

Archaeological Evaluation

Davies & Nelson Engineering Ltd.,
Post Office Lane, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

NGR SO 89260 32690

Report No. 2003-06-07

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CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. GEOLOGY	4
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
4. EVALUATION STRATEGY	6
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION	7
6. SUMMARY	11
7. COPYRIGHT	11
8. REFERENCES	12
MAP 1 SITE LOCATION	13
FIGURE 1 TRENCH 1 (PLAN)	14
FIGURE 2 TRENCH 1 (PLAN & SECTION)	15
FIGURE 3 TRENCH 2 (PLAN)	16
FIGURE 4 TRENCH 2 (SECTION)	17
FIGURE 5 TRENCH 3 (PLAN)	18
FIGURE 6 TRENCH 3 (SECTION)	19
PLATE 1 POSSIBLE COURTYARD SURFACE (TRENCH 1) LOOKING SE	8
PLATE 2 POSSIBLE WELL CAPSTONE (TRENCH 3) LOOKING NE	10
APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT REGISTER	20

Cover: The site looking south, towards Church Street

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.

Archaeological Evaluation at Davies & Nelson Engineering Ltd., Post Office Lane, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Border Archaeology was commissioned 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 (NGR: SO 89260 32690). This was in response to a brief issued by Mr Charles Parry, of Gloucestershire County Council's Archaeology Service, with regard to a planning application (ref: 476.1.20;01/5384/1133/FUL).
- 1.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared outlining a programme of archaeological work for the site, specifying a limited assessment of relevant documentary evidence and evaluation trenching.
- 1.3 This programme of work is incorporated into the planning proposal 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. The guidance given to the LPA provides recommendations on how archaeology can be incorporated into the planning procedure.
- 1.4 All archaeological work complied with current Health and Safety standards set by the Health and Safety Executive.
- 1.5 The site was under the overall management of Neil Shurety. The Project Supervisor was George Children, who compiled the report.

2.0 GEOLOGY

- 2.1 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 a 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.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

- 3.2 The market town and borough of Tewkesbury, in north Gloucestershire, 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.

3.3 Anglo-Saxon Period

3.4 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.

3.5 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).

3.6 Early Medieval Period

3.7 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.

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

3.9 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, 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).

3.10 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.

3.11 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 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.

3.12 Post-Medieval Period

3.13 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, gloves, 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.

3.14 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.

3.15 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.

3.16 Site specific

3.17 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.

4.0 EVALUATION STRATEGY

4.1 Three evaluation trenches were excavated within the former factory building. Trench location was informed by the location of existing machinery/lathe within the central area of the building. Trench 1 (1.50m x 1.10m) was located within the southern corner of the building, Trench 2 (1.50m x 1.10m) on the opposite side and Trench 3 (1.50m x 1.00m) to the north-west of Trench 1, close to the factory entrance.

4.2 An hydraulic breaker was used to cut open the concrete overburden. All trenches were then excavated by hand to a depth of approximately 1.2m, where possible. A detailed stratigraphic record was made using a context

numbering system, as follows: Trench 1 [(101)-(111)], Trench 2 [(201)-(207)] and Trench 3 [(301)-(309)]. Recording of the trenches in plan and section was at a scale of 1:10. All features were drawn and photographed.

- 4.3 All spoil was scanned for artefacts, recorded as unstratified.
- 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 A single temporary bench mark (TBM) with a value of 13.07m OD was established on the site, from which all surveying was undertaken.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

5.1 Trench 1

- 5.2 A 1960s concrete factory floor (101) extended to a depth of approximately 0.05m. Underlying this was an aggregate sub-base (102) to a depth of approximately 0.15m.
- 5.3 Underlying (102), was a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay (103) with frequent charcoal flecks and mortar fragments/flecking; frequent small rounded and sub angular stones; moderate CBM fragments and occasional domestic animal bone and medium rounded stones. A fragment of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) was also recovered, as was a sherd of abraded 14th/15th century (residual) pottery. The deposit measured 0.10m in thickness and was present throughout the trench.
- 5.4 A sharply defined linear cut [105] ran through the trench beneath (103) on a SE-NW alignment. The base of the cut was undetected. The cut was partly filled by a loosely compacted, mid brown silty rubble deposit (104) and partly by a line of bricks and stone (106).
- 5.5 The brick and stone feature (**Figure 1**) lay at a depth of 0.40m below existing ground level. The bricks were bonded and bedded into a yellowish-brown sandy mortar. The brick size (9 3/4 inch x 4 1/2 inch x 2 1/4 inch) suggests a 17th/18th century date. The bricks had a slight convex profile and were somewhat irregular in form. Some examples appeared unevenly fired, as blue-grey discoloration and voiding were evident within the core.
- 5.6 Underlying (103) and (108), and cut by [105], was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown silty clay (107) with frequent charcoal and mortar flecking. Occasional small, sharply angular stones and fragments of clay pipe stem were also noted. Frequent medium angular stones were present at the base of context, which measured 0.08m-0.12m in thickness.
- 5.7 Partly overlying (107) was a loosely compacted and friable deposit of greyish-white mortar containing frequent charcoal inclusions (108). The mortar measured 0.02m in thickness and was evident only in the southern part of the trench.
- 5.8 The removal of (107) revealed a tightly compacted, pinkish-white silt and mortar deposit (109) with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional larger

charcoal fragments. Frequent medium sub angular stones, occasional CBM and small, sharply angular stones were also evident. The deposit, which measured 0.10m-0.12m in thickness, overlay (110) and abutted (or was abutted by) the brick and stone feature (106).

