manor barn in Barton Street.

2.11 Most high-status buildings before the 18th century were constructed either of [blue lias] stone or oolitic limestone from Bredon Hill or the nearby Cotswold Hills. During the medieval period, less significant buildings, such as cottages and farm buildings, were of timber (commonly oak) construction with wattle-and-daub infill. A small number of such buildings are found in Church Street. By the 18th century, many frontages within the medieval core of the town were rebuilt in brick. Most of the present main street frontage dates from this period. The medieval fabric is thus preserved within the central and rear sections of many buildings.

2.12 Post-Medieval Period

2.13 The number of trades represented within the town proliferated during the post-medieval period. According to literary evidence, a guild of tailors was in existence by 1488. During the 16th century, the cloth and leather trades dominated. Records mention dyers, cappers, tailors, drapers, shearmen, carders, card-makers, and a woolwinder, as well as tanners, skinners, glovers, saddlers and numerous shoemakers, and metalworkers, including a goldsmith, a locksmith and a pinner. Other trades represented included those of painter, harper, wax-maker, chandler, bowyer and bookbinder. There were also coopers, many maltsters and brewers. Further guilds were established for cordwainers (1562) and for haberdashers and mercers (1569). A guild of whittawers, glovers, pointmakers, pursers and pouchmakers was in existence by 1579 and, by 1581, a guild of coopers and joiners. In spite of the number and range of these trades, Tewkesbury was, by the late 17th century, noted mainly for its woollen cloth manufacture and the production of mustard.

2.14 Tewkesbury was visited by the celebrated cartographer John Leland, who, during the 1640s, recorded various local features in some detail. One such feature was the ruin of a large house that may relate to Holme Castle (VCH Vol. VIII: 125). At this time, the town began to expand and by 1723 Tewkesbury had a population of 2,866. This expansion included 45 malt houses and four tanning yards, recorded in 1781. By 1831, the population had grown to 5,780. However, by 1931, it had fallen to 4,352.

2.15 A new market hall was erected in 1789 at The Cross, which replaced an earlier hall demolished in the same year. A town hall was also constructed on the west side of High Street. An Act of Parliament enabling the paving of the streets, passed in 1786, reflected the town's prosperity at that time. In addition, spa water was discovered at Newtown in 1746. A spa was built but failed to become a success.

2.16 The buildings within the town centre, in particular those in Church Street and Mill Street, retain much of their medieval character, partly as a result of economic recession. During the mid-to-late 19th century, the Birmingham & Gloucester

Railway bypassed Tewkesbury to the east, via Northway. Following a period of population growth, this had a significant adverse effect on the importance and prosperity of the town. Very little re-development occurred during this period and, as a result, many medieval timber-framed buildings were saved.

2.17 By the turn of the 19th century, nail making (in Nailors Square) and brick making (from 1825) were major industries. However, many others had either declined or disappeared. By 1835, nail making employed over 50 people and by 1841 there were four nail shops off Barton Street. In decline were malt houses, which now numbered 26. At around the same time, utility works were established. In 1832, the Tewkesbury Gas Light Co. was founded north of the Oldbury. The streets of Tewkesbury were first lit by gas in 1833. However, in 1850 only 100 houses were connected to the gas mains. Between 1825 and 1831, the first drains were installed, which piped untreated sewage into the River Swilgate and Mill Avon. Poor families were, by 1850, still using the River Avon for their domestic water supply.

2.18 Industrial and Post-Industrial periods

2.19 During the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century Tewkesbury was in decline. By 1919 only one malt house is recorded - in Station Street. Light manufacturing industries, such as nail making, had ceased. However, in 1935 a series of new sluices were built at the Abbey Mill. Following the founding of Dowty Engineering, a number of housing schemes were instigated, including, in 1964, the estate of Prior's Park.

2.20 Research Area Specific

2.21 The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. The sites recorded on the SMR date mainly to the medieval period, although an Iron Age bronze spearhead was found in Margaret Road in 1938 (PRN 9634). This artefact was revealed during road levelling close to High Perry Hill. In order to locate possible earthwork features, including a fishpond and vineyard terracing, the area of the site was superimposed over the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey sheet (1880). The site lies some 25m south of three medieval sites: a series of fish ponds (PRN 7426), the Vineyards (PRN 7427) and the alleged site of Holme Castle (SAM 304).

2.22 To the north of the site are a series of sub-surface remains. Rectilinear in form, these reputedly represent Holme Castle and are recorded as such on the 1880, 1900 and 1925 Ordnance Survey sheets. However, doubt has been cast on the validity of this interpretation. Recent evidence suggests that the castle remains are some way to the west of the development area, on the site of the Tewkesbury Borough Council offices. The confusion surrounding the site of Holme Castle is increased by Leland's account. He states: "The manor place in Tewkesbury Park, with the park, was let by Henry the Seventh to the Abbot of Tewkesbury, in fee

farm, with the Holme, where the Castle was" (cf. Spurrier, undated reference). The rectilinear form of the earthwork shown on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd editions of the Ordnance Survey suggests that it forms part of a moated dwelling.

- 2.23 Tewkesbury became important during the Anglo-Norman period, in particular for the earls of Gloucester, who maintained a residence on Holm Hill. This residence, dating to the 11th century (recorded in 1086), comprised a large, aisled timber hall. The building was superseded by a larger and more elaborate house during the 12th century, of which Leland saw the ruins. According to the Victoria County History (Vol. VIII, p125), the first house was replaced by a 'splendid house' for the Earl of Gloucester. In 1140, this building was burned by men working for the Bishop of Worcester and by the late 12th century another house had been constructed. Between the destructive episode of 1140 and this latter phase of construction the house was rebuilt as stables. According to the Pipe Rolls of 1201, a new house had been built on Holm Hill. This building, apparently fit for King John's stay in 1204, occupied the site that was excavated in 1974-5. The associated material culture revealed by the excavation was strongly militaristic and equestrian - and therefore aristocratic in nature. Further documentary evidence suggests that repairs and alterations were made in 1221 and 1241 and, in 1296, a house on Holm Hill which possessed 'other buildings, gardens, and a dovecote' is referred to (VCH: 125). The 'castle' was described as a messuage from 1307. The messuage included a vineyard, fishpond and dovecote. It is probable that the vineyard referred to is that shown on the Ordnance Survey maps. This building appears to have fallen out of use by the late 14th century, as it was later replaced by a house in Tewkesbury Park.
- 2.24 According to the Pipe Rolls, work to the vineyards was carried out in 1185. The vineyards were then owned by the Earl of Gloucester. According to references during the 14th century, tenants were expected to work in the vineyards during the grape harvest and at 'other times' (cf. VCH VIII: 138). Later sources show that the vineyard was enclosed by a fence and ditch - these were still present during the mid 16th century. The abbey also possessed a vineyard which was also located to the south of the town. This vineyard was mentioned in 1195 and 1504.
- 2.25 There are references made in 1185 and 1187 to a deer enclosure in Tewkesbury Park. This deer park area was fenced and is now known as Southwick. The park comprised around 650 acres (Jones 1987:32). The park was probably partly wooded and continued in use until 1540 when 300 deer were recorded. At this time, only 80 acres of parkland survived, the rest was probably taken up as fields. Leland in 1540 states that the parkland extended from Deerhurst to 'the old plote of Holme Castle'. A number field names dating from this period survived until the early 19th century and the publication of the Croome map of the parish in 1825. This map clearly shows the extent of the deer park. The western extent of the parkland was immediately adjacent to the manor house of King John on Holm Hill (probably on the site of the Borough Council offices). King John's manor

house passed to Gilbert de Clare following a divorce between John and Isabel. The house remained in the hands of the de Clares from 1217 to 1314.

- 2.26 To reinforce the notion of the true location of Holme Castle, Leland also stated that the River Swilgate 'enterith into the Avon at Holme Castell'. The convergence of both rivers is north of the Tewkesbury Borough Council buildings. Leland also states that, "There was at the south-west end of the abbey a castel caullid Holme. The tyme of the building of it is oncerteyne. It is certeyne that the Clares Erles of Glocester, and especilly the redde Erle, lay much at Holme. Ther hath beene yn tyme of mynd sum partes of the castl standing. Now sum ruines of the botoms of waulles appere. Now it is caullid Hole hylle."
- 2.27 The extent of the vineyards is based mainly on field-name evidence surviving into the 20th century. The Tithe map of 1843 lists three field names associated with viticulture. Great Wynyards and Upper Wynyards lie immediately south-west of the earthworks. Croft and Wynyards Moats, lying immediately south of the earthworks, include the area of the development. The site of the Vineyards was purchased by the Tewkesbury Corporation in 1929 and now forms part of a recreational ground. According to Jones (1987:34), to the south of the Vineyards, are a series of fishponds fed by the River Swilgate. However, these features were largely levelled following the development of the Prior's Park estate in 1964.
- 2.28 To the north of the development site is a memorial that is located on the highest point within the immediate landscape. This area, according to Jones (1987:34), was occupied by a manor house known as 'The Vineyard'. According to Bennett "Holme Castle stood near the top of the field, now called the Vineyard, where recently a considerable excavation remained, which had evidently been made for the purpose of procuring the stone which had been used in the foundations of the building - probably for repairing the adjoining turnpike road. Upon levelling some of the hillocks in 1826, a quantity of rubbish and mortar, many painted bricks, and also large solid masses of common bricks and stones, were discovered; the appearance of the latter clearly demonstrating that the edifice, of which they formed a part, had been destroyed by fire.....the form and extent of the mounds on the two lower sides of the fields.... led to the conclusion that they were the sites of the boundary walls of the castle." According to further documentary evidence a house known as 'The Vineyard' stood in 1553 and was still present in 1685. It is probable that some time after this reference the house was burnt down. The house was referenced by Deed in 1631 as 'Vineyard House', with orchard, gardens, moat and fishpond. This house formed a small estate, which included fields present on the 1825 Croome map - Wynyards, Gastons and Conygee.
- 2.29 A series of excavations were also carried out on Tewkesbury Abbey meadow, to the north of the development site, in 1992. Walls, floors and ditches associated with monastic activity (PRN 13959) were revealed. Also recovered were Roman pottery sherds and a small assemblage of prehistoric flint flakes. Located within an area south of the abbey church was the site of the Benedictine monastery,

which was founded in the 8th century, re-founded in the 12th century and dissolved in 1540. This site revealed at least four phases of building activity representing up to 200 years of use. Finds from this investigation included a fine assemblage of medieval pottery, along with animal bone, metalwork and decorated medieval floor tile.

- 2.30 To the east of the site, and extending along the flood plain south of the town, is the site of the Battle of Tewkesbury, which was fought on May 4th 1471 (PRN 5529). This battle, part of the second and decisive phase of the War of the Roses, resulted in defeat for the Lancastrian army. According to the SMR, a mass battle grave may exist south of the 'Bloody Meadow' (NGR SO 389200 231600). This hypothesis is based on partly on cropmark evidence.
- 2.31 Between 1992 and 1996, a staged assessment of the area prior to construction of the Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road revealed a number of new sites. The majority of the fieldwork was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeological Trust. The field investigations were located south and east of Tewkesbury and included 50 evaluation trenches. Some of the trenching was the result of desk-based assessments undertaken as part of the Stage 1 assessment. The assessment identified six distinct areas. The earliest was Site C. Here, Neolithic and Bronze Age material in the form lithics was found (PRN 14814). There were also several phases of Romano-British activity from the same site, including a non-defensive enclosure surrounded by a rectilinear matrix of paddocks. Site D (PRN 14815) revealed a Bronze Age lithic scatter (from plough soil). From Site F (PRN 14817) further Bronze Age lithics were recovered beneath alluvial deposits. Further finds from gullies and pits included 18 fragments of bronze moulds and casting residue. Found at Site E (PRN 14816) was the terminal point of a ditch containing flint and animal bone. Excavations and archaeological observation along the route of the relief road in 1996 revealed the remnants of a middle Bronze Age landscape that included 150 pits divided into two clusters. Also found was a small Bronze Age ditched enclosure, Romano-British activity and a possible drove-way and roundhouse. The pottery from the enclosure suggested 2nd and 3rd century activity.
- 2.32 Located immediately north of the site are the remains of medieval fishponds associated with the rectangular earthworks. A large refuse heap according to the SMR inventory now covers these features. The ponds were identified during a watching brief in 1998, prior to the site being levelled for Tewkesbury Rugby Club.
- 2.33 As stated earlier, there has been much confusion concerning the medieval activity located immediately north of the site. Through the superimposition of the historical map data over the OS Super Plan, it has been possible to locate with some degree of accuracy the rectilinear feature that is probably 'The Vineyards' manor house. However, immediately to the north-west of the site, extending along the line of a footpath known as the Abbot's Way, is an area of land that has

been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 304). Located roughly within the central part of this area is a memorial. According to the SMR inventory, the site has an identical description to that of the Holme Castle site that was excavated in 1974-5 and occupies the site of the Tewkesbury Borough Council offices. It appears that the site designated by English Heritage is in the wrong place. However, one should consider that medieval activity associated with 'The Vineyard' manor house and vineyard terracing may encroach upon this area. Certainly, the Vineyards (PRN 7427) and the medieval fishponds on the playing fields (PRN 7426) defined on supplied SMR mapping should include the adjacent area of SAM 304. It is more than probable that medieval activity from 'The Vineyard' manor house and the vineyard terracing encroach into the development area. It should also be noted that only 25m separate the north of the development site from PRN 7427, the rectilinear ditched enclosure.

- 2.34 Immediately to the west of the site is a late 19th century cemetery. This was initially conceived in 1856 by the Burial Board and was enlarged to 16 acres in 1880. At around the same time, the Tewkesbury Union Workhouse was in operation, located north of the cemetery. The Borough Council offices now occupy the site of the workhouse.

2.35 Map Regression

- 2.36 The map regression utilised four maps, including the Tithe map of 1843 and the first three Ordnance Survey sheets - the 1880 (1st Edition), 1900 (2nd Edition) and 1925 (3rd Edition). These were supplied by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service.
- 2.37 The Tithe map of 1843 places the development site within two fields, referred to as Hither High Perry Hill and Upper Wynyards. The extents of both fields are present on the earlier editions of the Ordnance Survey. A track forms the northern and eastern sections of the rectilinear feature (formerly known as Holme Castle). The rectilinear feature is referred to as The Croft & Wynyard Moats. The latter element of this title suggests that the rectilinear feature was moated.
- 2.38 The first edition shows a number of important archaeological sites close to the development, including the rectangular earthwork named 'Holme Castle'. This consists of a ditch (annotated as a moat) enclosing an area of approximately 100m x 110m. A wooded holloway, possibly an approach, is clearly visible running north to St Mary's Church. This approach was probably the main route between the town and the earthwork. South of the 'Holme Castle' earthwork, and extending as far as the 19th century cemetery, are 'The Vineyards'. These probably extend into the northern section of the development. To the east of the 'Holme Castle' earthwork is a further holloway that appears to form an adjacent rectangular enclosure. This feature is probably a later track-way leading to a small farm at the foot of Perry Hill. Located east of the site are a series of rectangular field systems. These are probably the remnants of a late medieval or

early post-medieval landscape that superseded the early medieval vineyards. The cemetery and Tewkesbury Union Workhouse occupy land to the west of the site.

