

Archaeological Evaluation

**169 Southgate Street
Gloucester**

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Report No: BA0432SSGMB

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Report specification

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1. Non-Technical Summary

The excavation site at No 169 Southgate Street occupies a low-lying site immediately NE of where the old Bristol Road (now Southgate St) forded the Sudbrook stream. Archaeological evidence has previously been found indicative of Roman and medieval occupation to the west and southwest of the site.

Later cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that a detached house was built in the northwest corner of the site c.1820-30 and that significant industrial development followed, with the building workshops or carriage assembly sheds connected with the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company.

The evaluation revealed 19th and 20th century building activity followed by subsequent demolition and clearance phases. No archaeological features or artefacts predating the 19th century were observed or recovered.

2. Introduction

Border Archaeology was instructed by Mark Broady of Markey Builders (Gloucester) Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in pursuance of a planning application to be submitted in respect of a proposed development at No. 169 Southgate Street, Gloucester.

Copies of this report will be sent to Markey Builders and to Richard Sermon, Gloucester City Archaeologist.

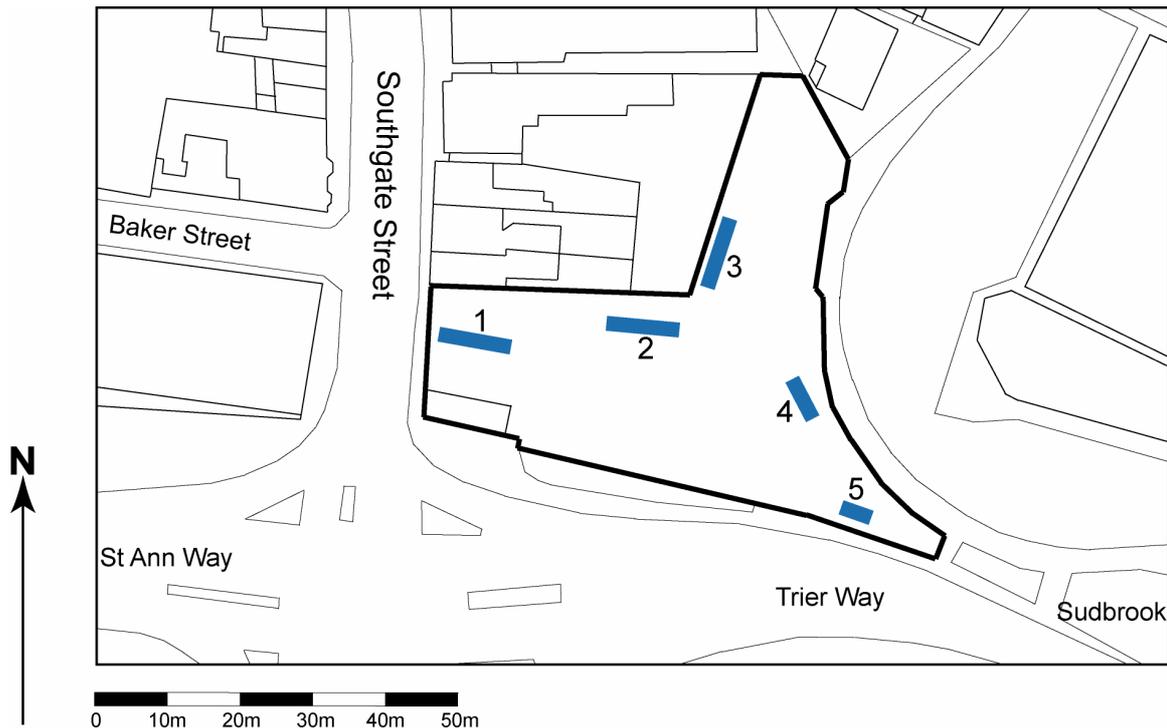


Figure 1: Location plan showing position of trenches

3. Geology

The study area lies within a heavily urbanized and industrialized suburb of Gloucester and has not been surveyed in the Soil Survey of England and Wales. Consequently, no information is available regarding the geology of the specific study area. However, immediately to the W of the study area, the underlying geology consists of river alluvium, while the predominant soil type is of the 813e Compton series, comprising stoneless, mostly reddish clayey soils affected by groundwater and prone to flooding (SSEW, 1983).

4. Methodology

Five evaluation trenches were positioned in order to target specific areas of potential archaeology. Trench 1 was located on the W edge of the site along the line of the street frontage to investigate potential Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. Trench 2 lay to the E of this trench immediately to the rear of the street frontage within an area unaffected by 19th century building foundations. Trench 3 was located in order to investigate the location of a detached house shown on Causton's map of Gloucester (1843) and Trench 4 to investigate an area depicted as an orchard on the 1843 map, showing possible evidence of early 19th century landscaping connected with the Spa pleasure grounds laid out in 1815. Trench 5 was located in order to investigate the area closest to the Sudbrook, an ancient watercourse shown on 18th and 19th century maps of Gloucester and its suburbs and documented in medieval records and possibly the site of Roman or medieval settlement.

A detailed stratigraphic record was made using a context numbering system. Trenches were machine excavated (using a toothless bucket) and where applicable by hand to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural deposits (whichever was encountered first).

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 temporary benchmark with a value of 12.65m AOD was established close to the site entrance.

5. Archaeological Evaluation

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located within the western area of the site and was oriented E-W, measuring 10.00m x 1.80m x 1.20m. A series of 19th and 20th century reclamation, demolition and clearance phases were revealed, with an average depth of 0.60m. Natural deposits were observed at c.0.65m below the existing ground surface (11.67m AOD).

The uppermost layer extending over most of the trench area comprised loosely compacted dark grey clayey sand containing very frequent charcoal flecking and occasional fragmentary animal bone and 19th century pottery (100). Underlying (100) across the majority of the trench was an accumulated reclamation spread comprising dark grey clayey sand containing very frequent charcoal flecking and occasional fragmentary animal bone and post-medieval pottery (101). Cutting through (100) approximately midway along the trench was a post-medieval wall (102) within its cut [103], the wall being constructed of standard gauge 19th century brick with mortar bonding and standing to a height of eight courses. This wall was the only physical evidence of 19th century structural activity on the site and probably relates to a series of 19th century buildings fronting Southgate Street. The wall also cut through contexts

(101), (114) and into context (120). Also cutting through context (100) and into context (101) was a shallow cut [104] containing fills (105) and (106), both of which were coarse sandy clays with frequent chalk and post-medieval CBM fragments, the feature probably representing 20th century clearance and demolition. Underlying (100) within the centre of the trench was a fine lense of coarse sand and small fragmentary CBM pieces (112). Underlying (112) was another fine lense of coarse sand and small fragmentary pieces of CBM (113), both deposits probably resulting from 20th century demolition. Cutting through these two contexts was a 0.40m deep pit [107] containing coarse sandy clay lenses (108), (109), (110) and (111). Again, this feature probably relates to the 20th century demolition phase.



