

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**DAVIES & NELSON ENGINEERING
WORKS**

**POST OFFICE LANE
TEWKESBURY
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

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Report No. BA0313POL2

BORDER ARCHAEOLOGY

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REPORT SPECIFICATION

The project was managed by James Archer BA, who also compiled the draft report.

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1. Non-Technical Summary

Tewkesbury probably developed around the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary during the late Saxon or early medieval period. The place-name evidence suggests the town was enclosed by a *burh* (represented by the *-bury* element). A market was established at The Cross, in Church Street, between 1066 and 1086. The town later became an important agricultural market centre and river port.

During the Medieval period, buildings of minor importance within the town were generally built of oak with wattle-and-daub infill. Many of the original frontages were rebuilt in brick during the 18th century. Most of the present Church Street frontage dates from this period, the medieval fabric being preserved within the central and rear sections of these buildings.

The site, a former light engineering works, lies to the rear of No. 98 Church Street and forms part of the probable medieval burgage plot system. An 18th century wall incorporated into the factory building probably marks the boundary of one such plot.

Three evaluation trenches were excavated within the factory building in order to locate any possible medieval deposits. Revealed initially were a series of 19th and 20th century deposits consisting largely of demolition rubble and garden soils, together with limited evidence of domestic activity, such as pottery (including a single sherd of residual medieval ware of 14th/15th century date), clay pipe fragments and oyster shell.

Underlying these deposits were two substantial Post-Medieval features. In the south-western corner of the building, part of a possible rear courtyard surface of c. 18th century date was identified, while the north-western area revealed a feature interpreted as a well covering of similar date. The latter appeared to be associated with a heavily worn yard surface. Owing to the limited nature of the excavation, it was not possible to ascertain whether earlier deposits or features underlay these Post-Medieval structures.

2. Archaeological Excavation

2.1. INTRODUCTION

Border Archaeology was instructed by Mr R. Andrews to undertake a programme of archaeological work at the former premises of Davies & Nelson Engineering Ltd, Post Office Lane, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire GL20 5AD. This follows on from an earlier evaluation carried out by Border Archaeology in response to a brief issued by Mr Charles Parry of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service with regard to a planning application (ref: 476.1.20;01/5384/1133/FUL).

The aim of the excavation was to determine the nature of the archaeological resource within the constraints imposed by the engineering design and as per an archaeological brief prepared by Mr Charles Parry.

The work followed usual on-site procedures that complied with standards set by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

This Report has been produced according to guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994; revised 2001) and reflects planning legislation & guidance notices. Copies will be submitted to the client and to the curatorial section of CPAT. Further copies will be deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

2.2. HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

General

The market town and borough of Tewkesbury originated during the Anglo-Saxon period. However, according to the SMR, the borough has 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 a settlement site probably exists nearby. Significant remains were also found prior to construction of the Eastern Relief Road. A significant Neolithic, Bronze Age and Romano-British landscape was discovered, including a series of enclosures, paddocks with associated lithic scatters. Also, six Romano-British inhumations were discovered during field-levelling at Holme Hill. Associated with these burials was 3rd and 4th century pottery and part of a building. A further seven burials were found in 1967.

Anglo-Saxon Period

It is thought that by AD 715 a small Benedictine house had been founded on the present abbey site. In 800, Beohtric, King of Wessex, was buried in the Chapel of St Faith in the priory

at Tewkesbury. Viking raiders burnt down the priory at least twice during late 9th century (Hill 1986). By AD 980, the monastery was a cell of the abbey of Cranbourne in Dorset.

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).

Early Medieval Period

During the Medieval and Early Post-Medieval periods, Tewkesbury was an important agricultural market centre and river port and 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.

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. Hindle (1990:35) states that the people of the town could not afford a town wall. Instead, they erected town gates.

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, Alexander III of Scotland offered 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 Wars of the Roses. On May 4th 1471 Lancastrian and Yorkist forces met at Tewkesbury (see below).

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 year earlier, in 1547, the goal was located at the manor barn in Barton Street.

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 few such buildings are found in Church Street. By the 16th century, more lower-status buildings were being constructed. 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.

Post-Medieval Period

The number of trades represented within the town proliferated during the Post-Medieval period. A guild of tailors was in existence by 1488. During the 16th century, the cloth and leather trades dominated but there were also painters, harpers, wax-makers, chandlers, bowyers and bookbinders, as well as coopers, many maltsters and brewers. Further guilds were established for cordwainers (1562) and for haberdashers and mercers (1569). Whittawers, glovers, pointmakers, pursers and pouchmakers were represented by 1579 and, by 1581, a guild of coopers and joiners was in existence. 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.

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 never became popular.

The buildings in 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.

Site specific

The site, a former light engineering works, lies within the medieval core of the town. An 18th century wall incorporated into the factory building stands to a height of around 2m and probably formed part of a boundary associated with a former burgage plot garden to the rear of No 98 Church Street. Penny Black Cottage, lying between the evaluation site and No. 98, served originally as a workshop. Both the factory and the cottage lie within the burgage plot area.

2.3. GEOLOGY

As the site lies within an urban centre, the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) has not assigned a soil description. The surrounding soils 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 lie either side of the River Swilgate and consist of stoneless clayey soils that are, in places, calcareous. These soils are affected by groundwater and land is at risk of flooding.

2.4. METHODOLOGY

Trenching was excavated by hand to accommodate a ring beam and pile construction (**Plate 1**). These trenches were located within the field to the east of. Trench 1 measured 30m x 1.60m and was excavated in a T-shape with the base of the T forming the north-south axis. Trench 2 was excavated in an L-shape measuring 20m x 1.60m with right-angles oriented north-south and east-west.

Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with archaeological practices set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Archaeological deposits, features and structures were recorded in plan and section at a scale of 1:20. All features and structures within the trenches were photographed using monochrome, colour print and colour transparency film.

A detailed stratigraphic record was made using the following context numbering system: Trench 1 (101)-(103) and Trench 2 (201)-(203). 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 trenches were surveyed using a known spot height of 235.00m OD located on the B4594 to the south of the site. A Temporary Bench Mark (value 239.71m OD) was established on the site.

Plate 1 Overview of site, looking north



Figure 1 Site Location

2.5. EXCAVATION

2.5.1. Pile Pit 1

The uppermost context consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay-pipe fragments (101). The deposit measured 0.20m-0.23m in thickness and can be interpreted as modern levelling material.

Underlying (101) was a brick rubble deposit of moderate compaction with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics and clay-pipe fragments (102). The deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness and was present throughout the pit. It can be interpreted as a demolition deposit probably associated with the post-medieval building foundations identified in Trench 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Underlying (102) was a redeposited soil (103) consisting of moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty loam containing charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional small sub-angular stones. The deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness.

Underlying (103) were natural deposits (104) consisting of tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

2.5.2. Pile Pit 2

The uppermost context consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay-pipe fragments (201). It measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (201) was a brick rubble deposit of moderate compaction with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics and clay-pipe fragments (202). The deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness and was present throughout the pit, representing probably a demolition deposit associated with the post-medieval building foundations identified in Trench 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Underlying (202) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty loam deposit with occasional charcoal flecking (203). This deposit measured 0.05m-0.10m in thickness and can be interpreted as an accumulated soil deposit.

Underlying (202) and abutting (203) was a moderately compacted, light-brown silty loam deposit with occasional charcoal flecking (204). This deposit measured 0.10m in thickness and can be interpreted as an accumulated soil deposit.

Underlying (204) was natural (205) consisting of tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

2.5.3. Pile Pit 3

The uppermost context of this pit consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay-pipe fragments (301). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (301) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown sandy loam deposit with frequent mortar and post-medieval CBM (302). This deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness and can be interpreted as an accumulated soil.

Underlying (302) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown sandy loam with frequent mortar and charcoal flecking and occasional post-medieval CBM (303). This deposit measured 0.40m-0.45m in thickness and can be interpreted as an accumulated soil.

Underlying (303) was a natural deposit (304) consisting of tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

Truncating the natural was a moderately compacted, greenish-grey silty deposit with frequent charcoal flecking (305). This appeared as a roughly circular feature. As the feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavation) its thickness and extent were undefined.

Partially overlying the natural (304) were two small-medium sandstone blocks (306). There does appear to be a relationship between (306) and (307). The positioning of the blocks does hint towards some form of human activity or occupation of the site.

Partially overlying the natural (304) was a dark-brown silty loam with frequent sandstone fragments, charcoal flecking and occasional animal bone (307). There does appear to be a relationship between (306) and (307).

Underlying (303) and cutting into (304) was a moderately compacted, grey sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecking (308). This appeared to be a roughly circular deposit, possibly a post-hole, with a diameter of 0.15m. As the feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavation) its extent was undefined.

