Northamptonshire County Council

# Northamptonshire Archaeology

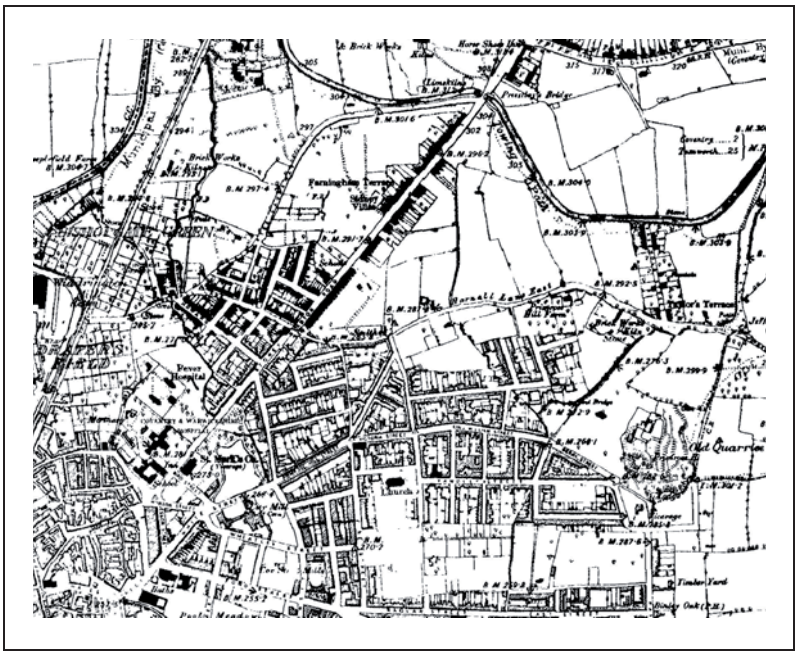
Archaeological Watching Brief at

City College, Swanswell Street

Coventry

West Midlands

2006



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Report no 06/145

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## QUALITY CONTROL

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## CONTENTS

## *OASIS* REPORT FORM

| **PROJECT DETAILS** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Project title | City College, Coventry | |
| Short description (250 words maximum) | Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out a watching brief during the excavation of test pits on land between Harnall Lane East, Bath Street, Weston Street and Swanswell Street, Coventry. Ten pits, each approximately 2.5m long and 0.6m wide were excavated under archaeological supervision. All pits were excavated until the limit of the reach of the mechanical excavator or the natural sub strata were identified. The site had been extensively terraced during re-development in the 1960s and recent demolition of tower blocks had removed much of the evidence for earlier activity. Traces of 19th century terraced house brick foundations were identified in three pits. No other archaeological remains were present. | |
| Project type | Archaeological Watching Brief | |
| Previous work | | |
| Future work | No | |
| Monument type and period | 19th century foundations for brick built terraced housing. | |
| Significant finds | None | |
| **PROJECT LOCATION** | | |
| County | West Midlands | |
| Site address | Swanswell Street, Coventry | |
| Easting | 433850 | |
| Northing | 279580 | |
| Height OD | AOD 83m in west rising to 87m at North-east of site | |
| **PROJECT CREATORS** | | |
| Organisation | | |
| Project brief originator | Chris Patrick | |
| Project Design originator | Northamptonshire Archaeology | |
| Director/Supervisor | Danny McAree MA MBA PG Dip PIFA | |
| Project Manager | Adam Yates MA AIFA | |
| Sponsor or funding body | City College, Coventry | |
| **PROJECT DATE** | | |
| Start date | 15th March 2004 | |
| End date | 19th March 2004 | |
| **ARCHIVES** | Location | Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc) |
| Physical | | |
| Paper | | 1 Plans and 10 sections, 31 each of Colour Slide and B/W photographs, 1 Contact Print. |
| Digital | | Digital copy of report and Figures |

# AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

# AT CITY COLLEGE, COVENTRY,

# WEST MIDLANDS

# JULY 2006

*Abstract*

*Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out a watching brief on land bounded by Swanswell Street, Queens Street, Bath Street and Primrose Hill Street, Coventry. Five boreholes were drilled and cores extracted. Four boreholes were drilled to c.15m, the other to c.25m. Ten test pits each 2.5m long and 0.6m wide were excavated under archaeological supervision. All pits were excavated until archaeological horizons or the natural sub strata were reached. Terracing of the area for the construction of tower blocks and car parks in the 1960s and the demolition and clearance of the area in 2006 had removed much of the evidence for earlier activity. Three pits contained traces of the foundations for 19th century brick built terraced houses. No other archaeological remains were present.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Archaeological investigation comprising a watching brief during the excavation of test pits was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology on behalf of City College, Coventry, on land between Swanswell Street, Harnall Lane East, Adelaide Street, Weston Street and Bath Street, Coventry (NGR:SP 33857958).

City College Coventry has been granted planning permission for the construction of a new college of further education to be built on the site. Phase 1 on an adjoining site is already well under construction. Phase 2 development will take place on the area subject of the geological and archaeological analysis. Coventry City Council as the local planning authority had required an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the excavation of test pits on the site.

The watching brief met the requirements of the Project Brief issued by Coventry City Council (Patrick 2006) and the Specification prepared by Northamptonshire Archaeology (McAree 2006).

The purpose of the watching brief was to establish the survival, date, nature and extent of

any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development.

## 1.2 Location and Topography

The development area lies immediately to the north of the modern city centre and just outside the circuit of the inner ring road. The area is currently vacant land that slopes from the north and east down towards the Swanswell Pool at the south of the site.

The underlying geology has been mapped by the British Geological Survey of Great Britain as comprising Keuper Marl, stiff red clay of the Triassic Enville Beds. This overlies distinctive coarse-grained red sandstone which in turn seals Carboniferous coal seams.

## 1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

The development area is located to the north-east of the medieval core of the city of Coventry and outside the circuit of the medieval city walls. It lies within an area originally known as Harnall and later as Potters Harnall. The name derives from Anglo Saxon "haren" meaning 'at the boundary' and "heale" meaning 'a corner' or 'a nook of land adjoining a settlement'.

The area known as Harnall is believed to have been bounded on the north-west by Leicester Row and Foleshill Road, on the north by the Great Heath in Foleshill parish, and Broad Oak Waste (a detached part of St Michael's parish), on the east by Swan Lane and on the south-east by Far Gosford Street. To the west it was bounded by the valley of the River Sherbourne that curves around the eastern edge of Coventry (Victoria County History (VCH), The County of Warwick: Volume 8, The City of Coventry and Borough of Warwick, 1969 p 71). The land rises from the valley towards Great Heath and Stoke Heath to the north and to Primrose Hill in the east. The area was crossed by two streams, in the west, the Springfield Brook (the medieval Endemere) later known as the Harnall or Swanswell Brook cut across the Foleshill Road and passed to the east of the Swanswell pool adjacent to the early mill in that location. In the east, the Spitalmoor Brook ran south-west from Stoke Heath to Spital Moor to meet the Springfield Brook which in its turn was absorbed by the River Sherbourne.

The area was crossed by a Kings Highway, initially the road via Stoney Stanton to Leicester (now Leicester Causeway and Stoney Stanton Road). The road was said in the 12th century to run "through the middle of Harnall along the country of Stoke".

In the 15th century the Kings Highway it was described as running 'through the middle of

Harnall towards Wyken' probably a reference to the line of an early road along the line of the modern Harnall Lane (VCH, Vol 8, p 71).