Plate 1: Trench 1 facing E

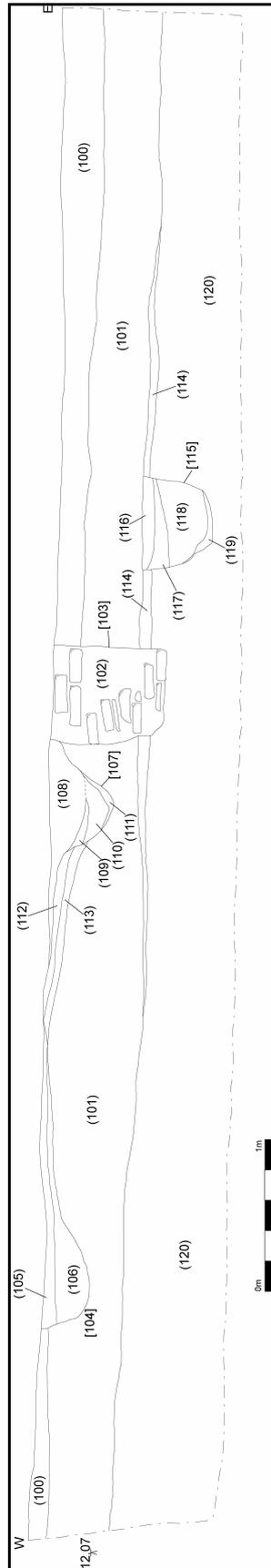


Figure 2: Trench 1 S-facing section



Plate 2: Trench 1 – brick foundation (102), probably of post-medieval building occupying the Southgate Street frontage

Underlying (101) on the eastern side of the trench was a blackish-grey clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional oyster shell (114). Cutting through (114) and into the underlying natural soils (120) was a small pit [115] containing four fills, the uppermost of which was a mortar spread containing red brick fragments (116). Underlying (116) was a blackish-grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (117). Underlying (117) was a mixture of re-deposited yellow brown clays (118) that overlay another blackish-grey sandy clay with charcoal inclusions. Contexts (114) to (119) represent the earliest phase of activity remaining on the site. Underlying (114) and (101) were natural soils comprising moderately to tightly compacted yellowish-brown clays (120).

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located within the central area of the site, running parallel to the E-W boundary and measuring 10.00m x 1.80m x 1.27m. A series of 19th and 20th century reclamation, demolition and clearance phases comparable with those observed within Trench 1 were revealed in all trench sections, with an average depth of c.1.00m. Natural deposits were encountered at c.0.80m below the existing ground surface (c.11.66m AOD) at the W end of the trench and at c.1.00m at the E end.



Plate 3: Trench 2 facing W

The upper deposits comprised loosely compacted black tarmacadam (201) overlying moderately compacted black and orange gravel sub-base (202), these probably being the remains of a yard situated to the rear of now demolished properties. Cutting through (202), (203), (205), (213), (215) and into context (211) was a large post-medieval pit of unknown function [208], which contained a continuous fill of tightly compacted yellowish-brown clay with occasional rounded stones and charcoal flecking (209). Underlying (201) throughout most of the trench was a tightly compacted grey sandy clay containing frequent charcoal and post-medieval CBM and a block of worked carboniferous limestone with quartz inclusions measuring 0.25 x 0.16 x 0.20m (203). The stone was faced on two sides with a ridge at the top partly cut away to form a slot, probably to accommodate some sort of wooden frame. An apparent fracture surface on one side of the stone suggests that it originally formed part of a larger block that probably served as ashlar facing for a brick structure of unknown date. Cutting through (203) and (214) was a post-medieval land drain trench [219] filled by a loosely compacted medium brown silty loam with occasional charcoal flecking surrounding a ceramic land drain (220). Underlying (203) at the W end of the trench was a loosely to moderately compacted layer of coal grit with occasional post-medieval CBM (204). Underlying context (203) immediately to the E of pit [208] was a loosely compacted black coal dust layer (213) while across the majority of the E end of the trench (203) overlay a tightly compacted light brown sandy silty clay with moderate amounts of charcoal flecking (214). Underlying (204) was a moderately compacted greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecking, mortar fragments and post-medieval CBM (205). Underlying context

(205) at the extreme western end of the trench was context (214). Underlying context (213) was a greyish-brown moderately compacted sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecking and mortar fragments (215).



Plate 4: Brick culvert (212) within Trench 2

Cutting through this deposit, context (214) and into context (207) were drainage ditches [210] and [216]. The westernmost of these cuts [210] contained fills (206) and (211) and a brick culvert (212). Context (206) was a loosely compacted coal lense with occasional post-medieval CBM while (211), which comprised the bulk of the fill overlying the culvert, consisted of a moderately compacted medium brown silty loam with occasional mortar, charcoal and post-medieval CBM. Underlying this fill was culvert (212) comprising two courses of standard gauge red brick overlaid by a series of flat sandstones. The culvert was roughly 0.40m wide and poorly constructed.



Plate 5: Re-cut pit in centre of Trench 2

The second ditch [216] was located towards the centre of the trench and contained fills (217) and (218). The uppermost of these (217) consisted of a loosely compacted greyish-brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecking. Underlying this was a loosely compacted grey silt containing numerous horse (*Equus*) skulls, leg bones and vertebrae. The jumbled deposition of the bones and their sheer number, together with the size of the ditch, appears to rule out any form of burial, the most probable explanation being that the ditch was used for drainage.

Underlying contexts (214) and (215) were natural soils comprising orangey-brown, tightly compacted sandy clays (207).

