

**THE OLD COALYARD
DUPORTH ROAD
CHARLESTOWN
CORNWALL**

Results of Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210118



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THE OLD COALYARD, DUPORTH ROAD, CHARLESTOWN, CORNWALL

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

By P. Webb
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a Private Client

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of archaeological excavations carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at The Old Coalyard, Duporth Road, Charlestown, Cornwall during groundworks associated with the residential development of the site. The site is located within an historic industrial complex to the north of Charlestown harbour, off Charlestown and Duporth Roads. Historically the site has been used as an ore processing floor, with in situ cobbles situated against the north-eastern corner of the development area; a cooperage; and most recently a coalyard.

The excavation identified a total of 14 archaeological features associated with the historic industrial use of the site. The earliest feature on the site is the 18th/19th century ore floor, the best-preserved part in the north-eastern corner of the site being retained in-situ; the western half showing significant disturbance and damage through later historic use of the site as a cooperage and coalyard. Two possible settling tanks identified in the north-western corner of the site may have been associated with this early use of the site, though may be later in date. Later 19th and 20th century use of the site as a cooperage was identified through a series of walls which outline part of the southern of two buildings depicted on 20th century mapping of the site; whilst a series of post-holes represent a corrugated iron structure erected on the site during the late 20th century when the site was utilised as a coalyard.



January 2021

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THE CLIENT FOR ACCESS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

SITE NAME:	THE OLD COALYARD
LOCATION:	DUPORTH ROAD, CHARLESTOWN
PARISH:	ST. AUSTELL
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SX 03700 51779
SWARCH REF.	ACC20
PLANNING REF.	PA18/08615
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-393687

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a Private Client to undertake archaeological monitoring & recording during groundworks associated with the residential development of The Old Coalyard, Duporth Road, Charlestown, Cornwall. It follows on from episodes of desk-based assessment (Thomas 2003) and desk-based appraisal & historic visual impact assessment (Walls & Boyd 2018) carried out as part of the planning submission for the development.

This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2020) drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority and in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines (2014).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Charlestown is located on the south coast of Cornwall, c.2km south-east of St Austell town centre. The settlement is strung out along a single main road (Charlestown Road) that runs the length of a short valley, terminating at the harbour. The Old Coalyard is situated approximately 300m north of the harbour, to the west of Charlestown Road, and north of Duporth Road at a height of approximately 20m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate and slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983) which overlie the slate, siltstone and sandstone of the Meadfoot Group (BGS 2021).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Charlestown is situated in the parish of St Austell, and in the deanery and eastern division of the hundred of Powder, approximately 2km south-east of the parish town. It developed from the medieval settlement of Polmear, first recorded in 1403 as *Porthmeur* meaning 'big cove'. In 1792-1799 the existence of copper mines in the area led Charles Rashleigh of Menabilly and Duporth to construct a harbour for the export of copper ore and china clay, alongside the import of coal. His sponsorship of this development led to the name of *Charles Town*. By 1850 copper mining in the St Austell area was in decline, and the main business of Charlestown became china clay and stone, leading to further enlargement of the harbour in the 1870s. By the mid-20th century, the lack of good rail and road links, and the narrow harbour entrance, led to the decline of Charlestown as a port in favour of Par and Fowey.

The proposal site sits within the confines of much larger industrial complex to the south of the home farm of the Duporth Estate and first accurately mapped in 1825, when it forms part of one of two ore floors. These were reduced in size over time, with a 'cooperage' present on the site by the early 20th century; and was only later used as a coalyard.

The site falls within land designated as: Recreational, dating to the 19th and 20th centuries; and is surrounded by: post-medieval enclosed land, medieval farmland and 20th century settlement. The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the assets on the site and in the immediate vicinity are exclusively post-medieval and modern. The majority are associated with the industrial nature of this area of the village. The site is included across a handful of records in the gazetteer produced by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) as part of their 1998 assessment of Charlestown. The site was previously assessed by CAU (Thomas 2003); their report including a full desk-based assessment and brief walkover survey.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological excavation was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2020) drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority and in line with ClfA guidelines (2014) and best practice. Groundworks were carried out in three stages: an initial site strip of the northern part of the site; evaluation trenching for mining survey purposes; and following clearance of trees and foliage in the southern area, a final strip of the remainder of the site. All works were carried out by machine using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Exposed archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

The works were designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site to inform any further planning decisions. The archaeological excavation took place in June and July 2020.