2.5.4. Pile Pit 4

The uppermost context consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (401). Deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (401) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics and clay pipe fragments (402). This deposit measured 0.10m-0.20m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

Underlying (402) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown sandy loam deposit with frequent charcoal and mortar flecking (403). This deposit measured 0.10m in thickness and can be interpreted as an accumulated soil deposit.

Overlying (406) were two courses of sandstone blocks. These form part of the foundations of the 19th century building that previously stood on the site (404). They may however represent foundations of a much earlier building, which were later incorporated into the 19th century building.

Underlying (403) was a tightly compacted, greyish-black sandy loam deposit with frequent large charcoal pieces (405). This deposit appears to be the fill of a pit. As the feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavations) its thickness and extent was undefined.

Underlying (405) was natural (406). This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium sized rounded pebbles.

2.5.5. Pile Pit 5

The uppermost context of this pit consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (501). Deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness, and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (501) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics and clay pipe fragments (502). This deposit measured 0.10m-0.20m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

Underlying (502) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown sandy loam deposit with moderate charcoal flecking (503). This deposit measured between 0.05-0.10m in thickness and can be interpreted as an accumulated soil deposit.

Underlying (503) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal flecking (504). This deposit measured 0.05-0.07m in thickness and can be interpreted as redeposited natural.

Underlying (504) was a tightly compacted, creamy white crushed stone deposit (505), with a large masonry block (to be examined). This deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness. The sandstone block has a joint hole carved in the top and appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site. There also appears to be a gap in the crushed stone overlying the block, which may be an indication of where a beam rested on top of the block. (See photo...)

Underlying (505) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty loam with frequent charcoal flecking, occasional flint pebbles and moderate late-medieval ceramics (506). This deposit measured 0.18-0.22m in thickness and can be interpreted as an occupation deposit.

Underlying (506) was natural (507). This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

2.5.6. Pile Pit 6

The uppermost context of this pit consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (601). Deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (601) was natural (602). This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

Truncating (602) and located in the south-facing section of Pile Pit 6 was a U-shaped cut [603].

Within the cut of [603] was a moderately compacted, mid- brown sandy loam deposit with frequent charcoal flecking, brick, plaster and dressed stone (604). The extent of this deposit was undefined due to the limits of the excavations.

2.5.7. Pile Pit 7

The uppermost context consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (701). Deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (501) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics and clay pipe fragments (702). This deposit measured 0.18m-0.20m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

Underlying (702) was a moderately compacted, greyish-black silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal flecking (703). This deposit measured 0.05m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit associated with (702).

Underlying (703) at a depth of 0.44m below the current ground surface was natural (704). This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles and patches of orangey-red clay.

Truncating the natural was (705), a large (0.33mx0.21mx0.12m) masonry block. The sandstone block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.

2.5.8. Pile Pit 8

The uppermost context of this pit consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (801). Deposit measured 0.05m-0.10m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (801) in the north-facing section of the trench was a tightly compacted, pinkish-cream mortar (802). This deposit measured 0.10m in thickness and forms the rendering for (803).

Underlying (802) are three courses of unfrosted brick (803). These appear to be forming the foundations of a wall. This wall is running e/w and extends approximately half way across the east-facing section of the pit. This wall extends across the site and belongs to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall and the demolition deposits (102).

Underlying (801) and (803) is a moderately compacted, brown silty clay deposit with frequent pebble and larger stone inclusions (804). This deposit measured 0.30m-0.35m in thickness and can be interpreted as redeposited soils.

Underlying (804) at a depth of 0.80m below ground level was a large masonry block (0.31m x 0.23m x 0.17m) (805). The sandstone block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.

Underlying (804) and (805) was natural (806). This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

2.5.9. Pile Pit 9

The uppermost context of this pit consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (901). This deposit measured 0.05m-0.08m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (901) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics and clay pipe fragments

(902). This deposit measured 0.35m-0.40m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations present on the site.

Underlying (902) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional post-medieval CBM and flint pebbles (903). This deposit measured 0.10m in thickness and can be interpreted as a levelling deposit.

Underlying (903) was a moderately compacted, yellowish gravel deposit containing one large masonry block (904). The sandstone block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.

Underlying (904) at a depth of 0.38m below current ground surface was natural. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

2.5.10. Pile Pit 10

The uppermost context of this pit consisted of a moderately compacted, greyish-brown, gritty clay deposit with frequent 20th century CBM and small flint pebbles (10101). This deposit measured 0.10m – 0.12m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (10101) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5. These appear to be forming the foundations of a wall (10102). These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

Underlying (10102) was a moderately compacted, mid-brown sandy clay deposit with frequent flint pebble inclusions. This deposit formed the fill of cut [10104].

[10104] formed a box-shaped cut, which related to the construction trench for the post-medieval wall foundations (10102).

2.5.11. Pile Pit 11

The uppermost context of this pit consisted of a moderately compacted, greyish-brown, gritty clay deposit with frequent 20th century CBM and small flint pebbles (11101). This deposit measured 0.08m – 0.11m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (11101) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics and clay pipe fragments (11102). This deposit measured 0.28m-0.30m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

Underlying (11102) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty clay deposit with occasional charcoal flecking inclusions (11103). This deposit measured 0.08m in thickness and can be interpreted as garden soil deposits.

Underlying (11103) was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown clayey loam deposit with frequent post-medieval tile and one large masonry block (11104). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.22m. The masonry block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-

medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.

2.5.12. Pile Pit 12

The uppermost context of this pit consisted of a moderately compacted, greyish-brown, gritty clay deposit with frequent 20th century CBM and small flint pebbles (12101). This deposit measured 0.10m – 0.12m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (12101) were two courses of unfrosted, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5 (12102). These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

Underlying (12102) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent charcoal flecking and small flint pebbles (12103). This deposit measured 0.28m-0.30m in thickness and can be interpreted as redeposited soils.

Underlying (12103) was a tightly compacted, sandstone and limestone deposit measuring 0.12m thick (12104). This appears to be forming a surface that could possibly be a floor??

Underlying (12104) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty clay deposit, with moderate charcoal flecking, occasional animal bones and late-medieval ceramics (12105). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a late-medieval occupation deposit.

2.5.13. Pile Pit 13

Within this pit one context was identified. This was a moderately compacted, mid-brown silty loam with frequent charcoal flecking, mortar flecking, post-medieval ceramics and CBM (13101). This can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

2.5.14. Pile Pit 14

The uppermost context of this pit consisted of a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal flecking, post-medieval ceramics and CBM and occasional animal bones (14101). This can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (14101) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal flecking, post-medieval ceramics and CBM and occasional animal bones (14102). This can be interpreted as post-medieval soil deposits.

Underlying (14102) was a tightly compacted concrete surface, which formed the floor foundation for a 1960's building extension (14103).

2.5.15. Pile Pit 15

Within this pit one context was identified. This was a modern breezeblock wall at least three courses high, which extended e/w across the pit (15101). This formed an internal wall within the 1960's building extension.

2.5.16. Trench 1

The uppermost context (1101) of this trench consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (1101) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics, slate and clay pipe fragments, (1102). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.23m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

Underlying (1102) were natural deposits (1103). These consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

Truncating the natural was a moderately compacted, greyish-black silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal flecking, flint pebbles and one piece of late-medieval pottery (1104). The extent of the feature was undefined due to the depth limitations of the excavations however the feature did appear to be circular in plan and again hints at late-medieval/early post-medieval occupation on the site.

Overlying (1103) was a tightly compacted, crushed mortar deposit (1105). This deposit measured 0.18m-0.20m in thickness. This can be interpreted as a mortar spread relating to the stone plinth in Pile Pit 5. Same as (505).

Overlying (1105) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty loam deposit with occasional charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.08-0.10m in thickness and can be interpreted as redeposited natural.

2.5.17. Trench 2

The uppermost context (2101) of this trench consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (2101) and being truncated by (2104) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics, slate and clay pipe fragments (2102). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.22m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

Underlying (2102) and being cut by (2104) was a moderately compacted, greyish-black silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal flecking (2103). This deposit measured 0.04m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval levelling deposit.

Underlying (2101) and cutting (2102), (2103) and (2105) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5 (2104). These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

Underlying (2103) and being cut by (2104) and (2106) were natural deposits (2105). These consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles

Truncating (2105) was an oval shaped cut, 0.17m wide and 0.50m deep [2106], which is the cut for (2107).

Filling [2106] was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal flecking (2107). Due to the limits of the excavation this feature was not fully defined.