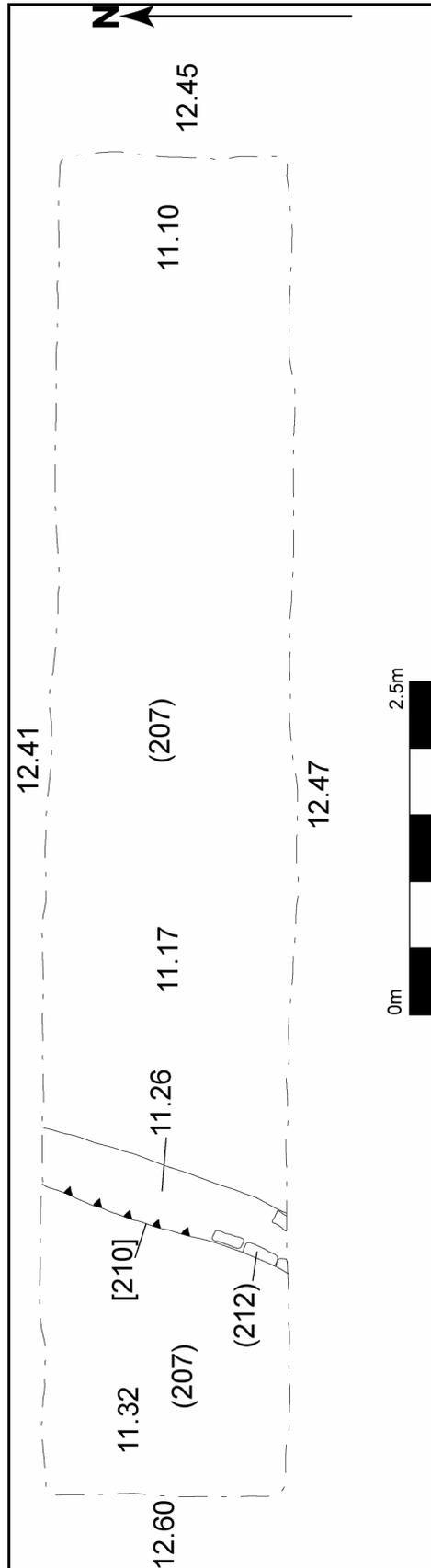


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 2

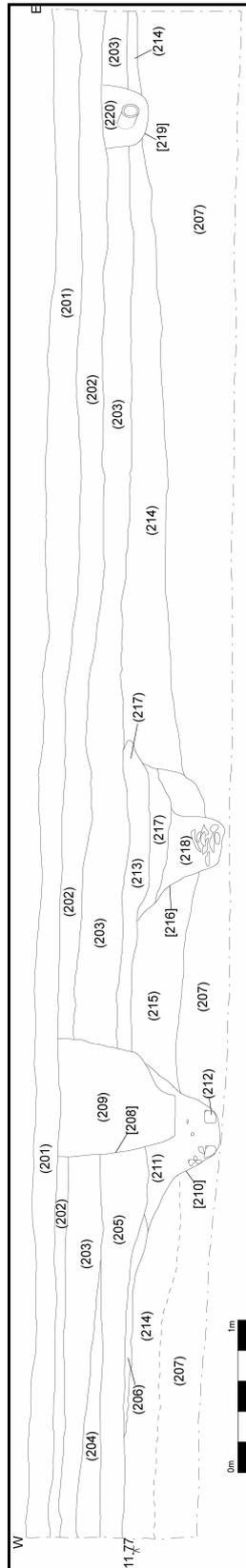


Figure 4: Trench 2 S-facing section

5.3 Trench 3

Located within the northern area of the site, Trench 3 ran parallel to the NNE-SSW boundary and measured 10.00m x 1.80m x 1.20m. Revealed in all sections were a series of 19th and 20th century reclamation, demolition and clearance phases with an average depth of c.0.75m. Natural deposits were encountered at a depth of c.0.95m below the existing ground surface (12.02m AOD) and extended throughout the trench area.

The uppermost deposit comprised loosely compacted coal waste with occasional pieces of post-medieval CBM (301). This deposit extended over most of the southern end of the trench and overlay a degraded cement layer (302) which, in turn, overlay a tightly compacted greyish-brown silty sand with moderate amounts of post-medieval CBM and charcoal (303). Underlying (303) at the southern end of the trench was a grey cement and sand layer (304) that overlay a coal waste and silty loam deposit (305), which, at the northern end of the trench, was the uppermost deposit.