- 5.9 Underlying (109) was a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay (110) with frequent mortar/plaster and charcoal flecking. Also noted were frequent small, sharply angular stones and a moderate amount of small rounded stones, CBM and domestic animal bone. The deposit was confined to the southern and western areas of the trench.
- 5.10 The brick and stone alignment (106) was then removed to reveal part of a feature (111) constructed of closely-set sub-rectangular stones (**Figure 2**) (**Plate 1**). It was noted that the feature continued beyond the NW, NE and SE sections. If linear in form, the feature was oriented roughly SE-NW. However, the stones may have formed part of something more extensive, possibly a rear courtyard floor. The average stone size was 250mm x 70mm. The depth was not established. However, voids were noted beneath the stones. Overlying the stones was a tightly compacted, yellowish-brown sand, which was also found between the stones.



Plate 1 Possible courtyard surface, looking south-east

5.11 Trench 2

- 5.12 A 1960s concrete factory floor (201) extended to a depth of approximately 0.05m. Underlying this was an aggregate sub-base (202) to a depth of approximately 0.15m.
- 5.13 A straightforward sequence of stratigraphic deposition was evident beneath the sub-base. The first deposit encountered was a moderately compacted, dark brown silty clay soil (203) with frequent clay deposits, a moderate frequency of charcoal pieces and occasional brick fragments and mortar. The deposit measured 0.08m-0.18m in thickness.
- 5.14 A moderately compacted, light brown silty clay deposit (204) with frequent frogged and unfrogged brick and mortar inclusions was then revealed. This measured 0.50m-0.55m in thickness and was evident throughout the trench. Finds included domestic animal bone, glass and tile.
- 5.15 Underlying (204) was a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay soil (205) with frequent mortar and moderate charcoal fragments. Occasional clay deposits were also present. The deposit measured 0.32-0.35m in thickness and was present throughout the trench.
- 5.16 The underlying deposit, which also formed the base of the excavation, was a tightly compacted dark brown/black silty-clay (206) with moderate charcoal fragments and mortar and occasional clay. The thickness and extent of the deposit were unknown. A stone slab of unknown function was revealed in the eastern corner of the trench, measuring 0.32m x 0.25m x 0.07m (207). A depression was evident in the centre of the slab (**Figure 3**).

5.17 Trench 3

- 5.18 A 1960s concrete factory floor (301) extended to a depth of approximately 0.05m. Underlying this was an aggregate sub-base (302) to a depth of approximately 0.15m.
- 5.19 Underlying (302) was a loosely compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit (303) with frequent ash and cinder and moderate fragments of clear mid-20th century glass. Occasional tile and brick fragments were also present. A series of miscellaneous finds of approximately mid 20th century date suggested this was a levelling deposit laid down prior to the laying of the concrete floor. The deposit measured 0.17m-0.23m in thickness.
- 5.20 This apparent levelling deposit had been laid over a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay soil (304) with frequent 19th century pottery sherds and fragments of creamy-white mortar. Occasional small sub-angular stones and a single fragment of clay pipe bowl were also recorded. This deposit, measuring 0.10-0.32m in thickness, probably represents a former garden soil.
- 5.21 Context (305) was unused. Context (306) was a stone feature located 0.43m below the present floor level, possibly a well covering of 18th or 19th century date (**Figure 5**) (**Plate 2**). The base course of roughly-hewn stones was laid on an area of flat, irregular stones (average size 90mm x 50mm) set within a dark brown silty clay matrix (307). Possibly part of an 18th century

(certainly Post-Medieval) yard, the surface was discontinuous and appeared to have been worn away at the NW end.

- 5.22 The well covering comprised a further course(s) set in 0.08m-0.10m from the edge of the base. The detail of the construction was unclear as the feature was overlaid and partially bonded by a very hard pinkish-white mortar/cement. The structure measured 0.55m (width) x 0.23m (depth). The length was unknown as the feature continued beyond section on the SE side of the trench.
- 5.23 Underlying the yard surface (307) was a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay deposit (308) with occasional mortar and a moderate amount of small rounded stones. The thickness of the deposit was 0.07m-0.11m; the extent is unknown as the deposit was not fully unexcavated.
- 5.24 At the base of the excavation was a tightly compacted, orangey-brown sandy deposit (309) with frequent small rounded stones and occasional charcoal pieces. The thickness and extent were unknown as the deposit was not fully excavated. Context (309) was interpreted as re-deposited natural soil.



Plate 2 Possible well capstone, looking north-east

6.0 SUMMARY

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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.