Truncating (2105) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam deposit with frequent flint pebbles, charcoal flecking, occasional quartz pebbles and occasional post-medieval ceramics. This can be interpreted as a post-medieval sub-linear feature, but was undefined due to limits of excavation.

2.5.18. Trench 3

The uppermost context of this trench consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (3101). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (3101) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics and clay pipe fragments (3102). This deposit measured 0.35m-0.40m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

Underlying (3102) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional post-medieval CBM and flint pebbles (3103). This deposit measured 0.05m-0.07m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval levelling deposit.

Underlying (3103) and cutting into (3105) was a moderately compacted, yellow gravel deposit, containing one large masonry block (3104). This deposit measured 0.17m-0.20m in thickness. The masonry block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.

Underlying (3103) and being cut by (3104) were natural deposits (3105). These consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

Underlying (3101) were two courses of unfrosted, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5, (3106). These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

2.5.19. Trench 4

The uppermost context of this trench consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics,

charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (4101). This deposit measured 0.12m-0.15m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (4101) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-medieval ceramics and clay pipe fragments (4102). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.30m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

Underlying (4102) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional small flint pebbles (4103). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.30m in thickness and can be interpreted as post-medieval garden soils.

Underlying (4101) were two courses of unfrosted, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5, (4104). These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

Underlying (4103) and abutting (4101) was a moderately, compacted rubble spread (4105). This can be interpreted as a post-medieval demolition deposit.

Underlying (4103) was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent post-medieval tile (4106). This deposit measured 0.10m-0.15m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval demolition deposit.

2.5.20. Trench 5

The uppermost context of this trench consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-medieval CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (5100). This deposit measured 0.10m-0.12m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (5100) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent small flint pebbles and moderate charcoal flecking (5101). This deposit measured 0.19m thick and can be interpreted as a modern soil deposit, most likely redeposited during the ground re-levelling for the modern building foundations.

Underlying (5101) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty clay deposit with occasional post-medieval CBM, charcoal flecking and two large stone blocks (5102). This deposit measured 0.12m-0.15m in thickness and can be interpreted as post-medieval clay soil deposit with frequent building debris.

Underlying (5102) and being cut by [5105] was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty clay soil with moderate charcoal flecking, occasional late-medieval/post-medieval ceramics, animal bones, CBM and two large masonry blocks (5103). This deposit measured 0.23m-0.26m in thickness and can be interpreted as a late-medieval/early post-medieval deposit. The nature and extent of the deposit were not fully defined due to the limits of the excavation.

Underlying (5103) was natural (5104). This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

Underlying (5101) and (5107) and cutting (5103) was a box-shaped cut [5105], which is the cut of a post-medieval pit or trench possibly related to post-medieval building foundations (5107).

Underlying (5101) and (5107) and filling [5105] was a moderately compacted, mid-brown sandy loam with frequent flint pebbles (5106), which was the fill of [5105].

Overlying (5106) and (5103) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5, (5107). These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

Underlying (5101) and being cut by [5105] and [5111] was a loosely compacted, blackish-brown sandy loam deposit with frequent post-medieval CBM and occasional charcoal flecking (5108). This deposit measured 0.25m-0.30m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval deposit, possibly levelled off for post-medieval building foundations.

Underlying (5108) was a moderately compacted, mid-brown loam with frequent small flint pebbles and occasional post-medieval CBM and can be interpreted as an early post-medieval deposit (5109).

Overlying (5112) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5, (5110). These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

Underlying (5110) and cutting (5108) and (5109) was a box-shaped cut [5111], which was the cut of post-medieval pit or trench possibly related to post-medieval building foundations (5110).

Underlying (5110) and filling [5111] was a moderately compacted reddish-brown silty clay deposit with occasional small flint pebbles and charcoal flecking (5112). This deposit measured 0.30m-0.35m in thickness and is the fill of [5111].

Underlying (5101) was a tightly compacted, dark brown gritty loam deposit with frequent charcoal and mortar flecking and small angular stones (5113). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.23m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (5113) was (5114), a course of sandstone blocks extending underneath (5110). This course extends e/w for approximately 4.5m and appears to form part of the post-medieval building foundations (5110).

Underlying (5118) is a U-shaped cut [5115], which is the cut for the undefined post-medieval pit/feature.

20.17 Filling [5115] was a loosely compacted, green/grey, gritty gravel deposit (5116). The thickness and extent were undefined due to limits of the excavation.

Underlying (5101) was a loosely compacted, reddish-brown sandy gravel deposit with frequent small flint pebbles (5117). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval levelling deposit.

Overlying (5120) and [5115] was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty loam deposit with frequent post-medieval ceramics and mortar and charcoal flecking (5118). This deposit measured 0.45m-0.60m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval levelling deposit.

Underlying (5109) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal and mortar flecking and moderate post-medieval CBM (5119). This deposit measured 0.08m-0.11m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval soil deposit.

Underlying (5118) was natural (5120). This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles.

Truncating (5118) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5 (5121). These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

2.5.21. Trench 6

Overlying (6005) and (6006) and being cut by [6002] and (6004) was a moderately compacted, mid-brown silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal and mortar flecking and moderate 20th century ceramics and CBM (6001). The deposit measured between 0.20m-1.00m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Truncating (6001) was a U-shaped cut [6002]. This cut is associated with the construction trench of (6004).

Filling [6002] was a loosely compacted brick rubble fill (6003). This deposit measured 0.45m in thickness.

Truncating (6001) was a modern breezeblock wall at least three courses high extending e/w across trench (6004). This feature formed part of an internal wall within the 1960's extension.

Underlying (6001) was a loosely compacted, brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster (6005). This deposit measured 0.05m-0.35m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern demolition deposit.

Underlying (6001) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty loam with frequent charcoal flecking, post-medieval CBM and ceramics and occasional animal bones (6006). This deposit measured 0.18m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval soil deposit.

Truncating (6001) was a modern breezeblock wall at least three courses high extending e/w across trench (6007). This feature formed part of an internal wall within the 1960's extension. Same as (6004).

Underlying (6001) and (6005) was a concrete floor. This deposit represents the floor foundations from the 1960's extension.

2.5.22. Trench 7

The uppermost context of this trench consisted of a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments (7001). This deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness and can be interpreted as a modern levelling deposit.

Underlying (7001) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with frequent mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments (7002). This deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness and can be interpreted as a demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

Underlying (7002) was natural (7003). This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles and patches of orange-red clay.

Overlying (7003) were two courses of sandstone blocks (7004). These form part of the foundations of the 19th century building that previously stood on the site. They may however represent foundations of a much earlier building, which were later incorporated into the 19th century building.

Overlying (7003) were two sandstone blocks (7005). These appear to be related to (7006).

Overlying (7003) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty loam with frequent charcoal flecking and animal bone and two medium sized sandstone blocks (7006). The exact extent of the feature was undefined due to the limits of the excavation. The nature of the deposit does seem to be consistent with some form of occupation deposit.

Cutting into (7003) was a moderately compacted, grey sandy loam deposit with occasional charcoal flecking (7007). This appears to be a roughly circular deposit, possibly a post-hole, and has a diameter of 0.15m. As the feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavations) its extent was undefined.

Underlying (7002) and cutting into the natural (7003), was a moderately compacted, greenish-grey silty deposit with frequent charcoal flecking (7008). This appears to be a roughly circular feature hinting towards the possibility of occupation on the site. As the feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavations) its thickness and extent was undefined.

Cutting into (7003) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty loam deposit with frequent charcoal flecking (7009), but its extent was undefined due to the limits of the excavations but can be interpreted as a post-medieval soil deposit.

Underlying (7002) was a moderately compacted, light-brown silty loam deposit with occasional charcoal flecking (7010). This deposit measured 0.10m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval soil deposit.

Underlying (7010) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty loam deposit with frequent post-medieval CBM and mortar flecking (7011). This deposit measured 0.40m-0.45m in thickness and can be interpreted as a post-medieval soil deposit.

Underlying (7011) were at least two courses of un-mortared sandstone blocks (7012). These appear to be forming a post-medieval wall running e/w and disappearing underneath (7013). Its extent was undefined due to limits of the excavations.