The first recorded mention of the area is in the Combe Abbey Charter and in the record of the bounds of the 'Prior's Half' of Coventry in the early 12th century when most of the area of Harnall was included in the 'Prior's Half' that was claimed by Coventry Priory as part of its original endowment. Part of the boundary was described as following the course of the Endmere and the road 'through the middle of Harnall'.

Harnall lay within the ancient Hasilwood and the northern part of the area was uncultivated waste as late as the 14th century. Harnall was one of the estates that were deemed not to be commonable by the citizens of Coventry but was held to be several to the Priory. The estate at that time contained six named fields, Gosfordfield, Earlsmeadow, Harnall Waste, Bishop's Waste, Beechwaste and the Beeches. The Combe Abbey Charter mentions both ridges and furlongs, suggesting open-field cultivation and also refers to 'new divisions' in the fields of Harnall. Other fields named in 1410-11 were Quarelfield, Ludlowfield, Labour and a field and meadow called Combewell (VCH 1969). In the 16th century several estates held land in a field called Harnall or Great Harnall Field, however, it is clear that by the late 15th and 16th centuries, most cultivated land was held in separable crofts and there was no trace of open-field cultivation by the mid 19th century.

There are indications that the Harnall fields like others around the city were used to rear or fatten animals for the city markets. A butcher had beasts in pasture at Harnall in 1365 and there were sheep and cattle being fattened there in the early 16th century.

The Abbot of Combe acquired a messuage and land in Harnall in the 12th century. The Prior of Coventry held land in Harnall (then called a manor) in 1221 and bought other lands there in 1223, 1232 and 1369. Roger de Montalt held land in Harnall in 1279 when the property consisted of six cottages and a number of crofts and other pieces of land.

By 1410-11 the demesne lands of the priory comprised a house or grange and five fields and were rented for 20 marks, a considerable sum at that time.

Part of the land in Harnall belonging to the priory was first granted to St John's Hospital in 1328 and during the latter 14th century, the hospital held lands there described as both 'anciently and newly acquired' (VCH 1969, p 72). By the early 15th century, St John's Hospital held a house and seven fields there. Other land in Harnall was held by the Abbot of Combe and Corpus Christi Guild, either as tenants or under tenants of the prior.

In the 14th century, two localities, Prior's Harnall and Potters Harnall are mentioned but it is unclear whether they both represent hamlets or are merely descriptive names for part of the

lands. Field names and boundary descriptions indicate that Prior's Harnall and the priory demesne estate lay largely in the south and east of the district near Swan's Lane, Gosford Street and Spital Moor, while Potters Harnall lay to the north abutting Stoke. Both estates held lands in Stoke parish, the hospital held Labour field and the priory held Ludlowfield, often referred to as being in Stoke. It is possible that the name Potters Harnall is related to the extensive pottery and brick industry attested in Stoke.

In 1425, land belonging to St John's hospital was described as lying between Swanswell Pool to the north and the city wall and Bastille or Dern Gate to the south. A leet order of 1439 confirmed the hospital's ancient right of access by foot-way to their 'field and pasture' at Swanswell Pool.

The Bromley family held land in Harnall from 1279 until 1302 when it was sold to Henry Bagot. Bagot in turn sold the land in 1309 to Robert de Stoke and the land remained part of the Stokes' manor until the 16th century when the manor and most of its lands were acquired by Coventry Corporation as trustees of Bond's Hospital. A close in Harnall was included in the hospital's endowment from the 16th-19th centuries (VCH 1969).

The 'prior's quarry' was recorded as a landmark on the boundary of the city liberties in 1374 and in 1410-11 there was a 'great quarry' near the prior's manor house and another quarry near Stoke held by the Abbot of Combe.

The 1851 Board of Health map and the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889-90 show extensive quarries on Primrose Hill. Despite several references to this as the location of the Abbot of Combe's quarry, it is not shown on mapping of the area in 1837 or 1846 and is most probably of 19th century origin.

In 1610 there were houses outside the city wall along Dog Lane (also called Brickkiln Lane and later Leicester Street) (Speed 1610).

By 1837, several streets had been built between Dog Lane, Swanswell Terrace and the city wall. Buildings including a brewery had spread along Foleshill Road opposite the Coventry Canal Basin. In the south there were houses along Far Gosford Street as early as the 13th century. Apart from these there were only a few scattered buildings shown in the Harnall district in the early mapping of the area and into the early 19th century.

Primrose Hill House stood near the modern day Nicholls Street and had a range of outbuildings by at least the mid 18th century.

The house near the Earl's Mill called Spring Garden in 1837 may have been in existence since 1807. There were also farm buildings shown in Harnall Lane including buildings in the vicinity of the later Primrose Hill Farm shown on the OS first edition map of the area.

The priory demesne estate was granted to Coventry Corporation in 1542. In 1551 the 'Prior's Orchard with two pools, Swans Pool and New Pool – lying under the city wall on its north side, a 'great field' called Harnall Field, the Stripe Close, Swan's Croft, Parson's Meadow and a close beside Harnall' were included in the endowment of Sir Thomas White's charity.

The Prior's Orchard became the site of the Prior's Orchard Mill which was in existence by 1579, and of the Swanswell waterworks, which were developed about 1630. From 1646 this property was held on a 200 year lease from the charity mainly by the Bewley family who operated the mill and waterworks and who lived in the adjoining mill house, Old Swanswell House. This was a substantial building of the 17th century or earlier and was known in 1800 as 'Harnale House'.

A Well Croft was mentioned in the 13th century and a lane leading to the well in 1365. A well and conduit are recorded in Harnall Field in the 16th century and it was this well that was used by Bartholomew Bewley a plumber and Thomas Surgeon, a mason, for the construction of the Swanswell Waterworks in 1632. Bewley tapped fresh water from the spring in Harnall Field to the north of Swanswell Pool and piped it in lead pipes across the valley of the River Sherbourne, under the city walls and into a reservoir in Cuckoo Lane.

A water powered pump was located on the River Sherbourne that pumped the water up to the reservoir. This remained a major source of fresh water in Coventry until the development of Harnall as Hillfields (or the New Town) in the mid 19th century.

By the early 19th century, the population of Coventry was rapidly expanding. From 15000 in 1750, it had grown to over 30000 in 1830. The city for the most part had not extended beyond the line of its medieval walls and while overcrowding was not as pronounced as in many other towns and cities, there were major problems associated with the provision of sufficient fresh water and the disposal of effluent.

The River Sherbourne occupied the lower reaches of the valley to the south and east of the city. In winter, the presence of the mills along the river caused flooding and contemporary accounts relate carts and wagons sank up to the hubs in the waterlogged ground. In summer, the low water and the presence of the mill ponds prevented the speedy clearance of the effluent being discharged into the river by the burgeoning population of the city.

The city was unable to address these problems as most of lands adjacent to the river were under the control of the mills or belonged to the Sir Thomas White's Charity.

In 1803-4 twenty-one closes amounting to 72 acres and comprising most of the Sir Thomas White's Charity estate in Harnall fields were sold. This did not however include the

profitable holdings along the River Sherbourne.

The suburban development of Harnall began in 1828 when the fields between Swanswell Pool and Primrose Hill were laid out to form an estate of eight streets for new housing. The first houses were quickly built along King William Street and at about the same time a row of houses was built on Harnall Lane (Poole 1870, Chaplin 1970).

The development of the Hill Field or the New Town as it quickly became known gained pace quite slowly with plots being sold to individuals or to builders to develop. A surviving plan of 1830 shows the area around Yardley Street laid out with plots resembling medieval burgage plots, each with a 10yard street frontage and intended for the construction of town villas on wide leafy streets in the countryside, a mile from the crowded city across the river valley (Chaplin 1970).