- 2.39 The 1900 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey sheet shows little change. Perry Hill Gardens, located immediately north of the alleged Holme Castle site, is now shown as allotments.
- 2.40 The 1925 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey sheet shows housing to the south-west of the cemetery. This development dates from some time between the publication of the 2nd and 3rd editions.
- 2.41 Recent housing development is evident to the north, east and west of the site. The site, located immediately north of Seymour Place and west of Despenser Road (**Figure 1**), lies on the southern extent of 'The Vineyards' and the 'Holme Castle' earthworks.

3.0 GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The site lies on the flood plain of the River Severn. To the north are the Tirlle Brook and River Swilgate, which flow into the River Severn. The land rises to a maximum of around 20m AOD. The soil associations overlie a series of Jurassic and Cretaceous clays (British Geological Survey 1971).
- 3.2 As the site lies within an urban centre, the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) has not assigned a soil association description. However, the surrounding soil associations are a 411b EVESHAM 2 and 813b FLADBURY 1. The EVESHAM 2 can be described as a slowly permeable, calcareous clayey soil that is seasonally waterlogged. The clayey soils contain fine loamy or fine silty particulates. The FLADBURY 1 soils, which are located either side of the River Swilgate, consist of stoneless clayey soils that are, in places, calcareous. These soils are affected by groundwater and land is at risk of flooding.

4.0 EVALUATION STRATEGY

- 4.1 Twelve trenches were located within the two areas of the proposed development. Five trenches were located in the old allotment gardens to the north of Seymour Place (Area A) while seven trenches and two test pits were located in the area of land adjacent to the playground to the north east of Seymour Place (Area B). The trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Recording of the trenches in plan and section was at a scale of 1:20 (including all archaeological deposits, features and structures). All features and structures within all trenches were photographed using monochrome, colour print and colour transparency film.
- 4.2 The evaluation of the trench included a detailed stratigraphic record using a context numbering system. The trenches in Area A were numbered as follows: Trench 1 (101)-(111), Trench 2 (201)-(212), Trench 3 (301)-(305), Trench 4 (401)-(404) and Trench 5 (501)-(504). In Area B, the numbering was as follows: Trench 6 (601)-(610), Trench 7 (701)-(710), Trench 8 (801)-(806), Trench 9 (901)-(905), Trench 10 (1001)-(1006), Trench 11 (1101)-(1105), Trench 12 (1201)-(1209), Test pit 1 (1301)-(1304) and Test Pit 2 (1401)-(1407). Trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator (with toothless bucket) and by hand to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural deposits (whichever was encountered first). The majority of trenches in Area A were excavated to natural deposits, while, due to complex service activity, most trenches in Area B were excavated to a depth of 1.0-1.10m. The trenches in Area A were positioned so as to ascertain the nature of terracing within this area and to investigate the depression at the base of the terracing. In Area B, the trenches were positioned in order to ascertain the nature of a depression adjacent to the oak tree within this field. The two test pits were intended to answer specific questions in certain areas. Test Pit 1 was located on an elliptical rise (adjacent to the children's play area) in

an effort to determine its exact nature. Test Pit 2 was located under the canopy of the oak tree in order to determine the nature of the deposits within this area.

- 4.3 Artefacts recovered from the spoil were recorded as unstratified. In general, finds were limited to pottery, building debris (ceramic building material - [CBM]), animal bone and iron (Fe). The site also revealed finds associated with 20th century dumping activity. The pottery assemblage consisted mainly of 19th and 20th century transfer wares. Artefacts of a later date or considered not important were recorded but not retained. All other artefacts were cleaned, labelled and recorded and will be incorporated into the site archive.
- 4.4 Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with archaeological practices set out by the IFA and using the MoLas single-context planning system (where applicable).
- 4.5 Two temporary benchmarks were established on the site. Both were located in Area B. The values were 18.02m OD and 13.57m OD. All surveying values were taken from a known benchmark (value 19.10m OD) located to the east of Crouch Court.

5.0 EVALUATION PROGRAMME

5.1 AREA A

5.2 Trench 1

- 5.3 Trench 1 (**Figure 2**) was located at the northwestern end of Area A and measured 26.0m x 1.50m. The majority of the trench was excavated to a depth of 1.20m. This trench contained 11 contexts. The first of these was a moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay loam topsoil with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking (101). This context contained occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware) and post-medieval bottle glass. Context (101) overlay contexts (102), (104), (103) and (110). Context (102) was a tightly compacted greenish-grey silty clay with no inclusions. Context (103) was a tightly compacted grey silty clay with no inclusions. Underlying both (102) and (103) was context (104), a moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay loam with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking. This context contained occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware) and glass. Context (104) overlay contexts (106), (105) and (110). Context (106) was a tightly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones and no inclusions. This appeared to be a natural soil. Context (106) also underlay (105). Context (105) was a moderately to tightly compacted orange-brown sandy clay with no inclusions. Underlying context (105) at the southeastern end of the trench was a moderately to tightly compacted orangey-brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments (110). This context was natural

undisturbed soil. Also underlying context (105) was a tightly compacted purple-brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones and chalk flecking (108). This context contained occasional fragments of post-medieval CBM. Underlying context (106) at the northwestern end of the trench was a tightly compacted light brown silty clay (107). This context was a natural deposit. Underlying context (110) at the southeastern end of the trench was a moderately compacted reddish-brown sandy clay that also overlay (109) a moderately compacted reddish-brown sandy clay. Both of these contexts were naturally formed.

- 5.4 The majority of deposits in this trench that were not formed by natural processes appear to be the result of post-medieval activity, possibly landscaping associated with the construction of Seymour Place or earlier activity associated with the allotments. No remains earlier than the post-medieval period were recorded within this trench.

5.5 Trench 2

- 5.6 Trench 2 (Figure 3) was located in the centre of Area A and ran roughly north-east – south west. The trench measured 31.0m x 1.50m. The majority of the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.70-0.80m. A 0.60m sondage was inserted at the north western end of the trench and a second at the south eastern end in order to ascertain the depth of deposits. The first of 12 contexts recorded in this trench consisted of a moderately to tightly compacted dark brown silty clay topsoil (201). Within this context were occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware), plastic fragments (including an ashtray) and occasional degraded CBM fragments. Also found were the heavily disturbed remains of a dog skeleton. Underlying context (201) were contexts (202), (204) and (206). Context (202) was a tightly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional angular sandstones and post-medieval pottery. Cutting through context (202) was the cut of a circular post-medieval pit [203]. The pit had a gradual break of slope at the top, curving (concave) sides and gradual break of slope at the base, which was concave to flat. Context [203] was filled by a moderately to tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with no inclusions (204). Underlying (202) and partially cut by [203] was a natural tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with frequent small angular sandstones (210).
- 5.7 During the excavation of Trench 2, a valve for testing the methane content of the soil was located approximately 13.0m from the north western end of the trench. To avoid damaging this, a 3.50m baulk was left in the centre of the trench.
- 5.8 On the south eastern side of the baulk, context (201) overlay a tightly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional angular sandstones and occasional post-medieval pottery (206). This context was the same as (202). Underlying context (206) were contexts (207) and (212). Context (207) was a tightly compacted medium brown sandy clay with no inclusions interpreted as a post-medieval sub-

soil. Context (212) was a tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with frequent small angular sandstones. Context (212) was a natural deposit, the same as (210). Underlying (207) was context (210). Underlying (212) was a tightly compacted natural grey clay soil (211). Cutting into (211) was a shallow gully [209]. The cut was orientated roughly north – south across the width of the trench and was filled with a loosely to moderately compacted grey/black ash (208). Context (208) was overlaid by context (206). This gully may be related to 20th century allotment activity.

5.9 Trench 2 contained two features, both of which appeared to be post-medieval in date. Finds consisted entirely of post-medieval and 20th century material. The occurrence of natural, undisturbed deposits so close to the surface in this part of the site suggests that the area may have been subject to alteration during the 20th century. The presence of the methane-testing valve suggests the area may have been related to the 20th century rubbish dump on the adjacent rugby field. It should also be noted that the valve was present within one of the ridges running across this area, suggesting that the construction of these ridges is directly related to the insertion of the valve. No significant archaeology was recorded within this trench.

5.10 Trench 3

5.11 Trench 3 (Figure 4) was located at the south western end of Area A. The trench dimensions were 42.0m x 1.50m. Most of the trench was excavated to a depth of 1.20m. A 1.50m sondage was excavated at the north western end and a 0.60m sondage at the south eastern end of the trench. Both were intended to determine the depth of deposits within the trench.

5.12 Five contexts were recorded within Trench 3. The first of these was a moderately compacted dark brown silty clay topsoil with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking (301). Context (301) overlay contexts (302) and (303). Context (302) was a tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones. Underlying context (302) was a tightly compacted whitish-grey brown sandy clay soil with natural sandstone paving (304). Both of these contexts appeared to be natural. Abutting (302) and underlying (301) was a tightly compacted reddish/orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones (303). This was again interpreted as natural, as was a tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with no inclusions underlying context (303) at the eastern end of the trench (305).

5.13 Trench 3 contained no significant archaeology and consisted almost entirely of a modern topsoil overlying natural deposits.

5.14 Trench 4

- 5.15 Trench 4 (**Figure 5**) was located at the eastern end of Area A and measured 15.0m x 1.50m, with the majority of the trench being excavated to a depth of less than 0.75m. The first of four contexts was a moderately compacted dark brown silty clay topsoil with no inclusions (401). Context (401) overlay a tightly compacted medium brown sandy clay with occasional mortar flecking (402). Underlying context (402) was a tightly compacted purplish reddish sandy clay with no inclusions (403). This was considered to be the natural. Within context (403) was an area of tightly compacted greyish-blue clay with no inclusions (404). This appeared to be the result of natural geomorphology.
- 5.16 Trench 4 contained no archaeological features and consisted of modern soils overlying natural deposits. No significant archaeology was recorded.

5.17 Trench 5

- 5.18 Trench 5 (**Figure 6**) was located to the east of Trench 4 at the eastern end of the site. The dimensions were 15.0m x 1.50m, with the majority of the trench being excavated to a depth of 0.70m. A 0.80m sondage was opened at the southern end of the trench. Four contexts were identified within the trench. The uppermost of these was a moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay loam with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking (501). This context contained occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware) and animal bone. Underlying (501) at the northern end of the trench was a moderately compacted rubble stone spread consisting of river-washed pebbles, angular sandstones and post-medieval CBM (502). Within this deposit were occasional fragments of 18th and 19th century pottery and 18th and 19th century clay pipe stem. The rubble stone spread appeared to be orientated approximately east – west and measured 2.75m x 1.50m x 0.10m. The interpretation of this feature was unclear, however, it may represent a post-medieval pathway. Also underlying context (501) was a tightly compacted medium to light brown sandy loam with no inclusions (503). Underlying (502) and (503) was a tightly compacted purplish reddish sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones (504). This was interpreted as a natural deposit.
- 5.19 Trench 5 contained a single post-medieval feature, a rubble stone spread at the northern end of the trench possibly representing a post-medieval pathway.

5.20 AREA B

5.21 Trench 6

- 5.22 Trench 6 (**Figure 7**) was located at the eastern edge of Area B adjacent to the children's play area and measured 15.0m x 1.50m, with the majority being excavated to a depth of 1.20m. A 1.20m sondage on the south western side of the

trench reached a depth of 3.30m below existing ground level. Ten contexts were recorded, the first of which was moderately compacted dark brown silty clay topsoil with occasional small angular sandstones (601). Two sherds of medieval green-glaze ware were found within this deposit. Also found were seven pieces of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware) and moderate quantities of iron (Fe) scrap. Context (601) overlay contexts (602), (604) and (606). Context (602) consisted of tightly compacted grayish-brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones. This deposit contained occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery, iron (Fe) waste and the re-deposited remains of two sections of ceramic (post-medieval) land drain. Cutting through contexts (602), (605) and (606) was a post-medieval pit [603] filled by context (604). The cut measured 4.50m x 0.50m x 0.55m and was roughly circular. On the eastern side of the cut, the break of slope at the top was gradual, the sides gently sloping and the break of slope at the base gradual. On the western side, the break of slope was sharp at the top and the sides steeply sloping. The base of the pit sloped to the east. The fill (604) consisted of a moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay with occasional patches of silty soil. Within this were moderate amounts of mortar fragments, CBM (post-medieval) and charcoal flecking. Underlying (602) was context (605) a tightly compacted dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and small angular sandstones. This context also contained occasional fragments of iron (Fe) waste and decayed wood (tree roots). Context (605) overlay context (606) a tightly compacted dark brown silty clay with moderate quantities of charcoal flecking and occasional small angular sandstones and decayed tree roots. Both (605) and (606) appeared to be 20th century tipping deposits. Underlying (606) at the north eastern end of the trench was a tightly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional fragments of post-medieval CBM and occasional charcoal flecking (607). Underlying context (602) at the south western end of the trench was a tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional fragments of post-medieval CBM and occasional charcoal flecking (608). Cutting through (608) was a rectilinear sewage pipe cut [609] running east – west. The break of slope at the top was sharp and the sides near vertical. Contained within the cut was a post-medieval sewage pipe within a moderately compacted brown silty soil fill (610). This pipe was located within the sondage at the south western end of the trench.

- 5.23 Trench 6 consisted mainly of 20th century dumping activity probably associated with the 20th century dump on what is now the rugby field. The two sherds of medieval pottery found within the topsoil are obviously not within their original context although their presence may suggest heavy disturbance of the ground within this area. The presence of heavy sewage pipe activity across the site led to several changes in the methodology for Area B. Firstly, in order to avoid damage to services, no subsequent trenches were excavated below 1.0m. Secondly the location of the trenches was affected by the position of the services, particularly the sewage pipe junction box near the centre of the site. No significant archaeology was located within this trench.