THE OLD COALYARD, DUPORTH ROAD, CHARLESTOWN, CORNWALL



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

THE OLD COALYARD, DUPORTH ROAD, CHARLESTOWN, CORNWALL

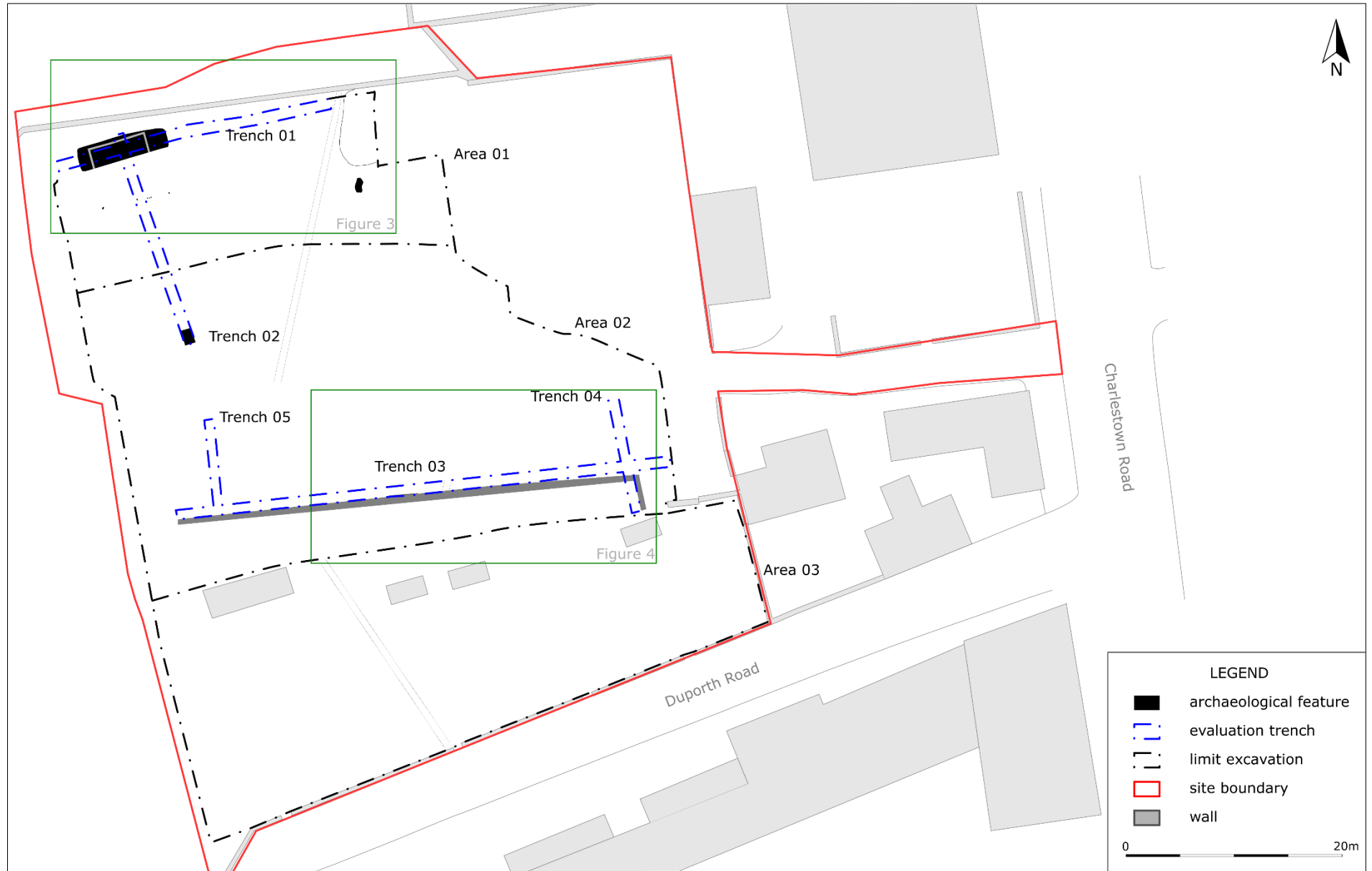


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS AND FEATURES.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological excavation was carried out in three stages and followed on from a brief photographic record of the surviving cobble surfaces being made. An initial sub-rectangular area (Area 01) orientated approximately east to west and measuring c.26m × 15m was excavated to the depth of weathered natural; before a series of five evaluation trenches (Trenches 01-05) were excavated across the site to a depth of up to 1.60m as part of a mining survey; and the remainder of the site (Areas 02-03) being stripped to the depth of formation (up to 0.80m within Area 02) or weathered natural (Area 03). All works excavation was carried out by mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Exposed archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines. The works took place in June and July 2020.

The excavations identified a total of 14 archaeological features, including: 2 pits; 6 post-holes; 1 post-pit; 1 road construction cut; and 4 walls. Three modern services were also identified running across the site. A complete description of all contexts can be seen in Appendix 1; detailed finds concordance in Appendix 2; and additional baseline photographs in Appendix 3.

2.2 RESULTS

2.2.1 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy varied across the site and could be divided into three broad areas, defined by previous activity on the site and represented by two level terraces across the area of the former ore floor and a sloping garden area to the south. Across the northern of the two terraces (Area 01), where concrete repairs (100) and cobble surfaces (103), (104) had survived within their bedding material (up to 0.12m thick), these had been laid directly onto a disturbed natural firm silt-clay (105); though a deposit of possible ore processing waste (114) was identified at the eastern end of this area.

To the south, across the second terrace of Area 02, the ground level had been significantly reduced, to a depth of up to 1.40m and had been in-filled by a series of made-ground layers. These largely comprised: (138), mid brown-yellow coarse sand; (139), mid-dark brown clay and sand; (140) and (145) dark blue-grey sand-clay; (141), mid yellow-brown soft clay and sand; (142), dark brown clay and shillet; (143), compacted white lime and stone within mid grey-brown silt; (144), black silt-clay; and (146), mid grey-brown clay and stone. However, towards the western end of the site, a rectangular area had additional upper layers: (153), crushed shillet and gravel within mid brown silt; (154), mid orange-yellow-brown sand; (155), light yellow sand; and (156), compacted light grey-brown clay and sand.