By 1837, Hillfields was a flourishing community with the greatest growth in the Coventry area. The citizens were drawn mainly from the adjacent city and engaged mainly in the ribbon weaving industry. The intention to create a 'villa town' as had been tried in Aston, Birmingham and at Leamington Spa had clearly failed. Although a number of villas had been built, particularly in Charles Street, Primrose Hill Street, King William Street and around White Street on the city side of Swanswell Pool, for the most part, the building plots were bought and developed with two or three terraced houses on each plot rather than the single town villas originally envisaged.

In 1840, Charles Weston, who owned much of the land on which the New Town was being built, gave land in Charles Street for the erection of a new church. Edward Weston (doubtless a relative) gave £1000 towards the cost of building the church.

In 1844, the Gilbert family, the other substantial land owners with holdings to the south and east of Harnall, donated land for a new national school in the New Town.

Between 1841 and 1851 Harnall, or Hillfields as it now became known, expanded rapidly with the number of houses doubling from 350 to 700. It is clear that many of these new buildings were specifically built as weavers cottages with a well lit workshop with large windows on the rear upper floor of the premises. In 1850 there were thirteen ribbon manufacturers, about 120 ribbon weavers and at least five machinery makers in the district.

Many houses were bought by individuals but more must have been bought by master artisans for use by waged or indentured weavers working on their behalf. This is particularly clear in Primrose Hill Street where there is a row of 31 symmetrical weavers' houses. In 1858, the largest single 'cottage factory' consisting of 67 houses was built in a triangle between Berry Street, Vernon Street and Brook Street.

In 1843 the city council met to assess the housing and sanitation problems of the city. At that time there were 7000 houses in the town of which only 300 had their own water supply. Everyone else drew water from one of the 20 public water pumps in the city. In the council minutes it is recorded that on average only 8 pumps were in working order at any one time.

In 1844 the council obtained an Act of Parliament incorporating the new town of Hillfields to the city. This led to the late development of Wheatley Street to connect the city to its newly acquired suburb.

The continuing development of Hillfields served to exacerbate the problems of the River Sherbourne. The problem of flooding and the increased flow of effluent into the poorly draining waters creating ideal conditions for disease reflected in the severe outbreak of cholera in 1832 with continuing outbreaks in subsequent years.

In 1845, the city obtained a further Act of Parliament which would allow them to compulsorily purchase lands and property from the Sir Thomas White's Charity.

In 1848 the government established the Board of Health in London with a remit to advise local authorities on actions to improve sanitation and the provision of clean water. The bill was adopted by the city fathers and in 1849 an Inspector from the Board of Health conducted an investigation into the state of the city water supply and sanitation. He commented particularly upon the bad state of drainage, sewerage and roads in Hillfields. This report was lent weight by a further outbreak of cholera in that year when many people from Hillfields died.

Following the Board of Health review, the council used their newly acquired powers to buy up much of the Sir Thomas White Charity properties along the River Sherbourne to allow the removal of the mills and ponds so as to open up the waterway and improve the drainage and sanitation.

The clearance of the river area and the development of improved sewage and water systems allowed for increased expansion of building in Hillfields. In 1854 a new steam powered flour mill, the City Mill, was built immediately to the south of the Swanswell pool. This remained in use until the latter half of the 20$^{th}$ century.

In 1859 the River Arthur (almost certainly the Springfield Brook) was culverted from the Swanswell pool to where it joined the River Sherbourne at Cox Street. This allowed the laying out of White Street and adjoining streets to further connect the city with its quickly developing suburb in Hillfields.

New estates were built along the Foleshill Road and Harnall Lane. New roads were laid out further to the east including the 'triangle' in Vernon Street. In 1855 the area of Spital Moor

was laid out and building commenced linking these houses via Ford Street and Lower Ford Street to those already established around the Swanswell Pool. Other estates were built between Foleshill Road and Stoney Stanton Road.

The north and east of Harnall were built up in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1872, while the brickworks in Harnall Lane opposite Freehold Street were being developed, a large pottery and brick kiln was unearthed. It had at least six sets of brick arches and two of stone. Although it was initially believed to Roman in origin, the author of the only reference to this event declared the structure to be similar in description to kilns uncovered in the Stoke area of the city and dating to the medieval period (Coventry Standard 1928).

By 1906 roads were built around Primrose Hill and the Coventry City football ground laid out between the hill and Swan Lane. Factories were established among the terraced houses of the new estates, Bretts Stamping was established in Harnall lane in 1897 and there were another ten factories in place by 1889 with others established by 1906. The Ordnance works to the north of the canal was in place by 1906 and greatly expanded during the First World War. The Singer works were established after the war and was the single largest works in the area.

The last area of open land, around Primrose Hill Farm on Harnall Lane, was built up before the First World War. Allotment gardens retained there were later annexed by expansion of the corporation bus depot in Harnall Lane.

The area was extensively damaged by bombing during the Second World War and in the early post war years became a focus for clearance and redevelopment.

Much of the original housing and street lay out to the west was lost in the construction of the city ring road. Large scale demolition and the erection of tower blocks erased much of the original layout and buildings between Harnall Lane and Raglan Street with only odd pockets of housing surviving. A shift in government attitudes in the 1970s led to the retention and improvement of the existing housing stock rather than wholesale demolition and replacement.

The estates to the north of Harnall Lane and to the east around Primrose Hill have largely survived. Piecemeal demolition and rebuilding of industrial buildings has resulted in further losses of the buildings in the area around the Spital Fields or Spital Moor. The construction of Sky Blue Way in the late 1980s destroyed another large swathe of buildings along the west of Far Gosford Street and the eastern edge of the Harnall area.

A number of entries for the area around the proposed development site are held in the Coventry City Historic Environment Records office. None relate directly to the development

site. The nearest intervention at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (COVE 152 on Fig 2) recorded deep layers of silt and alluvium probably related to the once larger extent of the Swanswell Pool to the south.

The Holy Trinity Parish Tithe Survey of 1849 shows that the development area was split between non-titheable land along the north of Primrose Hill Street, Victoria Street and King William Street and encompassing the newly laid out Weston Street, Cross Street, Castle street, Adelaide Street, Albert Street. The area to the north of Weston Street and bounded by the Stoney Stanton Road and Harnall Lane was still recorded as meadow or pasture.

To the south of Primrose Hill Street, Victoria Street and King William Street, the area is recorded as primarily housing, especially in the roads around the newly erected St Peter's Church, Vine Street, Charles Street, Canterbury Street, and Wellington Street. The south side of St Peter's Street was still shown as meadow or pasture with pasture recorded to the south of St Peter's church and along the south side of Yardley Street which was only partly built up (Coventry HER).

The Coventry Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds no information directly related to or within 100m of the development area in any direction.

Harnall or Hillfields remains an area of archaeological interest as medieval Potters Harnall is thought to have been the location of an early pottery industry until the 15th century. The manor houses, granges or farms of Potters Harnall, Prior's Harnall and the estate belonging to St John's Hospital have not been firmly established and must lie within the wider study area.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

All bore holes and test pits were excavated as shown on the attached plan (Fig 2).

The bore holes were hand excavated to a depth of 1-1.5m.

They were then dynamically sampled from 1.5-2.5m. The remainder of the core sample was drilled with a waterflush rotary core drill (116mm diameter) to a depth of 15-15.75m with the exception of borehole 3 that was cored to a depth of 25.05m.