Overlying (7001) was a modern breezeblock wall at least three courses high extending e/w across trench (7013). This feature formed part of an internal wall within the 1960's extension

Figure 2 Trench 1 Plan

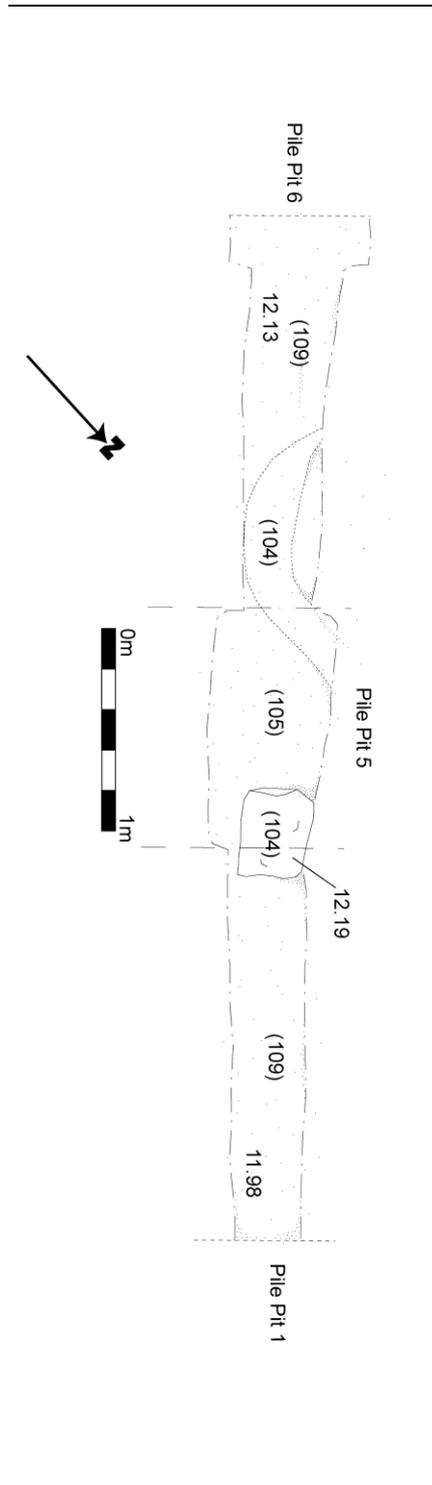


Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Figure 3.

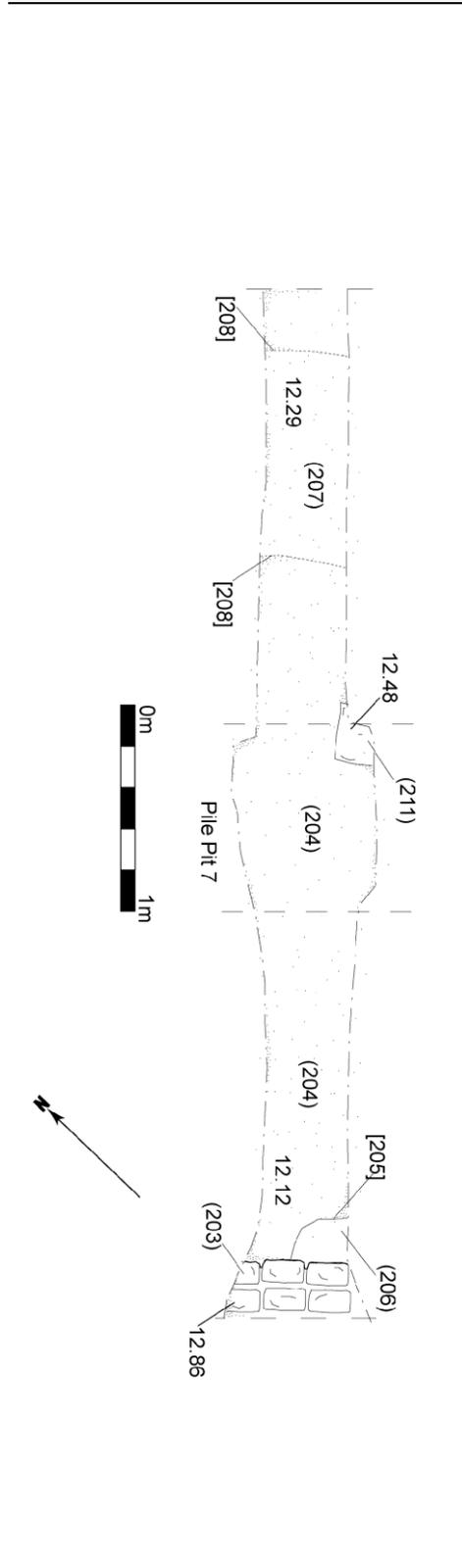
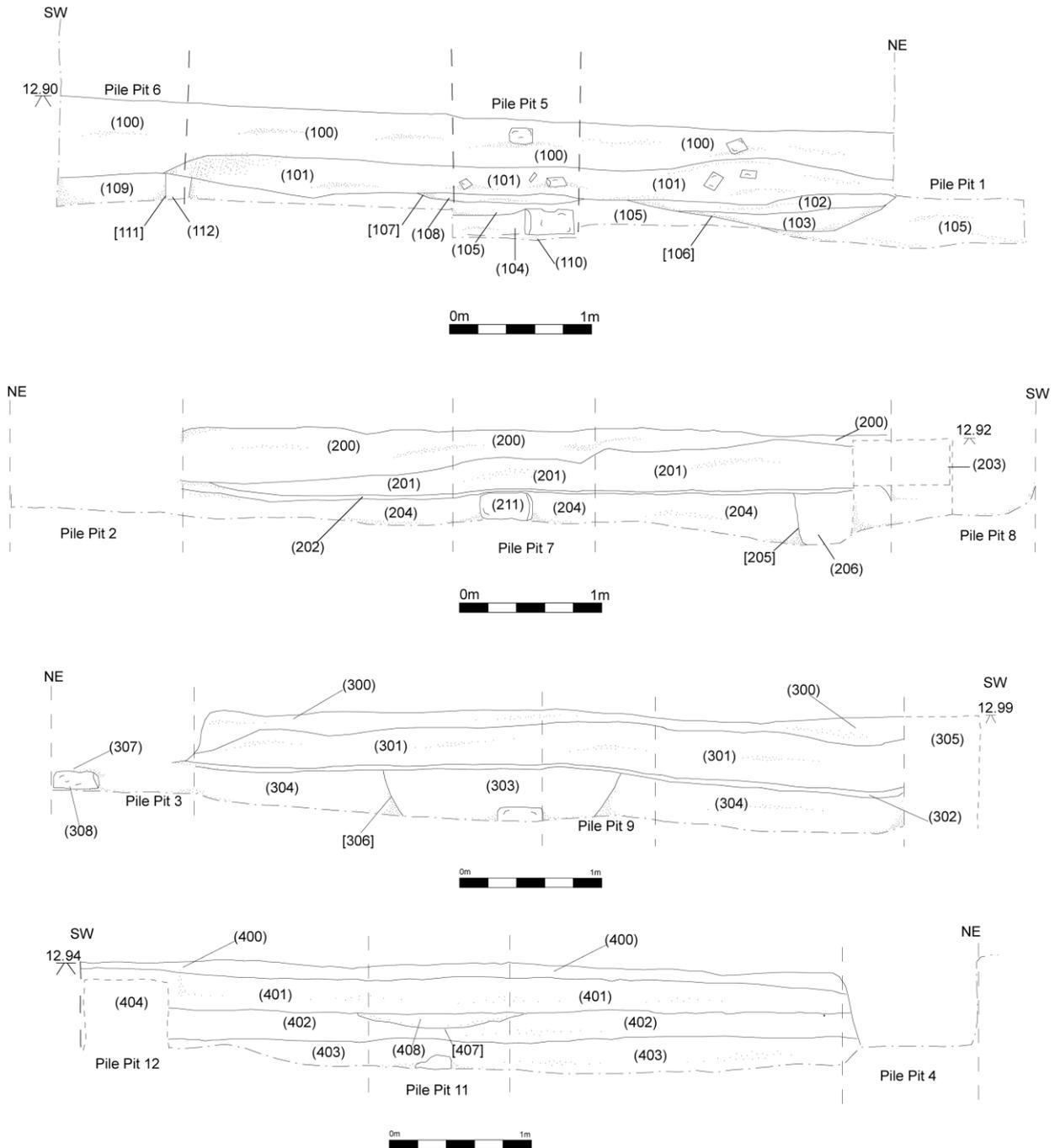
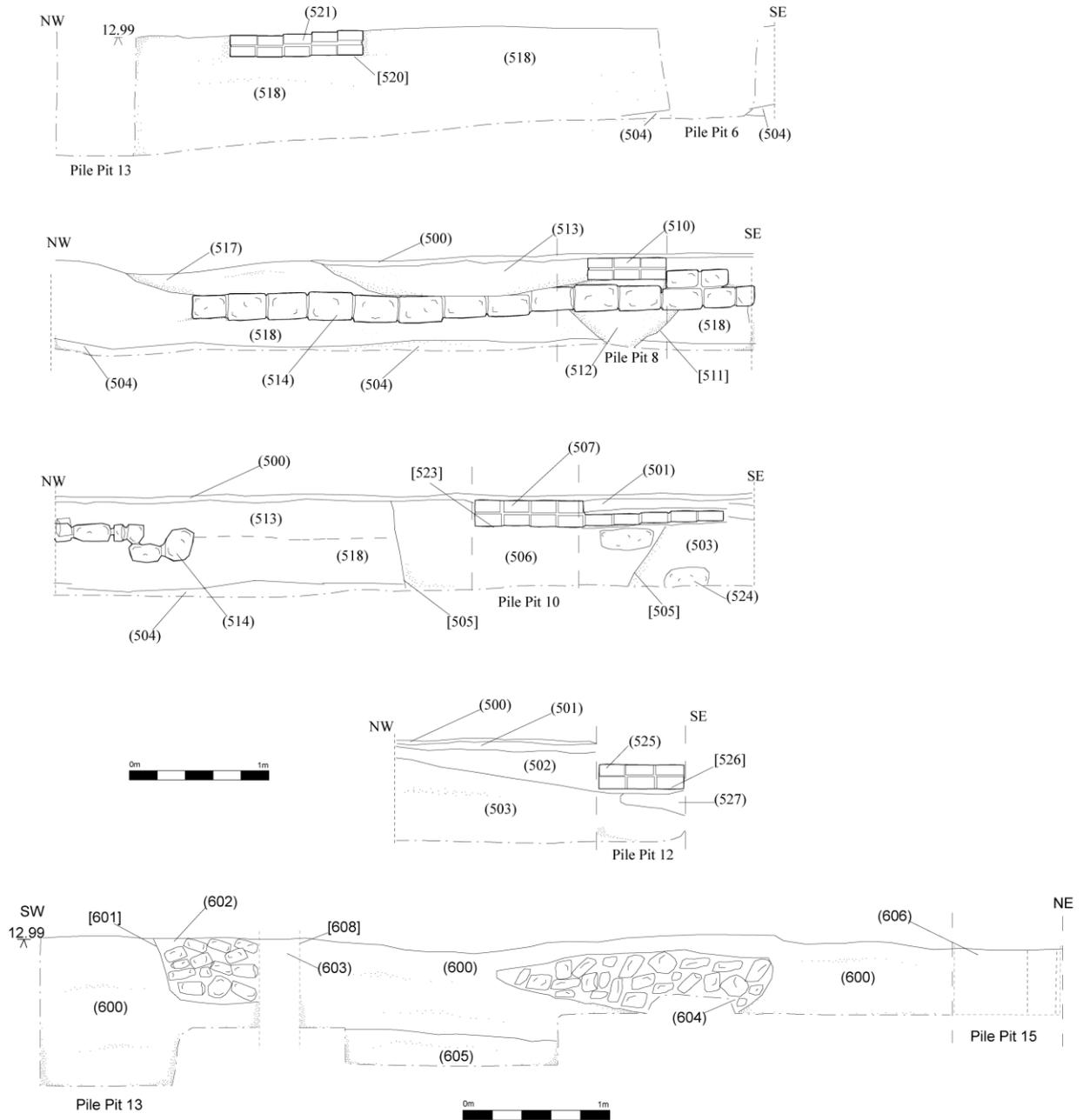