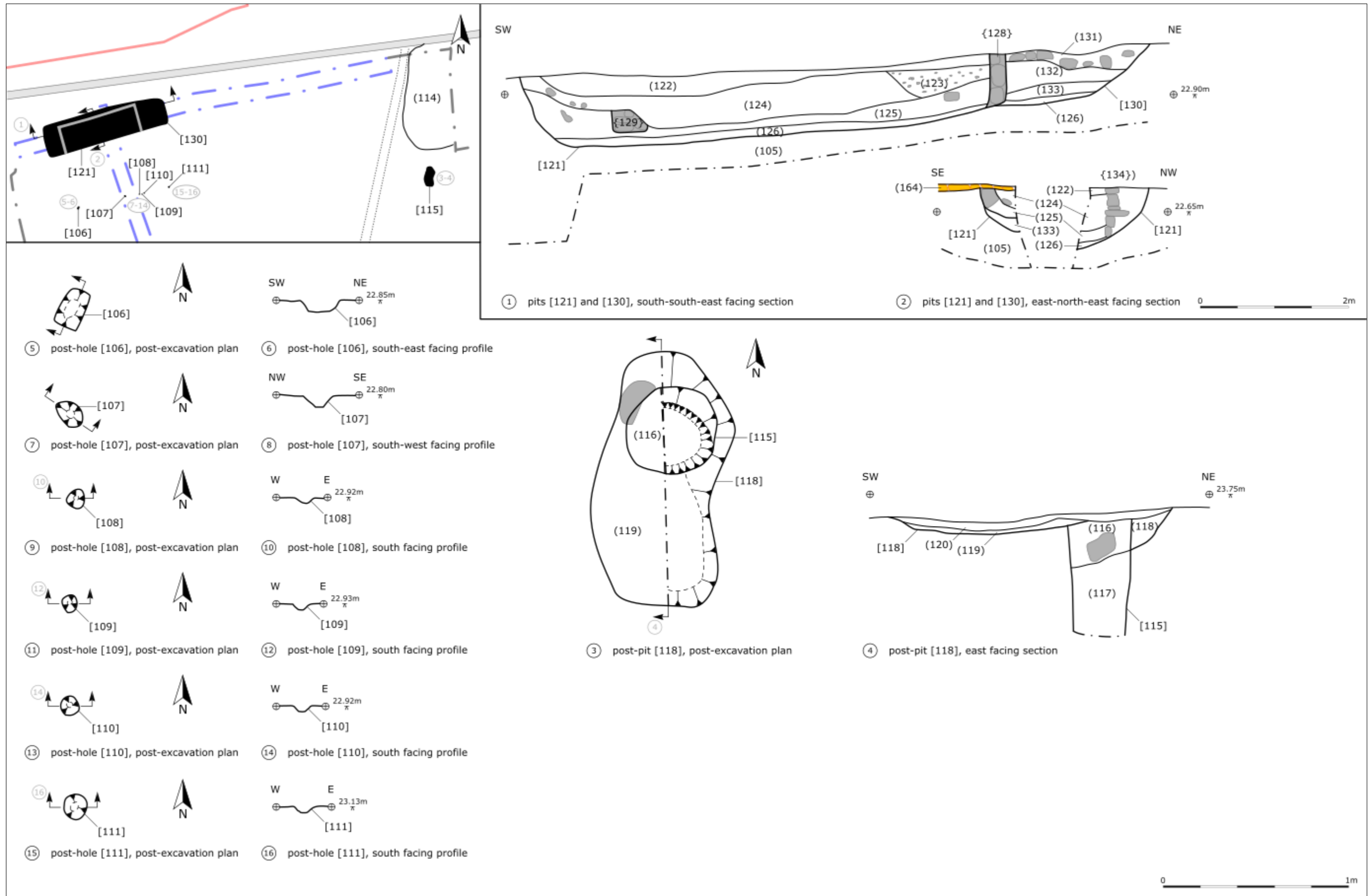


FIGURE 3: PITS AND POST-HOLES; PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

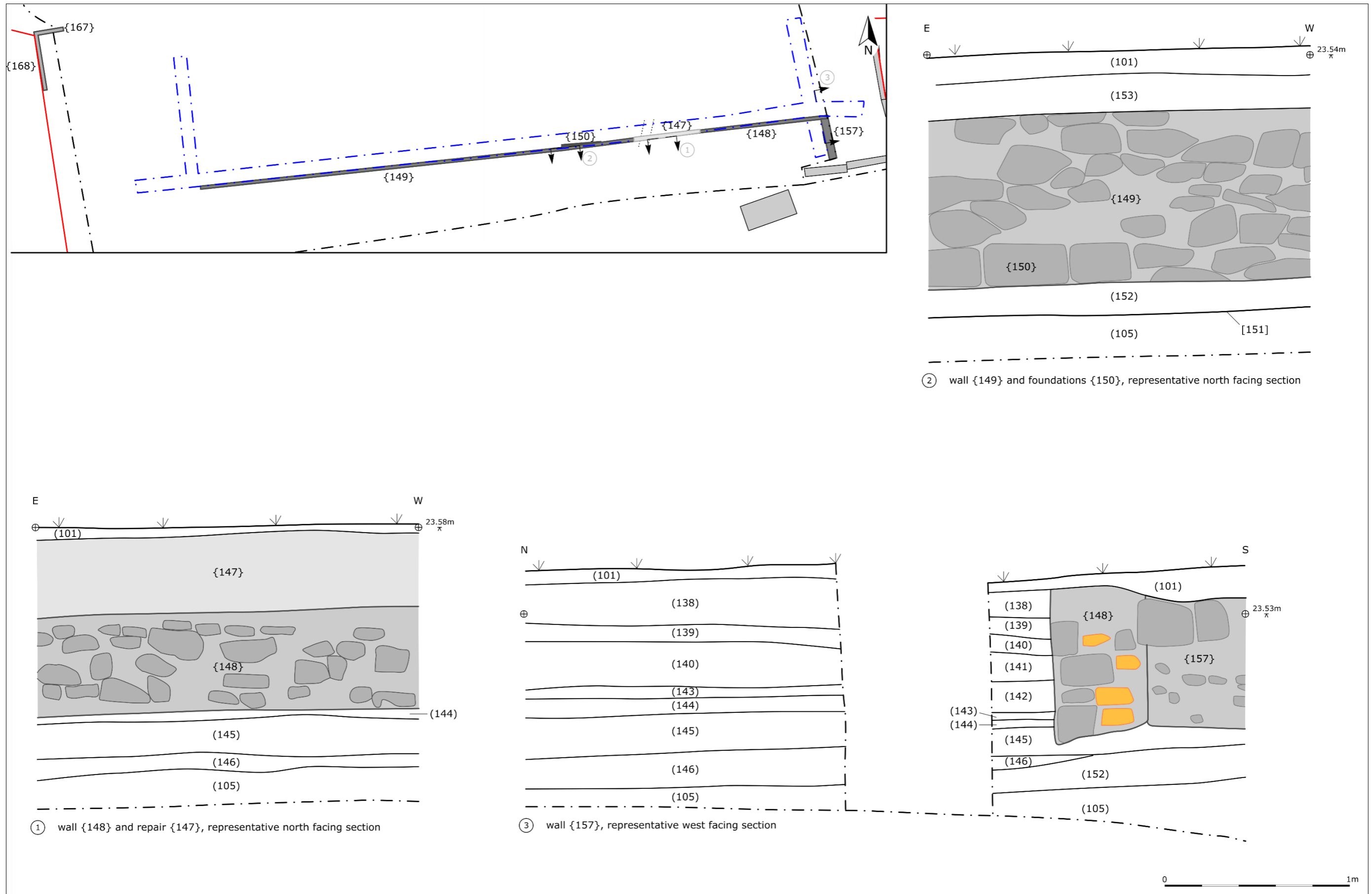


FIGURE 4: REPRESENTATIVE WALL SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AT AOD.