7.0 COPYRIGHT

- 7.1 Border Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

8.0 REFERENCES

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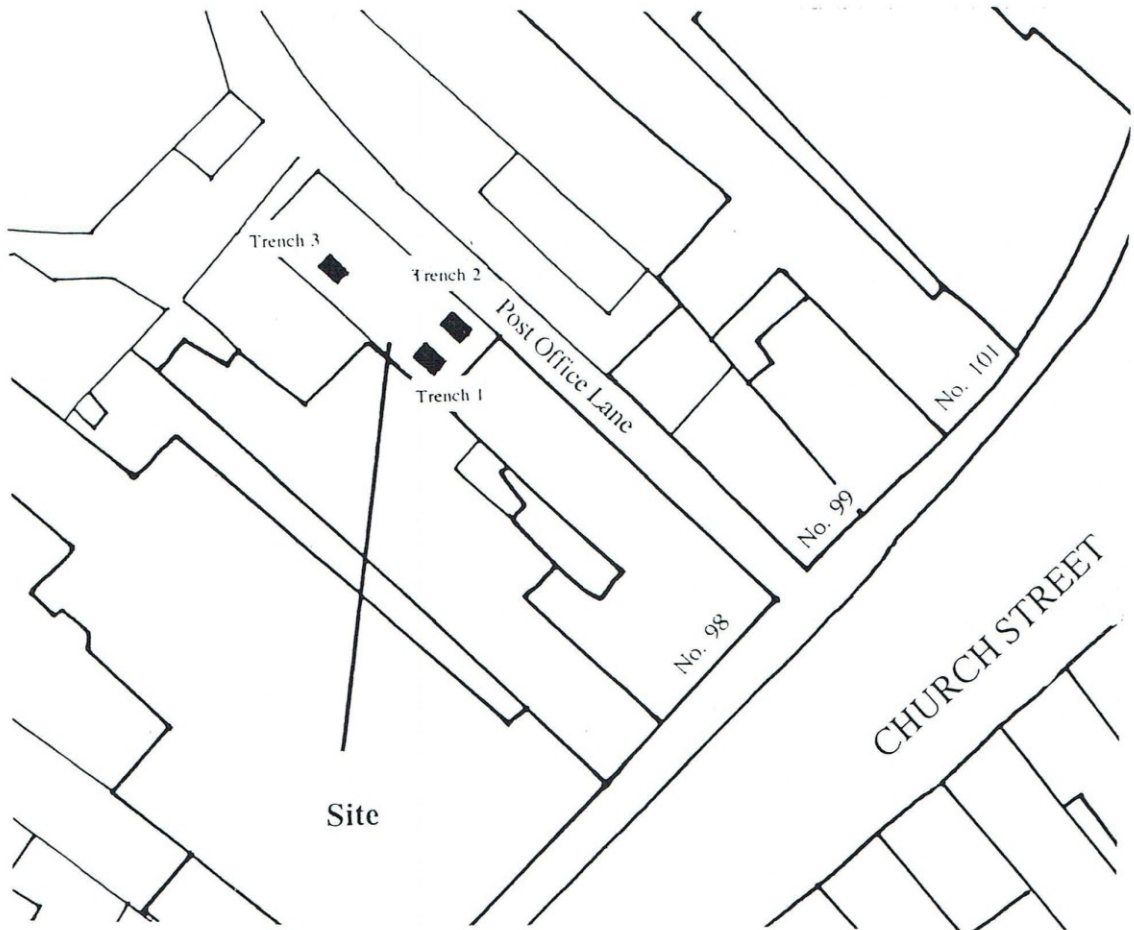
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Victoria County History Series 1907. Vol II