5.24 Trench 7

5.25 Trench 7 (**Figure 8**) was located to the west of Trench 6. The dimensions were 25.0m x 1.60m with an average depth of 1.0m. A sondage was opened at the south western end of the trench. A total of 10 contexts were identified, the first of which was a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay topsoil with occasional post-medieval pottery, scrap iron (Fe), plastic and small angular sandstones (701). Underlying context (701) was a tightly compacted light greyish-brown silty clay with inclusions of post-medieval pottery, scrap iron (Fe) (including parts of an iron drum), a bicycle wheel, plastic and frequent post-medieval CBM (702). Cutting through (702) was a post-medieval pit [709] extending across the trench. The cut had a moderate break of slope at the top, sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope at the bottom with a curved base. The fill was a tightly compacted yellowish-brown silty clay (708) with inclusions of 20th century rubbish including bicycle wheels, CBM metal pipes and c. 20th century pottery. Also cut by [709] and underlying (701) was a tightly compacted yellowish brown sandy clay (707). Inclusions within this context consisted of post-medieval CBM, iron (Fe) waste and plastics. Underlying (702) at the south western end of the trench was a moderately compacted black charcoal (706) containing burnt iron (Fe) bedsprings. Underlying (706) was a tightly compacted reddish-brown clay with occasional small angular sandstones (703). This deposit contained frequent post-medieval CBM, post-medieval pottery, scrap iron (Fe), a bicycle wheel and plastic. This context was cut by [709]. Underlying (703) were contexts (704) and (705). Context (704) consisted of a tightly compacted light brown silty sandy clay soil with occasional post-medieval pottery. Context (705) consisted of tightly compacted dark brown silty sandy soil with very occasional post-medieval pottery. This context was interpreted as the original ground surface prior to the deposition of dumping materials during the post-medieval period. Context (705) overlay context (704). The sondage at the south western end of the trench was excavated to apparent natural deposits, which were encountered at a depth of 1.50m. These consisted of friable light brownish-grey clay with dark reddish-brown mottling (710).

5.26 Trench 7 consisted entirely of post-medieval and 20th century dumping deposits overlying what appeared to be natural soils. Context (705) appears to have been the original ground level prior to post-medieval dumping activity. No significant archaeology was located within this trench.

5.27 Trench 8

5.28 Trench 8 (**Figure 9; Plate 1**) was located to the west of Trench 7 in the central part of Area B. The dimensions were 12.0m x 1.50m, with the average depth being 1.0m. A 1.0m sondage was excavated at the south western end of the trench. Six contexts were recorded. A moderately compacted dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking (801) also contained occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware).

Underlying (801) over the entire trench was a tightly compacted light brown sandy clay (802) with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking. Frequent iron (Fe) scrap and occasional plastic were also present. Underlying (802) was a tightly compacted greyish silty clay with no inclusions (803). Context (803) overlay a tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with no inclusions (804). Context (804) overlay a moderately compacted dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking (805). This context was interpreted as the original ground surface prior to the deposition of dumping materials. The sondage at the south western end of the trench revealed that context (805) overlay a tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with no inclusions (806). This context occurred at a depth of 1.50m below existing ground level and appeared to be a natural deposit.

- 5.29 Trench 8 revealed that the soils in this area consist mainly of post-medieval/ 20th century dumped deposits. Context (804) represents a pre-dumping ground level. Context (806) may represent a clay sealing layer relating to the dumping deposits. No significant archaeology was identified within this trench.

5.30 Trench 9

- 5.31 Trench 9 (**Figure 10; Plate 2**) was located to the west of Trench 8. The dimensions were 12.0m x 1.50m with an average depth of 1.0m. Five contexts were present within this trench. The uppermost deposit was a tightly compacted dark brown silty clay soil with occasional fragments of post-medieval (blue transfer ware) pottery (901). Underlying (901) was a tightly compacted light yellowish-brown silty clay soil with occasional fragments of post-medieval CBM (902). Context (902) overlay a tightly compacted greyish-blue clay soil with no inclusions (903). Directly underlying (903) was a tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones (904). A sondage revealed that context (904) overlay a tightly compacted brown silty sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones (905).

- 5.32 As in Trench 7 and Trench 8, context (904) was interpreted as the original ground surface prior to the deposition of dumping materials. Also, context (903) appeared to be similar to context (806) and possibly (703) in Trench 7 and may well represent a clay sealing layer. No significant archaeology was located within this trench.

5.33 Trench 10

- 5.34 Trench 10 (**Figure 11; Plate 3**) was located at the western end of Area B and measured 24.0m x 1.50m. The average depth was 1.10m. Six contexts were recorded. As in Trench 2 in Area A, the excavation of this trench revealed a methane-testing valve located approximately half way along the trench. In order to avoid damaging this valve a 2.50m baulk was left in this area.

- 5.35 The first context was a moderately compacted dark brown silty clay topsoil with moderate small angular sandstones, occasional post-medieval pottery and occasional post-medieval CBM debris (1001). Underlying (1001) were contexts (1003) and (1002). Context (1003) was a tipped layer of moderately compacted light orangey-brown mortar and CBM deposit. Underlying context (1003) was a tightly compacted light brown silty clay with occasional mortar flecking, frequent iron (Fe) scrap, frequent post-medieval CBM debris, plastic and 20th century milk bottles. Underlying context (1002) was a tightly compacted reddish-brown clay with moderate amounts of mortar flecking (1004). Underlying context (1004) at the north western end of the trench was a loosely compacted light grey sandy clay with frequent CBM and mortar flecking (1005). Rising from this context was a concrete fence post with wire attached running roughly north west – south east. The post appeared to be in situ. Underlying (1005) on the south eastern side of the baulk was a tightly compacted dark brown silty soil with occasional CBM debris and mortar flecking (1006).
- 5.36 Trench 10 revealed a similar stratigraphy to that of Trench 7, Trench 8 and Trench 9. This consisted of 20th century dumping deposits overlying a reddish clay sealing layer (context (1004)) that in turn overlaid the apparent pre-dumping ground level. The presence of the in situ concrete fence post at a depth of 1.0m below the existing ground level suggests that the levels of dumping materials deposited in this area are greater than in the centre of the site. No significant archaeology was recorded within the trench.
- 5.37 Trench 11**
- 5.38 Trench 11 (**Figure 12**) was located at the centre of the southern part of this area. The trench dimensions were 10.0m x 1.50m. The depth was 1.0-1.20m. The uppermost of five contexts was a moderately compacted grayish-brown silty sandy clay topsoil with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking and occasional post-medieval pottery (1101). Underlying (1101) was a moderately compacted dark grayish-brown sandy clay with occasional small to moderate angular sandstones, iron (Fe) waste, plastic waste, post-medieval glass and occasional river-washed pebbles (1102). Context (1102) overlay a tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with no inclusions (1103). This deposit rose towards the south of the trench. Context (1103) overlaid a moderately to tightly compacted medium brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking and very occasional post-medieval pottery (1104). Underlying (1104) at the southern end of the trench was a tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay (1105). This may have been a natural deposit.
- 5.39 Trench 11 revealed only a thin layer of deposition overlying the pre-dumping ground level (1104). The depth of deposits overlying this layer rose towards the south. This suggests dumping in this area was restricted by the presence of an oak tree and a natural rise in deposits. No significant archaeology was identified.

5.40 Trench 12

5.41 Trench 12 (**Figure 13; Plate 4**) was located at the south eastern end of Area B, to the south of the children's play area. The trench measured 20.0m x 1.60m, with an average depth of 1.0-1.10m. Nine contexts were recorded within the trench. The first was a moderately compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular sandstones and very occasional post-medieval pottery, mainly consisting of blue transfer ware (1201). Underlying (1201) was a moderately compacted medium brown silty clay soil with frequent post-medieval CBM and bottles/glass and occasional small angular sandstones and patches of sand (1202). Context (1202) overlay contexts (1203) and (1207). Context (1203) was a moderately to tightly compacted dark brown silty clay with frequent post-medieval CBM. Context (1203) overlay context (1204), a tightly compacted light bluish-grey clay with no inclusions. Cutting through context (1204) was a rectilinear cut running roughly east – west across the trench [1206]. The cut had a sharp break of slope at the top, steep sides and a sharp break at the base. The cut had a flat base and measured 1.50m x 0.50m x 0.55m. Filling this cut was a tightly compacted reddish clay within which was a large concrete stanchion lying horizontally within the fill (1205). The exact purpose of this stanchion was not determined, although, as it was within a cut, it appeared to have been deliberately placed and may relate to construction or service activity. Underlying context (1203) was a moderately to tightly compacted dark brown silty clay with frequent post-medieval CBM (1207). Underlying contexts (1204) and (1207) was a tightly compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking (1208). Between 6.50m and 8.50m from the southern end of the trench and within (1208) was a post-medieval CBM debris spread (1209). This deposit was overlaid by context (1207) and it appeared that it was present only in (1208) due to overlying pressure during deposition.

5.42 Trench 12 revealed a similar stratigraphy to that recorded in most of the other trenches in Area B. The trench contained mainly 20th century dumping deposits overlying the original post-medieval topsoil (1208). No natural was located within this trench and 20th century deposits were still present at 1.0m below the existing ground level. No significant archaeology was identified.

5.43 Test Pit 1

5.44 Test Pit 1 (**Figure 14**) was located on a mound in the area between the children's play area and the oak tree. The test pit was situated at the edge of the mound's bank in order to establish the exact nature of its relationship with surrounding deposits. The test pit dimensions were 2.85m x 1.60m with a varying depth due to the pit's positioning. Four deposits were recorded, the first of which was a moderately compacted dark brown silty clay topsoil with no inclusions (1301) comprising the surface of the bank. Underlying context (1301) was a loosely compacted reddish-grey silty clayey sand with frequent small to medium sized angular sandstones and occasional charcoal flecking (1302). Also within this

context was occasional post-medieval CBM (including large bricks) and occasional plastic and fabric materials. Context (1302) overlay a moderately compacted brownish-grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sized angular sandstones and occasional charcoal flecking (1303). Also within this context were infrequent occurrences of modern CBM and Styrofoam cups. Underlying context (1303) and extending to the bottom of the test pit was a tightly compacted orangey-brown silty clay with frequent small to large angular sandstones (1304). Also within this context were frequent occurrences of post-medieval CBM, occasional charcoal and fabric patches and occasional fragments of concrete and slate.

- 5.45 Contexts (1301) and (1302) comprised the bulk of this mound, while (1303) and (1304) represented the original ground levels. The mound seems to have been constructed mainly from the same 20th century dumping deposits prevalent over the majority of Area B. It should be noted that the children's play area to the east of the mound contained an area of concrete and it is likely that the deposits contained within the mound represented topsoil removed in order to lay the concrete. No significant archaeology was found within Test Pit 1.

5.46 Test Pit 2

- 5.47 Test Pit 2 (**Figure 15**) was located beneath the oak tree in Field 2. The pit measured 1.0m x 1.0m with an average of 1.20m. Seven contexts were recorded, the first of which was a moderately compacted dark brown silty clay topsoil with occasional small angular sandstones and post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware) (1401). This deposit overlay a tightly compacted pinkish-red clay with infrequent small sub-angular sandstones (1402). Context (1402) was the same as the red clay layers recorded in the other trenches in Area B and seems to have been laid as a seal for the rubbish tip. Context (1402) overlay a tightly compacted medium to dark brown silty clay that contained occasional post-medieval pottery, CBM and charcoal flecking (1403). Context (1403) seemed to indicate the original ground level before the rubbish dump was located in this area. Underlying (1403) and extending to the bottom of the test pit was a tightly compacted medium brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking (1404). Cutting through (1404) was a roughly rectilinear cut running approximately north – south [1405]. The cut had a sharp break of slope at the top and near vertical sides. The base of this feature was not excavated. Two fills were present, the uppermost of which was a tightly compacted pinkish-red and brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking (1406). Underlying (1406) was a concrete fill (1407). The cut appeared to be the result of 20th century service activity.
- 5.48 Test Pit 2 demonstrated that the overlying layers of 20th century dumping recorded in the other trenches within Area B were almost non-existent beneath the canopy of the oak tree, with the original pre-dumping ground level occurring only 0.40m below the existing ground level. No significant archaeology was identified.

6.0 SUMMARY

- 6.1 The evaluation failed to locate any evidence of medieval activity. Although two sherds of medieval green-glaze pottery were located within the topsoil in Area B, no trace of any archaeological deposits earlier than the 20th century was found. The majority of the deposits were of 20th century date and appear to be related to rubbish dumping that was being carried out on the nearby rugby pitch.
- 6.2 Area A contained only a limited number of post-medieval deposits overlying the natural soils. Only one feature was located within Area A: a rubble stone spread within Trench 5. Pottery associated with this feature seems to date it to the 18th century and it is likely that it represents some form of pathway.
- 6.3 Investigation of the terracing in this area suggested that it dates from the 20th century and that it may relate to allotment activity. The presence of a methane gas testing valve in one of the trenches, aligning directly with part of the terracing present within this area, suggests they are contemporary. If any vineyards did exist in this area, it would appear that any evidence has been erased by later activity.
- 6.4 Area B consisted almost entirely of 20th century dumping deposits. These appear to be directly related to dumping activity on the adjacent rugby field. The trenches intended to specifically investigate the depression in this area found that this feature appeared to have been caused by a combination of dumping activity at the north of the area and a rise in the undisturbed deposits in this area. This reason for this change in the pattern of dumping is probably related to the presence of the oak tree. The discovery of a fence post and sewage pipes at a considerable depth (1.10-1.30m below the existing ground level) adjacent to the northern boundary of the area suggest that any pre-20th century deposits lie some depth below the existing ground level. However, no deposits earlier than the post-medieval period were located during the evaluation. No significant archaeological features were located anywhere within this area and no trace of the medieval fishpond was revealed.

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7.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES CONSULTED

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1839 Plan of the Lodge Estate belonging to John and Joseph Shapland Esqrs. (to include buildings in block plan, trees, gates and part of the site of the Battle of Tewkesbury).

1842 'Titheable Lands of William Croome of Tewkesbury, valuer'.