2.2.2 PITS

Two pits, [121] and [130] were located in the north-western corner of the site and both appeared to have been used as settling tanks. Pit [121] was sub-rectangular in plan on an approximate east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. It measured 6.50m × 2.30m wide and 0.90m deep with steep to near vertical sides, clear to sharp break of slope and broadly flat base. It appeared to have been lined along its northern, eastern and western edges by stone-built walls {134}, {128} and {129} respectively, each measuring 0.20m thick and surviving up to 0.70m high and constructed of large sub-angular stone blocks with an earth bond. No trace of a wall was identified along the southern edge of the feature. Confined within the walls of the tank were five fills: (122), compact light grey-brown clay and shillet; (123), loose rounded gravel within light brown sand and silt; (124) light brown-grey clay banded within orange-brown sand; (125) light grey-brown sand; (126), light grey-brown coarse sand within mid grey-brown silt-clay; and (127), heavily decayed wood.

Pit [130] had been cut across its western end by pit [121], and was identified as a sub-rectangular feature orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 2+m × 2.30m wide and 0.70m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and broadly flat base. It contained three fills: (131), light yellow-brown silt-clay; (132), light yellow-brown silt-clay; and (133), mid orange-red-brown silt-clay with blue-grey clay banding.



FIGURE 5: PITS [121] AND [130] SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

2.2.3 POST-HOLES

A total of six post-holes [106]-[111], and one post-pit [118] were identified spread across the site (Figures 2-3), though predominantly towards the north-western corner, and all within the area of the northern terrace. The westernmost of these, [106] was sub-oval to sub-circular in plan, measuring up to 0.20m in diameter and 0.05m deep with moderate sloping sides, sharp break of slope and concave base. To the east, post-hole [107] was sub-oval in plan, measuring up to 0.20m in diameter, and 0.05m deep with moderate sloping sides, sharp break of slope and concave base.

To the east, the next three post-holes were more tightly spaced. Post-hole [108] was sub-oval in plan, measuring up to 0.10m in diameter, and 0.03m deep with moderate sloping sides, sharp break of slope

and concave base. To the immediate east post-hole [109] was similarly sub-oval in plan, measuring up to 0.10m in diameter and 0.03m deep with moderate sloping sides, sharp break of slope and concave base. Post-hole [110] was sub-oval in plan, measuring up to 0.10m in diameter and 0.03m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base. Post-hole [111] was located to the east of post-hole [110]. It was sub-oval in plan, measuring up to 0.10m in diameter and 0.03m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base. Post-holes [106]-[111] all contained single fills: (158)-(163), the heavily degraded trace remains of wooden posts that appeared to have been driven directly into the ground.

Towards the south-eastern corner of Area 01, post-pit [118] was sub-rectangular in plan and was orientated approximately north to south. It measured 1.50m × 0.75m wide and 0.10m deep with shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave undulating base. It contained two fills: (119), compacted whit clay; and (120), compacted light grey-brown clay and shillet. At the northern end of this feature, was post-pipe [116]. This was sub-circular in plan, measuring up to 0.50m in diameter and 0.65+m deep with near vertical sides. It contained two fills: (116), mixed black and grey grit with friable silt; and (117), loose mid grey-brown silt-clay.

2.2.4 ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Along the southern edge of Area 01, where a concreted access track to the reservoir runs, road construction cut [135] was orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west; and measured c.3m wide and 0.45m deep with a moderately sloping northern edge that was stepped towards the base with sharp breaks of slope. It contained two fills: (136) and (137), compacted/concreted tarmac and stone.

2.2.5 STRUCTURES

Several sections of linear wall {147}-{150}, {157}, {167} and {168} were identified, all within Area 02. Along the southern edge of the area, wall {148}/{149} was set within construction cut [151] and ran the length of Trench 03 on an approximate east to west alignment. It measured 0.50m thick, surviving to a height of 0.90m, and was constructed of sub-angular and angular roughly coursed stone blocks with a clay bond. A short section of this wall had been repaired/replaced towards its eastern end with {147}, concreted sub-angular stone when a service pipe had been cut through. A c.2m stretch of wider possible foundation stones {150} were identified mid-way along the length of the wall, and may indicate the position of a wall running to the south, though no further evidence of such as structure was identified.

Towards the eastern end of wall {148}/{149}, a second linear wall {157} was identified extending to the south. This was constructed of concreted brick and sub-angular stone with a lime mortar bond and survived to a height of 0.80m.

Walls {167} and {168} were located in the north-western corner of Area 02, forming the north-western corner of structure S1. The northern wall, {167}, ran for a length of c.4m on an approximate east to west orientation; western wall {168} surviving for a length of c.8m on an approximate north to south orientation. They survived to a height of up to c.0.50m, measuring c.0.50m thick, and were constructed of sub-angular to sub-rounded stone blocks with a mixed lime mortar and concrete bond.

2.2.6 FINDS

Only a small quantity of finds were recovered during the excavations, including 1 sherd (15g) of post-medieval pottery and 2 sherds (96g) of glazed chamber pot, and a largely intact glass bottle (543g) from the fill of pit [121]. Post-medieval glass and brick fragments were also identified within the topsoil contexts across the site.

The finds recovered from the site indicate that the features are likely post-medieval in date.

2.3 DISCUSSION

The archaeological excavations identified a total of 14 archaeological features, including: pits, post-holes, post-pits, a road and elements of a stone-built structure. With the exception of the later of the two pits, all of the features are undated, though they can be broadly separated into three main episodes of activity.

The earliest activity on the site appears to be that associated with the 18th/19th century ore floor depicted on the historic mapping and identified through the surviving patches of cobble surfaces (103) and (104), as well as the better surviving part of the floor to the north-east corner of the site; and appears to have been laid directly onto the natural.