Victoria County History Series 1968. Vol VIII

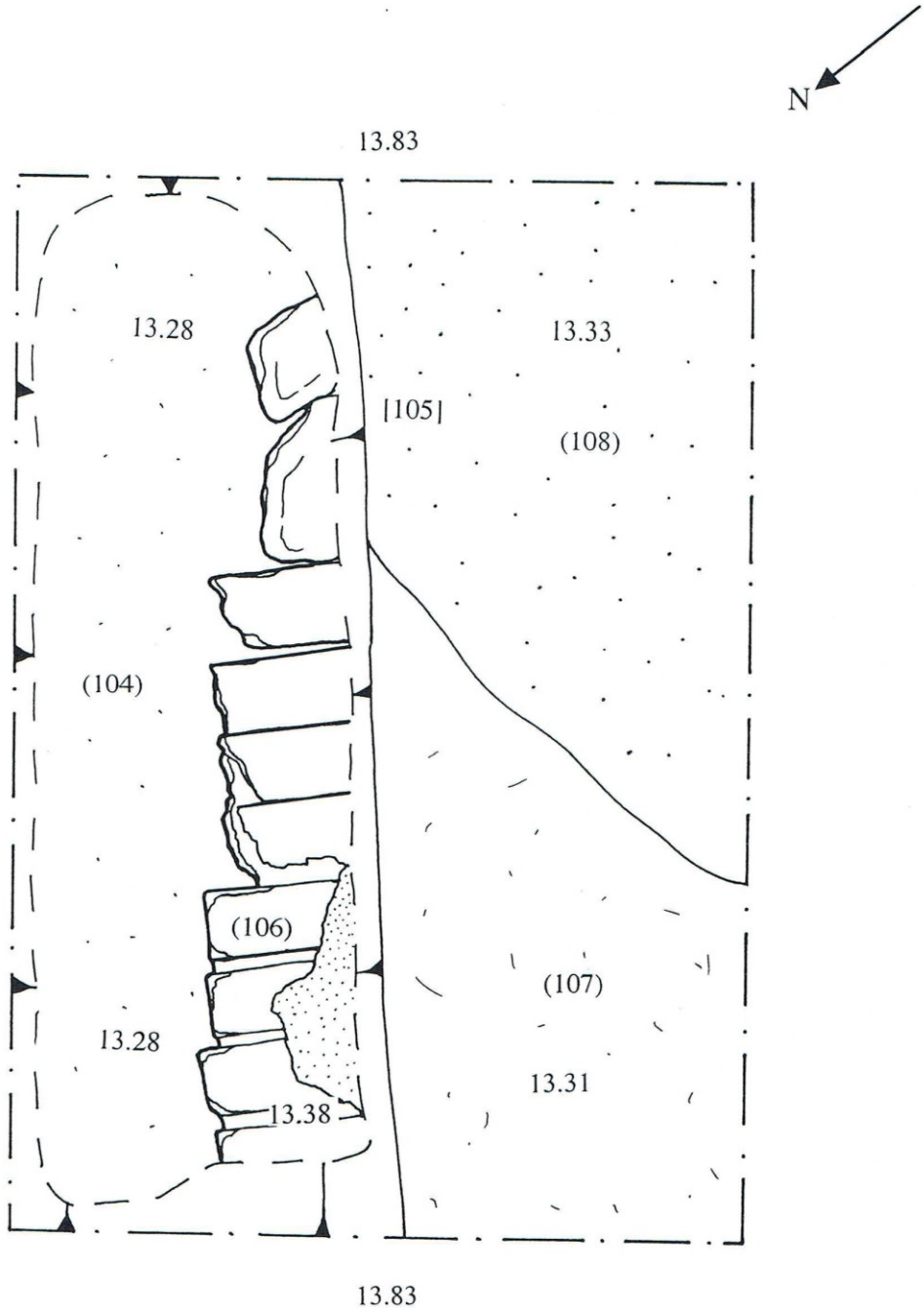
MAP 1 SITE LOCATION



Border Archaeology,
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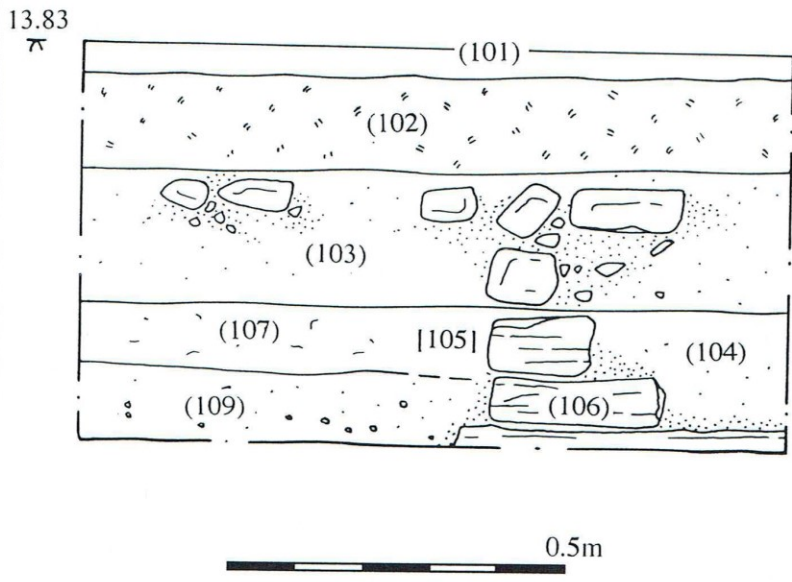
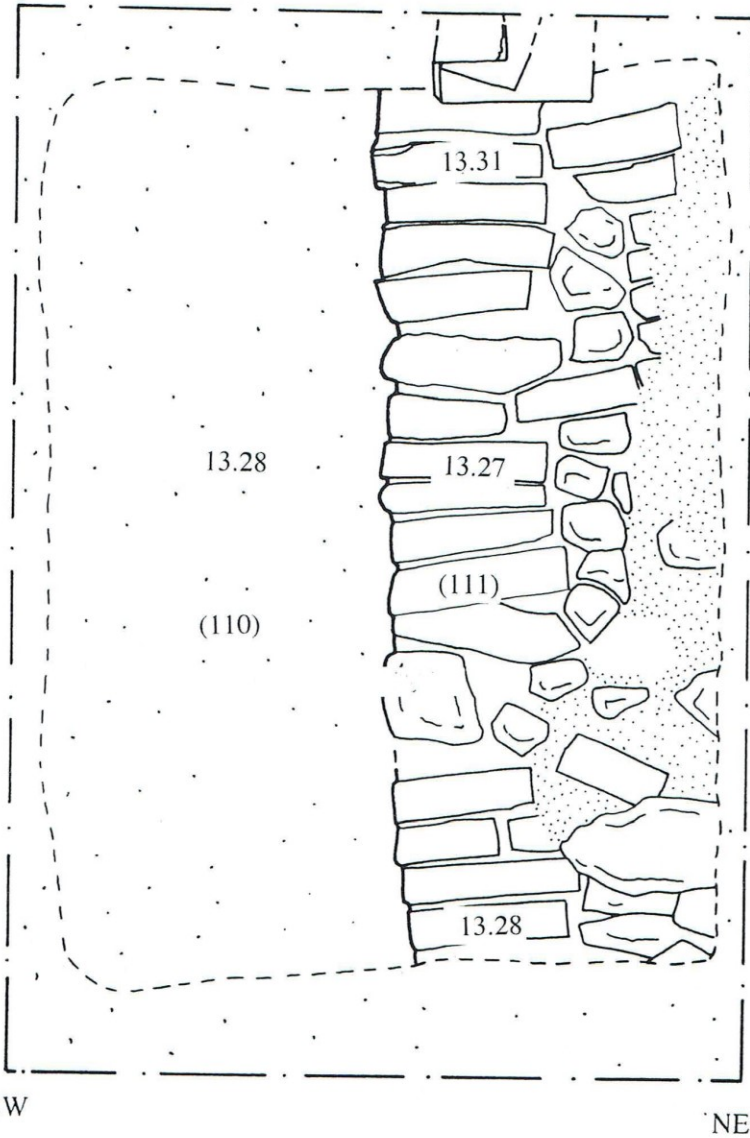
FIGURE 1 TRENCH 1 (PLAN)