1843 Tithe & Apportionment

1880 Ordnance Survey map (County Series)

1900 Ordnance Survey map (County Series)

1925 Ordnance Survey map (County Series)

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FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION



FIGURE 2 TRENCH 1 (PLAN AND SECTION)

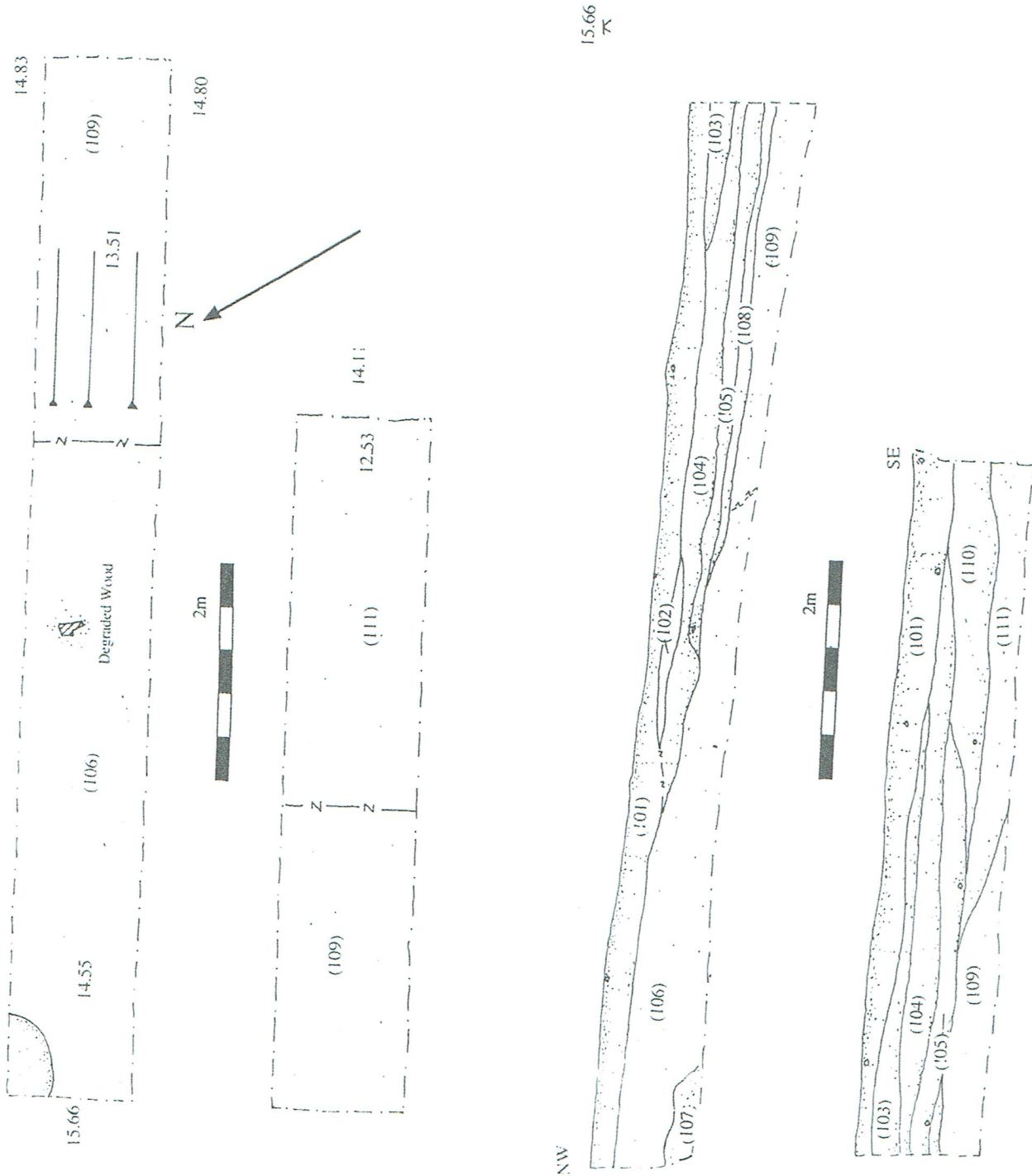


FIGURE 3 TRENCH 2 (PLAN AND SECTION)

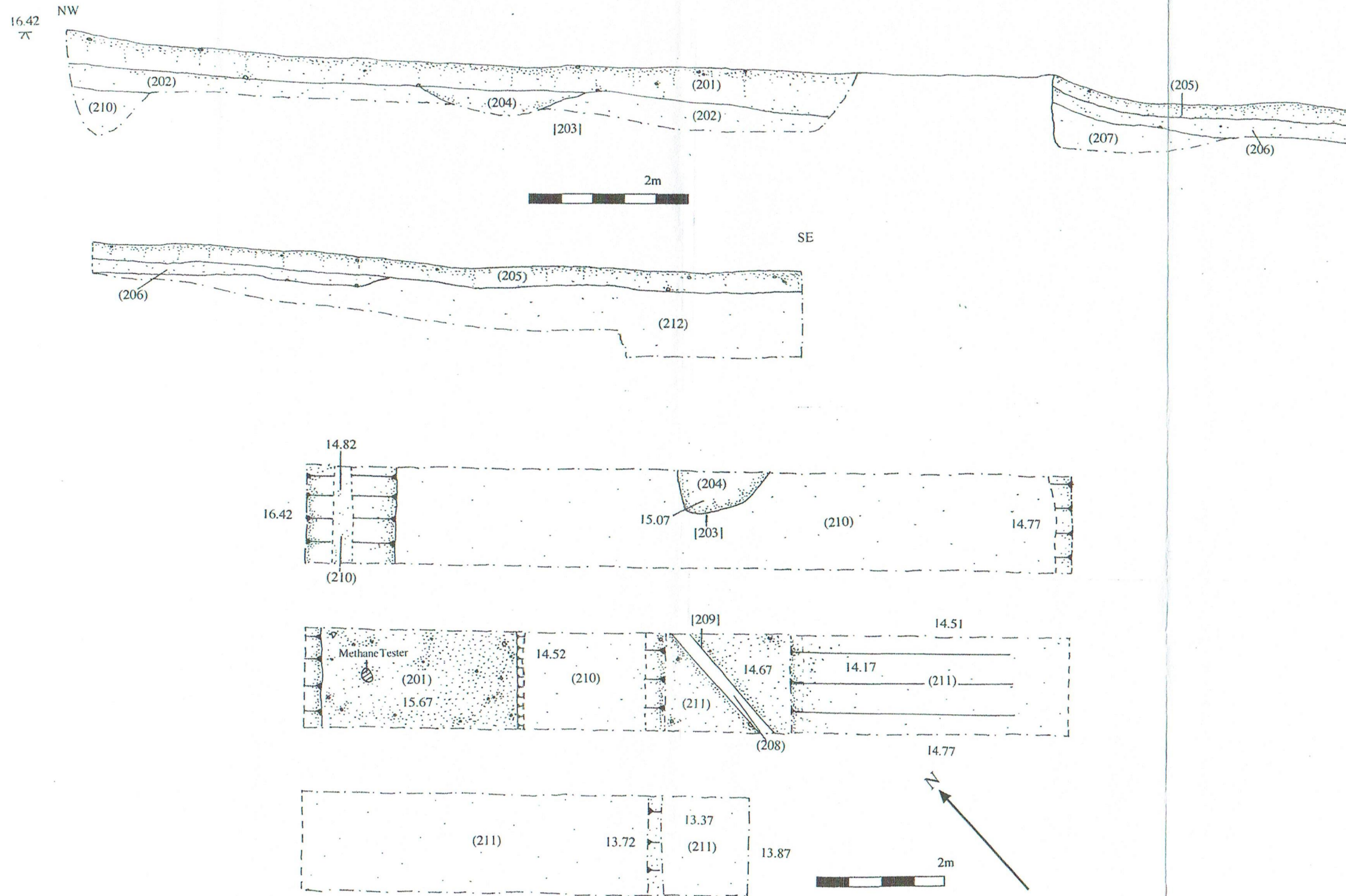


FIGURE 4 TRENCH 3 (PLAN AND SECTION)

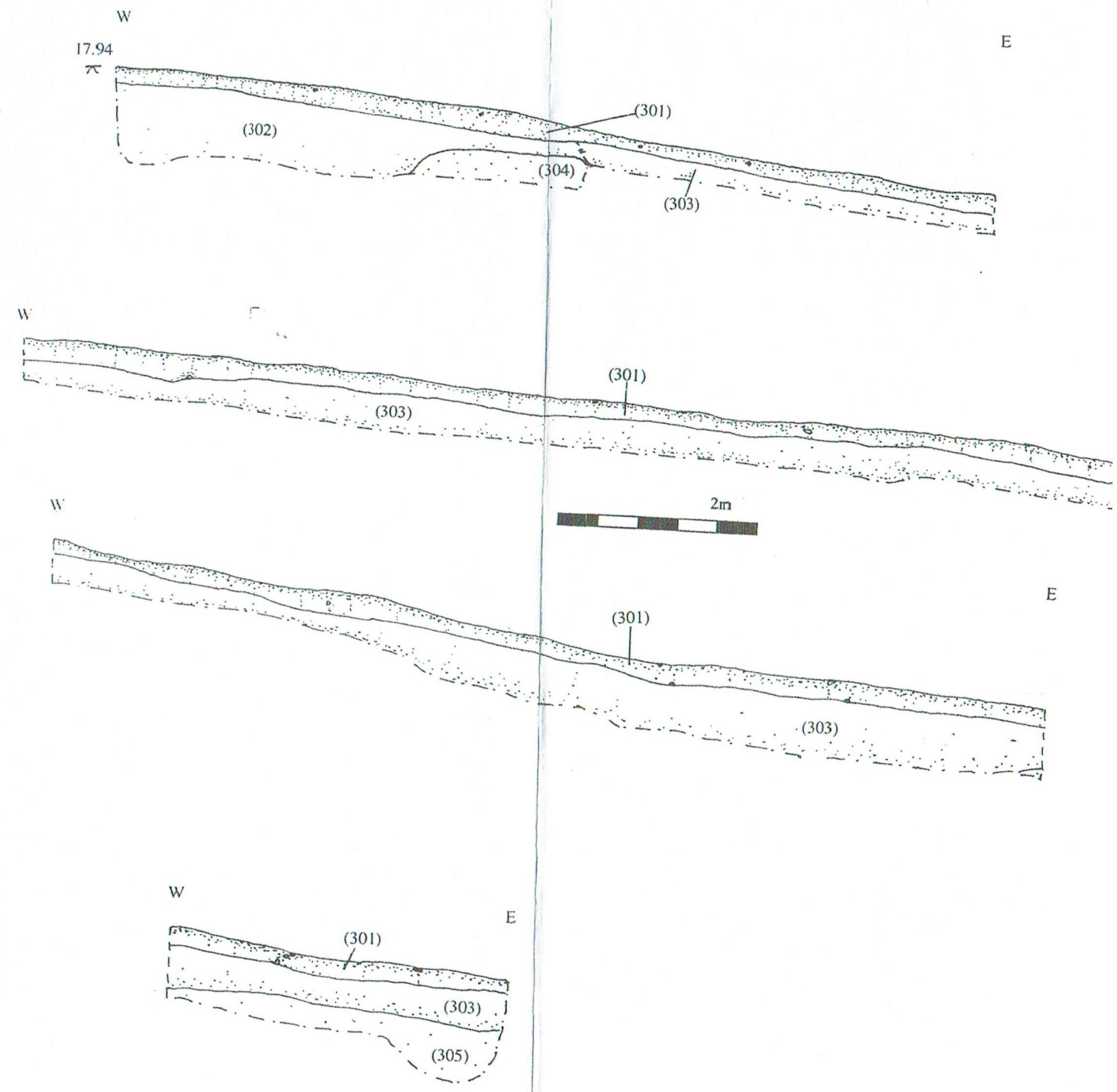
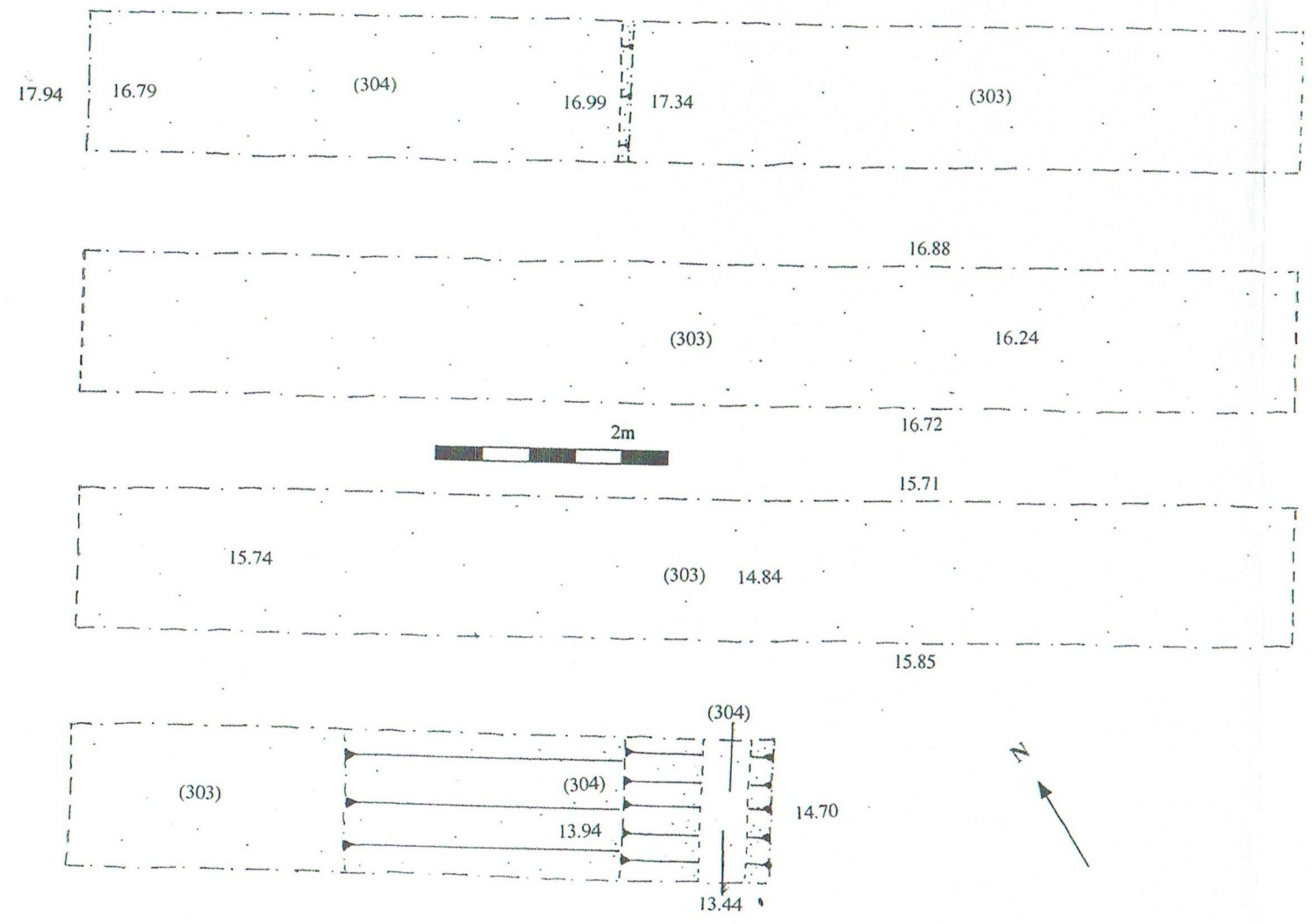


FIGURE 5 TRENCH 4 (PLAN AND SECTION)