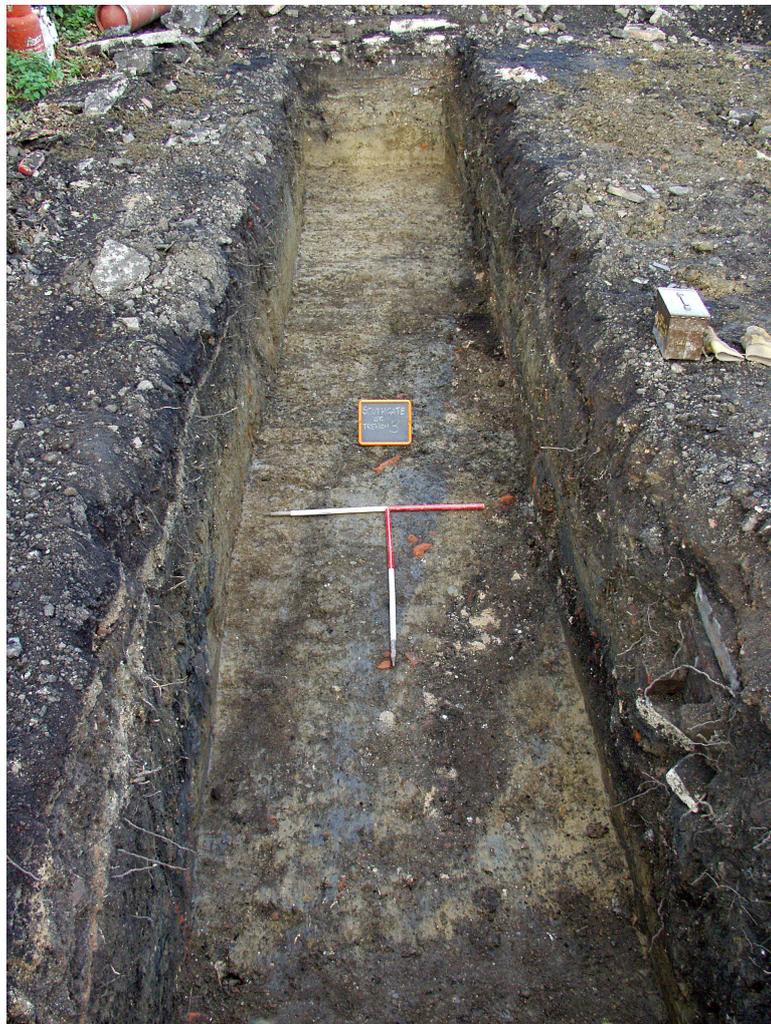


Plate 6: Trench 3 facing S

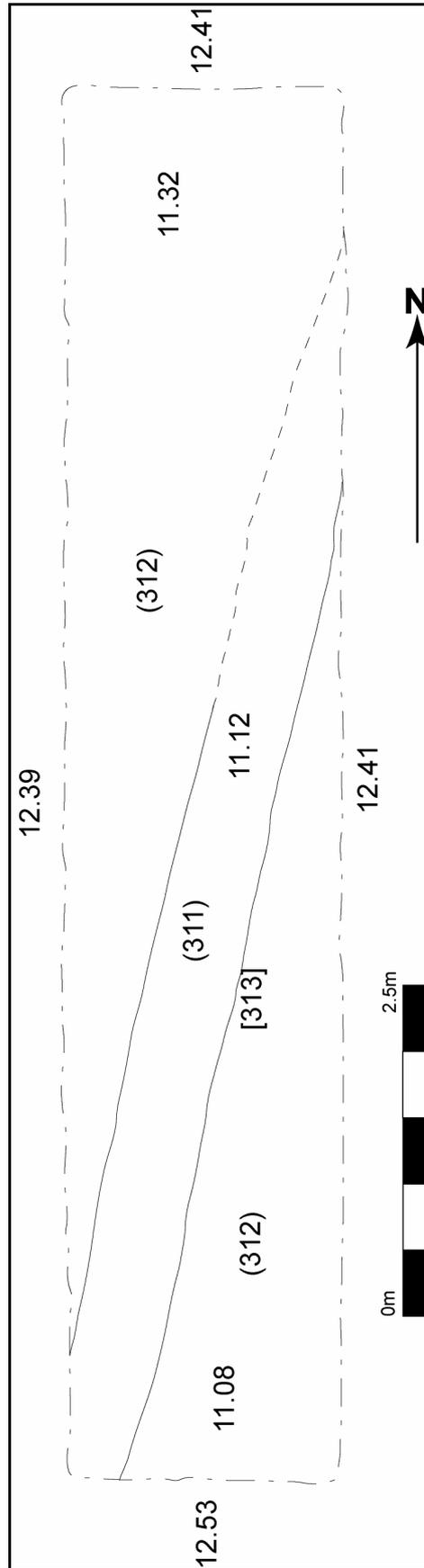


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3

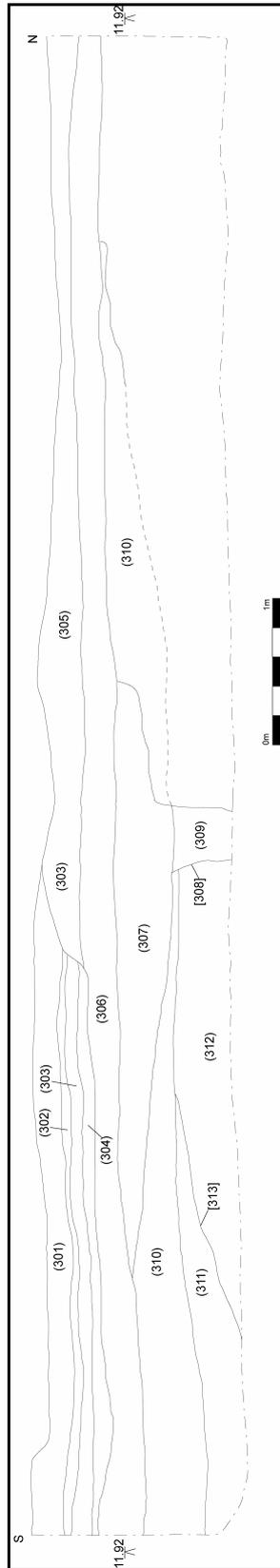


Figure 6: Trench 3 E-facing section

Underlying (304) at the southern end of the trench and (305) at the northern end was a moderately compacted medium brown silty loam with moderate amounts of charcoal flecking and post-medieval CBM (306). Context (306) overlay a mixture of medium brown silty loam and re-deposited grey and yellow clays (307). Underlying (307) was a mixture of grey and yellowy-orange sandy clays with occasional charcoal flecking (310), underlying which, across most of the trench base, was a natural soil comprising yellowish-brown sandy clay (312). Cutting through (310) and (312) was a small post-medieval pit [308] filled by a tightly compacted mixture of grey and yellowy-orange sandy clays with occasional post-medieval CBM (309). Cutting into context (312) was a linear feature [313] running from the NE end of the trench to the SE and filled by a tightly compacted grey clay with moderate amounts of post-medieval CBM and post-medieval pottery, mainly stone and white glazed wares (311).