Within the north-western corner of the site two pits were cut through the cobble surface. The earliest of the two [130], shows traces of having been wood lined, at least across the base, and contains lower deposits (133) that are indicative of possible ore processing activities, including settling, with multiple thin bands of clay and gritty material. This appears to have been replaced by pit [121], which was lined to the north, east and west by stone-built walls {128}, {129}, and {134}; and which contained similar fills to pit [130], again suggestive of its use during ore processing, possibly as a settling tank.

A track is depicted dividing the ore floor on the 1882 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, and it is likely that feature [135] reflects this alteration to the layout of the site; though the upper fills indicate that it has since been re-laid at least once, with perhaps multiple episodes of re-surfacing in concrete.

By the early 20th century two buildings had been constructed on the site (Figure 6), both associated with its use as a cooperage. No structural remains of the northern of these buildings were identified, though a small area of brick floor (164) over pit [121] may represent the floor surface within this building; though is perhaps one of the later coalyard repairs/alterations. Evidence for the southern building, however, is more complete: walls, {148}/{149}, {167}, and {168} appear to form parts of the southern, northern and western walls of the main build of this structure; whilst wall {157} appears likely to have formed the eastern wall of the more irregularly shaped south-eastern corner of the building.

The buildings of the cooperage were demolished during the later 20th century, the northern building by 1977, and it is likely to have been shortly afterwards that the site was used as a coalyard. It is likely that all of the post-holes identified across the northern end of the site relate to this period of activity, when a corrugated iron structure was erected on the site, the largest of the post-holes [115] reflecting the position of a more substantial gate-post to the less substantial internal roof support posts [106]-[111].

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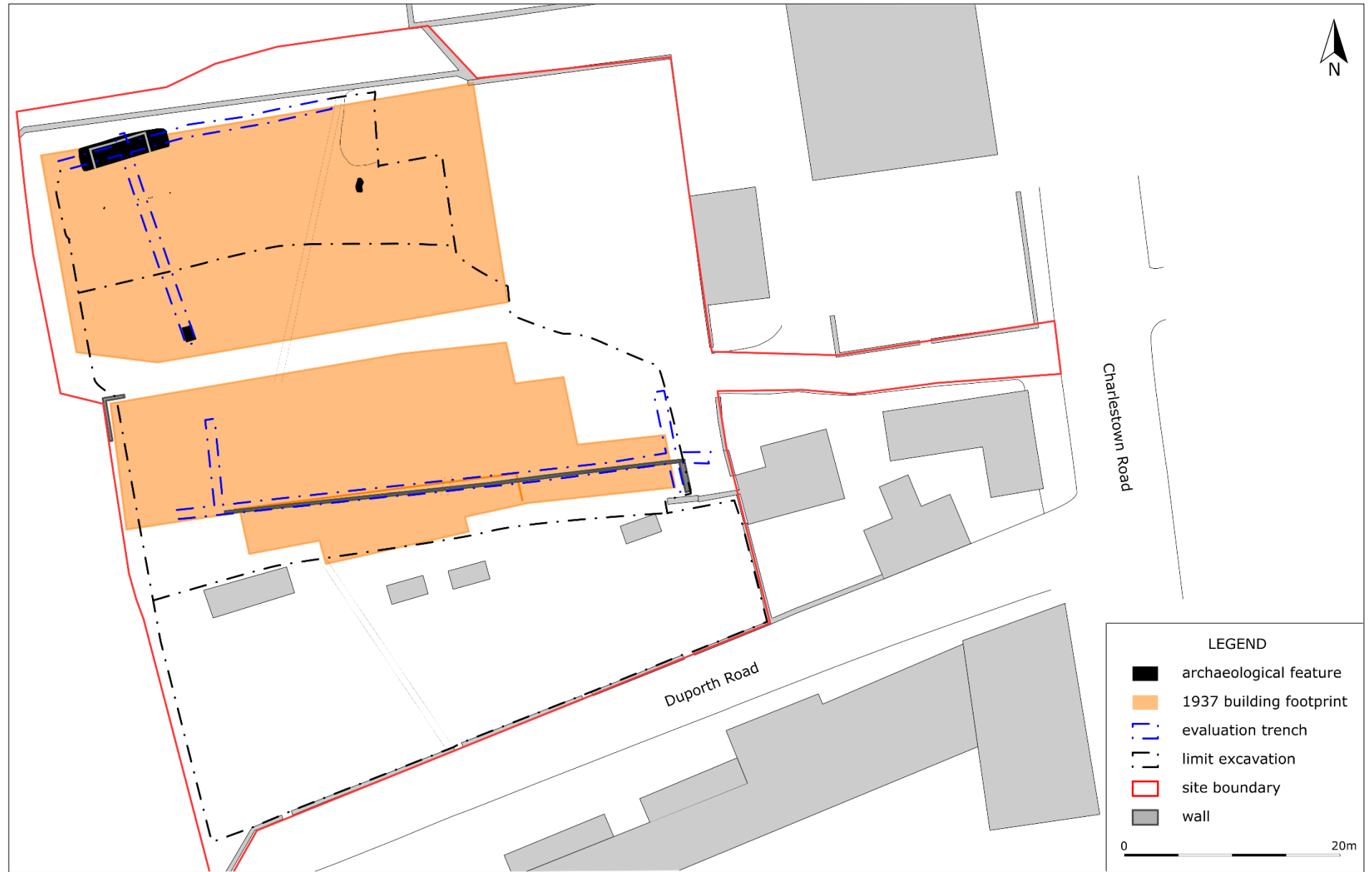


FIGURE 6: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES IN RELATION TO BUILDINGS PLOTTED ON THE 1937 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located within an historic industrial complex to the north of Charlestown harbour, off Charlestown and Duporth Roads. Historically the site has been used as an ore processing floor, with *in situ* cobbles situated against the north-eastern corner of the development area; a cooperage; and most recently a coalyard.