Plate 4



Figure 4.





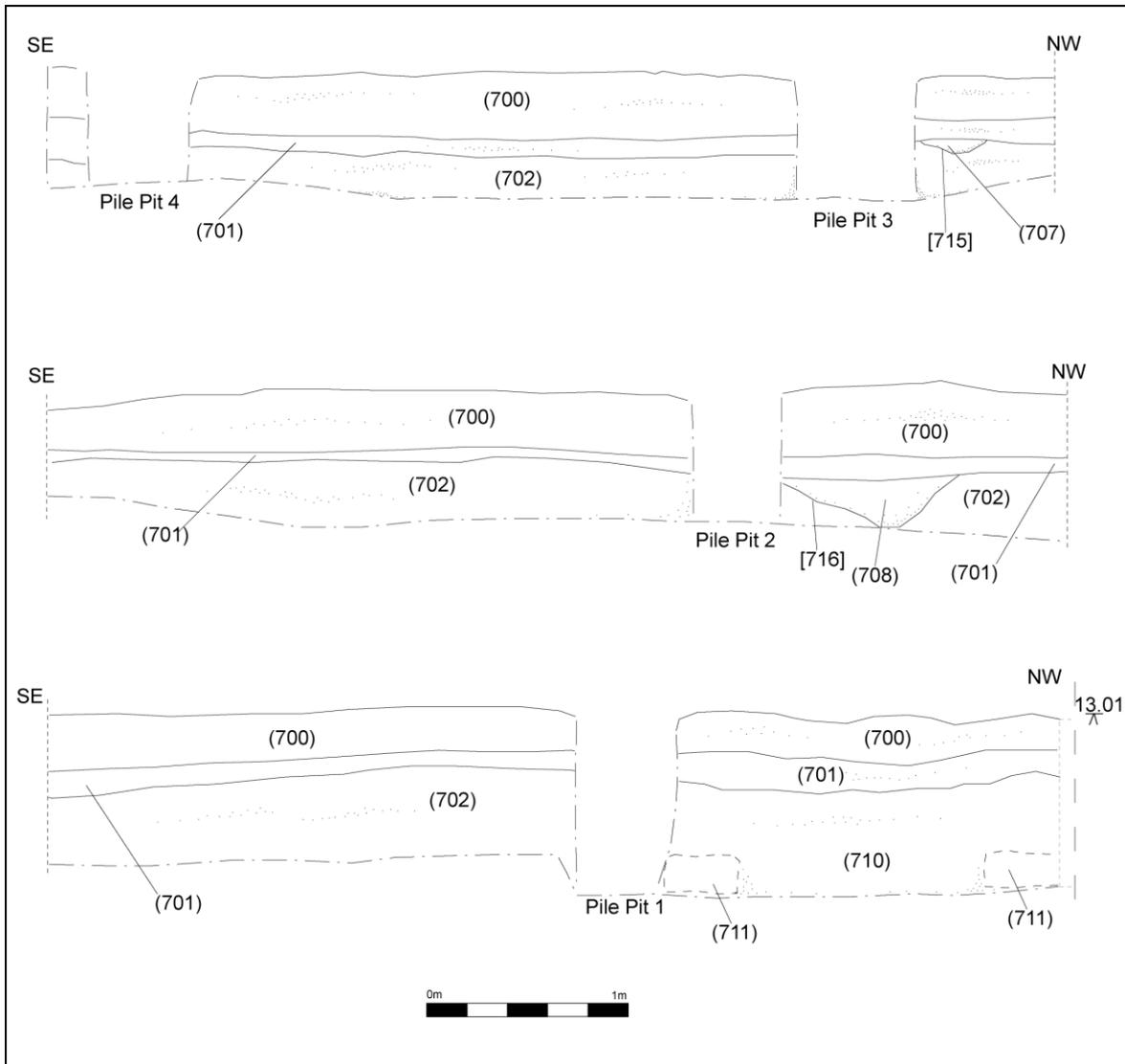


Plate 5



3. Summary

Post Office Lane leads off Church Street and lies within the medieval core of Tewkesbury. A number of buildings in this area of the town retain much of their medieval character.

The site, a former light engineering works, stands within a probable burgage plot to the rear of No. 98 Church Street. It was therefore considered likely that the evaluation would reveal evidence of medieval activity.

Three evaluation trenches were excavated, one near the front and two at the rear of the factory building. Trench 1 located in the SW corner end of the building, measured 1.50m x 1.10m and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m below the floor level of the building. Revealed within the trench was a surface probably representing a rear courtyard floor. The bricks from this trench were unfrogged 2 1/4 inch and were 17th/18th century in date. The limited pottery assemblage was contemporary with this floor. A single sherd of (residual) 14th/15th century pottery was recorded. The floor extended into the NW, NE and SE sections of the trench.

Trench 2, located in the SE corner of the site and measuring 1.50m x 1.10m, was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below the level of the floor. Revealed in this trench were a series of rubble deposits of 20th century date that included frogged and unfrogged brick. Associated with this rubble was further CBM debris and a limited assemblage of late 19th/early 20th century pottery. A stone slab of unknown function was located at the base of the excavation. Despite the depth, natural deposits were not encountered.

Trench 3 was located at the northern end of the site and measured 1.50m x 1.00m. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below floor level. A section of possible well capstone supported by a series of roughly-hewn stones was revealed. This structure was located 0.43m below the present floor level and extended into the SE section of the trench. The structure lay within dark brown earths, possibly garden soils, and appeared to be associated with a possible yard surface. Found within this trench was a small assemblage of 18th and 19th century pottery. Located at the base of the trench, within a sondage at the northern end, were natural deposits.