5.4 Trench 4



Plate 7: Trench 4 facing SW

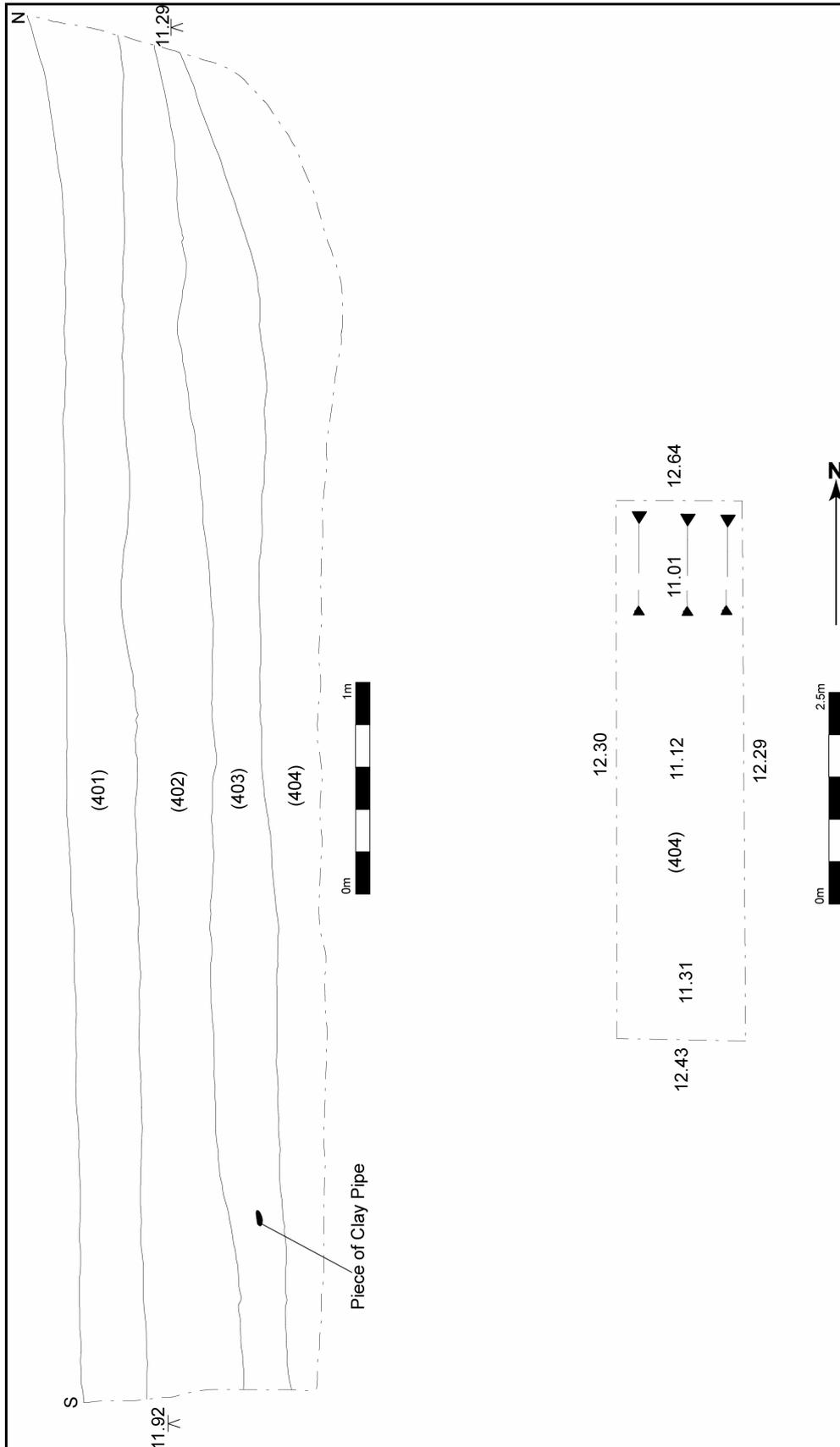


Figure 7: Trench 4 plan and E-facing section

Located within the E area of the site and oriented NW-SE, Trench 4 measured 6.00m x 1.80m x 1.18m. Exposed within all section was a series of 19th and 20th century reclamation, demolition and clearance phases with an average depth of 0.88m. Natural deposits were observed at c.0.88m (11.42m AOD) below the existing ground surface and extended throughout the trench.

The uppermost deposit consisted of loosely compacted dark grey gritty silty loam with frequent CBM fragments (401). This overlay a tightly compacted medium brown silty clay with moderate amounts of charcoal and occasional post-medieval CBM fragments (402), which, in turn, overlay a grey gritty silty clay containing moderate amounts of post-medieval CBM and charcoal flecking (403). At the base of the trench were natural light orangey-brown sandy clay soils (404).

5.5 Trench 5



Plate 8:Trench 5 facing SE

Located within the SE area of the site and oriented NW-SE, the trench measured 5.00m x 1.80m x 1.10m and again revealed evidence of 19th and 20th century reclamation, demolition and clearance activity to an average depth of 0.80m.