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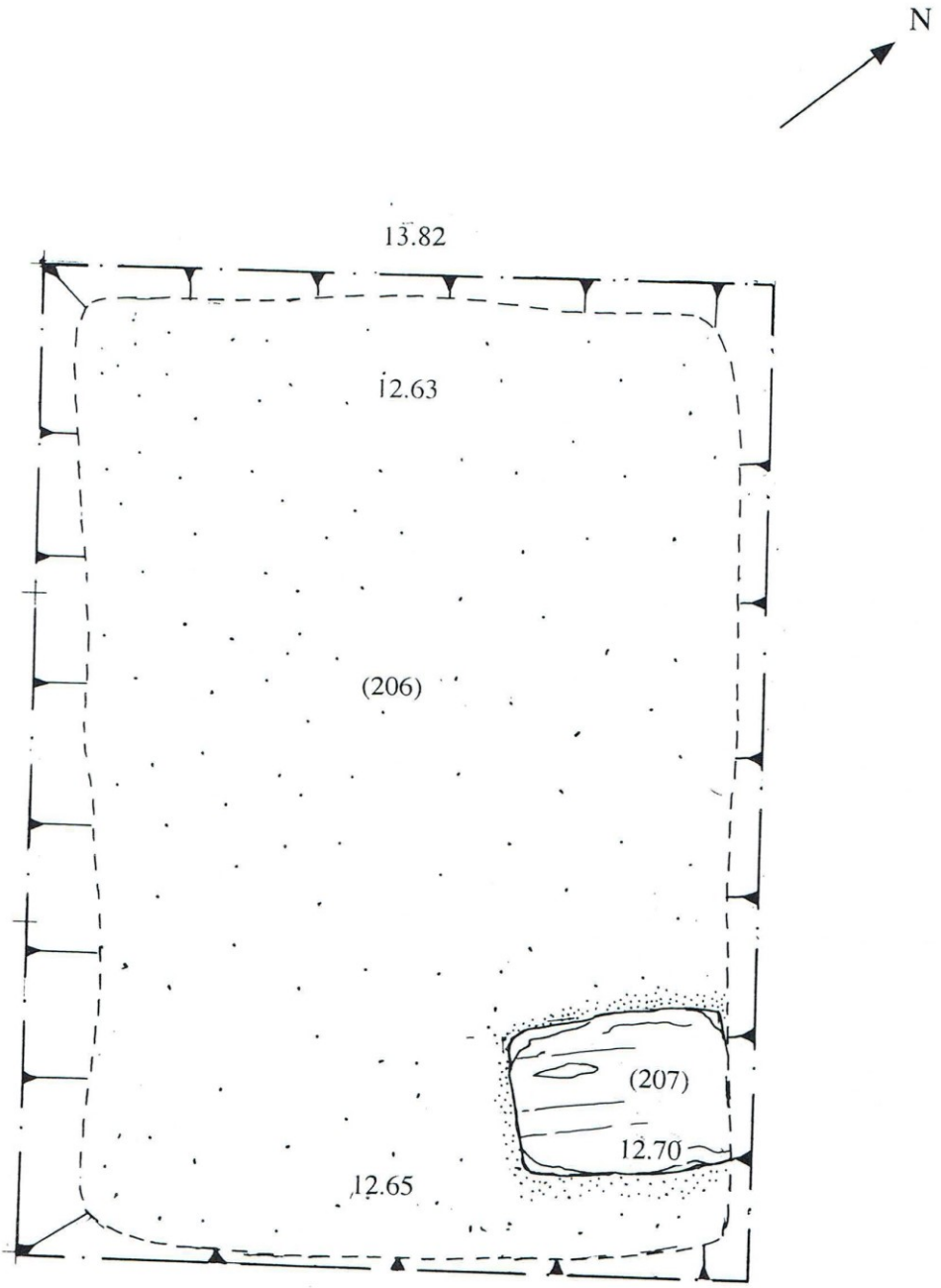
FIGURE 2 TRENCH 1 (PLAN & SECTION)