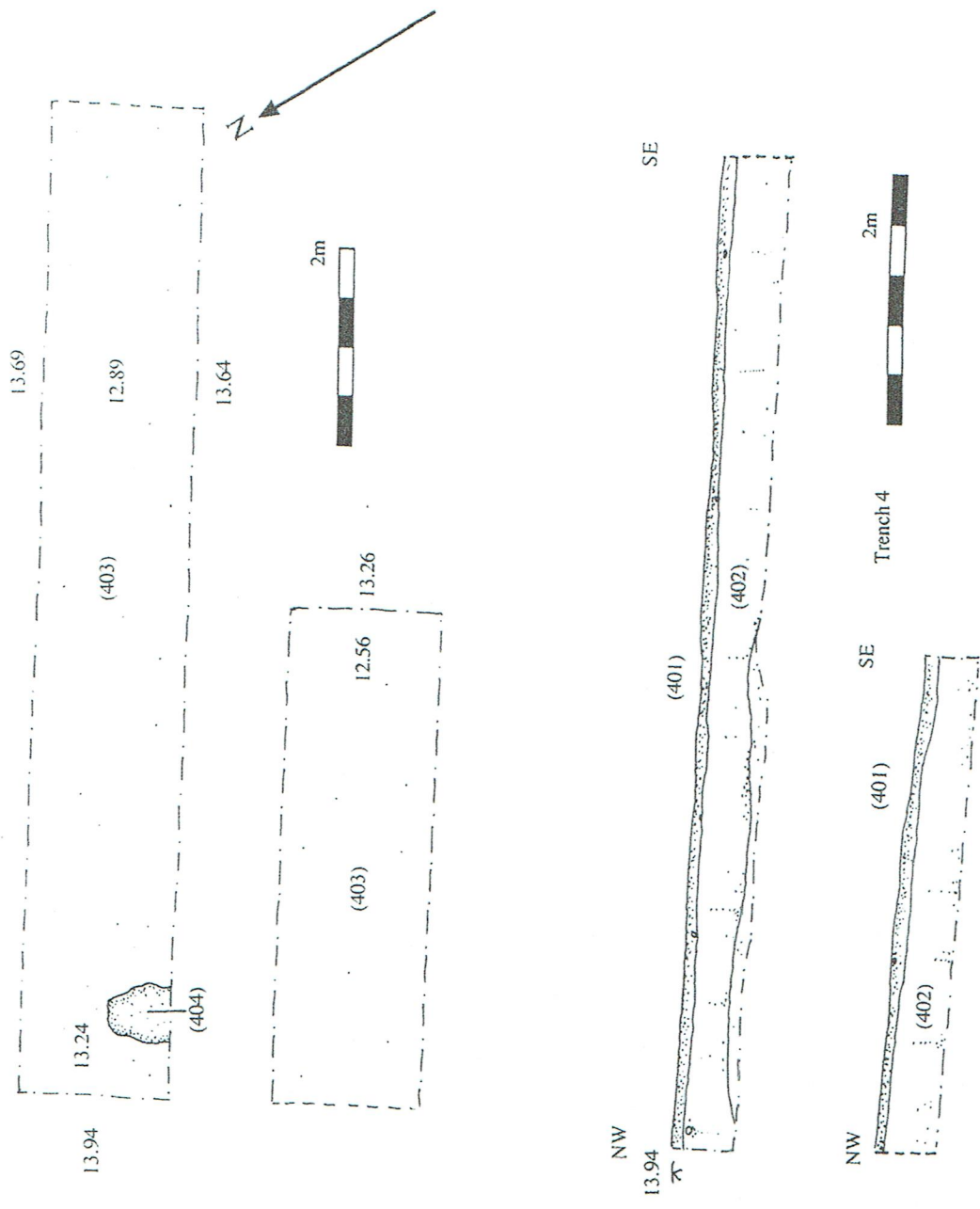


FIGURE 6 TRENCH 5 (PLAN AND SECTION)

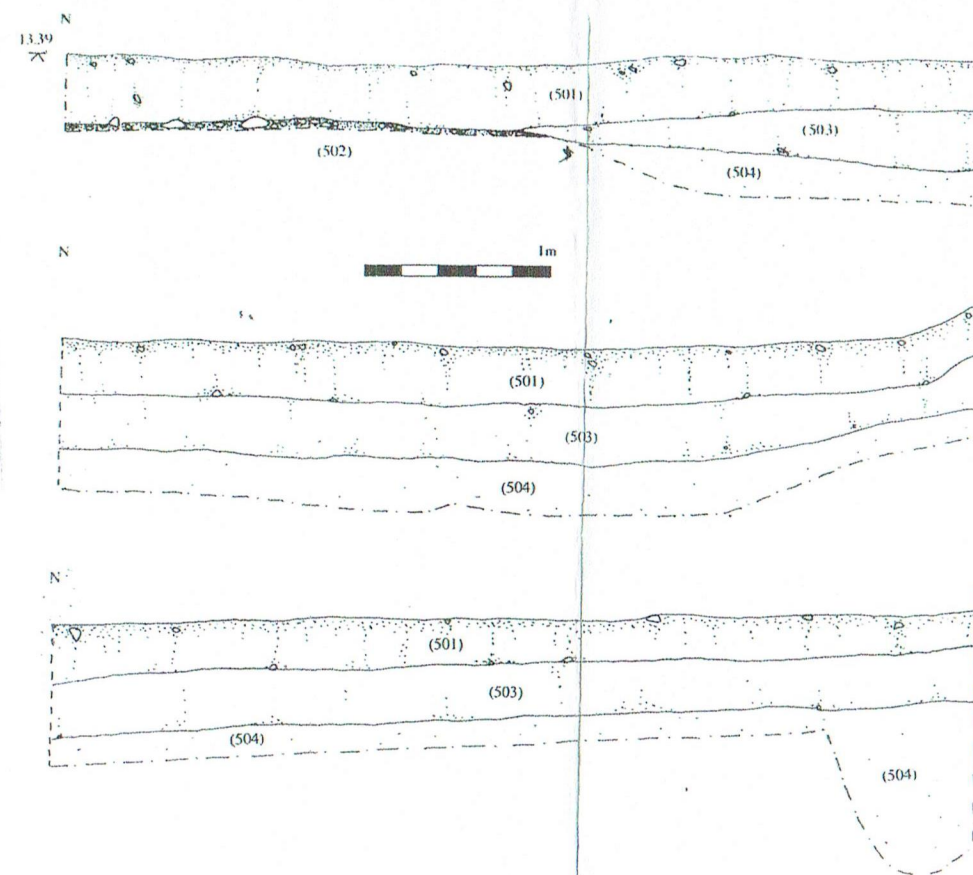
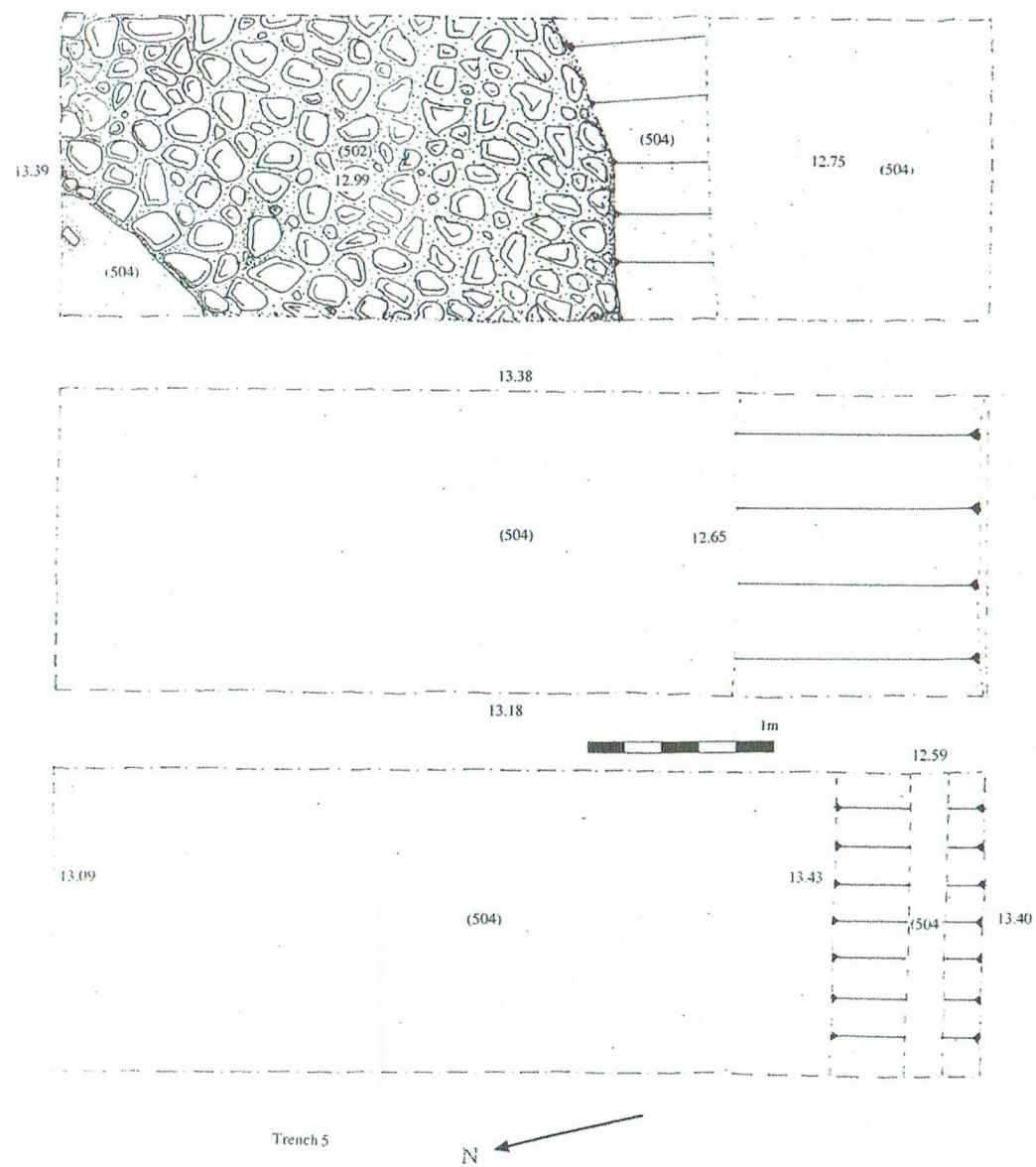


FIGURE 7 TRENCH 6 (PLAN AND SECTION)

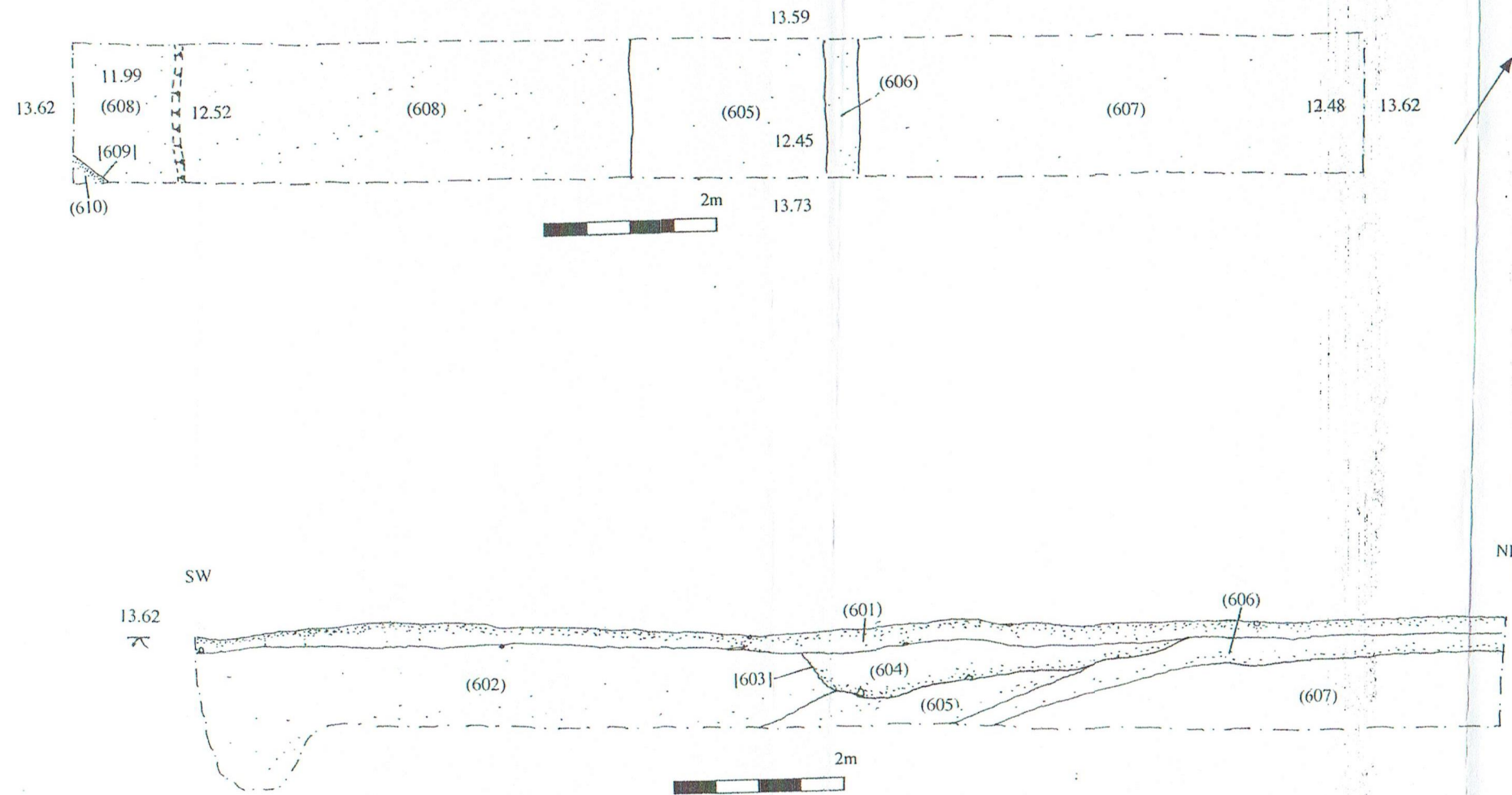


FIGURE 8 TRENCH 7 (PLAN AND SECTION)