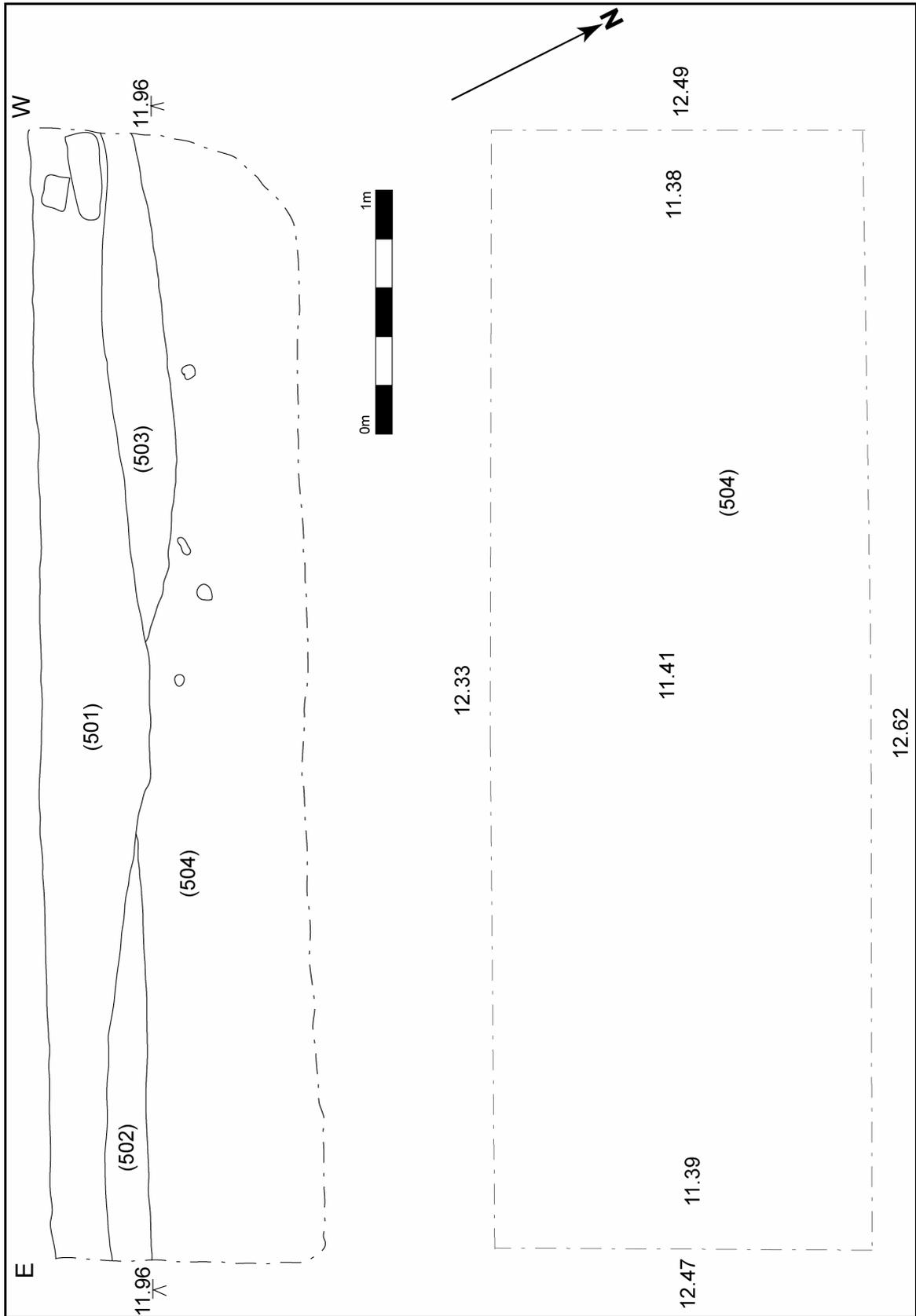


Figure 8: Trench 5 plan and N-facing section (1)

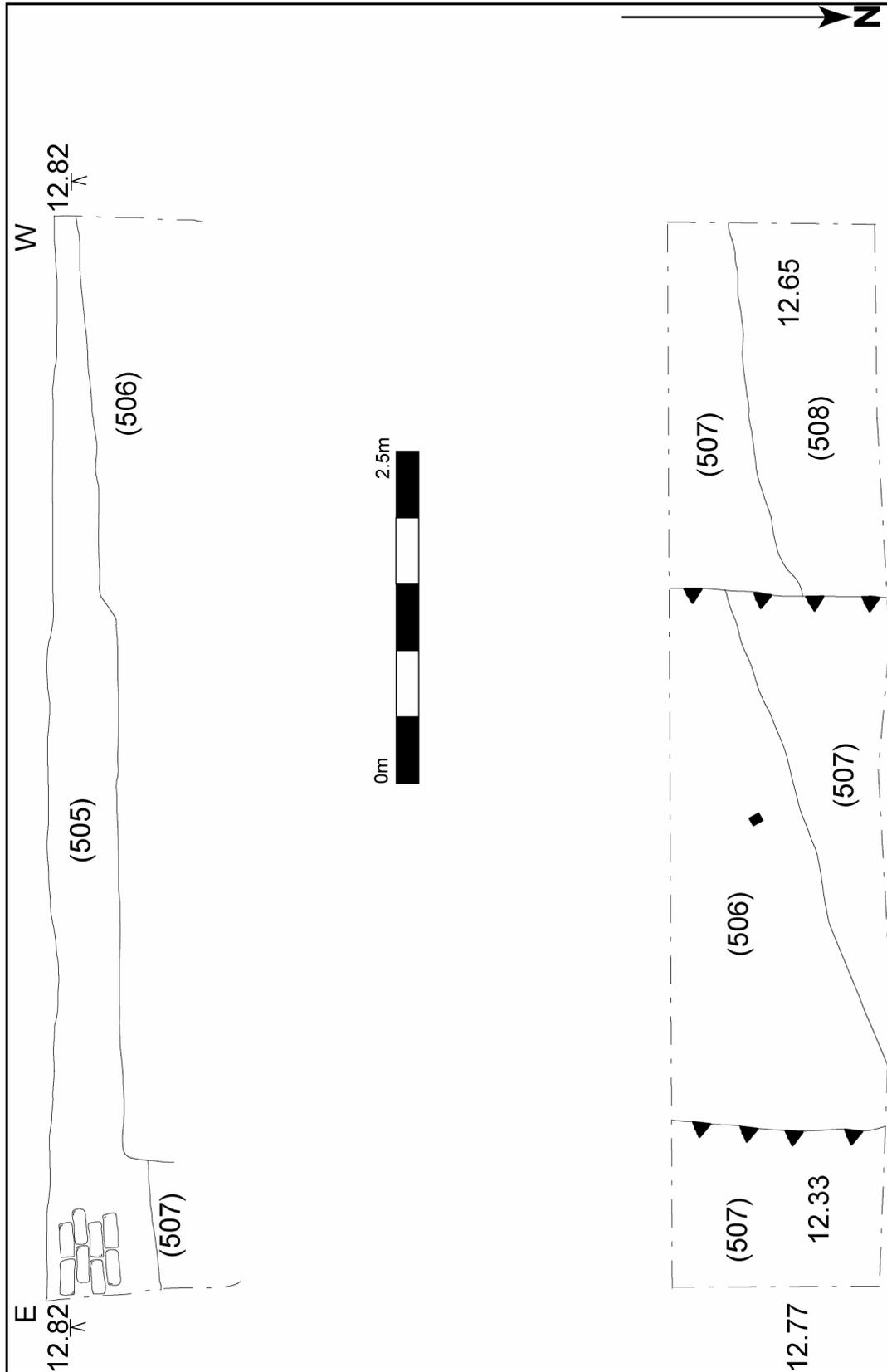


Figure 9: Trench 5 plan and N-facing section (2)

Natural deposits were observed at c.0.80m below the existing ground surface (12.00m AOD). The trench was separated into two parts after initial excavation in the most easterly part of the trench revealed that most of the trench had been heavily disturbed by the insertion of concrete footings.

5.5.1 Trench 5 - Section 1

The uppermost deposit was a loosely compacted blackish-brown gritty silty loam (501) (**Fig. 8**). On the eastern side of this part of this section, (501) overlay a grey gritty silty clay with frequent post-medieval CBM (502). At the western end of the section, (501) overlay medium brown silty clay containing moderate amounts of post-medieval CBM (503). Underlying both (502) and (503) was a light orangey-brown sandy clay (504) interpreted as natural.