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FIGURE 3 TRENCH 2 (PLAN)

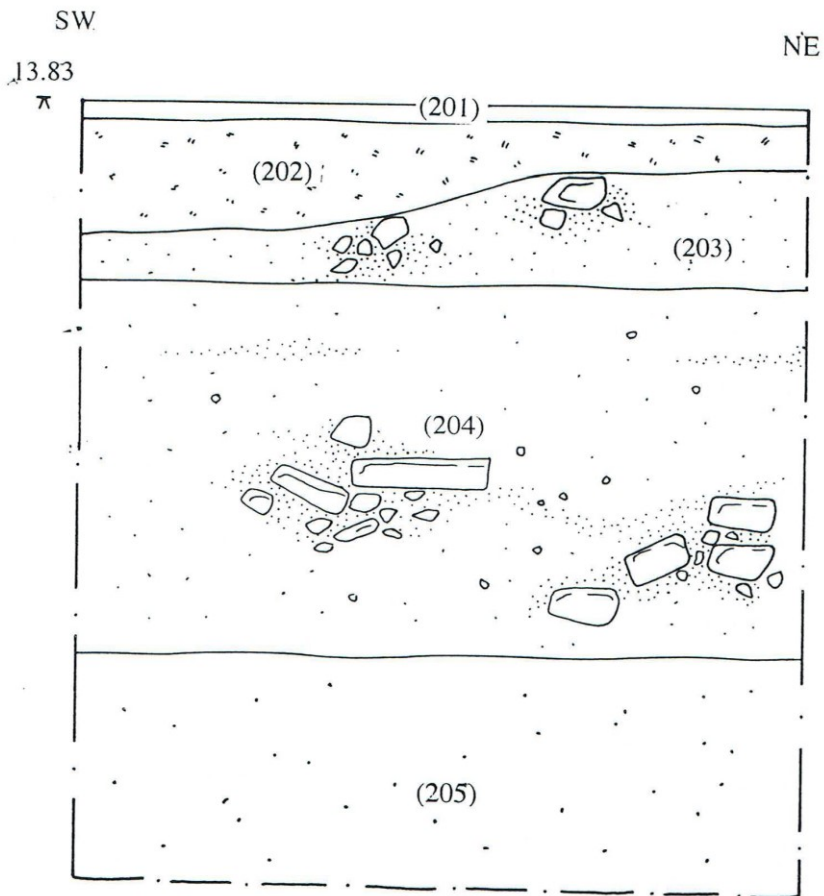


0.5m

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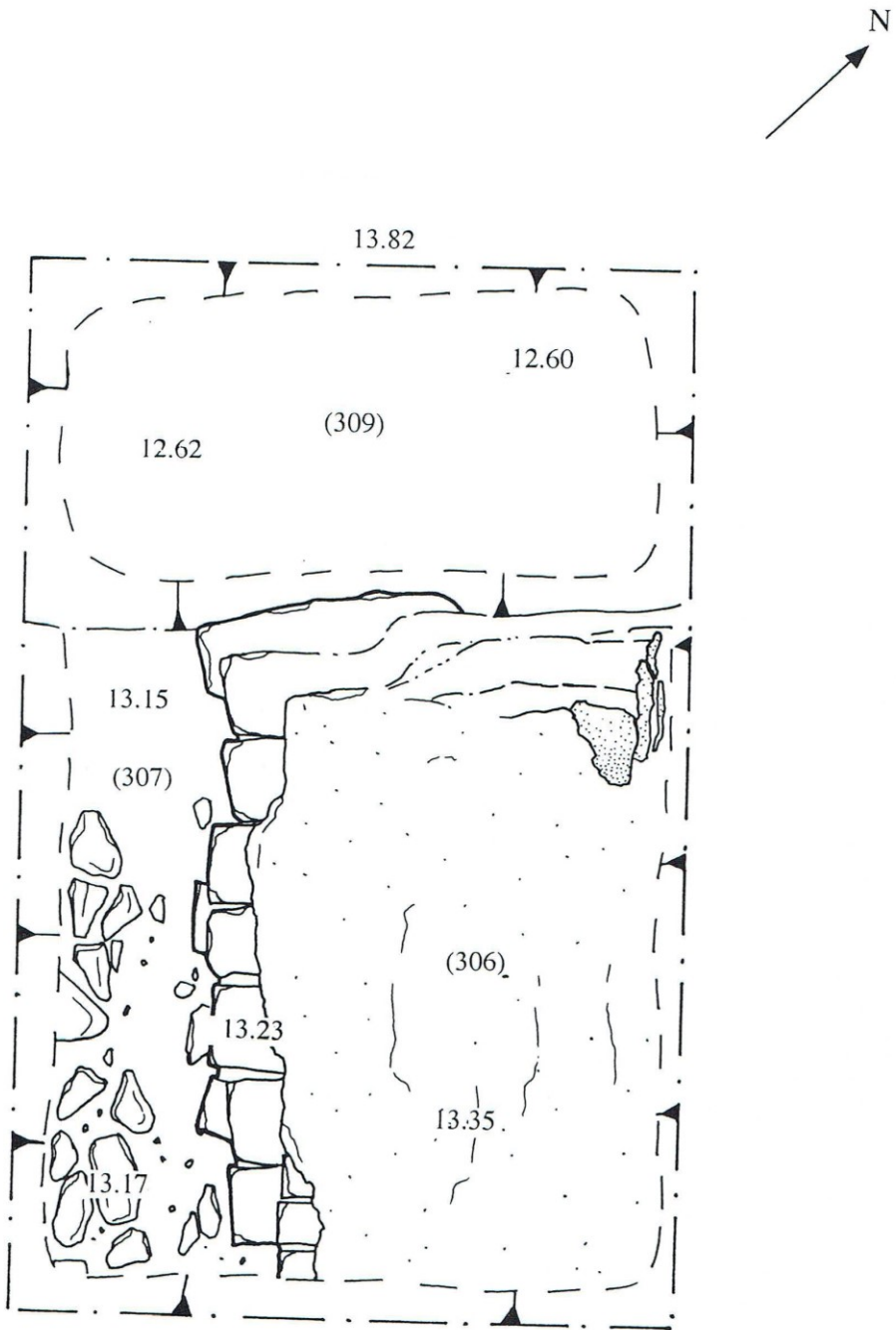
FIGURE 4 TRENCH 2 (SECTION)