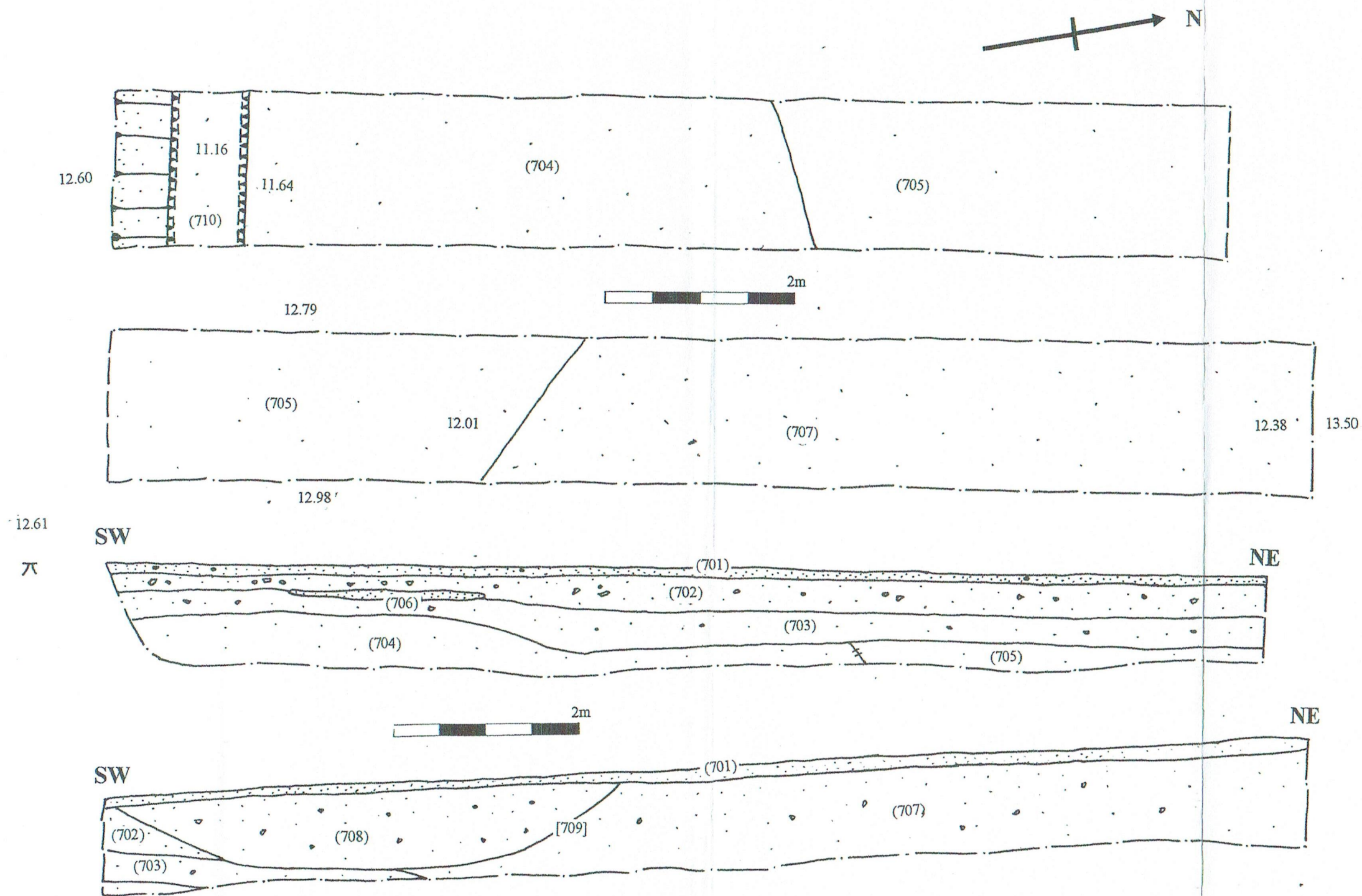


FIGURE 9 TRENCH 8 (PLAN AND SECTION)

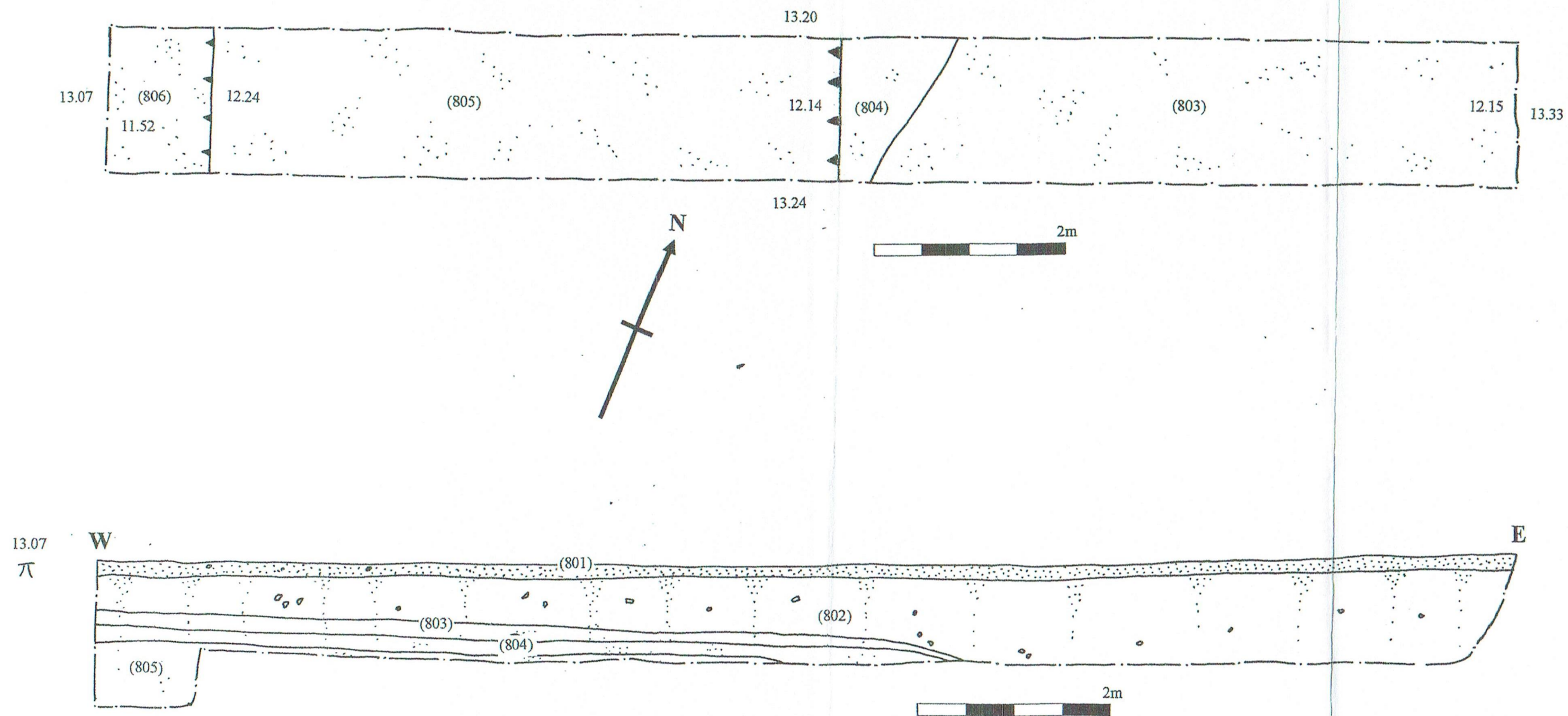


FIGURE 10 TRENCH 9 (PLAN AND SECTION)



FIGURE 11 TRENCH 10 (PLAN AND SECTION)

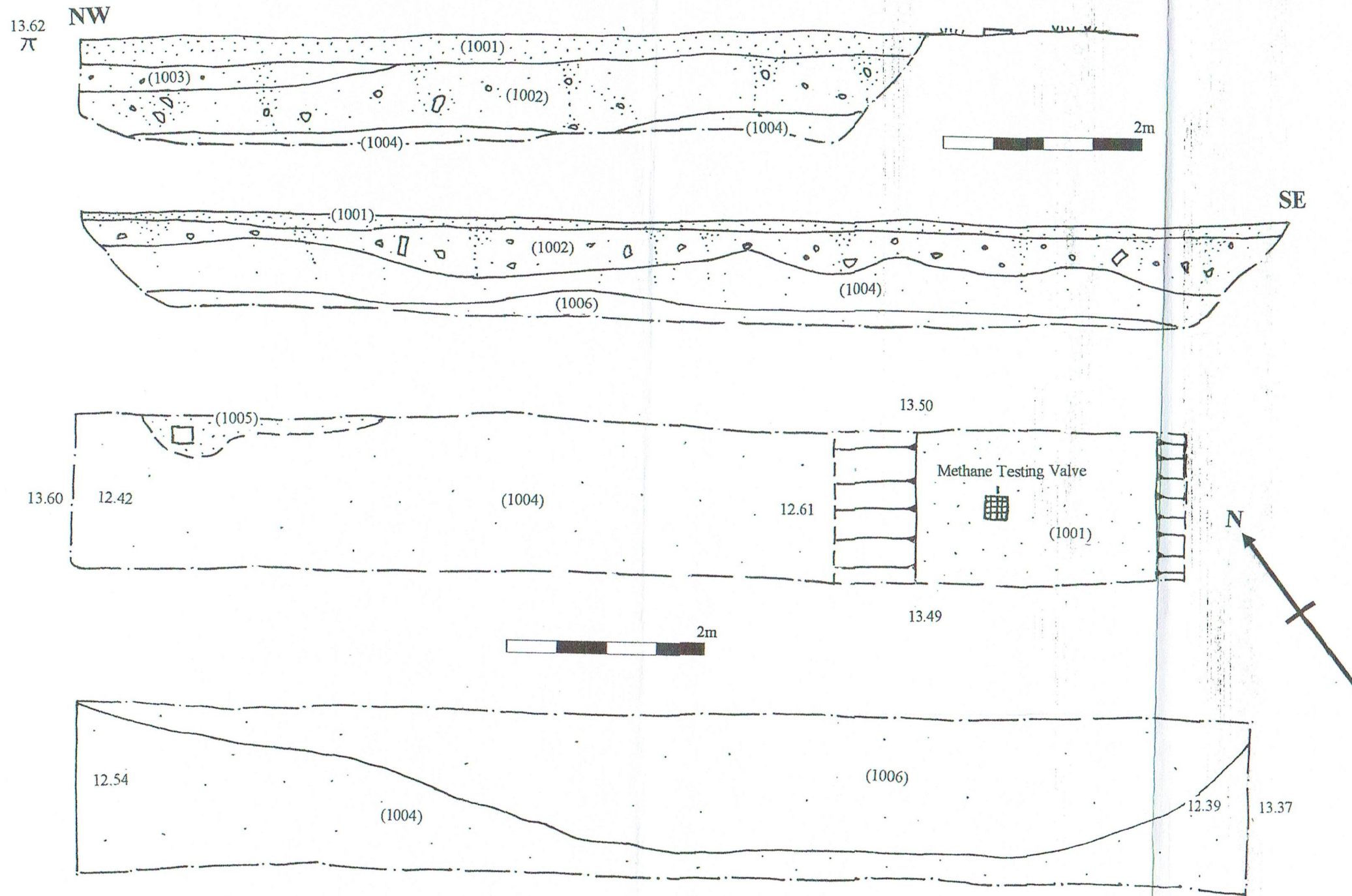


FIGURE 12 TRENCH 11 (PLAN AND SECTION)

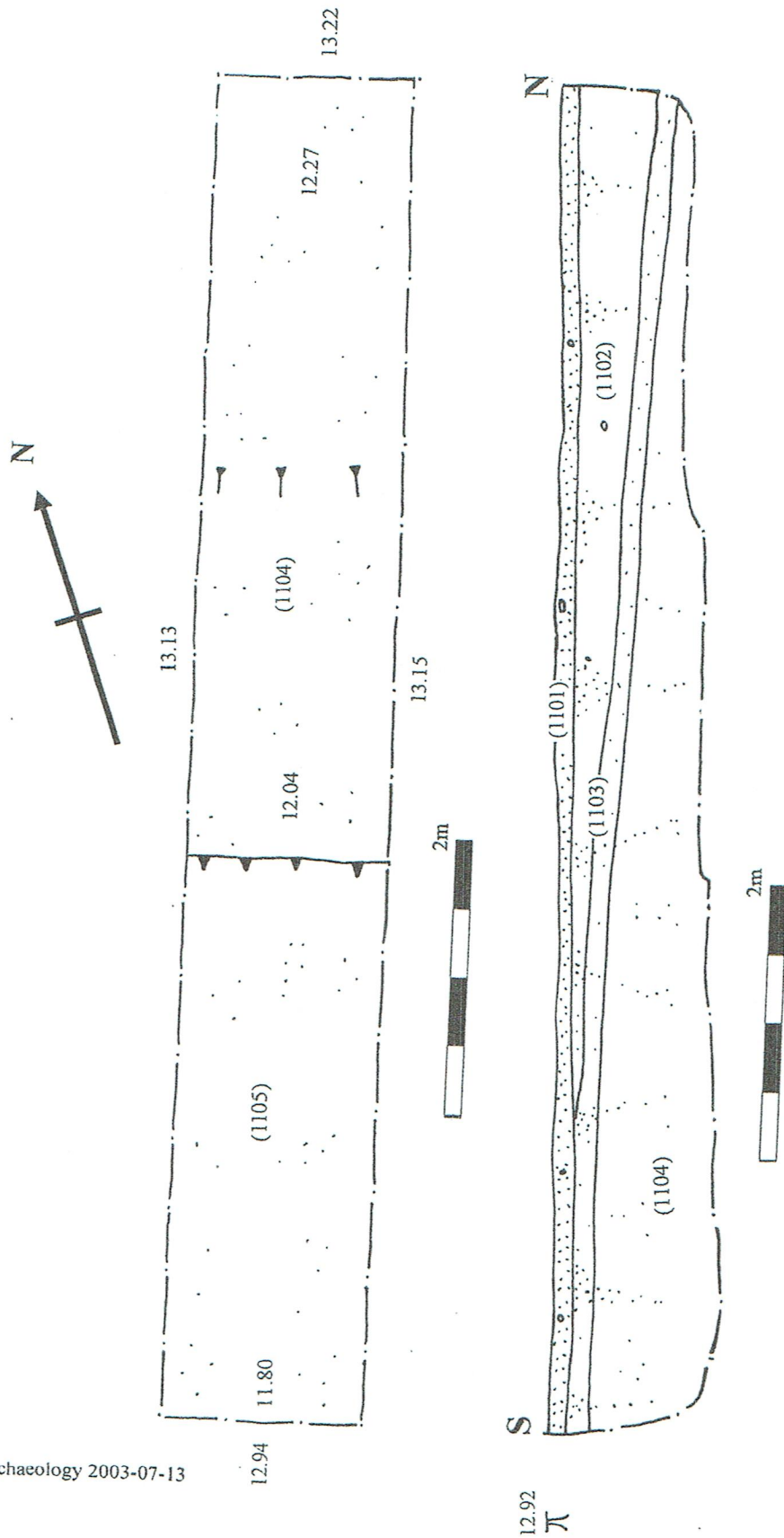


FIGURE 13 TRENCH 12 (PLAN AND SECTION)