In summary, the evaluation revealed a series of Post-Medieval deposits consisting largely of demolition rubble and garden soils, together with limited evidence of domestic activity, such as pottery, clay pipe fragments and oyster shell. Two of the trenches revealed substantial archaeological remains: a possible rear courtyard surface (Trench 1) and a well capstone (Trench 3). Border Archaeology considers that further excavation, in the form of a larger trench connecting Trench 1 and Trench 3 will clarify the stratigraphic relationship between these two trenches. It may also reveal any Medieval deposits underlying the courtyard floor in Trench 1.

The excavations have revealed three main phases of occupation on the Post Office Lane site.

Phase 1- the first phase consists of the demolition and levelling of the 20th c buildings of the site.

Phase 2- the second phase relates to the post-medieval building foundations and

associated demolition deposits.

Phase 3- the third phase relates to the late medieval/early post-medieval occupation evidence.

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6. Appendix 1 Context Register

PILE PIT 1
CONTEXT
(101) Moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay + freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th c. glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. 0.20m-0.23m in thickness. Overlying (102)

INTERPRETATI
ON: Demolition/levelling deposit.

CONTEXT
(102) Moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness. Underlying (101)

INTERPRETATI
ON: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

CONTEXT
(103) Underlying (102) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty loam deposit, with charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional small sub-angular stones. This deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI
ON: Redeposited natural.

CONTEXT
(104) Underlying (103) was a natural deposit. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATI
ON: Natural.

PILE PIT 2
CONTEXT
(201) Overlying (202) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATI
ON: Demolition/Levelling deposit.

CONTEXT
(202) Underlying (201) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.10m-0.20m in thickness. Same as (102).

INTERPRETATI
ON: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

CONTEXT
(203) Underlying (202) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty loam deposit with occasional charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.05m-0.10m in

thickness.

INTERPRETATI Accumulated deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (202) and abutting (203) was a moderately
(204) compacted, light-brown silty loam deposit with
occasional charcoal flecking. This deposit measured
0.10m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI Accumulated deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (204) was natural. This consisted of a tightly
(205) compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-
medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATI Natural.

ON:

PILE PIT 3 Overlying (302) was a moderately compacted, blackish-
CONTEXT brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM,
(301) 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar
flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit
measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATI Demolition/Levelling deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (301) was a moderately compacted, greyish-
(302) brown sandy loam deposit with freq. mortar and post-
med CBM. This deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in
thickness.

INTERPRETATI Accumulated deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (302) was a moderately compacted, greyish-
(303) brown sandy loam with freq. mortar and charcoal flecking
and occasional post-med CBM. This deposit measured
0.40m-0.45m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI Accumulated deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (303) was natural. This consisted of a tightly
(304) compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-
medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATI Natural deposits.

ON:

CONTEXT Cutting into the natural (304), is a moderately
(305) compacted, greenish-grey silty deposit with freq.
charcoal flecking.

INTERPRETATI This appears to be a roughly circular feature hinting
ON: towards the possibility of occupation on the site. As the

feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavations) its thickness and extent was undefined. Same as (7008).

- CONTEXT (306) Sitting on top of the natural (304), were two small-medium sandstone blocks.
- INTERPRETATION: These appear to be related to (307). Same as (7005).
- CONTEXT (307) Sitting on top of the natural (304), was a dark-brown silty loam with freq. sandstone pieces, charcoal flecking and occasional animal bone.
- INTERPRETATION: This feature appears to be related to (306) and again hints of occupation on the site. Same as (7006).
- CONTEXT (308) Underlying (303) and cutting into (304) was a moderately compacted, grey sandy loam deposit with occasional charcoal flecking.
- INTERPRETATION: This appears to be a roughly circular deposit, possibly a post-hole, and has a diameter of 0.15m. As the feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavations) its extent was undefined. Same as (7007). Possibly Medieval/Post-Med.
- PILE PIT 4
- CONTEXT (401) Overlying (402) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness. Same as (101).
- INTERPRETATION: Demolition/Levelling deposit.
- CONTEXT (402) Underlying (401) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.10m-0.20m in thickness. Same as (102).
- INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.
- CONTEXT (403) Underlying (402) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown sandy loam deposit with freq. charcoal and mortar flecking. This deposit measured 0.10m in thickness.
- INTERPRETATION: Accumulated deposit.
- CONTEXT (404) Overlying (406) were two courses of sandstone blocks.
- INTERPRETATION: These form part of the foundations of the 19th century building that previously stood on the site. They may however represent foundations of a much earlier

building, which were later incorporated into the 19th century building.

CONTEXT (405) Underlying (403) was a tightly compacted, greyish-black sandy loam deposit with freq. large charcoal pieces.

INTERPRETATION: Fill of a pit. As the feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavations) its thickness and extent was undefined.

CONTEXT (406) Underlying (405) was natural. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATION: Natural.

PILE PIT 5
CONTEXT (501) Overlying (502) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition/Levelling deposit.

CONTEXT (502) Underlying (501) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.10m-0.20m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site. Same as (102).

CONTEXT (503) Underlying (502) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown sandy loam deposit with moderate charcoal flecking. This deposit measured between 0.05-0.10m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Accumulated deposit.

CONTEXT (504) Underlying (503) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty loam deposit with freq. charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.05-0.07m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Re-deposited natural.

CONTEXT (505) Underlying (504) was a tightly compacted, creamy white crushed stone deposit with one large masonry block (to be examined) sitting on top of (506). This deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: The sandstone block has a joint hole carved in the top and appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed

building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site. There also appears to be a gap in the crushed stone overlying the block, which may be an indication of where a beam rested on top of the block.

CONTEXT (506) Underlying (505) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty loam with freq. charcoal flecking, occasional flint pebbles and moderate late-medieval ceramics. This deposit measured 0.18-0.22m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Occupation deposit.

CONTEXT (507) Underlying (506) was natural. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATION: Natural deposits.

PILE PIT 6
CONTEXT (601) Overlying (602) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.25m-0.30m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition/Levelling deposit.

CONTEXT (602) Underlying (601) was natural. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATION: Natural deposits.

CONTEXT [603] Truncating (602) and located in the south-facing section of Pile Pit 6 was a u-shaped cut.

INTERPRETATION: Probable construction trench?

CONTEXT (604) Within the cut of the construction trench [603] was a moderately compacted, mid-brown sandy loam deposit with freq. charcoal flecking, brick, plaster and dressed stone. The extent of this deposit was undefined.

INTERPRETATION: Fill of [603].

- PILE PIT 7
- CONTEXT (701) Overlying (702) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness. Same as (101).
- INTERPRETATION: Demolition/Levelling deposit.
- CONTEXT (702) Underlying (701) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics. This deposit measured 0.18m-0.20m in thickness. Same as (102).
- INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.
- CONTEXT (703) Underlying (702) was a moderately compacted, greyish-black silty loam deposit with freq. charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.05m in thickness.
- INTERPRETATION: Demolition layer associated with (702).
- CONTEXT (704) Underlying (703) at a depth of 0.44m below the current ground surface was natural. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles and patches of orangey-red clay.
- INTERPRETATION: Natural.
- CONTEXT (705) Cutting into the natural was (705), a large (0.33mx0.21mx0.12m) masonry block.
- INTERPRETATION: The masonry block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.
- PILE PIT 8
- CONTEXT (801) Overlying (802) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.05m-0.10m in thickness. Same as (101).
- INTERPRETATION: Demolition/Levelling deposit.
- CONTEXT (802) Underlying (801) in the north-facing section of the trench was a tightly compacted, pinkish-cream mortar. This deposit measured 0.10m in thickness.
- INTERPRETATION: Mortar rendering on top of (803).

ON:

CONTEXT (803) Underlying (802) are three courses of unfrogged brick. These appear to be forming the foundations of a wall. This wall is running e/w and extends approximately half way across the east-facing section of the pit.

INTERPRETATION: This wall extends across the site and belongs to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall and the demolition deposits (102).

CONTEXT (804) Underlying (801) and (803) is a moderately compacted, brown silty clay deposit with freq. pebble and larger stone inclusions. This deposit measured 0.30m-0.35m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Redeposited soils.

CONTEXT (805) Underlying (804) at a depth of 0.80m below ground level was a large masonry block (0.31m x 0.23m x 0.17m).

INTERPRETATION: The masonry block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.

CONTEXT (806) Underlying (805) is a tightly compacted, reddish-brown silty clay deposit with occasional pebble inclusions.

INTERPRETATION: Natural.