The project required 10 test pits to be excavated to the depth of the underlying geology or to the limit of excavation possible with the mechanical excavator used on site (3.5-3.6m max). The excavation of the test pits within the development area was supervised by an archaeologist; these included the supervision of overburden, topsoil and subsoil stripping to the level of clean natural. All trenches were excavated using a JCB type excavator equipped

with a 600mm toothed excavating bucket. All trenches were excavated to between 2.5-2.9m long and up to 3.6m in depth.

Topsoil, subsoil and overburden were removed until archaeologically sensitive deposits or natural horizons revealed. All deposits were examined sufficiently to identify their nature. Due to the constraints of the test pits and the nature of the unstable upper layers of the site, no access could be gained to the pits, only observations and measurements from the ground surface were possible. Context details are included in the pit descriptions and in a context list at Appendix A. Recording was supplemented by drawn sections at a scale of 1:20. A photographic record in black and white, colour slides and digital images of all pits was completed.

# 3 RESULTS

## 3.1 Bore Hole 1

Bore hole 1 was located at near the centre of the southern boundary of the site and located on open ground adjacent to one of the site access roads between the tower blocks (Fig 2).

The natural was weak red-brown sandstone outcropping at about 3m below the modern ground surface. It was sealed below a 1.5m thick layer of stiff to very stiff red/brown slightly sandy clay with medium gravel sized pockets of grey clay in the lowest 0.2m directly above the sandstone. Over this was a 1.5m deep layer of made ground containing loose dark brown/black clayey sand with fine gravel containing sandstone, brick, concrete and modern demolition debris.

## 3.2 Bore Hole 2

Bore hole 2 was located at the south-west corner of the site in the access road behind the property frontages on Primrose Hill Street near the junction with Swanswell Street (Fig 2).

The natural was moderately weak red-brown locally mottled grey sandstone encountered at 1.7m below the modern ground surface. It was covered with a layer of very dense red-brown locally mottled black, slightly clayey fine sand 0.5m deep. This lay below a layer of dense orange sand 0.2m deep sealed below stiff sticky orange clay 0.4m thick. Over this lay an 0.6m layer of made ground comprising mainly mixed dark brown clay and gravel mixed with hardcore sealed below Type 1 road stone and capped with a modern tarmacadam

surface.

### 3.3 Bore Hole 3

Bore Hole 3 was located adjacent in the centre of the site (Fig 2). It was located in an area where demolition rubble and 'crush' had stockpiled and covered the area up to 1.5m deep.

The natural was weak red-brown sandstone encountered at 2.9m below the modern ground surface. It was sealed below an 0.65m thick layer of natural red-brown slightly clayey sand. This was overlain by 2.25m of made ground, 0.9m of loose brown and black sandy clay with abundant gravel, brick, clinker and sandstone below a thin, 0.15m layer of dark brown – black clayey sand with fine gravel of chalk, sandstone and brick and occasional charcoal. This was overlain by a 1.2m layer of modern demolition debris and concrete, brick and block 'crush'.

### 3.4 Bore Hole 4

Bore Hole 4 was placed roughly in the centre of the northern boundary of the development site where the stockpiled demolition debris and crush was up to 2m deep (Fig 2).

The natural was revealed at about 2.5m deep and comprised weak red-brown sandstone with irregular open fractures. It was sealed below 1.75m of made ground containing soft red-brown sandy clay containing a medium gravel of fragmented brick, flint, gravel and sandstone, together with fragments of plastic and metal. This was overlain by an 0.75m deep dump of made ground containing red-brown sandy clay mixed with crushed brick, concrete, blocks and demolition debris.

### 3.5 Bore Hole 5

Bore Hole 5 was located in the north-west corner of the development area on an old car park at the junction of Swanswell Street and Queen Street (Fig 2).

The natural was weak red-brown sandstone with irregular open fractures exposed at 2.8m below modern ground level. It was sealed below 2.3m of dense red-brown slightly clayey sand. This was overlain by a layer of hardcore and Type 1 stone capped with the modern tarmacadam car park surface.

### 3.6 Test pit 1

Test Pit 1 measured 2.8m x 0.6m, aligned west to east with an average depth of 2.9m. The

pit was located in the carriageway of Weston Street approximately 15m north of the junction with Swanswell Street (Fig 2).

The natural (101) was solid red sandstone outcropping at about 2.8m below the road surface. It was sealed below a layer of red sand and decayed sandstone (102) that was capped by a layer of red sandstone (103), only 0.1m thick and easily broken when disturbed. This was covered in a layer of natural red sandy clay (104).

Cutting into the natural sandy clay (104) was a foundation trench [105], 0.65m deep and 0.7m wide with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a layer of lime mortar concrete (106) containing coarse gravel and fragments of broken brick. This supported a red brick wall (107) bonded with hard white lime mortar. The base course was 0.45m wide (18") composed of a brick laid as a stretcher, with a brick laid as a header at each end. Above this two bricks laid as stretchers locked the foundation layer in place. The wall had been truncated above the second course of brickwork. The foundation trench was backfilled with dirty brown sandy clay containing fragments of mortar and broken brick (108).

Extending each side of the wall and sealing the natural (104) was a layer of red sandy clay and red sand (109) containing occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of lime mortar and broken brick. This was sealed below a layer of brown-grey sand and shale Type 1 stone (110) supporting the modern tarmac car park surface (111).

### 3.7 Test pit 2

Pit 2 measured 2.6m long, 0.6m wide and was 3.6m deep. It was aligned north to south and located in the north-east corner of the proposed new development (Fig 2).

At the limit of excavation was a layer of red/brown clay-sand (201) containing fragments of broken concrete, brick, plastic and glass. It included lengths of aluminium window and door frame and several pieces of modern, un-corroded machine parts. This layer was exposed up to 0.85m deep. This lay below a deposit of dark brown mixed sand, sandy clay and demolition dust/debris (202) containing broken concrete, brick, building blocks, metal, glass and plastic. This layer was up to 1.2m deep. It was covered with a 0.55m deep deposit of red clay-sand (203) mixed with fragments of broken concrete, brick and glass.

Sealing this material was a deposit of dark grey-brown/ black sandy clay (204) mixed with broken brick, blocks, concrete and glass fragments. This was very stiff, forming a very compact layer up to 0.8m deep. Above this was a band of dark brown sandy clay loam (205) mixed with occasional brick, mortar and concrete fragments and averaging 0.25m deep across the pit.

Across the top of this was a loose layer of concrete, brick and building blocks broken into fragments up to 150mm (206). This contained occasional strips and fragments of electrical wire, reinforcing steel and aluminium framing. It was up to 0.4m deep across the excavation area.

### 3.8 Test pit 3

Pit 3 measured 2.8m long, 0.6m wide and 3.5m deep, and was aligned north to south. It was located near the centre of the development area to the south-west of the electricity sub-station (Fig 2).

The deepest strata, 1.9m deep, was natural red clay-sand blending to red sandy clay at the limit of excavation (301). The upper clay-sand crumbed when worked, the lower sandy clay was firm and stiff.

Truncating the upper part of the natural was a linear foundation trench [302], 0.5m deep aligned north south and exposed along the eastern side of the excavation. It contained a red brick wall (303), bonded with hard white lime mortar. It was laid in regular courses of Flemish stretcher bond and survived four courses high. The wall was bedded on a layer of mortar laid directly onto the underlying red clay-sand. The wall was truncated to the north where it had been demolished and the foundation trench was filled with a dump of dirty red clay-sand (304) up to 0.6m deep. It contained red bricks, broken brick, lime mortar and occasional fragments of blue slate. Sealing the wall and the fill of the foundation trench was an 0.4m deep layer of dirty brown sandy clay (305), mixed with modern demolition debris.