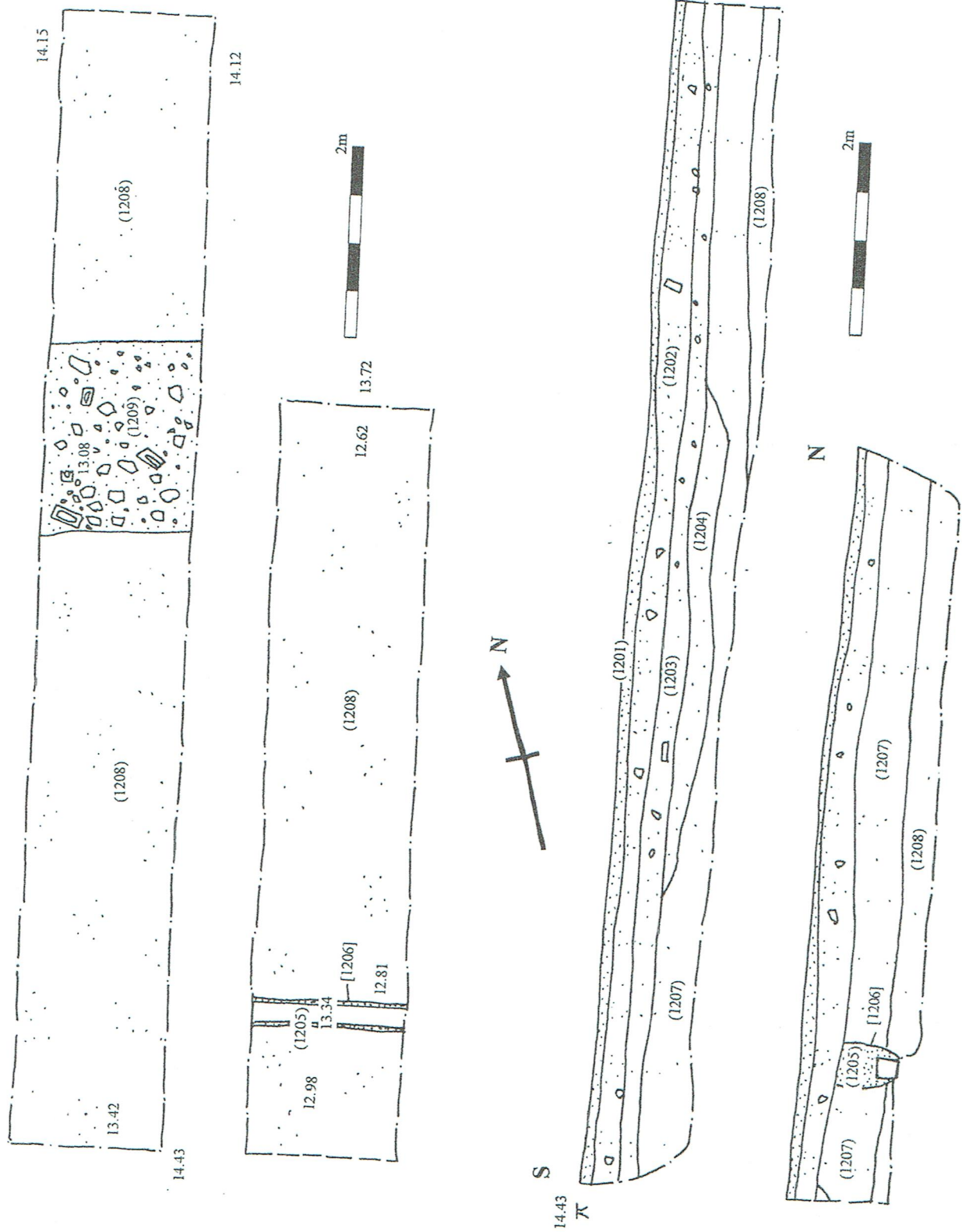


FIGURE 14 TEST PIT 1 (PLAN AND SECTION)

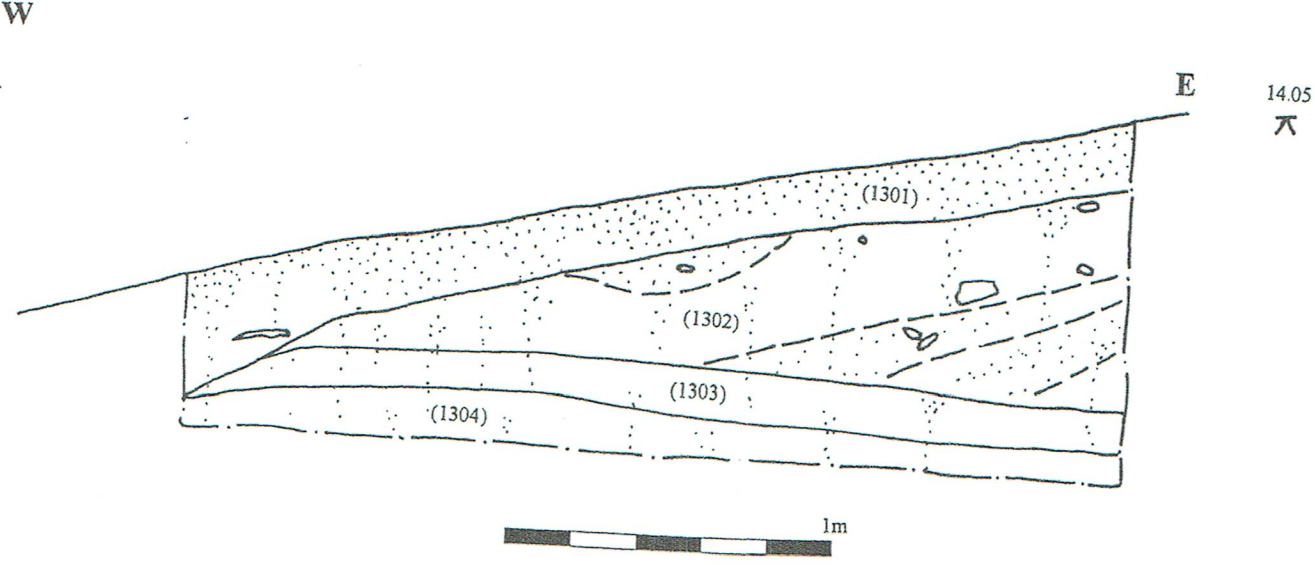
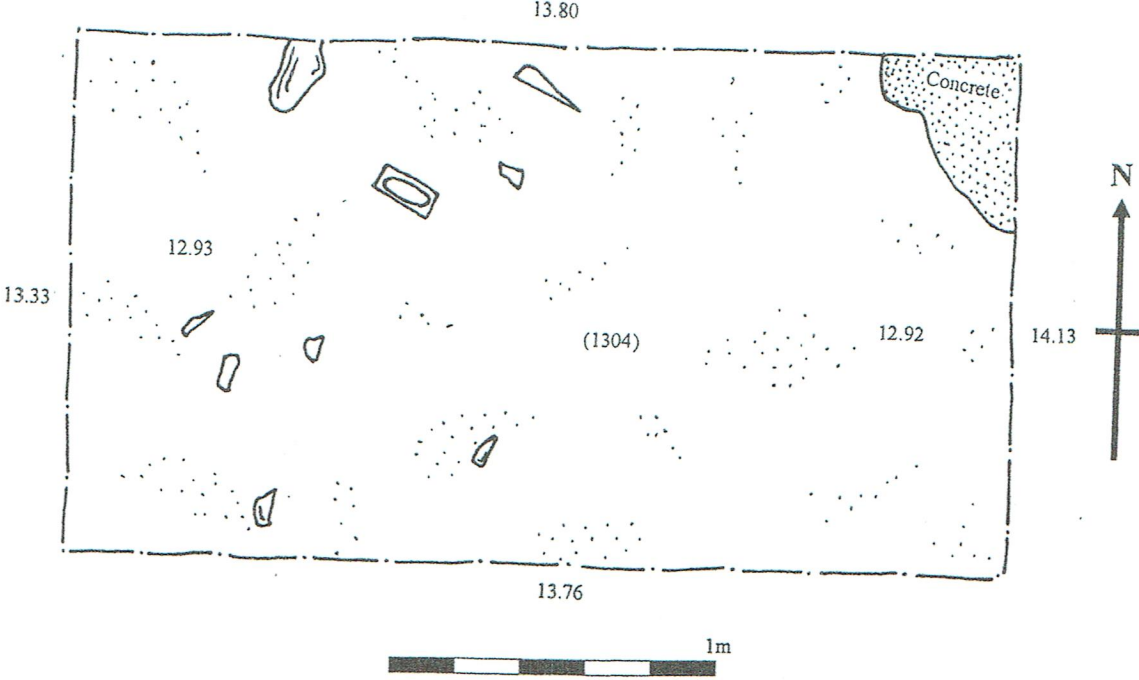


FIGURE 15 TEST PIT 2 (PLAN AND SECTION)

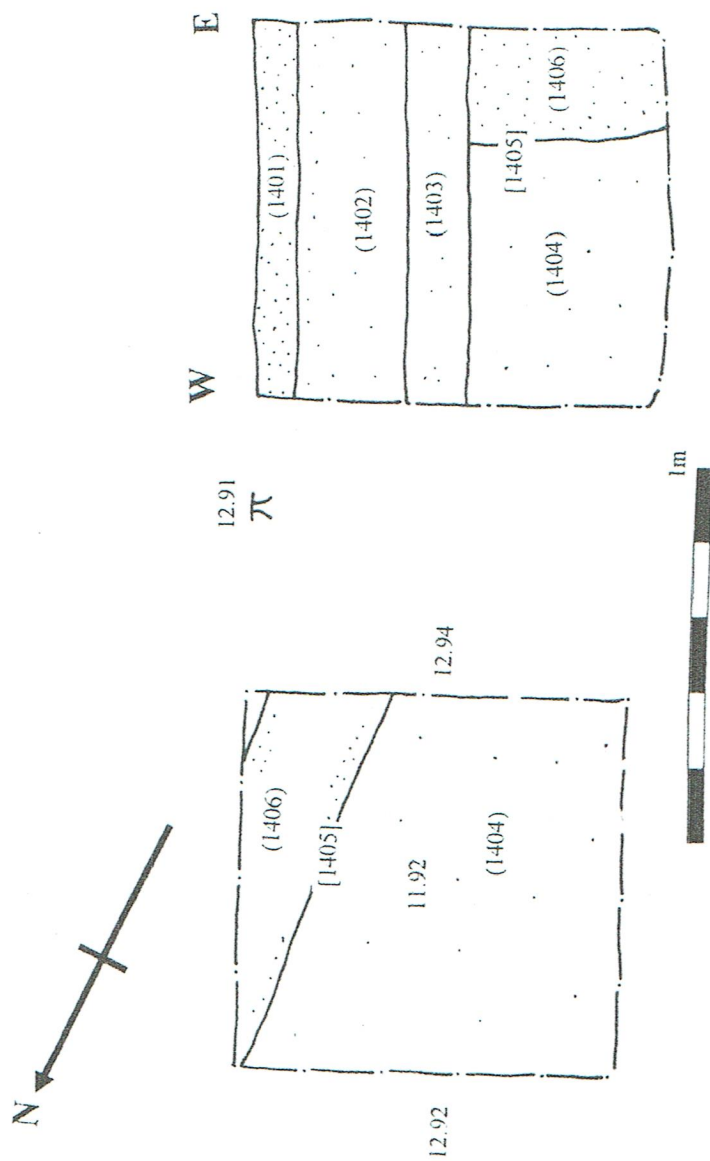


PLATE 1 TRENCH 8 LOOKING NORTH-EAST



PLATE 2 TRENCH 9 LOOING NORTH-EAST



PLATE 3 TRENCH 10 LOOKING WEST



PLATE 4 TRENCH 12 LOOKING SOUTH-EAST



APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT REGISTER (TRENCHES 1 - 12 AND TEST PITS 1 - 2)

TRENCH 1

CONTEXT (101)	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay loam with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking. This context contained occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer wares) and glass. Dimensions: This context extended across the entirety of the trench and was up to 0.50m thick
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil/ garden soil
CONTEXT (102)	Tightly compacted greenish grey silty clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.50m x 0.15m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century clay deposit
CONTEXT (103)	Tightly compacted grey silty clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 6.50m x 1.50m x 0.30m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century clay deposit
CONTEXT (104)	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay loam with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking. This context contained occasional fragments of post medieval pottery (blue transfer wares) and glass. Dimensions: 17.0mx 1.50m x 0.35m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval garden soil
CONTEXT (105)	Moderately to tightly compacted orange brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 11.0m x 1.50m x <0.25m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval tipping deposit
CONTEXT (106)	Tightly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones. No inclusions. Dimensions: 7.50m x 1.50m x 0.80m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural subsoil
CONTEXT (107)	Tightly compacted light brown silty clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 1.50m x 1.20m x 0.30m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural change in subsoil
CONTEXT (108)	Tightly compacted purple brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones and chalk flecking. This context contained occasional fragments of post-medieval CBM Dimensions: 5.50m x 1.50m x 0.10 - 0.15m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval building debris deposit
CONTEXT (109)	Tightly compacted medium brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstone fragments. No inclusions. Dimensions: 8.0m x 1.50m x 0.50m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural sub-soil
CONTEXT (110)	Moderately to tightly compacted orangey brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments. Dimensions: 4.50m x 1.50m x <0.55m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils
CONTEXT (111)	Moderately compacted reddish brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 5.50m x 1.50m x <0.45m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils.

TRENCH 2

CONTEXT (201)	Moderately to tightly compacted dark brown silty clay. Within this context were occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware), plastic fragments including a cigarette ashtray and occasional degraded CBM fragments. Also within this context were the heavily disturbed remains of a dog skeleton. Dimensions: 31.0m x 1.50m x 0.30 - 0.40m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil/ garden soil containing pet burial
CONTEXT (202)	Tightly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional angular sandstones. Occasional post-medieval pottery. Dimensions: 12.0m x 1.50m x 0.25m

INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval sub-soil
CONTEXT [203]	Roughly circular cut with rounded corners. Gradual break of slope top curving (concave) sides with gradual break of slope bottom. Concave to flat base. Filled by (204). Dimensions: 2.40m x >0.75m x 0.35m
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of post-medieval pit possibly relating to allotment activity
CONTEXT (204)	Fill of [203]. Moderately to tightly compacted reddish brown sandy clay with no inclusions. Dimensions: 2.40m x >0.75m x 0.35m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval fill of [203]
CONTEXT (205)	Not used
INTERPRETATION:	N/A
CONTEXT (206)	Tightly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional angular sandstones. Occasional post-medieval pottery. Same as (202). Dimensions: 9.0m x 1.50m x 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval sub-soil
CONTEXT (207)	Tightly compacted medium brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 2.50m x 1.50m x <0.75m
INTERPRETATION:	Subsoil (post medieval?)
CONTEXT (208)	Loosely to moderately compacted grey/black ash fill of north-south running cut [209]. Dimensions: 2.0m x 0.25m x 0.08m
INTERPRETATION:	Ash fill of [209]. Possibly relates to allotment activity
CONTEXT [209]	Rectilinear cut orientated roughly north-south through trench. Gradual break of slope top gently sloping sides. Gradual break of slope bottom; base concave. Filled by (208). Dimensions: 2.0m x 0.25m x 0.08m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval cut filled with burnt organic matter. Possibly relating to allotment activity in 20th century
CONTEXT (210)	Tightly compacted reddish brown sandy clay with frequent small angular sandstones. Dimensions: 12.0m x 1.50m x >0.50m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils
CONTEXT (211)	Tightly compacted grey clay soil. No inclusions. Dimensions: 9.0m x 1.50m x Not excavated
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils
CONTEXT (212)	Tightly compacted reddish brown sandy clay with frequent small angular sandstones. Dimensions: 5.0m x 1.50m x <0.50m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils.