5.5.2 Trench 5 – Section 2

Underlying a loosely compacted blackish-brown gritty silty loam (505 - same as 501), containing a large block of brickwork, probably the result of demolition activity, were three deposits (**Fig. 9**). Contexts (506) and (508) were thick layers of concrete that filled most of the trench and appeared to form part of a foundation representing the SE extent of the factory building that previously occupied the site. It was decided that this should remain in situ and that the trench should be extended to the W (Section 1). Abutting contexts (506) and (508) was a moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay with frequent post-medieval brick (507).

6. Summary

The excavation site at No 169 Southgate Street occupies a low-lying site immediately NE of where the old Bristol Road (now Southgate Street) running S from Gloucester forded the Sudbrook stream. Archaeological evidence has previously been found indicative of Roman and medieval occupation to the W and SW of the site.

However, later cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that a detached house was built in the NW corner of the site c.1820-30 and that significant industrial development occurred on the entire site post 1850, with the building of several ranges of workshops or carriage assembly sheds connected with the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company.

The evaluation revealed 19th and 20th century building activity followed by demolition and clearance phases. No archaeological features or artefacts predating the 19th century were observed or recovered.

7. Context Register

7.1 Trench 1

Context Number	Description
(100)	Loosely compacted light brown clay containing frequent 19 th and 20 th C. CBM fragments and charcoal flecking and occasional animal bone. Truncated by [103]. Cut by [104] and [107]. Dimensions – covers majority of trench with a thickness of up to 0.30m
INTERPRETATION:	Reclamation spread probably containing re-deposited naturals similar to those of (120)
(101)	Loosely compacted dark grey clayey sands containing very frequent charcoal flecking and occasional fragmentary animal bone and 19 th century pottery. Covers majority of trench with a thickness of up to 0.50m
INTERPRETATION:	Gradually accumulated reclamation spread
(102)	Wall orientated N–S extending across trench over a distance of greater than 1.80m. 0.70m in height and 0.50m wide. Eight courses. Constructed from standard gauge post-medieval bricks
INTERPRETATION:	Part of a foundation wall for a property fronting on Southgate Street
[103]	Cut rectilinear in plan. Dimensions - >1.80 x 0.50 x 0.70m. Break of slope top sharp. Sides vertical. Break of slope base sharp. Base flat
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of post-medieval foundation wall (102)
[104]	Cut, shape in plan not fully revealed. Width 2.00m. Thickness 0.40m. Break of slope top gentle to moderate. Sides variable, between steeply and gentle sloping. Break of slope bottom gentle. Base curving. Filled by (105) and (106)
INTERPRETATION:	Pit cut probably relating to 20 th century demolition and clearance of site
(105)	Loosely compacted coarse sandy clay with frequent chalk fragments and post-medieval CBM fragments. Fills [104]. 2.00m wide and <0.10m in thick.
INTERPRETATION:	Fill of modern pit cut [104]
(106)	Loosely compacted coarse sandy clay with frequent chalk fragments, post-medieval CBM fragments and re-deposited quantities of context (101). Fills [104]
INTERPRETATION:	Fill of modern pit cut [104]
[107]	Cut roughly circular in plan. Width 0.60m, thickness 0.30m. Break of slope top gentle. Sides moderately sloping. Break of slope base moderate. Base curved. Filled by (108), (109), (110) and (111)
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of post-medieval pit, probably dating from same phase of demolition activity that created [104]
(108)	Loosely compacted coarse sandy clay with frequent chalk and post-medieval CBM fragments.
INTERPRETATION:	Uppermost fill of context [107]

(109)	Loosely compacted coarse sandy clay with frequent chalk and post-medieval CBM fragments
INTERPRETATION:	Tertiary fill of context [107]
(110)	Loosely compacted coarse sandy clay with frequent chalk and post-medieval CBM fragments
INTERPRETATION:	Secondary fill of context [107]
(111)	Loosely compacted coarse sandy clay with frequent chalk and post-medieval CBM fragments
INTERPRETATION:	Primary fill of context [107]
(112)	Loosely compacted coarse sand lense with frequent quantities of CBM
INTERPRETATION:	Lense probably associated with modern demolition phase.
(113)	Loosely compacted coarse sand lense with frequent quantities of CBM
INTERPRETATION:	Lense probably associated with modern demolition phase
(114)	Moderately to tightly compacted black and grey clayey sand containing frequent charcoal flecking and occasional oyster shell
INTERPRETATION:	Part of primary phase of activity in this area. Unknown date and function.
[115]	Cut circular in plan (only partly within confines of trench). Width: 0.60, thickness: 0.48m. Break of slope top sharp, sides steeply sloping, break of slope base sharp. Base roughly flat
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of post-medieval pit relating to c. 19 th century activity on the site
(116)	Loosely compacted mortar spread containing red brick fragments.
INTERPRETATION:	Uppermost fill of pit [115]
(117)	Blackish-grey sandy clay with very frequent charcoal inclusions
INTERPRETATION:	Tertiary fill of context [115]
(118)	Re-deposited natural material consisting of yellowish-brown clays
INTERPRETATION:	Secondary fill of context [115]
(119)	Blackish-grey moderately compacted sandy clay with very frequent charcoal inclusions
INTERPRETATION:	Primary fill of context [115]
(120)	Tightly compacted yellowish-brown clays
INTERPRETATION:	Natural

7.2 Trench 2

Context Number	Description
(201)	Loosely compacted black, gritty, tarmacadam deposit. Covers entirety of trench and up to 0.20m thick
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval yard surface
(202)	Moderately compacted black and orange gravel base materials. Covers entirety of trench and up to 0.20m thick
INTERPRETATION:	Sub-base
(203)	Tightly compacted grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal and post-medieval CBM. Covers majority of trench and up to 0.40m