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FIGURE 5 TRENCH 3 (PLAN)

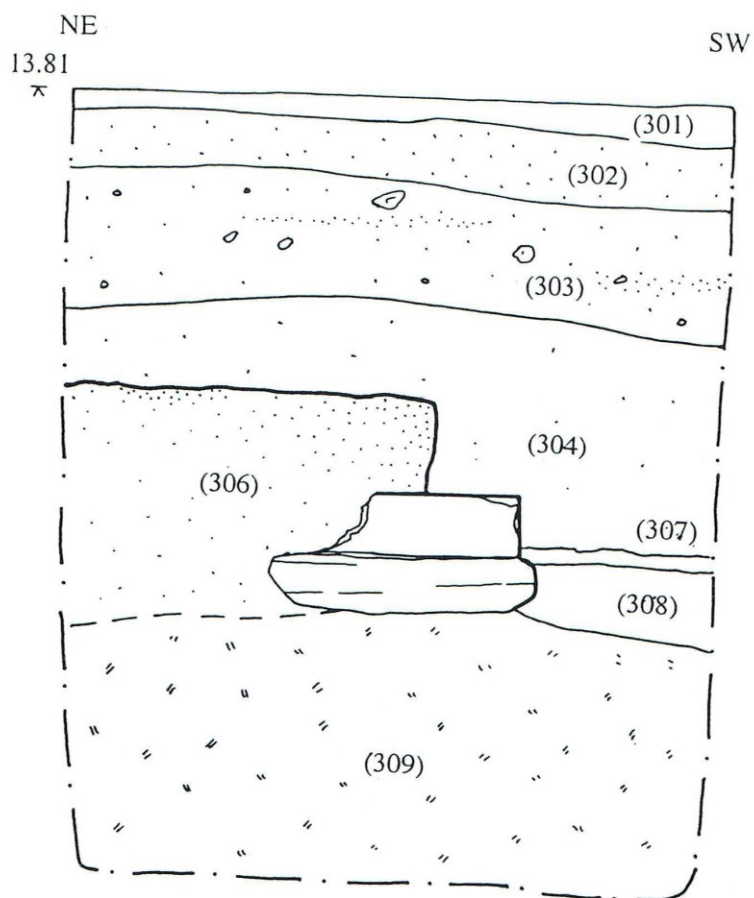


0.5m

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FIGURE 6 TRENCH 3 (SECTION)



0.5m

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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT REGISTER

Trench 1

- CONTEXT: (101) Concrete surface to a depth of 0.05m.
INTERPRETATION: 1960s concrete factory flooring.
- CONTEXT: (102) Underlying (101) a deposit of yellowish-brown sand and cement aggregate to a depth of 0.15m.
INTERPRETATION: 1960s concrete sub-base.
- CONTEXT: (103) Underlying (102), a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecking and mortar fragments and flecking. Frequent small rounded & sub angular stones. Moderate CBM fragments. Occ. domestic animal bone and med. rounded stones. 1 fragment of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*). Measured 0.10m in thickness.
INTERPRETATION: Possible former garden soil.
- CONTEXT: (104) Underlying (103), a loosely compacted, mid brown silty deposit with frequent brick and mortar/plaster. Filled [105].
INTERPRETATION: Rubble deposit within cut [105].
- CONTEXT: (105) Underlying (103), a linear cut oriented SE-NW and extending beyond both sections. Break of slope at top sharp, sides vertical, break of slope at base unknown as base undetected. Filled by (104), (106).
INTERPRETATION: Cut for (106) and possibly (111).
- CONTEXT: (106) Underlying (103) & overlying (111), a single course of bricks, with stone at SE end, aligned SE-NW at a depth of 0.50m below existing ground level. Bricks bonded with and bedded into a yellowish-brown sandy mortar. Brick size 9 3/4" x 4 1/2" x 2 1/4". Bricks very slightly convex in profile and slightly irregular in manufacture. Appear unevenly fired as blue-grey colouring evident in core of broken bricks, with voiding also evident.
INTERPRETATION: Feature of unknown function.
- CONTEXT: (107) Underlying (103) & (108), & cut by [105], a tightly compacted, reddish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and mortar flecking. Occasional small, sharply angular stones, clay pipe stem fragments. Frequent medium angular stones at base of context. Measured 0.08m-0.12m in thickness.
INTERPRETATION: Post-Med made-up deposit.
- CONTEXT: (108) Underlying (103), a loosely compacted, friable deposit of greyish-white mortar with frequent charcoal inclusions. Measured 0.02m in thickness. Evident only in SW area of trench.
INTERPRETATION: Mortar spread.
- CONTEXT: (109) Underlying (107) and overlying (110), a tightly compacted, pinkish-white silty mortar deposit with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional larger fragments. Frequent medium sub angular stones, occasional CBM and small sharply angular stones. Possibly abutting or abutted by (106). Measured 0.10m-0.12m in thickness.
INTERPRETATION: Post-Med made-up deposit abutting or abutted by (106)
- CONTEXT: (110) Underlying (109), a tightly compacted dark brown silty clay with frequent mortar/plaster and charcoal flecking. Frequent small sharply angular stones, moderate small rounded stones, CBM and domestic animal bone. Deposit confined to W side of trench and (111).
INTERPRETATION: Accumulated deposit
- CONTEXT: (111) Underlying (106), a linear stone feature oriented SE-NW. Comprises closely set sub-rectangular stones (av. size 250mm x 70mm). Thickness of stones unknown as feature unexcavated. Stones overlaid by tightly compacted yellowish-brown sand, which also sealed gaps between stones. Voiding beneath stones.
INTERPRETATION: Poss. 18th century courtyard