The excavation identified a total of 14 archaeological features associated with the historic industrial use of the site. The earliest feature on the site is the 18th/19th century ore floor, the best-preserved part in the north-eastern corner of the site being retained *in-situ*; the western half showing significant disturbance and damage through later historic use of the site as a cooperage and coalyard. Two possible settling tanks identified in the north-western corner of the site may have been associated with this early use of the site, though may be later in date. Later 19th and 20th century use of the site as a cooperage was identified through a series of walls which outline part of the southern of two buildings depicted on 20th century mapping of the site; whilst a series of post-holes represent a corrugated iron structure erected on the site during the late 20th century when the site was utilised as a coalyard.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
(100)	Layer	Concrete repairs within cobble surfaces.	Overlies (103), (104)	c.0.05m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Topsoil – mid brown friable clay-silt-loam.	Overlies (149), (153)	Up to 0.20m thick	Modern
(102)	Layer	Waste layer - Coal dust mixed with dark brown friable-soft silt-clay. Infills gaps between cobbles.	Overlies (103), (104)	Up to 0.01m thick	Modern
(103)	Surface	Cobble surface – sub-angular cobbles tightly set within mid grey-yellow-brown soft silt-clay with grit. Cobbles irregularly laid.	Overlain by (100), (101), (102); overlies (105)	c.0.12m thick	Post-medieval / modern
(104)	Surface	Cobble surface – sub-angular cobbles tightly set within mid grey-yellow-brown soft silt-clay with grit. Cobbles irregularly laid. Slightly smaller than the cobbles of (103).	Overlain by (100), (101), (102); overlies (105)	c.0.12m thick	Post-medieval / modern
(105)	Natural	Natural – mid grey-brown-yellow friable-soft silt clay. Becomes solid 'shillet' bedrock deeper.	Cut by (130)	-	-
[106]	Cut	Post-hole – sub-oval to sub-rectangular in plan. Measures up to 0.20m in diameter and 0.05m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (158); cuts (103)	0.05m deep	-
[107]	Cut	Post-hole – sub-oval in plan. Measures up to 0.20m in diameter and 0.05m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (159); cuts (103)	0.05m deep	-
[108]	Cut	Post-hole – sub-oval in plan. Measures up to 0.10m in diameter and 0.03m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (160); cuts (103)	0.03m deep	-
[109]	Cut	Post-hole – sub-oval in plan. Measures up to 0.10m in diameter and 0.03m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (161); cuts (103)	0.03m deep	-
[110]	Cut	Post-hole – sub-oval in plan. Measures up to 0.10m in diameter and 0.03m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (162); cuts (103)	0.03m deep	-
[111]	Cut	Post-hole – sub-oval in plan. Measures up to 0.10m in diameter and 0.03m deep with moderate sloping sides, clear break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (163); cuts (103)	0.03m deep	-
[112]	Cut	Drain – linear feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.50m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by (113); cuts (103), (104)	-	Modern
(113)	Fill	Fill of drain [112] – re-deposited natural – mid grey-brown-yellow soft clay with sand and concrete fragments. Contains plastic drain pipe.	Overlain by (100); fill of [112]	-	Modern
(114)	Deposit	Deposit – mid orange-brown gritty coarse sand. Possible ore processing waste?	Overlain by (103); overlies (105)	c.0.05m thick	-
[115]	Cut	Post-hole – sub-circular in plan. Measures 0.50m in diameter and 0.65+m deep with near vertical sides.	Filled by (116), (117); cuts (120)	0.65m deep	Modern?
(116)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [115] – mixed black and grey grit with friable silt and occasional sub-angular large stone inclusions. Possible collapsed post-packing material.	Overlain by (100); overlies (117); fill of [115]	0.22m thick	Modern?
(117)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [115] – loose mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone. Possible in-fill of post-pipe.	Overlain by (116); fill of [115]	0.45+m thick	Modern?
[118]	Cut	Post-pit – sub-rectangular feature orientated approximately north to south. Measures 1.50m x 0.75m and 0.10m deep with shallow sloping sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave undulating base. Setting for substantial post to modern structure against north wall of site.	Filled by (119), (120); cuts (103)	0.10m deep	Modern?
(119)	Fill	Fill of post-pit [118] – compacted white clay.	Overlain by (120); fill of [118]	0.05m thick	Modern?
(120)	Fill	Fill of post-pit [118] – compacted light grey-brown clay and shillet.	Cut by [115]; overlies (119)	Up to 0.10m thick	Modern?
[121]	Cut	Pit – sub-rectangular feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 6.50m x 2.30m and 0.90m deep with steep to near vertical sides, clear break of slope and broadly flat base. Clay banding within fills suggests possible settling tank.	Filled by (122), (123), (124), (125), (126), (127), (128), (129), (134); cuts (131)	0.90m deep	Post-medieval
(122)	Fill	Fill of pit [121] – compacted light grey-brown soft clay and shillet fragments with occasional brick and sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (164); overlies (123); fill of [121]	Up to 0.30m thick	Post-medieval
(123)	Fill	Fill of pit [121] – loose rounded gravel within light brown friable to loose sand and silt. Possible ore processing waste deposit?	Overlain by (122); overlies (124); fill of [121]	Up to 0.40m thick	Post-medieval