PILE PIT 9
CONTEXT (901) Overlying (902) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.05m-0.08m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition/Levelling deposit.

CONTEXT (902) Underlying (901) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.35m-0.40m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

CONTEXT (903) Underlying (902) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. charcoal flecking and occasional post-medieval CBM and flint pebbles. This

deposit measured 0.10m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Levelling deposit

ON:

CONTEXT (904) Underlying (903) was a moderately compacted, yellowish gravel deposit containing one large masonry block.

INTERPRETATION: The sandstone (?) block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.

CONTEXT (905) Underlying (904) was natural. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATION: Natural.

ON:

PILE PIT 10
CONTEXT (10101) Overlying (10102) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown, gritty clay deposit with freq. 20th century CBM and small flint pebbles. This deposit measured 0.10m – 0.12m in thickness. Same as (5100).

INTERPRETATION: Modern levelling deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT (10102) Underlying (10101) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5. These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall.

INTERPRETATION: These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

CONTEXT (10103) Underlying (10102) was a moderately compacted, mid-brown sandy clay deposit with freq. flint pebble inclusions.

INTERPRETATION: Fill of [10104].

ON:

CONTEXT [10104] This context formed a box-shaped cut.

INTERPRETATION: Cut related to the construction trench for the post-medieval wall foundations (10102).

PILE PIT 11
CONTEXT (11101) Overlying (11102) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown, gritty clay deposit with freq. 20th century CBM and small flint pebbles. This deposit measured 0.08m – 0.11m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Modern levelling deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT (11102) Underlying (11101) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.28m-0.30m in thickness. Same as (102).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

CONTEXT (11103) Underlying (11102) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty clay deposit with occasional charcoal flecking inclusions. This deposit measured 0.08m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Garden soils.

CONTEXT (11104) Underlying (11103) was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown clayey loam deposit with freq. post-medieval tile and a large masonry block. This deposit measured 0.20m-0.22m.

INTERPRETATION: The sandstone (?) block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.

PILE PIT 12
CONTEXT (12101) Overlying (12102) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown, gritty clay deposit with freq. 20th century CBM and small flint pebbles. This deposit measured 0.10m – 0.12m in thickness. Same as (5100).

INTERPRETATION: Modern levelling deposit.

CONTEXT (12102) Underlying (12101) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5. These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall.

INTERPRETATION: These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

CONTEXT (12103) Underlying (12102) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. charcoal flecking and small flint pebbles. This deposit measured 0.28m-0.30m in thickness. Same as (5102).

INTERPRETATION: Redeposited soils.

CONTEXT Underlying (12103) was a tightly compacted, sandstone

(12104) and limestone deposit measuring 0.12m thick.

INTERPRETATI Possible floor.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (12104) was a moderately compacted, dark-
(12105) brown silty clay deposit, with moderate charcoal flecking,
occasional animal bones and late-medieval ceramics.
This deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI Late-medieval occupation deposit.

ON:

PILE PIT 13 Within this pit one context was identified. This was a
moderately compacted, mid-brown silty loam with freq.

CONTEXT charcoal flecking, mortar flecking, post-medieval
(13101) ceramics and CBM. Same as (6001).

INTERPRETATI Modern levelling deposit.

ON:

PILE PIT 14 Overlying (14102) was a moderately compacted, mid-
CONTEXT brown silty loam with freq. charcoal flecking, mortar
(14101) flecking, post-medieval ceramics and CBM. Same as
(6001), (13101).

INTERPRETATI Modern levelling deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (14101) was a moderately compacted, dark-
(14102) brown silty loam deposit with freq. charcoal flecking,
post-medieval ceramics and CBM and occasional animal
bones. Same as (6006).

INTERPRETATI Post-medieval soil deposits.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (14102) was a tightly compacted concrete
(14103) surface.

INTERPRETATI Floor foundation for 1960's extension.

ON:

PILE PIT 15 Modern breezeblock wall at least three courses high
extending e/w across pit.

CONTEXT
(15101)

INTERPRETATI Internal wall of 1960's extension.

ON:

TRENCH 1 Overlying (1102) was a moderately compacted, blackish-
CONTEXT brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM,
(1101) 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar
flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit
measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATI Demolition/Levelling deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT (1102) Underlying (1101) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics, slate and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.20m-0.23m in thickness. Same as (102).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

CONTEXT (1103) Underlying (1102) were natural deposits. These consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATION: Natural.

CONTEXT (1104) Cutting into the natural was a moderately compacted, greyish-black silty loam deposit with freq. charcoal flecking, flint pebbles and one piece of late-medieval pottery. The extent of the feature was undefined due to the depth limitations of the excavations.

INTERPRETATION: Circular shaped pit/feature. Medieval/Late-Medieval.

CONTEXT (1105) Overlying (1103) was a tightly compacted, crushed mortar deposit. This deposit measured 0.18m-0.20m in thickness. Same as (505).

INTERPRETATION: Mortar spread relating sandstone plinth in Pile Pit 5.

CONTEXT (1106) Overlying (1105) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty loam deposit with occasional charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.08-0.10m in thickness. Same as (504).

INTERPRETATION: Redeposited natural.

TRENCH 2
CONTEXT (2101) Overlying (2102) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition/Levelling deposit.

CONTEXT (2102) Underlying (2101) and being cut by (2104) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics, slate and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.20m-0.22m in thickness. Same as (102).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

CONTEXT (2103) Underlying (2102) and being cut by (2104) was a moderately compacted, greyish-black silty loam deposit with freq. charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.04m in thickness. Same as (703).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit.

CONTEXT (2104) Underlying (2101) and cutting (2102), (2103) and (2105) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5. These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall.

INTERPRETATION: These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

CONTEXT (2105) Underlying (2103) and being cut by (2104) and (2106) were natural deposits. These consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATION: Natural deposits.

CONTEXT [2106] Cutting (2105) was an oval shaped cut, 0.17m wide and 0.50m deep.

INTERPRETATION: Cut for (2107).

CONTEXT (2107) Filling (2106) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty loam deposit with freq. charcoal flecking.

INTERPRETATION: Fill of an undefined feature.

CONTEXT (2108) Cutting (2105) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam deposit with freq. flint pebbles, charcoal flecking, occasional quartz pebbles and occasional post-medieval ceramics.

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval sub-linear feature. Feature undefined due to limits of excavation.

TRENCH 3
CONTEXT (3101) Overlying (3102) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.15m-0.18m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition/Levelling deposit.

CONTEXT (3102) Underlying (3101) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.35m-0.40m in thickness. Same as (102).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

CONTEXT (3103) Underlying (3102) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. charcoal flecking and occasional post-medieval CBM and flint pebbles. This deposit measured 0.05m-0.07m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Levelling deposit.

CONTEXT (3104) Underlying (3103) and cutting into (3105) was a moderately compacted, yellow gravel deposit containing one large masonry block. This deposit measured 0.17m-0.20m in thickness. Same as (904).

INTERPRETATION: The masonry block appears to have been used as a plinth for some form of late-medieval/early post-medieval timber-framed building. Similar features have been identified at this level in a number of other trenches on the site.

CONTEXT (3105) Underlying (3103) and being cut by (3104) were natural deposits. These consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATION: Natural.

CONTEXT (3106) Underlying (3101) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5. These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. # wall or wall foundations???????

INTERPRETATION: These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

TRENCH 4
CONTEXT (4101) Overlying (4102) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.12m-0.15m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATION: Modern demolition/levelling deposit.

CONTEXT (4102) Underlying (4101) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.20m-0.30m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.

CONTEXT (4103) Underlying (4102) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. charcoal flecking and occasional small flint pebbles. This deposit measured 0.20m-0.30m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval garden soils.

CONTEXT (4104) Underlying (4101) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5. These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. # wall or wall foundations???????

INTERPRETATION: These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

CONTEXT (4105) Underlying (4103) and abutting (4101) was a moderately compacted, rubble spread. Similar to (4102).

INTERPRETATION: Demolition layer.

CONTEXT (4106) Underlying (4103) was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. post-medieval tile. This deposit measured 0.10m-0.15m in thickness. Similar to (11104).

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval demolition deposit.

TRENCH 5 CONTEXT (5100) Overlying (5101) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. Deposit measured 0.10m-0.12m in thickness. Same as (101).

INTERPRETATION: Modern demolition/levelling deposit.

CONTEXT (5101) Underlying (5100) was a moderately compacted, reddish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. small flint pebbles and moderate charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.19m thick.

INTERPRETATION: Modern soil deposit, most likely to be levelled ground for building foundations.

CONTEXT (5102) Underlying (5101) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty clay deposit with occasional post-medieval CBM, charcoal flecking and two large stone blocks. This deposit measured 0.12m-0.15m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval clay soil deposit with freq. building debris.