Covering this was a layer of red/brown Type 1 shale (306) up to 0.3m deep. This supported a 0.2m deep band of compacted coarse red/brown gritty sand (307) on which was laid a surface of concrete sets (brick paviors) (308). Covering the whole excavation area was an 0.4m deep deposit of fragments of concrete, paviors, building block and brick broken into fragments up to 150mm. This contained occasional lengths of electrical wire, reinforcing steel and aluminium framing.

### 3.9 Test pit 4

Pit 4 measured 2.7m long, 0.6m wide and was 3.2m deep. It was east to west and was located in the centre of the site and close to the west boundary of the proposed new building (Fig 2).

The natural red sandstone (401) was exposed for up to 0.7m deep in the base of the

excavation. This was covered by a 0.5m deep layer of natural orange/red sandy clay (402) that blended with a layer of red/brown sandy clay (403) containing occasional flecks or fragments of ash, coal, lime mortar or small pieces of red brick. This was sealed below a dump of red-brown sandy clay (404) mixed with abundant pieces of broken brick, blue slate, lime mortar and glass up to 0.7m deep.

Over this was a 0.3m deep layer of dirty brown-red sandy clay (405) containing demolition debris, broken brick, blue slate, lime mortar and glass. This blended with a layer of grey-black sandy clay (406) mixed with ash/demolition dust and debris up to 0.35m deep. Covering this was a compact layer of red-brown sandy clay (407). This was stiff and compact, containing occasional ash/coal flecks, fragments of mortar, brick slate and concrete up to 0.45m deep. The modern ground surface was orange-brown sandy clay loam (408) containing frequent small, coarse, rounded gravel and small demolition debris.

### 3.10 Test pit 5

Pit 5 measured 2.8m long, 0.6m wide and 2.1m deep. It was aligned east to west and located in the centre of the proposed new structure (Fig 2).

The natural geology, red sandstone (501) was exposed 0.1m deep in the base of the excavation. It was covered by a 1.2m deep layer of firm to stiff orange-red sandy clay (502) banded with yellow/grey silt clay. To the east of the pit, this layer was cut by a vertical service trench [503]. This was aligned roughly north to south, 1.2m deep and 0.4m wide with a flat base.

It was filled with a 4” salt glaze sewer pipe packed in a fill of orange-red sandy clay (504),mixed with dirty brown clay, coarse gravel, broken brick and ash.

The trench and natural were both sealed below a layer of dark grey-brown sandy clay (505), mixed with ash, dust, broken brick, blue slate and coarse gravel, up to 0.4m deep. This underlay a loose layer of concrete, brick and building blocks broken into fragments up to 150mm (506). This contained occasional strips and fragments of electrical wire, reinforcing steel and aluminium framing. It was up to 0.4m deep across the excavation area.

### 3.11 Test pit 6

Pit 6 measured 2.45m long, 0.6m wide and 1.8m deep. It was aligned roughly east to west and was located at the eastern edge of the proposed new building (Fig 2).

The natural red sandstone (601) was exposed 0.4m deep in the base of the pit. It was

covered by a 1.2m deep layer of firm-stiff orange/red sandy clay (602) banded with yellow/grey silt clay. It had been truncated and sealed below a layer of red/brown gritty sand and shale Type 1 stone (603) which supported a 15mm layer of modern tarmac (604).

### 3.12 Test pit 7

Pit 7 measured 2.4m long, 0.6m wide and 3.6m deep. It was aligned north to south and located at the south-east corner of the proposed new building (Fig 2).

The natural, firm-stiff orange-red sandy clay (701) banded with yellow/grey silt clay was exposed 1.6m deep in the base of the trench. It was truncated by a vertical cut [702], 1.6m deep with a broad flat base extending to the south beyond the limit of excavation. It was filled with a 0.5m deep dump of re-deposited red sandy clay (703) containing fragments of red sandstone and coarse red sand. Above this was a layer of dirty grey-brown sandy clay (704), containing frequent ash/coal, broken brick, blue slate, dust and dirt and up to 0.8m deep.

Covering this was a 0.15m deep layer of orange-brown sandy clay (705), containing occasional ash/coal and small pieces of broken brick and mortar. Over this lay a 0.6m deep dump of red-brown sandy clay (706) with frequent gravel and flecks of lime mortar. This in turn was covered by a 0.15m deep layer of brown clay loam (707) mixed with red-brown sandy clay with flecks/fragments of ash/coal, brick and mortar. This lay below a deposit of lime mortar, bricks, blue slate and clods of red sandy clay (708) up to 0.6m deep.

Covering this was a 0.15m deep band of dirty red sandy clay (709) containing abundant ash/coal and demolition dust and small debris. This lay below a layer of dirty grey/black sandy clay (710) mixed with lime plaster/mortar, broken brick, blue slate, glass and wood, up to 0.7m deep. Within this layer was a lens of sticky red clay (711) mixed with small coarse gravel, black ash and dust. The lens was 0.6m long and 0.15m wide. To the south of this was a deposit of grey-black sandy clay loam (712) with frequent ash/coal and fragments of demolition dust/debris up to 0.6m deep. All were sealed below the a 0.2m deep layer of dark brown sandy clay loam, containing frequent ash/coal, frequent small fragments of demolition debris, bottle tops, plastic wrappings and silver foil.

### 3.13 Test pit 8

Pit 8 was 2.8m long, 0.6m wide and 2.7m deep. It was aligned east to west and located in the cul-de-sac parking area in the north return of Weston Street at the south-west of the

proposed development (Fig 2).

The natural red sandstone (801) was exposed 0.3m deep in the bottom of the test pit. It was covered by a 1.25m deep layer of red clay-sand (802) blending to red sand and decayed red sandstone immediately above the sandstone natural. A 0.2m thick band of soft/decayed sandstone (803) sealed this band and supported a deposit of natural orange-red sandy clay (804) banded with yellow and grey silt clay. This was truncated by a shallow sloping cut [805], 0.4m deep with a broad slightly sloping base extending to the west beyond the limit of excavation. This was filled with a deposit of dark grey-black sandy clay loam (806), mixed with fine demolition debris, dust, ash and grit. It contained fragments of broken brick, lime mortar and plaster and was up to 0.4m deep.

Sealing the natural and the fill was a layer of grey/brown Type 1 stone (807), 0.3m deep. This supported the modern tarmac road surface (808).

### 3.14 Test pit 9

Pit 9 was 2.8m long, 0.6m wide and 2.3m deep. It was aligned east to west and located on the carriageway of Weston Street at the south-west corner of the proposed development.

The natural red clay-sand (901) was exposed 1.85m deep in the test pit. It was covered by a 0.1m deep layer of red clay and coarse sand (902) containing occasional flecks of ash/coal and fragments of lime mortar and broken brick.

Cutting through both these layers on the south of the pit was a vertical cut for a service trench [903]. This was 1.9m deep and was exposed o.4m wide in the excavation. It was filled with a dump of black sandy clay (904) containing tarmac, Type 1 stone, broken brick, slate, mortar, plaster and modern plastic and metal. This was 1.6m deep at the east of the pit, tapering to 0.6m at the west. It was covered with a deposit of dirty red sandy clay (905) containing decayed red sandstone and sand mixed with lenses of demolition debris, fragments of tarmac and modern plastic wrappings and bottles.