INTERPRETATION: (204)	Post-medieval deposition layer Loosely to moderately compacted coal dust
INTERPRETATION: (205)	Post-medieval deposition layer Moderately compacted greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecking, mortar fragments and post-medieval CBM. Dimensions: 2.50 x > 1.80 x 0.40m
INTERPRETATION: (206)	Post-medieval deposition layer Loosely compacted coal lense with occasional post-medieval CBM
INTERPRETATION: (207)	Post-medieval deposition layer Moderately to tightly compacted orangey-brown sandy clay
INTERPRETATION: [208]	Natural soils Cut, not fully defined in plan. Break of slope top sharp. Sides near vertical. Break of slope base sharp. Base flat. Dimensions: >0.75m x 0.40m x 0.70m
INTERPRETATION: (209)	Cut of undefined post-medieval feature Tightly compacted yellowish-brown sandy clay with occasional rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecking. Fills [208]
INTERPRETATION: [210]	Fill of post medieval pit [208] Cut rectilinear in plan. Dimensions: 1.90 x 0.45 x 0.40m. Break of slope top gradual. Sides increasingly steeply sloping. Break of slope base moderate. Base flat. Filled by (211) and (212)
INTERPRETATION: (211)	Cut of post-medieval culvert ditch Thin lense of medium brown moderately compacted silty loam with occasional charcoal and post-medieval CBM. Dimensions: 1.80 x 0.60 x 0.40m
INTERPRETATION: (212)	Post-medieval deposition layer Brick culvert constructed of standard gauge unfroged brick, un-bonded with an overlying layer of flat sandstones. Dimensions – >1.80 x 0.30 x 0.30m
INTERPRETATION: (213)	Post-medieval culvert Loosely compacted coal dust layer
INTERPRETATION: (214)	Post-medieval demolition layer Tightly compacted light brown sandy silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking
INTERPRETATION: (215)	Deposition layer of unknown period Moderately compacted, greyish-brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional mortar fragments
INTERPRETATION: [216]	Deposition layer predating the insertion of bone-filled drain Cut rectilinear in plan. Break of slope top gradual. Sides near vertical. Break of slope base moderate. Base undulating. Dimensions > 3.00 x 1.00 (at widest) x 0.40m. Filled by (217) and (218)
INTERPRETATION: (217)	Cut of post-medieval bone drain Loosely compacted greyish-brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal. Dimensions > 2.00 x 1.00 x 0.15m.
INTERPRETATION: (218)	Upper fill of drain cut [216] Deposition of horse (<i>Equus</i>) skulls and leg bones within a loosely compacted silt
INTERPRETATION: [219]	Bone drain (post-medieval) Cut rectilinear in plan. Break of slope top sharp. Sides near vertical. Break of slope base sharp. Base flat. Dimensions:

	>1.80 x 0.35 x 0.35m
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of post-medieval land drain
(220)	Loosely compacted medium brown silty loam with occasional charcoal flecking. Within this soil was a ceramic land drain roughly 0.10m in width.
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval fill of ceramic land drain cut

7.3 Trench 3

Context Number	Description
(301)	Loosely compacted coal waste deposit. Dimensions 4.50 x 1.80 x 0.20m
INTERPRETATION:	Dumping deposit
(302)	Mortar/cement deposit. Dimensions 4.00m x 1.80 x 0.06m
INTERPRETATION:	Dumping deposit
(303)	Tightly compacted greyish-brown silty sand with post-medieval CBM. Dimensions 6.40m x 1.80m x 0.30m
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval deposition layer
(304)	Loosely compacted cement and sand
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval dumping deposit
(305)	Loosely compacted coal waste and silty loam
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval dumping deposit
(306)	Moderately compacted medium brown silty loam with charcoal flecking and post-medieval CBM.
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval deposition layer
(307)	Mixture of medium brown silty loam and re-deposited grey and yellow clays (moderately compacted)
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval deposition layer
[308]	Cut circular in plan. Break of slope top sharp. Sides near vertical. Break of slope base and base below limit of trench depth. Dimensions 0.40m width 0.35m thickness. Root disturbance to pit edges. Filled by (309).
INTERPRETATION:	Cut of post-medieval pit
(309)	Tightly compacted mixture of grey and yellowy-orange clays with occasional post-medieval CBM. Heavy root disturbance. Fills [308].
INTERPRETATION:	Fill of post-medieval pit
(310)	Tightly compacted grey and yellowy-orange clays with occasional charcoal flecking
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval deposition layer
(311)	Grey tightly compacted clay with moderate amounts of post-medieval CBM and fragments of post-medieval pottery
INTERPRETATION:	Fill of post-medieval drainage ditch [313]
(312)	Yellowish-brown sandy clay
INTERPRETATION:	Natural
[313]	Cut rectilinear in plan. Dimensions 10.00m x 0.68m x >0.20m. Break of slope top sharp. Sides concave. Break of slope base moderate. Base undulating. Orientated N-S
INTERPRETATION:	Drainage ditch cut

7.4 Trench 4

Context Number	Description
(401)	Dark grey loosely compacted gritty soil with frequent post-medieval CBM. Heavy root action
INTERPRETATION:	Modern demolition layer
(402)	Tightly compacted brown silty clay with moderate amounts of charcoal and occasional post-medieval CBM
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval levelling deposit
(403)	Tightly compacted grey gritty silty clay with moderate amounts of post-medieval CBM and charcoal. One clay pipe stem found
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval deposition layer
(404)	Tightly compacted light brown/orange sandy clay. Covers entire of base of trench and at least 0.20m in thickness
INTERPRETATION:	Natural soils

7.5 Trench 5

Context Number	Description
(501)	Dark brown/black loosely compacted gritty silty deposits. Frequent root action and large amounts of post-medieval CBM fragments. Occasional concrete fragments
INTERPRETATION:	Modern demolition deposit
(502)	Moderately compacted grey silty clay with frequent CBM fragments
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval deposition layer
(503)	Moderately compacted grey silty clay and post-medieval CBM fragments
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval deposition layer
(504)	Moderately compacted brown silty clay and occasional post-medieval CBM and charcoal
INTERPRETATION:	Post-medieval CBM
(505)	Dark brown/black loosely compacted gritty silty deposits. Frequent root action and very frequent occurrences of CBM including one large piece of brickwork. Same as (501) but with greater quantity of CBM.
INTERPRETATION:	Modern demolition deposit
(506)	Concrete
INTERPRETATION:	Part of concrete foundation
(507)	Moderately compacted greyish-brown silty clay with frequent post-medieval brick
INTERPRETATION:	Part of modern demolition layer
(508)	Concrete
INTERPRETATION:	Part of concrete foundation

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