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(124)	Fill	Fill of pit [121] – light brown-grey soft clay banded within mid orange-brown loose sand, with common to frequent rounded gravel inclusions.	Overlain by (123); overlies (125); fill of [121]	Up to 0.50m thick	Post-medieval
(125)	Fill	Fill of pit [121] – light grey-brown loose sand.	Overlain by (124); overlies (126); fill of [121]	0.10-0.55m thick	Post-medieval
(126)	Fill	Fill of pit [121] – light grey-brown coarse sand within mid grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (125); overlies (127); fill of [121]	Up to 0.10m thick	Post-medieval
(127)	Fill	Possible lining of pit [121] – decayed wood.	Overlain by (126); overlies {128}, {129}, {134}	Up to 0.02m thick	Post-medieval
{128}	Structure	Wall lining along eastern edge of pit [121] – linear wall orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.20m thick and survives to a height of 0.70m. Constructed of large sub-angular stone with an earth bond.	Overlain by (127); fill of [121]	Up to 0.70m high	Post-medieval
{129}	Structure	Wall lining along western edge of pit [121] – linear wall orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.20m thick and survives to a height of 0.30m. Constructed of large sub-angular stone with an earth bond.	Overlain by (127); fill of [121]	Up to 0.30m high	Post-medieval
[130]	Cut	Pit - sub-rectangular feature orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 2m x 2.30m wide and 0.70m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides, clear break of slope and broadly flat base. Clay banding within fills suggests possible settling tank. May form part of pit [121], or be cut by it.	Filled by (131), (132), (133); cuts (103)?, (105)	0.70m deep	Post-medieval?
(131)	Fill	Fill of pit [130] – light yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with frequent large sub-angular stone inclusions.	Cut by [121]?; abutted by {128}; overlies (132); fill of [130]	Up to 0.20m thick	Post-medieval?
(132)	Fill	Fill of pit [130] – light yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (131); overlies (133); fill of [130]	Up to 0.40m thick	Post-medieval?
(133)	Fill	Fill of pit [130] – mid orange-red-brown friable-soft silt-clay banded with blue-grey soft clay.	Overlain by (132); fill of [130]	Up to 0.30m thick	Post-medieval?
{134}	Structure	Wall lining along northern edge of pit [121] – linear wall orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.20m thick and survives to a height of up to 0.70m. Constructed of large sub-angular stone with an earth bond.	Overlain by (127); fill of [121]	Up to 0.70m high	Post-medieval
[135]	Cut	Terrace/road access cut – linear feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures 3+m wide x up to 0.45m deep with moderate sloping northern edge, stepped towards the base, with sharp breaks of slope and flat base.	Filled by (136), (137); cuts (105)	Up to 0.45m deep	Modern
(136)	Fill	Fill of terrace/road access cut [135] – compacted to concreted black tarmac and sub-angular to sub-rounded stone.	Overlain by (100); overlies (137); fill of [135]	0.45m thick	Modern
(137)	Fill	Fill of terrace/road access cut [135] – compacted to concreted orange-brown-yellow sub-angular to sub-rounded stone.	Overlain by (136); fill of [135]	Up to 0.45m thick	Modern
(138)	Layer	Made-ground – mid brown-yellow coarse loose sand.	Overlain by (101); overlies (139)	0.15-0.20m thick	-
(139)	Layer	Made-ground – mid-dark brown soft clay and sand.	Overlain by (138); overlies (140)	c.0.10m thick	-
(140)	Layer	Made-ground – dark blue-grey soft sandy-clay	Overlain by (139); overlies (141)	c.0.20m thick	-
(141)	Layer	Made-ground – mid yellow-brown soft clay with sand.	Overlain by (140); overlies (142)	c.0.05m thick	-
(142)	Layer	Made-ground – dark brown soft clay with abundant crushed shillet fragments.	Overlain by (141); overlies (143)	0.15-0.20m thick	-
(143)	Layer	Made-ground – compacted white lime and sub-angular stone fragments within mid grey-brown friable silt.	Overlain by (142); overlies (144)	c.0.10m thick	-
(144)	Layer	Made-ground – black soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (143); overlies (145)	c.0.10m thick	-
(145)	Layer	Made-ground – mid blue-grey soft clay.	Overlain by (144); overlies (146)	c.0.20m thick	-
(146)	Layer	Made-ground – compacted-concreted mid grey-brown clay with frequent sub-rounded stone.	Overlain by (145); overlies (105)	c.0.20m thick	-
{147}	Structure	Wall repair – linear wall section orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.40m high and 0.30m thick. Constructed of concreted sub-angular stone. Forms repair/re-build to wall following insertion of modern drain and service pipe.	Overlain by (100); abuts {148}; fill of [151]	0.40m high.	Modern
{148}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately east to west for almost full length of site. Measures 0.50m thick and survives to a height of 0.90m. Constructed of sub-angular and angular roughly	Abutted by {147}; same as {149}; fill of [151]	0.90m high	-

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		coursed stone blocks with a soft clay bond. Possible former plot boundary wall / rear wall of southern cooperage building.			
{149}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately east to west. Continuation of wall {148} to west of {147}. Measures 0.50m thick and survives to a height of 0.90m. Constructed of sub-angular and angular roughly coursed stone blocks with soft clay bond. Possible former plot boundary wall / rear wall of southern cooperage building.	Abutted by {147}; same as {148}; fill of {151}	0.90m high	-
{150}	Structure	Possible wall foundations? – short section of linear wall orientated approximately west-north-west to east-south-east. Visible for a length of c.2m and surviving to a height of 0.20m. Constructed of large angular stone blocks. May be part of {149}.	Abutted by {149}; overlies {152}; fill of {151}	0.20m high	-
[151]	Cut	Construction/terrace cut – orientated approximately east to west with flat base. c.0.20m+ deep.	Filled by {147}, {148}, {149}, {150}, {151}; cuts {105}	0.20+m deep	-
(152)	Fill	Fill of construction/terrace cut [151] – light brown-grey soft clay with abundant sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Overlain by {150}; fill of {151}	0.20m thick	-
(153)	Layer	Made-ground – crushed shillet and tiny gravel within mid brown friable silt.	Overlain by {101}; overlies {154}	c.0.20m thick	-
(154)	Layer	Made-ground – mid orange-yellow-brown firm sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Overlain by {153}; overlies {155}	0.15-0.25m thick	-
(155)	Layer	Made-ground – light yellow loose sand. Reportedly as fire prevention from when the site was in use as a cooperage.	Overlain by {154}; overlies {156}	Up to 0.30m thick	Modern?
(156)	Layer	Made-ground – compacted light grey-brown clay and orange sand.	Overlain by {155}; overlies {145}	0.30-0.40m thick	-
{157}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north to south. Survives for a length of c.4m, measuring 0.50m thick and 0.80m high. Constructed of concreted brick and sub-angular stone with lime mortar bond.	Overlain by {101}; abuts {148}	0.80m high	Post-medieval
(158)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [106] – heavily degraded trace remains of wooden post.	Overlain by {100}; fill of [106]	0.05m thick	-
(159)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [107] – heavily degraded trace remains of wooden post.	Overlain by {100}; fill of [107]	0.05m thick	-
(160)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [108] – heavily degraded trace remains of wooden post.	Overlain by {100}; fill of [108]	0.03m thick	-
(161)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [109] – heavily degraded trace remains of wooden post.	Overlain by {100}; fill of [109]	0.03m thick	-
(162)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [110] – heavily degraded trace remains of wooden post.	Overlain by {100}; fill of [110]	0.03m thick	-
(163)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [111] – heavily degraded trace remains of wooden post.	Overlain by {100}; fill of [111]	0.03m thick	-
(164)	Surface	Brick surface – sub-rectangular area orientated approximately east to west. Measures c.1m x 0.50m and 0.10m deep. Constructed of red brick. Possible evidence of burning. May indicate presence of later structure in the north-west corner of the site? Or evidence of burning within the cooperage.	Overlain by {101}; abuts {103}	0.10m thick	Post-medieval / modern
[165]	Cut	Service trench – linear feature orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures c.0.50m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by {166}; cuts {105}	-	Modern
(166)	Fill	Fill of service trench [165] – dark grey-brown friable clay-silt. Contains metal water pipe.	Overlain by {101}; fill of [165]	-	Modern
{167}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately east to west. Survives for a length of c.4m. Measures c.0.50m thick and survives to a height of c.0.40m. Constructed of sub-angular and sub-rounded stone blocks with mixed lime mortar and concrete bond. Forms north wall of structure with wall {168}.	Overlain by {101}; abutted by/abuts {168}	Up to 0.40m high	Post-medieval / modern
{168}	Structure	Wall – linear wall orientated approximately north to south. Survives for length of c.8m. Measures c.0.50m thick and survives to a height of c.0.50m. Constructed of sub-angular and sub-rounded stone blocks with mixed lime mortar and concrete bond. Forms west wall of structure with wall {167}.	Overlain by {101}; abutted by/abuts {167}	Up to 0.50m high	Post-medieval / modern.