Trench 2

- (201) Concrete surface to a depth of 0.05m.
INTERPRETATION: 1960s concrete factory flooring.
- (202) Underlying (201) a deposit of yellowish-brown sand and cement aggregate sub-base material to a depth of 0.15m.
INTERPRETATION: 1960s concrete sub-base.
- (203) Underlying (202), a moderately compacted, dark brown silty clay soil with frequent clay deposits, moderate charcoal pieces and occasional brick and mortar. Measured 0.08m-0.18m in thickness.
INTERPRETATION: Levelling deposit for concrete sub base
- (204) Underlying (203), a moderately compacted, light brown silty clay deposit with frequent brick and mortar inclusions. Measured 0.35m in thickness and evident throughout the trench. Finds included domestic animal bone, glass and tile. Measured 0.50m-0.55m in thickness.
INTERPRETATION: Demolition deposit
- (205) Underlying (204), a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay soil with frequent mortar and moderate charcoal fragments. Occasional clay deposits. Measured 0.32m-0.35m in thickness and present throughout trench.
INTERPRETATION: Accumulated deposit
- (206) Underlying (205), a tightly compacted dark brown/black silty-clay deposit with moderate charcoal fragments and mortar and occasional clay. Deposit also contained (207). Thickness and extent unknown owing to limit of excavation.
INTERPRETATION: Accumulated deposit
- (207) Stone measuring 0.32m x 0.25m x 0.07m. Depression evident in centre of slab.
INTERPRETATION: Stone slab (covering?) of unknown function

Trench 3

- (301) Concrete surface to a depth of 0.05m.
INTERPRETATION: 1960s concrete factory flooring.
- (302) Underlying (301) a deposit of yellowish-brown sand and cement aggregate sub-base material to a depth of 0.15m.
INTERPRETATION: 1960s concrete sub-base.
- (303) Underlying (302), a loosely compacted, blackish-brown silty clay deposit with frequent ash and cinder, moderate fragments of clear mid-20th century glass. Occasional tile and brick fragments. Other finds included leather sole of shoe, metal file, clear glass bottleneck + cork, iron nails and a plastic toothbrush. Measured 0.17m-0.23m in thickness.
INTERPRETATION: Levelling deposit containing miscellaneous finds of mid-20th century date.
- (304) Underlying (303), a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay soil with frequent 19th century pottery sherds and fragments of creamy-white mortar. Occasional small sub-angular stones. 1 fragment of clay pipe bowl. Measured 0.10-0.32m in thickness.
INTERPRETATION: Former garden soil
- (305) Context unused.

- INTERPRETATION: Context unused
- (306) Underlying (304), a stone (& brick?) feature overlaid and partially bonded by a very hard pinkish-white mortar/cement. Base course overlying (307) with a further course(s) above. Measures 0.55m (width) x 0.23m (depth). Length unknown as feature continued beyond section on SE side of trench.
- INTERPRETATION: Possible well capstone
- (307) Underlying (306) an area of roughly laid, flat, irregular sub-rectangular stones (av. size 90mm x 50mm) set within a dark brown silty clay matrix. Discontinuous - appeared to be worn away at NW end.
- INTERPRETATION: Part of post-Medieval (yard) surface.
- (308) Underlying (307) a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay deposit with occasional mortar and moderate small rounded stones. Thickness 0.07m-0.11m; extent unknown as unexcavated.
- INTERPRETATION: Accumulated deposit
- (309) Underlying (308), a tightly compacted, orangey-brown sandy deposit with frequent small rounded stones and occasional charcoal pieces. Thickness and extent unknown as not fully excavated.
- INTERPRETATION: Re-deposited natural