TRENCH 3

CONTEXT (301)	Moderately compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking. Dimensions 46.50m x 1.50m x 0.25m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil/ garden soil
CONTEXT (302)	Tightly compacted reddish brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones. Dimensions: 5.75m x 1.50m x <1.60m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural subsoil
CONTEXT (303)	Tightly compacted reddish/orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones. Dimensions: 36.50m x 1.50m x <0.75m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval subsoil
CONTEXT (304)	Tightly compacted whitish grey brown sandy clay soil with natural sandstone paving. Dimensions: 2.10m x 1.50m x Unexcavated
INTERPRETATION:	Natural geology
CONTEXT (305)	Tightly compacted reddish brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 4.50m x 1.50m x 0.70m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils

TRENCH 4

CONTEXT (401)	Moderately compacted dark brown silty clay. No inclusions. Dimensions 15.0m x 1.50m x 0.10m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil/ garden soil
CONTEXT (402)	Tightly compacted medium brown sandy clay with occasional mortar flecking. Dimensions: 15.0m x 1.50m x 0.50m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval subsoil
CONTEXT (403)	Tightly compacted purplish reddish sandy clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 15.0m x 1.50m x Not excavated
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils
CONTEXT (404)	Tightly compacted greyish blue clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 0.75m x 0.60m x Not excavated
INTERPRETATION:	Natural geomorphologic variation in natural (403).

TRENCH 5

CONTEXT (501)	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay loam with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking. Context contained occasional fragments of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware) and animal bone. Dimensions: extended across entirety of trench and was 0.20 - 0.30m thick
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil/ garden soil
CONTEXT (502)	Moderately compacted rubble stone spread consisting of river-washed pebbles, angular sandstones and post-medieval CBM. Occasional 18th/19th century pottery and 18th/19th century clay pipe stems within deposit. Orientated roughly east-west. Dimensions: 2.75m x 1.50m x 0.10m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval pathway?/ surface
CONTEXT (503)	Tightly compacted medium to light brown sandy loam. No inclusions. Dimensions: 12.50m x 1.50m x <0.30m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval subsoil
CONTEXT (504)	Tightly compacted purplish reddish sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones. Dimensions: 12.50m x 1.50m x >0.75m
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils.

TRENCH 6

CONTEXT (601)	Moderately compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular sandstones. Within this context two sherds of medieval green-glaze ware were located. Also seven pieces of post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware) and moderate quantities of iron (Fe) waste. Dimensions: 15.0m x 1.60m x 0.25 - 0.30m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil
CONTEXT (602)	Tightly compacted greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones. Occasional post-medieval pottery iron (Fe) waste and the re-deposited remains of two sections of ceramic (post-medieval) land drain. Cut by [603]. Dimensions 15.0m x 1.60m x 1.0m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval re-deposited clay relating to the old dump on adjacent rugby field
CONTEXT [603]	Pit (4.50m x 0.50m x 0.55m). Gradual break of slope (top), gradually sloping sides on east and sharp break of slope (top) with steep sides on west. Gradual break of slope (base) with a concave base. Filled by (604). Cuts (602) and (605)
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of post-medieval dumping pit
CONTEXT (604)	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay with occasional patches of silty soil. Moderate mortar fragments, CBM (post-medieval) and charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 4.50m x 0.50m x 0.55m

INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval dumping fill of pit [603]
CONTEXT (605)	Tightly compacted dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and small angular sandstones. Occasional fragments of iron (Fe) waste and decayed wood (tree roots). Cut by [603]. Dimensions: 4.50m x 1.50m x 0.80m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (606)	Tightly compacted dark brown silty clay with moderate quantities of charcoal flecking, occasional small angular sandstones and decayed tree roots. Cut by [603]. Dimensions: 5.20m x 1.60m x 0.30m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (607)	Tightly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional fragments of post-medieval CBM and occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 6.0m x 1.60m x 0.75m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval dumping deposit
CONTEXT (608)	Tightly compacted reddish brown sandy clay with occasional fragments of post-medieval CBM and occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 6.0m x 1.60m x 0.75m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval dumping deposit
CONTEXT [609]	Rectilinear (?) cut running east-west. Sharp break of slope (top). Vertical sides. Filled by (610). Cuts (608). Dimensions: Length not fully defined x >0.10m x Not Excavated
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of post-medieval/modern sewage pipe
CONTEXT (610)	Post-medieval/modern sewage pipe in a moderately compacted brown silty soil fill. Dimensions: Length not fully defined x 0.15m x 0.15m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern sewage pipe (still in use).

TRENCH 7

CONTEXT (701)	Tightly compacted dark brown silty clay topsoil. Occasional post-medieval pottery, scrap iron (Fe) plastic and angular sandstones. Dimensions: Trench wide x 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Post medieval/ modern topsoil
CONTEXT (702)	Tightly compacted light brown greyish brown silty clay. Post-medieval pottery, scrap iron (Fe) - including parts of an iron drum container and a bicycle wheel – plastic, frequent post-medieval CBM. Cut by [709]. Dimensions: Trench wide x 0.40m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval/ 20th century dumping deposit probably relating to 20 th century dump in adjacent rugby field
CONTEXT (703)	Tightly compacted reddish brown clay with occasional small angular sandstones. Frequent post-medieval CBM, post-medieval pottery, scrap iron (Fe), bicycle wheel and plastic. Cut by [709]. Dimensions: 28.0m x 1.60m x <0.45m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century refuse deposit probably relating to 20th century dump in adjacent rugby field
CONTEXT (704)	Tightly compacted light brown silty sandy clay soil with occasional post-medieval pottery. Dimensions: 5.0m x 1.60m x 0.50m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval deposit possibly representing the pre-dumping ground level
CONTEXT (705)	Tightly compacted dark brown silty sandy soil with rare post-medieval pottery. Dimensions: 8.20m x 1.60m x 0.10m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval deposit possibly representing the pre-dumping ground level
CONTEXT (706)	Moderately compacted black charcoal containing burnt iron (Fe) bedsprings. Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.60m x 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval burnt mattress/bed material
CONTEXT (707)	Tightly compacted yellowish brown sandy clay. Inclusions of post medieval CBM iron (Fe) waste and plastics. Cut by [709]. Dimensions: 8.0m x 1.60m x 0.75m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century refuse deposit prob relating to 20th C. dump in adjacent rugby field

CONTEXT (708)	Tightly compacted yellowish brown silty clay. Inclusions: 20th century refuse, including bicycle wheels, CBM, metal pipes and 20th century pottery. Fills [709]. Dimensions: 5.50m x 1.60m x 1.25m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit fill of [709]
CONTEXT [709]	Pit cut extending across trench with edges not visible in section. Moderate break of slope (top) sloping concave sides with gradual break of slope (bottom). Curved base. Filled by (708). Dimensions 5.50m x 1.60m x 1.25m
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of large 20th century rubbish pit
CONTEXT (710)	Friable light brownish-grey clay with dark reddish-brown mottling (50:50). Dimensions: Fills visible extent of base of sondage at western end of Trench 7 (1.60m x 1.50m)
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils?

TRENCH 8

CONTEXT (801)	Moderately compacted dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking. Occasional post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware). Dimensions: 15.0m x 1.50m x 0.15 - 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern (20th century) topsoil
CONTEXT (802)	Tightly compacted light brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones and occasional charcoal flecking. Frequent iron (Fe) scrap; occasional plastic. Dimensions: 15.0m x 1.50m x <1.0m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century refuse deposit probably relating to 20th century dump in adjacent rugby field
CONTEXT (803)	Tightly compacted greyish silty clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 9.0m x 1.50m x 0.15 - 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Part of 20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (804)	Tightly compacted reddish brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 9.0m x 1.50m x 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Clay sealing layer for dumping activity? (20th century)
CONTEXT (805)	Moderately compacted dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 7.0m x 1.50m x <0.70m
INTERPRETATION:	Original ground level before area used for dumping (post medieval)
CONTEXT (806)	Tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: Not excavated. Visible in sondage only
INTERPRETATION:	Natural?

TRENCH 9

CONTEXT (901)	Tightly compacted dark brown silty clay soil with occasional fragments of post-medieval (blue transfer ware) pottery. Dimensions: Trench wide x 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil
CONTEXT (902)	Tightly compacted light yellowish brown silty clay soil. 12.0m x 1.50m x 0.75m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval dumping deposits
CONTEXT (903)	Tightly compacted greyish-blue clay soil. No inclusions. 7.0m x 1.60m x 0.25m
INTERPRETATION:	Twentieth century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (904)	Tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones. Dimensions: 12.0m x 1.60m x 0.15m
INTERPRETATION:	Clay sealing layer for dumping activity?
CONTEXT (905)	Tightly compacted brown silty sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones. This deposit was only encountered during excavation of sondage at SW end of Trench 9. Dimensions: >2.0m x 1.60m x Not Excavated
INTERPRETATION:	Original ground level before area used for dumping (post-medieval)

TRENCH 10

CONTEXT (1001)	Moderately compacted dark brown silty clay with moderate small angular sandstones, occasional post-medieval pottery and occasional post-medieval CBM debris. Dimensions: 24.45m x 1.50m x 1.0m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil
CONTEXT (1002)	Tightly compacted light brown silty clay. Occasional mortar flecking, frequent iron (Fe) scrap, frequent CBM debris, plastic and 20th century milk bottles. 24.45m x 1.50m x <1.25m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (1003)	Moderately compacted light orangey brown mortar and CBM deposit. Dimensions: 2.75m x 1.0m x 0.25m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (1004)	Tightly compacted reddish brown clay with moderate amounts of mortar flecking. Dimensions: 24.45m x 1.50m x <0.50m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century clay sealing layer for rubbish dumping?
CONTEXT (1005)	Loosely compacted light grey sandy clay with frequent CBM and mortar flecking. This area was disturbed by concrete fence post. Dimensions: 2.50m x 0.40m x not excavated
INTERPRETATION:	Disturbed area around fence post still in situ within context (1006)
CONTEXT (1006)	Tightly compacted dark brown silty soil with occasional CBM debris and mortar flecking. Dimensions: 11.0m x 1.30m x Not excavated >0.10m
INTERPRETATION:	Original ground level before area used for dumping (post-medieval)

TRENCH 11

CONTEXT (1101)	Moderately compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional small angular sandstones and charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 10.0m x 1.50m x 0.15-0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil
CONTEXT (1102)	Moderately compacted dark greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional small to moderate angular sandstones, iron (Fe) waste, plastic waste, post-medieval glass and occasional river-washed pebbles
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (1103)	Tightly compacted reddish-brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 10.0m x 1.50m x 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century sealing layer for rubbish dump
CONTEXT (1104)	Moderately to tightly compacted medium brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking. 10.0m x 1.50m x <0.85m
INTERPRETATION:	Original ground level before area used for dumping (post-medieval)
CONTEXT (1105)	Tightly compacted reddish brown sandy clay. No inclusions. 10.0m x 1.50m x Not Excavated
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils?

TRENCH 12

CONTEXT (1201)	Moderately compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular sandstones and rare post-medieval pottery. Dimensions: 20.50m x 1.50m x 0.10m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern 20th century topsoil
CONTEXT (1202)	Moderately compacted medium brown silty clay soil with frequent post-medieval CBM and bottles/glass and occasional small angular sandstones and patches of sand. Dimensions: 20.50m x 1.50m x <0.40m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (1203)	Moderately to tightly compacted dark brown silty clay with frequent CBM. Dimensions: 13.0m x 1.50m x 0.30m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (1204)	Tightly compacted light bluish-grey clay. No inclusions. Dimensions: 4.75m x 1.50m x 0.25m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (1205)	Tightly compacted reddish clay. Within this fill was a large concrete stanchion lying horizontally across the width of the trench. Fills [1206]. Dimensions: 1.50m x 0.50m x 0.55m
INTERPRETATION:	Fill of concrete stanchion cut [1206]
CONTEXT [1206]	Rectilinear cut with undefined corners (beyond scope of trench). Sharp (right angle) break of slope (top), near vertical sides, sharp break of slope (bottom). Flat base. Filled by (1205). Dimensions: 1.50m x 0.50m x 0.55m
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of trench for concrete stanchion (unknown purpose). 20th century
CONTEXT (1207)	Tightly compacted reddish-brown clay with occasional gravels and small angular sandstones. Dimensions: 20.50m x 1.50m x <0.55m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit
CONTEXT (1208)	Tightly compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 12.75m x 1.50m x 0.30m
INTERPRETATION:	Original ground level before area used for dumping (post-medieval)
CONTEXT (1209)	CBM debris spread. Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.50m x 0.10m
INTERPRETATION:	CBM rubble spread underlying (1207) and pressed into (1208). 20th century

TEST PIT 1

CONTEXT (1301)	Moderately compacted dark brown silty clay. No inclusions. Dimensions 2.90m x 1.60m x 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil
CONTEXT (1302)	Loosely compacted reddish-grey silty clayey sand with frequent small to medium sized angular sandstones and occasional charcoal flecking. Occasional CBM (inc. large bricks) and occasional plastic and fabric materials. Dimensions: 2.62m x 1.60m x <0.50m
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit probably re-deposited during construction of tarmacadam area on children's playground
CONTEXT (1303)	Moderately compacted brownish-grey silty clay with occasional small to medium angular sandstones and occasional charcoal flecking. Also rare occurrences of CBM and Styrofoam cups
INTERPRETATION:	20th century dumping deposit probably re-deposited during construction of tarmacadam area on children's playground
CONTEXT (1304)	Tightly compacted orangey-brown silty clay with frequent small to large angular sandstones. Also within this context were frequent occurrences of CBM, occasional charcoal and fabric patches and occasional fragments of concrete and slate. Dimensions: 2.90m x 1.60m x > 0.15m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern dumping deposit

TEST PIT 2

CONTEXT (1401)	Moderately compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional small angular sandstones. Occasional post-medieval pottery (blue transfer ware). Dimensions 1.0m x 1.0m x 0.10m
INTERPRETATION:	Modern topsoil
CONTEXT (1402)	Tightly compacted pinkish-red clay with rare small angular sandstones. Dimensions: 1.0m x 1.0m x 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Clay sealing deposit for rubbish dump (modern/post medieval)
CONTEXT (1403)	Tightly compacted medium to dark brown silty clay. Occasional post-medieval pottery, CBM and charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 1.0m x 1.0m x 0.15m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval garden soil
CONTEXT	(1404) Tightly compacted medium brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 1.0m x 1.0m x 0.60m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval sub-soil
CONTEXT [1405]	Rectilinear cut with sharp break of slope (top) and almost vertical sides. Orientated N - S. Filled by contexts (1406) and (1407). Dimensions: 1.0m x 0.40m x >0.60m
INTERPRETATION:	Post medieval utility cut
CONTEXT (1406)	Tightly compacted pinkish-red and brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 1.0m x 0.40m x 0.50m
INTERPRETATION:	Fill of post-medieval utility trench (cut [1405])
CONTEXT (1407)	Concrete fill. Dimensions: 1.0m x 0.40m x not excavated.
INTERPRETATION:	Concrete fill of utility trench (cut [1405])