Sealing the whole pit was a 0.3m deep layer of Type 1 stone (906) supporting the modern tarmac road surface (907).

### 3.15 Test pit 10

Pit 10 was 2.6m long, 0.6m wide and 2.5m deep. It was aligned north to south and located in

the cul-de-sac parking area in the north return of Weston Street to the west of the proposed development (Fig 2).

The natural red sandstone (1001) was exposed 0.4m deep in the excavation. It was covered with red clay-sand (1002) 1.25m deep. This was sealed under a layer of dirty red-brown sandy clay (1003) containing frequent ash/coal, fragments of mortar/plaster, broken brick and occasional fragments of sandstone. It was up to 0.3m deep. This underlay an 0.3m deep layer of grey/brown Type 1 stone (1004) supporting the modern tarmac road surface (1005).

## 4 CONCLUSION

The historical research indicates that the lands belonging to St John's Hospital are likely to have been located in the area to the west and south of Swanswell Pool.

The Prior's estate was concentrated along the line of Gosford and Far Gosford Street as far as Swan Lane. The lands of the Abbot of Combe were more widely spaced with some land to the east of the Swanswell Pool and other land between Primrose Hill and Swan Lane.

Potter's Harnall was probably located along the line of the present day Harnall Lane and north to the canal and beyond. Fields forming part of Potters Harnall were routinely recorded as being within the parish of Stoke, sure indication of a location along the northern edge of the Harnall area. This ties in neatly with the notation in the VCH that the name Potter's Harnall may relate to the extensive potteries and kilns known to have been worked in the Stoke area from medieval times.

Lime kilns, and brickworks are recorded around Harnall Lane and extending north to Red Lane and west to Stoke on the 19th century mapping of the area. Webster's brickyard that survived into the late 20th century was located barely a kilometre north of Harnall Lane on Stoney Stanton Road opposite the junction with Red Lane. The unearthing of an early kiln in the 1870s may be further evidence of medieval industrial activity in this area.

The bore hole and test pit excavations showed little evidence for the survival of early ground surfaces or structures across the site. Three pits revealed traces of foundation walls relating to the 19th century terraced houses cleared in the 1960s development of the site. There were no features or finds indicating any earlier activity.

The natural has been truncated across the site with little evidence of original topsoil or subsoil above the undisturbed natural layers. It is clear that the whole site had been extensively modified, firstly by the construction of streets of terraced housing in the 19th century, and then by the demolition and clearance of the site for the erection of tower blocks

in the 1960s. Each tower block was built on a bench or terrace cut into the natural slope of the hill. Car parking and access road were also cut into the natural slope of the land effectively removing much of the evidence for earlier activity on the site.

As no archaeological features were observed, section drawings have not been included with this report, but have been retained with the archive.

## 5 ARCHIVE

*Table 2: Summary of site records*

| | Contexts | Sections | Photos | Slides |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Test Pit 1** | **11** | **1** | **4** | **4** |
| **Test Pit 2** | **6** | **1** | **3** | **3** |
| **Test Pit 3** | **9** | **1** | **3** | **3** |
| **Test Pit 4** | **8** | **1** | **3** | **3** |
| **Test Pit 5** | **6** | **1** | **3** | **3** |
| **Test Pit 6** | **4** | **1** | **3** | **4** |
| **Test Pit 7** | **13** | **1** | **3** | **3** |
| **Test Pit 8** | **8** | **1** | **3** | **3** |
| **Test Pit 9** | **7** | **1** | **3** | **3** |
| **Test Pit 10** | **5** | **1** | **3** | **2** |

A single plan marks the location of all the test pits and the boreholes (Fig 2). No finds were retained from the excavations.

All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the English Heritage procedural document, Management of Archaeological Projects (1991).

An Activity and Source Submission Form will be sent to the Coventry SMR.

The archive together with a copy of the monitoring report will be deposited at the Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry. Deposition of the archive will conform to the guidelines of the receiving museum.

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Northamptonshire Archaeology

A service of Northamptonshire County Council 15th December 2006

## CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

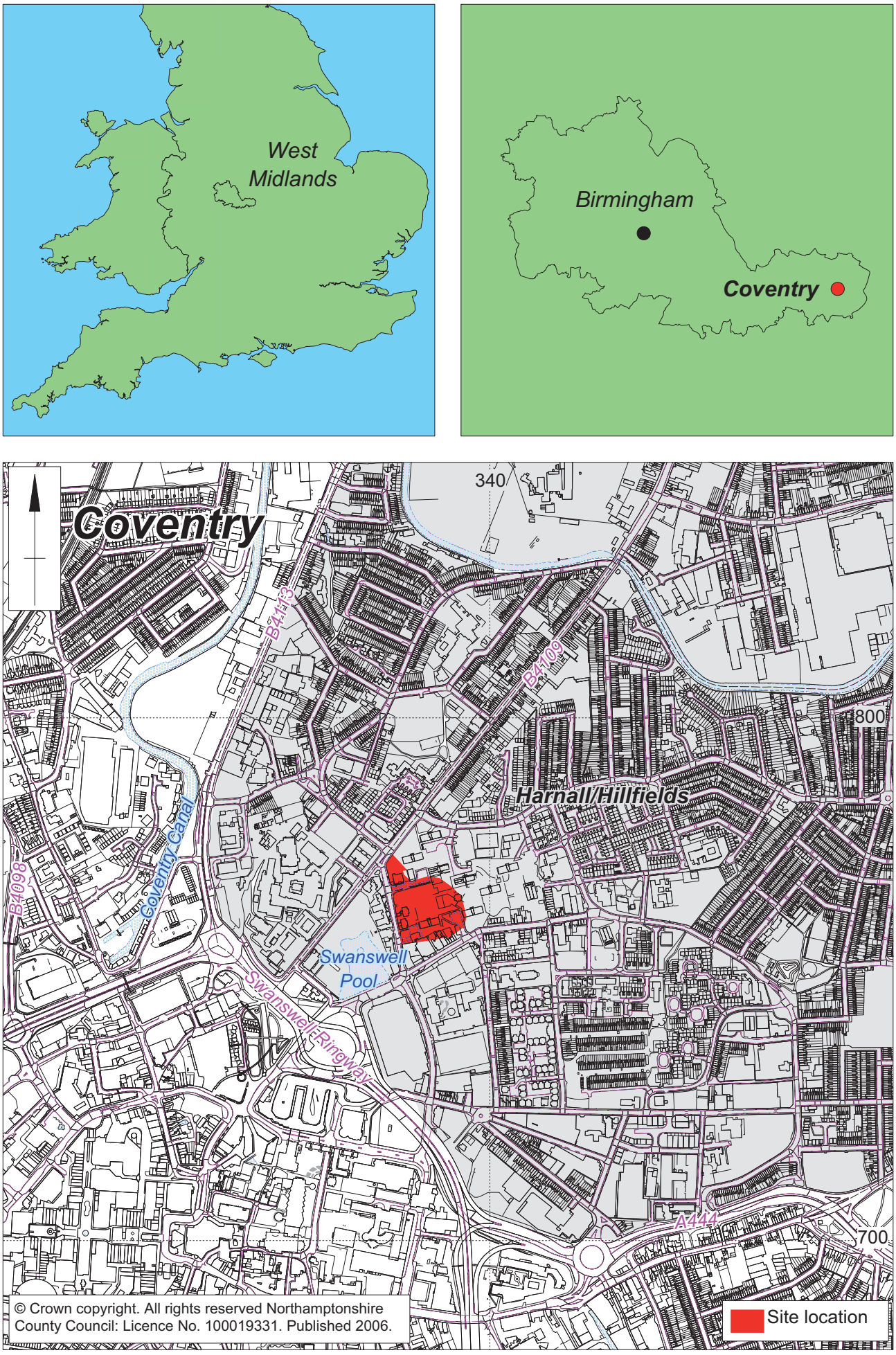
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | INTERPRETATION |
|---|---|---|
| **PIT 1** | (2.8m long, 0.6m wide, 2.9m deep) | |
| 101 | Red sandstone | Natural hard geology |
| 102 | Red sand and decayed sandstone, 0.5m thick | Natural layer |
| 103 | Red sandstone 0.1m thick, fragments when disturbed | Natural layer |
| 104 | Red clay (30%) and coarse sand mix | Natural sub soil |
| 105 | Foundation cut aligned north-south. 0.65m deep, 0.7m wide, vertical sides, flat base. | Foundation trench for 19th century house foundation |
| 106 | Hard grey lime mortar and broken brick | Cement foundation for wall 107 |
| 107 | Red brick wall bonded with hard white lime mortar. Two bricks wide (18") and 2 courses high. | 19th century house foundation |
| 108 | Dark brown dirty sandy clay contains mortar/brick fragments, charcoal flecks. | Backfill of foundation trench [105] |
| 109 | Red clay and coarse sand, occasional charcoal, mortar, brick flecks. 0.3m deep | Disturbed/re-deposited natural |
| 110 | Type 1 stone 0.5m deep | Levelling layer |
| 111 | Tarmac 0.1m deep | Road surface |
| **PIT 2** | (2.6m long, 0.6m wide, 3.6m deep) | |
| 201 | Red/brown clay/sand contains fragments of concrete, plastic and glass, bright metal aluminium and machine parts (un-corroded) 0.85m deep | Modern demolition debris |
| 202 | Dark brown mixed sand, sandy clay, demolition dust/debris with concrete, brick, blocks, metal, glass and plastic. 1.2m deep | Modern demolition debris |
| 203 | Red clay/sand mixed with broken concrete, brick, glass and blocks. 0.55m deep | Modern demolition debris |
| 204 | Dark grey/brown – black sandy clay mixed with broken brick, blocks, concrete and glass fragments. Very compact. 0.8m deep | Demolition levelling layer |
| 205 | Dark brown sandy clay loam mixed with occasional brick, mortar and concrete fragments. 9.25m deep | Re-deposited topsoil |
| 206 | Concrete, blocks and brick broken into fragments up to 150mm. Occasional wire, reinforcing steel, aluminium framing. 0.4m deep | Demolition 'crush' spread over made ground |
| **PIT 3** | (2.8m long, 0.6m wide, 3.25m deep) | |

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | INTERPRETATION |
|---|---|---|
| 301 | Red clay sand blending to red sandy clay at limit of excavation. Upper clay sand crumbs when worked, lower sandy clay firm and stiff. 1.9m deep | Natural |
| 302 | Cut aligned north-south. Vertical sides, flat base | Foundation trench for terraced housing |
| 303 | Red bricks (9"x4.5"x3") bonded with hard white lime mortar set directly onto natural (301) 0.35m deep | Foundation course for terraced houses |
| 304 | Red clay sand mixed with red brick, broken brick, lime mortar, occasional blue slate. 0.6m deep | Demolition layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 305 | Dirty brown sandy clay mixed with broken brick, blue slate, glass and occasional glazed wall tile. 0.4m deep | Demolition debris. |
| 306 | Red/brown Type 1 shale. 0.3m deep | Levelling layer |
| 307 | Coarse red/brown gritty sand. 0.2m deep. | Bedding layer |
| 308 | Beige cement paviors (brick sets) (9"x4.5"x2.5") | Car park surface |
| 309 | Concrete, blocks and brick broken into fragments up to 150mm. Occasional wire, reinforcing steel, aluminium framing. 0.4m deep | Demolition 'crush' spread over ground |
| **PIT 4** | (2.7m long, 0.6m wide, 3.2m deep) | |
| 401 | Red sandstone. Exposed 0.7m deep | Natural hard geology |
| 402 | Orange/red sandy clay 0.5m deep | Natural layer |
| 403 | Red-brown sandy clay, occasional charcoal, mortar flecks, broken brick and blue slate 0.5m deep | Disturbed/re-deposited natural |
| 404 | Red-brown sandy clay mixed with abundant broken brick, blue slate, lime mortar, glass. Up to 0.7m deep | Demolition layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 405 | Dirty brown-red sandy clay containing demolition debris. 0.3m deep | Demolition/ levelling layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 406 | Dark grey-black sandy clay mixed with ash/demolition dust and debris. 0.35m deep | Demolition /levelling layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 407 | Red-brown sandy clay, stiff/compact. Occasional ash/coal, flecks of mortar, broken brick. 0.45m deep | Levelling layer |
| 408 | Orange-brown sandy clay loam with frequent coarse rounded gravel and small demolition debris | Modern top soil |
| **PIT 5** | (2.7m long, 0.6m wide, 3.2m deep) | |

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | INTERPRETATION |
|---|---|---|
| 501 | Red sandstone. Exposed 0.2m deep | Natural hard geology |
| 502 | Orange-red sandy clay banded with yellow/grey silt clay. Firm/stiff | Natural layer |
| 503 | Vertical cut 1.2m deep, 0.4m wide, flat base | Service trench |
| 504 | Orange-red sandy clay mixed with dirty brown clay, coarse gravel, broken brick and ash. Contains 4" salt glaze sewer pipe | Fill of service trench |
| 505 | Dark grey-brown sandy clay mixed with ash/coal, broken brick, blue slate and coarse gravel | Demolition /levelling layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 506 | Concrete, blocks and brick broken into fragments up to 150mm. Occasional wire, reinforcing steel, aluminium framing. 0.4m deep | Demolition 'crush' spread over ground |
| **PIT 6** | (2.45m long, 0.6m wide, 1.8m deep) | |
| 601 | Red sandstone. Exposed 0.4m deep | Natural hard geology |
| 602 | Orange-red sandy clay banded with yellow/grey silt clay. Firm/stiff. 1.2m deep | Natural layer |
| 603 | Red/brown gritty sand and shale. 0.2m deep | Levelling layer (Type 1) |
| 604 | Tarmac | Car park surface |
| **PIT 7** | (2.4m long, 0.6m wide, 3.6m deep) | |
| 701 | Orange-red sandy clay banded with yellow/grey silt clay. Firm/stiff. 1.6m deep | Natural layer |
| 702 | Vertical cut with flat base, exposed 1m wide in excavation. | Possible cellar |
| 703 | Red sandy clay with frequent fragments of red sandstone and coarse sand. 0.5m deep | Re-deposited natural |
| 704 | Dirty grey-brown sandy clay, contains ash/coal, broken brick, blue slate, dust and dirt. Up to 0.8m deep | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 705 | Orange-brown sandy clay, occasional ash/coal, occasional broken brick and mortar flecks. 0.15m deep. | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 706 | Red-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel and flecks of lime mortar. 0.6m deep. | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 707 | Mixed brown clay loam and red-brown sandy clay with flecks/fragments of ash/coal, brick and mortar. 0.15m deep. | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 708 | Lime mortar, bricks, blue slate, clods of red sandy | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in |

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | INTERPRETATION |
|---|---|---|
| | clay. Up to 0.6m deep. | 1960s |
| 709 | Dirty red sandy clay with abundant ash/coal and demolition dust and small debris. 0.15m deep. | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 710 | Dirty grey/black sandy clay mixed with lime plaster/mortar, broken brick, blue slate, glass and wood. Up to 0.7m deep. | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 711 | Lens of mixed sticky red clay, gravel and black ash/coal dust. 0.6m long and 0.15m wide. | Lens in demolition /fill layer (710) from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 712 | Grey-black sandy clay loam with frequent ash/coal and fragments of demolition dust/debris. Up to 0.6m deep | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 713 | Dark brown sandy clay loam, organic, lots of roots. Frequent ash/coal, frequent small fragments of demolition debris, bottle tops, plastic wrappings and silver foil. | Modern top soil adjacent to car park |
| **PIT 8** | (2.8 m long, 0.6m wide, 2.7m deep) | |
| 801 | Red sandstone. Exposed 0.3m deep | Natural hard geology |
| 802 | Red clay sand blending to red sand and decayed sandstone towards base on (801), 1.25m thick | Natural layer |
| 803 | Red sandstone/decayed sandstone, 0.2m thick, fragments when disturbed | Natural layer |
| 804 | Orange-red sandy clay banded with yellow/grey silt clay. Firm/stiff | Natural layer |
| 805 | Shallow sloping cut (30°) with flat base. Aligned east-west. 0.4m deep. | Shallow cut into sub-soil |
| 806 | Dark grey-black sandy clay loam mixed with fine demolition debris, dust, ash and grit. Contains fragments of broken brick, lime mortar and plaster. 0.4m deep. | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 807 | Grey/brown Type 1 stone. 0.3m deep. | Levelling layer |
| 808 | Tarmac sub-base and fine topping layer. 0.25m deep. | Modern road surface |
| **PIT 9** | (2.8 m long, 0.6m wide, 2.3m deep) | |
| 901 | Red clay-sand. Crumbs when worked. 1.85m deep | Natural layer |
| 902 | Red clay and coarse sand, occasional charcoal, mortar, brick flecks. 0.1m deep | Disturbed/re-deposited natural |
| 903 | Vertical cut 1.9m deep. Aligned east-west. Not bottomed. | Cut of services trench |

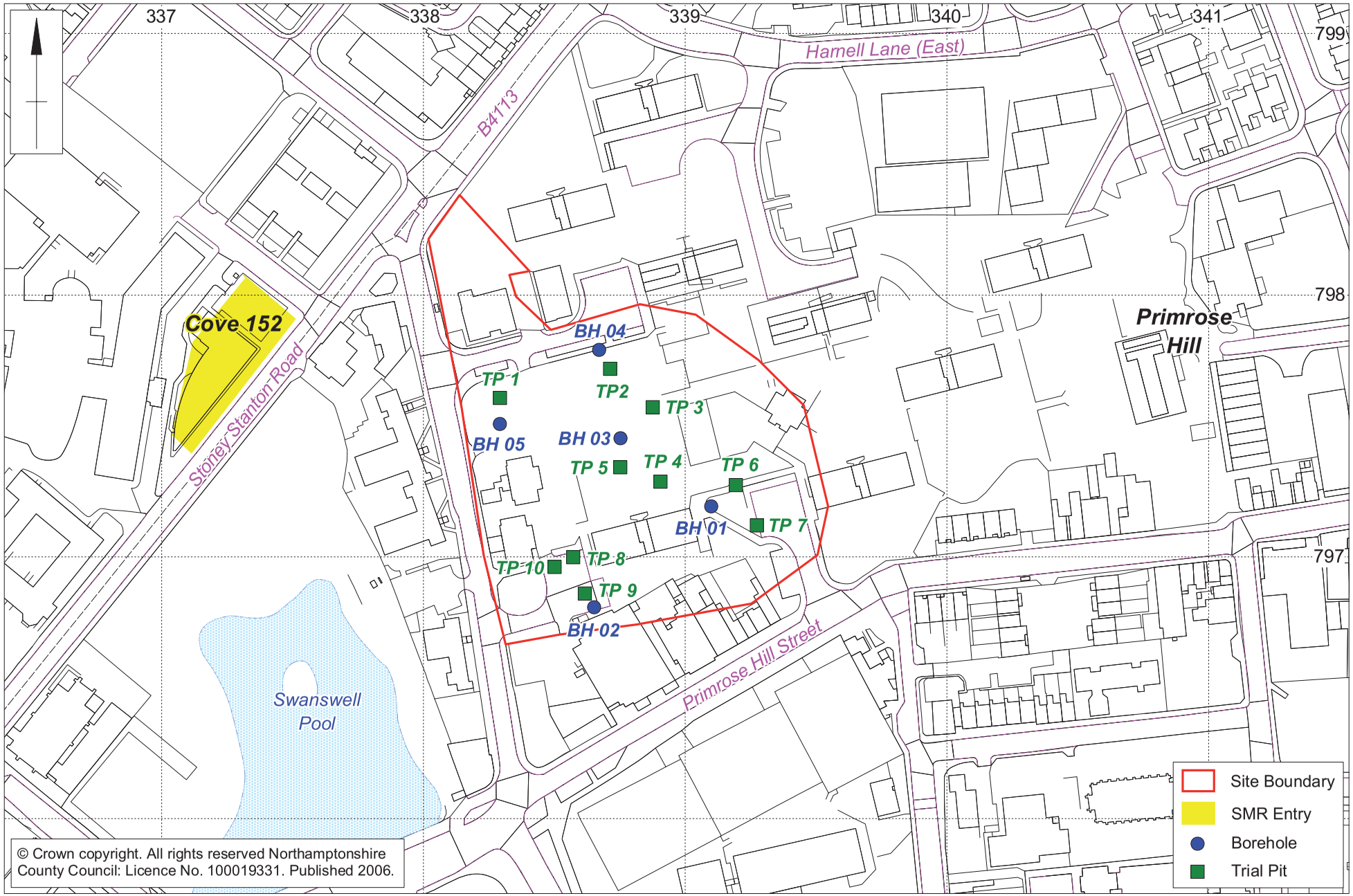
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | INTERPRETATION |
|---|---|---|
| 904 | Mixed black sandy clay containing tarmac, Type 1 stone, broken brick, slate, mortar, plaster and modern plastic and metal. | Re-depostited fill of services trench (903) |
| 905 | Dirty mixed red sandy clay, decayed sandstone and sand mixed with lenses of demolition debris, fragments of tarmac and modern plastic wrappings and bottles. | Re-depostited fill of services trench (903) |
| 906 | Grey/brown Type 1 stone. 0.3m deep. | Levelling layer |
| 907 | Tarmac sub-base and fine topping layer. 0.25m deep. | Modern road surface |
| **PIT 10** | (2.6 m long, 0.6m wide, 2.5m deep) | |
| 1001 | Red sandstone. Exposed 0.4m deep | Natural hard geology |
| 1002 | Red clay-sand. Crumbs when worked. 1.25m deep | Natural layer |
| 1003 | Dirty red-brown sandy clay. Frequent ash/coal, fragments of mortar/plaster, broken brick. Fragments of sandstone. Up to 0.3m deep | Demolition /fill layer from clearance of terraced houses in 1960s |
| 1004 | Grey/brown Type 1 stone. 0.3m deep. | Levelling layer |
| 1005 | Tarmac sub-base and fine topping layer. 0.25m deep. | Modern road surface |




Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1

Scale 1:2000






Trial Pits and Borehole Locations Fig 2