[100] feature/layer described in report

(100) feature not described in report

■ archaeological feature – cut

■ archaeological feature – structure

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Pottery			Other			Date
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(100)				1	70	Glass – clear glass bottle	Post-medieval
(124)	1	15	Body sherd	1	543	Glass – dark glass bottle	Post-medieval
	2	96	White refined earthenware, glazed chamber pot				
Total	3	111		2	613		

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. COBBLE SURFACE (103), NORTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



2. COBBLE SURFACE (103), MIDDLE TO NORTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



3. COBBLE SURFACE (103), MIDDLE TO EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



4. COBBLE SURFACE (103), MIDDLE TO WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



5. COBBLE SURFACE (103), NORTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



6. COBBLE SURFACE (103), WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



7. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), NORTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



8. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), NORTH-EAST CORNER TO MIDDLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



9. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), MIDDLE TO NORTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



10. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), MIDDLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



11. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), MIDDLE TO NORTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



12. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), NORTH-WEST CORNER TO MIDDLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



13. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), NORTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



14. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), NORTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



15. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), SOUTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



16. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103) AND CONCRETE REPAIRS (100), SOUTH-WEST CORNER TO MIDDLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



17. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103), MIDDLE TO SOUTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



18. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103) AND CONCRETE REPAIRS, MIDDLE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



19. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103) WITH CONCRETE REPAIRS (100), MIDDLE TO SOUTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



20. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE (103) AND CONCRETE REPAIRS, SOUTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



21. DETAIL OF SMALL PATCH OF BURNT BRICK (164) WITHIN COBBLE SURFACE (103); VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



22. DETAIL OF COBBLES WITHIN AREA 02; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



23. DETAIL OF STONE WALL FORMING CURRENT WEST SITE BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



24. VIEW ACROSS THE COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



25. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



26. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



27. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



28. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).

29.



30. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



31. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



32. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



33. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



34. DETAIL OF A POSSIBLE WALL SCAR WITHIN THE COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



35. DETAIL OF THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



36. DETAIL OF COBBLE SURFACE OF THE SURVIVING ORE FLOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



37. DETAIL OF THE BOUNDARY WALL IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



38. DETAIL OF THE BOUNDARY WALL IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



39. POST-HOLE [106], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



40. POST-HOLE [107], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



41. POST-HOLES [108], [109], [110], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



42. POST-HOLE [111], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



43. POST-HOLES [106]-[111], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



44. POST-HOLE [115] AND POST-PIT [118], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



45. POST-HOLE [115] AND POST-PIT [118], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



46. POST-HOLE [115], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



47. AREA 01, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



48. DRAIN [112], PRE-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



49. POST-HOLE [115], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



50. POST-HOLE [115], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



51. PIT [121], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



52. PIT [121], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



53. PIT [121] WITH WALL {134}, EAST FACING SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



54. PIT [121], EAST FACING SECTION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



55. TRENCH 01, SOUTH FACING SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



56. TRENCH 01, SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



57. TRENCH 02, WEST FACING SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



58. CONSTRUCTION/ROAD ACCESS CUT [135], WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



59. TRENCH 02, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



60. TRENCH 03, NORTH FACING SECTION, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



61. WALL {148}/{149} WITH REPAIR {147}, NORTH FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



62. DETAIL OF WALL {148}/{149} WITH REPAIR {147}, NORTH FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



63. DETAIL OF WALL {148}/{149}, NORTH FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



64. WALL {148}/{149} WITH POSSIBLE FOUNDATION STONES {150}, NORTH FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



65. DETAIL OF WALL {148}/{149} WITH POSSIBLE FOUNDATION STONES {150}, NORTH FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



66. WALL {148}/{149}, NORTH FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



67. TRENCH 03 MID, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



68. TRENCH 03, NORTH FACING SECTION, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



69. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



70. TRENCH 03, SOUTH FACING SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



71. WALL {157}, WEST FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



72. WALL {157}, WEST FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



73. TRENCH 04, WEST FACING SECTION, NORTH END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



74. TRENCH 05, WEST FACING SECTION, MID; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



75. TRENCH 05 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



76. WALLS {167} & {168}; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



77. DETAIL OF EXTANT BRICK BUILT STRUCTURE WITHIN AREA 03; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



78. AREA 03 MID, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



79. MODERN SERVICE [165]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



80. AREA 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



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