CONTEXT (5103) Underlying (5102) and being cut by [5105] was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty clay soil with moderate charcoal flecking, occasional late-medieval/post-medieval ceramics, animal bones, CBM and two large masonry blocks. This deposit measured 0.23m-0.26m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Late-medieval/post-medieval deposit.

CONTEXT (5104) Underlying (5103) was natural. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATION: Natural.

CONTEXT [5105] Underlying (5101) and (5107) and cutting (5103) was a box-shaped cut.

INTERPRETATION: Cut of post-medieval pit or trench possibly related to post-medieval building foundations (5107).

CONTEXT (5106) Underlying (5101) and (5107) and filling [5105] was a moderately compacted, mid-brown sandy loam with freq. flint pebbles.

INTERPRETATION: Fill of [5105].

CONTEXT (5107) Overlying (5106) and (5103) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5. These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. # wall or wall foundations???????

INTERPRETATION: These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

CONTEXT (5108) Underlying (5101) and being cut by [5105] and [5111] was a loosely compacted, blackish-brown sandy loam deposit with freq. post-medieval CBM and occasional charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.25m-0.30m in thickness.

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval deposit possibly levelled off for post-medieval building foundations.

- CONTEXT (5109) Underlying (5108) was a moderately compacted, mid-brown loam with freq. small flint pebbles and occasional post-medieval CBM.
- INTERPRETATION: Early post-medieval deposit.
- CONTEXT (5110) Overlying (5112) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5. These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. Same as (5107). # wall or wall foundations???????
- INTERPRETATION: These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).
- CONTEXT [5111] Underlying (5110) and cutting (5108) and (5109) was a box-shaped cut.
- INTERPRETATION: Cut of post-medieval pit or trench possibly related to post-medieval building foundations (5110).
- CONTEXT (5112) Underlying (5110) and filling [5111] was a moderately compacted reddish-brown silty clay deposit with occasional small flint pebbles and charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.30m-0.35m in thickness.
- INTERPRETATION: Fill of [5111].
- CONTEXT (5113) Underlying (5101) was a tightly compacted, dark brown gritty loam deposit with freq. charcoal and mortar flecking and small angular stones. This deposit measured 0.20m-0.23m in thickness.
- INTERPRETATION: Levelling deposit.
- CONTEXT (5114) Underlying (5113) was course of sandstone blocks extending underneath (5110). This course extends e/w for approximately 4.5m.
- INTERPRETATION: These appear to form part of the post-medieval building foundations.
- CONTEXT [5115] Underlying (5118) is a U-shaped cut.
- INTERPRETATION: Cut for undefined post-medieval pit/feature.
- CONTEXT (5116) Filling [5115] was a loosely compacted, green/gray, gritty gravel deposit. Thickness and extent undefined due to limits of excavation.
- INTERPRETATION: Fill of [5115].

ON:

CONTEXT (5117) Underlying (5101) was a loosely compacted, reddish-brown sandy gravel deposit with freq. small flint pebbles. This deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI Post-medieval levelling deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT (5118) Overlying (5120) and [5115] was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty loam deposit with freq. post-medieval ceramics and mortar and charcoal flecking. This deposit measured 0.45m-0.60m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI Post-medieval levelling deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT (5119) Underlying (5109) was a moderately compacted, greyish-brown silty loam deposit with freq. charcoal and mortar flecking and moderate post-medieval CBM. This deposit measured 0.08m-0.11m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI Post-medieval soil deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT (5120) Underlying (5118) was natural. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq. small-medium rounded pebbles.

INTERPRETATI Natural deposits.

ON:

CONTEXT (5121) Cutting (5118) were two courses of unfrogged, mortared bricks, running e/w along the northern edge of trench 5. These appear to be forming the foundations for a wall. Same as (5107). # wall or wall foundations???????

INTERPRETATI These wall foundations extend across the site and belong to some form of post-medieval building. There does appear to be a relationship between the wall foundations and the demolition deposits (102).

TRENCH 6
CONTEXT (6001) Overlying (6005) and (6006) and being cut by [6002] and (6004) was a moderately compacted, mid-brown silty loam deposit with freq. charcoal and mortar flecking and moderate 20th century ceramics and CBM. Deposit measured between 0.20m-1.00m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI Modern levelling deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT [6002] Cutting (6001) was a U-shaped cut.

INTERPRETATI 20th century cut for the construction trench of (6004).

ON:

CONTEXT Filling [6002] was a loosely compacted brick rubble fill.

- (6003) This deposit measured 0.45m in thickness.
- INTERPRETATION: Fill of construction trench [6002].
- ON:
- CONTEXT (6004) Modern breezeblock wall at least three courses high extending e/w across trench.
- INTERPRETATION: Internal wall of 1960's extension.
- ON:
- CONTEXT (6005) Underlying (6001) was a loosely compacted, brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster.
- INTERPRETATION: Modern demolition deposit.
- ON:
- CONTEXT (6006) Underlying (6001) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty loam with freq. charcoal flecking, post-medieval CBM and ceramics and occasional animal bones. This deposit measured 0.18m-0.25m in thickness.
- INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval soil deposits.
- ON:
- CONTEXT (6007) Modern breezeblock wall at least three courses high extending e/w across trench. Same as (6004).
- INTERPRETATION: Internal wall of 1960's extension.
- ON:
- CONTEXT (6008) Concrete floor.
- INTERPRETATION: Floor foundation for 1960's extension.
- ON:
- TRENCH 7
- CONTEXT (7001) Overlying (7002) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with freq. ash, post-med CBM, 20th century glass and ceramics, charcoal and mortar flecking and occasional clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.20m-0.25m in thickness. Same as (101).
- INTERPRETATION: Modern levelling deposit.
- ON:
- CONTEXT (7002) Underlying (7001) was a moderately compacted, whitish-brown brick rubble deposit with freq. mortar and plaster and occasional post-med ceramics and clay pipe fragments. This deposit measured 0.15m-0.20m in thickness. Same as (102).
- INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit relating to the post-medieval building foundations on the site.
- ON:
- CONTEXT (7003) Underlying (7002) was natural. This consisted of a tightly compacted, reddish-brown sandy loam with freq.

small-medium rounded pebbles and patches of orangey-red clay.

INTERPRETATION: Natural deposits.

CONTEXT (7004) Overlying (7003) were two courses of sandstone blocks.

INTERPRETATION: These form part of the foundations of the 19th century building that previously stood on the site. They may however represent foundations of a much earlier building, which were later incorporated into the 19th century building. Same as (404).

CONTEXT (7005) Overlying (7003) were two sandstone blocks.

INTERPRETATION: These appear to be related to (7006). Same as (306).

CONTEXT (7006) Overlying (7003) was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty loam with freq. charcoal flecking and animal bone and two medium sized sandstone blocks. Extent of the feature undefined due to the limits of the excavation.

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval occupation evidence. Same as (307).

CONTEXT (7007) Cutting into (7003) was a moderately compacted, grey sandy loam deposit with occasional charcoal flecking.

INTERPRETATION: This appears to be a roughly circular deposit, possibly a post-hole, and has a diameter of 0.15m. As the feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavations) its extent was undefined. Possibly Medieval/Post-Med. Same as (308).

CONTEXT (7008) Underlying (7002) and cutting into the natural (7003), was a moderately compacted, greenish-grey silty deposit with freq. charcoal flecking.

INTERPRETATION: This appears to be a roughly circular feature hinting towards the possibility of occupation on the site. As the feature was encountered below 0.70m (the limit of excavations) its thickness and extent was undefined. Same as (305).

CONTEXT (7009) Cutting into (7003) was a moderately compacted, dark-brown silty loam deposit with freq. charcoal flecking. Extent undefined due to the limits of the excavations.

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval soil deposits.

CONTEXT (7010) Underlying (7002) was a moderately compacted, light-brown silty loam deposit with occasional charcoal

flecking. This deposit measured 0.10m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI Post-medieval soil deposits.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (7010) was a moderately compacted, dark-
(7011) brown silty loam deposit with freq. post-medieval CBM
and mortar flecking. This deposit measured 0.40m-
0.45m in thickness.

INTERPRETATI Post-medieval soil deposit.

ON:

CONTEXT Underlying (7011) were at least two courses of un-
(7012) mortared sandstone wall. Extent undefined due to limits
of the excavations.

INTERPRETATI Post-medieval wall running e/w and disappearing

ON: underneath (7013).

CONTEXT Modern breezeblock wall at least three courses high
(7013) extending e/w across trench. Same as (6004), (6007).

INTERPRETATI Internal wall of 1960's extension.

ON:

