

# **REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF WORKS: BURTON ROAD, MELTON MOWBRAY, LEICESTERSHIRE**

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By  
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The  
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## **Summary**

- An archaeological scheme of works was undertaken for Melton Borough Council, during the construction of new council offices on land off Burton Street, Melton Mowbray.
- The site is situated to the south of the historic core of the medieval town. Previous evaluations in the area have exposed evidence for Late Saxon to medieval buildings, pits and agricultural enclosures. The Melton Canal was excavated through the development area in 1797 and backfilled in 1877.
- The scheme of works identified a sequence of alluvial layers sealed by various levelling, made ground deposits and features of early modern date. Some activity thought to be associated with the construction of the canal and the use of the site by the railway was encountered. However, no securely datable pre-industrial features were identified during the monitoring, and it appears that the site was either beyond the extent of the medieval town or any features of this date were too deeply buried to be impacted upon by the development.

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Melton Borough Council to carry out an archaeological scheme of works, to satisfy planning conditions issued by Melton Borough Council for the development of new council offices.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*' (IFA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008). All appropriate English Heritage guidelines on archaeological practice were also followed ([www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740](http://www.helm.org/server/show/nav.7740)) as well as the methodologies set out in the specification prepared by this company (AAL 2010a).
- 1.3 The documentary archive will be submitted to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the museum accession number X.A.92.2010.

## **2.0 Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 Melton Mowbray is located in the administrative district of Melton Borough Council, approximately 22km north-east of central Leicester, The proposed development is situated to the south of the historic core of the settlement, immediately to the west of Burton Street, and centres on NGR SK 7531 1883.
- 2.2 The local geology comprises a superficial geology of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel, overlying a solid geology of Blue Lias Formation mudstone (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps>).

## **3.0 Planning Background**

- 3.1 A planning application was submitted in December 2009 for the erection of new council offices and Civic Hall on land off Burton Street, and alterations to the station approach road and Mucky Lane (Planning Application Reference 09/00860/FUL). The application was granted in March 2010, subject to conditions, including a programme of archaeological trial trenching and auger survey to characterise the nature of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental resource in the proposed development area. The trial trenching was undertaken in June 2010, and has been reported on in a separate document (AAL 2010b). The auger survey was undertaken on Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> and Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> of August and is included as an appendix to the current document (see Appendix 8).
- 3.2 Due to the presence of archaeological features and deposits identified within the proposed development area by the trial trenching, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during the groundworks as a final stage of mitigation.

## 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the submission of the current planning application (Francis 2008), which assessed all the current available evidence concerning the archaeological potential of the site. The information presented below is a summary of this data.
- 4.2 Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is limited, although recent investigations have identified Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement evidence c.400m to the west of the site, and a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered during trial trenching of the proposed development area in 2005 (Clay 2005).
- 4.3 Romano-British activity is similarly sparse, although possible settlement evidence has been recorded c.350m to the north of the site.
- 4.4 Melton Mowbray appeared to have developed as a regionally important settlement in the Anglo-Saxon period, with a mint and a market place known to have existed prior to the Domesday Survey of 1086. The place name is Old English in origin, meaning 'the middle farmstead/settlement'. Over 70 Anglo-Saxon burials were exposed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century near Beck Mill, c.500m to the north. A ditch containing 9<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> century material was recorded during the 2005 evaluation of the site (Clay 2005), while further evidence of Saxo-Norman activity has been recorded c.400m to the west.
- 4.5 At the time of the Domesday Survey, Melton was a holding of Geoffrey de la Guerche, and included two priests, a market and two mills. From the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards it was in the ownership of the Mowbray family, and the suffix became common from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards, during which time the town prospered as a market centre and as a centre for the wool trade. Previous evaluations of the proposed development area, in 1989 and 2005, exposed significant evidence for medieval settlement and agriculture. Historic map evidence suggests that the area was open land on the fringes of settlement throughout the medieval period, and into the post-medieval periods.
- 4.6 In 1797, a stretch of the River Eye was canalized to form the Melton Mowbray Navigation, which passed through the southern portion of the proposed development area, running from a canal basin on the opposite side of Burton Street towards Syston. The canal was closed and infilled in 1877, following stiff competition from the railway. The town expanded rapidly in this period, and in 1904 Burton Street was shifted eastwards slightly from its medieval course.
- 4.7 The most recent phase of investigation was carried out towards the Burton Street frontage, in the area of a proposed new access and car parking area, comprising two 20m long trenches and one 15m long trench (AAL 2010b). The evaluation trenching exposed a series of linear boundary features close to the Burton Road frontage, running parallel to the road and turning westwards, and sealed by a spread of alluvial material interpreted as upcast from the excavation of the Melton Canal in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. A trench further to the west exposed an undated linear feature representing the continuation of a previously identified boundary, as well as a large probable quarry pit, dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and probably associated with the construction of the canal.

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring of all groundworks for the scheme was carried out by an experienced field archaeologist by a series of visits between July 2010 and January 2011. All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for any archaeological features and deposits to determine the stratigraphic sequence. Each context was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by plan and section drawings at appropriate scales. A photographic record was maintained throughout the watching brief and selected shots have been included as an appendix to this report (Appendix 1).
- 5.2 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 2. Two or three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (for example pit [14]).

## 6.0 Results

- 6.1 In the westernmost of two soakaway pits excavated to serve the cabins in the site compound, the uppermost deposit was a compact layer of grey stone c.0.4m thick forming a car parking surface 01. This sealed a c.0.11m thick modern levelling layer of crushed red brick 02 which sealed a second levelling layer of yellow stone hardcore 03 which was observed to a depth of c.0.21m and formed the limit of excavation (see Figure 4.1).
- 6.2 In the easternmost of the two soakaway pits car parking surface 01 sealed a c.0.04m thick modern levelling layer of crushed red brick 04 which again sealed a levelling layer of yellow stone hardcore 05 from which 20<sup>th</sup> century glass was recovered. This was c.0.12m thick and sealed a mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt representing a former topsoil which was c.0.35m thick to the limit of excavation (see Figure 4.2).
- 6.3 The initial stripping to the south of the site (Figure 3.1) revealed a number of recent made ground deposits; 07 (which contained a complete 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century ink well), 08, 23 and 25. Cutting these deposits were a pair of parallel cuts, [10] and [12], containing modern rubble and a series of modern land drains [14], [16], [18] and [20] with compact mid brown clay fills; 15, 17, 19 and 21 respectively. In the north-west of this area a series of five wooden sleepers were uncovered, 09. These measured c. 2.7m long and c. 0.3m wide and were evenly spaced at intervals of c. 0.6m to form a track orientated north-north-east to south-south-west.
- 6.4 Stripping monitored in the south-east corner of the site (Figure 3.2) again revealed a modern overburden overlying a tarmac surface, 31 and its associated bedding layer, 30. This sealed further modern made ground deposits 28, 29 and 34, cut by modern services [35] and [52]. In the north-west portion of the monitored area the footings of a pair of partially demolished modern structures were exposed. The smaller southern structure (recorded as 44, 46, and 47) had been backfilled with compacted black coal dust and clinker to level the area post-demolition. A cut visible in plan associated with this structure [43] appeared to truncate the larger northern structure 38, 39, 40, suggesting a later date. The larger structure had itself been backfilled with a compact dark grey to black silt with abundant stone 42. Both of these structures were truncated by a broad north - south linear, 36 containing a modern fill of moderately compact mid brown clay with occasional building rubble, 37.
- 6.5 Investigation of a void below these structures revealed the remains of a modern cellar or inspection pit, 49/50. This had been backfilled with demolition rubble 51 which was found to contain a significant quantity of asbestos, requiring specialist removal and preventing further investigation.

- 6.6 To the south of this area were a series of five wooden sleepers, these measured c. 2.7m long and c. 0.3m wide and were evenly spaced at intervals of c. 0.6m to form a track orientated east to west, 33, the continuation of which was evidenced to the west by 27, a deposit of railway ballast forming alternating bands within made ground 28.
- 6.7 Stripping of the modern overburden in the area immediately south of the former line of Mucky Lane (See Figure 3.3) revealed a succession of concrete, tarmac and brick surfaces. To the east of brick surface 57 a partially demolished modern red brick and cement wall 58 orientated north to south divided 57 from a similar brick hard standing also laid stretcher side down. This easternmost area of hard standing appeared to have been truncated to the north, south and east to reveal 62; a made ground of compact mid to dark brown silt mixed with dark grey to black clinker and coal dust and abundant building rubble.
- 6.8 To the west the area of hard standing had been subject to modern truncation [63] and the ground level had been raised using a compacted mix of mid brown silt, stone and building debris 61.
- 6.9 In the area of levelling work monitored to the south of hard standing 60 (See Figure 4.3), modern made ground 62 was shown to seal a series of four further modern made ground deposits 68, 69, 70 and 71, with a total observed thickness of c. 0.63m.
- 6.10 In the area of levelling works monitored in the far west of the site, immediately south of the former Mucky Lane (See Figure 4.4) the uppermost deposit was a c. 0.08m thick layer of grey stone aggregate representing the surface of the former car park 64. This sealed a c.0.24m thick deposit of red brick hardcore which in turn sealed 66, a c. 0.1m thick mid to dark brown clayey silt former topsoil. Below topsoil 66 was layer 67, a possible redeposited natural of moderately compact brownish yellow silt with abundant small gravel, representing the earliest deposit observed in this area of the site.
- 6.11 Within the drainage excavations to the north of the site (See Figures 3.4 and 4.5) the uppermost layers were represented by the tarmac surface of the car park 159 and its associated bedding layer 160. This surrounded the vicinity of Manhole H5 and extended 2 metres from the west end of the drainage run, beyond which the upper layers were represented by crush laid as part of the current works. Below this the former topsoil was a 0.4m thick mid to dark grey brown silt 161. This sealed a subsoil of greyish mid brown clayey silt 162 from which a fragment of a small 18<sup>th</sup> century bowl was recovered.
- 6.12 The rising level of the excavations required for the drainage fall resulted in deposit 162 forming the lowest deposit encountered between 6.5m and 17.1m from the western end of the drainage run. East of this a gradual but continuous decrease in the overall thickness of the subsoil 162 exposed an underlying deposit of yellow sandy silt with occasional gravel 165. This was cut by a partially excavated discrete feature with a moderately sloping western edge, c.2.3m from the eastern limit of excavation, [166]. This cut extended beyond the limits of excavation in all other directions and contained a single undated fill of mid brownish grey silty clay 167.
- 6.13 Sealed below 162 in the west of the run was a shallow deposit of very dark grey brown clayey silt 163 thought to represent a possible former ground surface. A soil sample from this context contained fragmentary cereal remains along with small quantities of charcoal, coal and bone, indicative of scattered refuse accidentally incorporated into the deposit. 163 sealed a natural alluvial layer 164 which formed the deepest limit of excavation in this area. (See Figure 5.1 and plan 8.4)
- 6.14 In excavation work to remove the former Mucky Lane (See Figures 3.5 and 5.2) the tarmac surface of the lane (72) was shown to seal two distinct layers of modern levelling 73 and 74, with a total thickness of 0.26m. Below 74 were modern services [77] and [78], which cut 75, an earlier layer of tarmac c.0.07m thick. 75 sealed 76, a 0.31m thick layer of compact mid to dark



brown silt with occasional brick rubble and stone chips which in turn sealed a probable redeposited natural, 67. This was cut by an elongated pit [79], which was filled by 80, a greyish brown clayey silt from which single fragments of two early modern pots, and the rib of a medium sized mammal were recovered.

- 6.15 Within the area excavated to remove Japanese knotweed (See Figures 3.6 and 5.3) the uppermost deposit consisted of a c.0.06m thick modern yard surface of compacted grey stone. This sealed [157], a steep sided construction cut for modern wall 156. [157] cut 147, a modern levelling layer of red stone hardcore c.0.16m thick, which sealed a second levelling layer of limestone hardcore 148, which was c. 0.24m thick and in turn sealed a c. 0.24m thick layer of mid to dark brown silt, a possible former topsoil 149. This sealed three successive layers of made ground 150, 151 and 152 with a total thickness of c.0.79m. Part of a 19<sup>th</sup> century jar and a 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century dish or plate were recovered from the earliest of these deposits 152, which sealed 155, a compact dark brown silt containing charcoal and slag, from which a single undated glass fragment was recovered.
- 6.16 In the area stripped for the crane base (See Figure 3.7), removal of the overburden revealed a number of modern made ground layers, 81, 84 and 86. They were cut by modern services [82] and [87], orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, parallel with two modern walls of red brick with sandy cement mortar, 83 and 85.
- 6.18 In the foundation excavations and surrounding drainage, the modern overburden 32 sealed a layer of demolition material of variable thickness, 96. This in turn sealed 28, a levelling layer of mid orange sand with occasional black clinker, cut by a broad area of truncation, [89] in the east, extending beyond the limits of excavation and filled with demolition rubble 90. Layer 28 was also cut by a series of pit features [91], [93], [99], [108], [110] and [126], with fills containing frequent modern demolition material. Context 100, fill of pit [99], also produced three sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a fragment of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass.
- 6.19 Also cutting layer 28 was a sequence of vertical cuts containing modern brick walls 113, 114, 116, 119 and 123 (See Figure 6.1). These structures were backfilled and levelled with deposits 115, 117, 118, 120 and 127).
- 6.20 A further sequence of modern made ground layers; 97, 98, 103 and 141 sealed a thick layer of compact greyish yellow clay with occasional stone chunks, red brick fragments and clinker, 88. In the drainage excavations to the south of the new building, layer 88 was cut by modern pit [106] which had been filled with mid to dark grey clay and abundant building rubble 107. (See Figure 6.3). In this area, layer 88 was observed to be sealing 104, a moderately compact mid brown clay, which contained part of a late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century plate or dish, and in turn sealed 105, a dark grey to black silty clay containing 25 sherds of pottery dating between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and two fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass. 105 sealed 138, a moderately compact mid grey clay.
- 6.21 In the drainage excavations to the north of the new building (See Figures 7.1 and 7.2) deposit 28 was cut by a number of demolished brick structures 121, 128, 131 and 137, which had been levelled and backfilled with modern demolition deposits; 132, 133 and 135. 28 again overlay 88, which sealed a mid greyish yellow silty gravel 129. 129 sealed 130, a compact black silt with occasional red brick and clinker which formed the limit of excavation.
- 6.22 Also in the drainage excavations, to the east of wall 137, layer 96 overlay modern levelling layer 153 which sealed another modern levelling layer 154. These isolated spreads partially overlay deposit 136, which was c. 1.02m thick and was later identified as being the continuation of layer 95. 95/136 was cut by a 'U' shaped pit [101] which contained 102, a dark brownish grey clayey silt with abundant brick rubble and clinker from which a fragment of a mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century marmalade jar was recovered along with late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century brick and bottle glass

(See Figure 7.3). Deposit 95/136 overlay 142; a mid brown clayey silt with occasional gravel which was approximately 0.8m thick and sealed 144, a mid to dark grey clayey silt with a sulphurous odour was visible at an overall depth of c.1.77m where health and safety concerns prevented further investigation (See Figure 7.4). However a palaeoenvironmental sample was recovered from the context and found to contain small fragments of coal as well as small quantities of vitreous material, charcoal, bone, and black porous material, indicative of scattered refuse accidentally incorporated into the deposit.

- 6.23 In the deep storm drainage and tanks to the north of the building (See Figures 8.1 and 8.2), on the northern edge of the excavation the overburden 32 overlay 177, a thin tarmac surface less than c.0.02m thick that ceased before the southern edge of the excavated area. South of 177, 32 sealed 180, a made ground of mid yellowish orange sand with occasional black clinker, approximately 0.13m thick. This sealed 169 a dirty orange grey clay up to 0.44m thick, which was cut by [179], a brick lined well which extended to c.3m below the surface. Deposit 169 was also cut by [174] the vertically sided flat based cut of a demolished building, extending beyond the limits of excavation, defined at its eastern limit by a north-south red brick wall with cement mortar 176, and filled by 175, a c.1.8m thick demolition backfill of red brick rubble, rotten wood, metal piping, plastics and asbestos formed by pushing the condemned building into its own cellar.
- 6.24 Deposit 169 sealed 170, a mid yellow silty clay c.0.86m thick, from which a fragment of an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century bowl was recovered along with an oyster shell. 170 was cut by [173], the cut for a ceramic land drain and sealed 171, a lens of orange sand 0.03m thick with abundant small brick chips. 171 sealed 172, an alluvial deposit of greyish yellow clayey silt c.0.8m thick which in turn sealed a second alluvial layer of mid brown fine silt up to 0.65m thick, 178 which petered out to the east. 178 sealed 181, a flood layer of mid to dark grey clay with a sulphurous odour extending 1.3m to the limit of excavation (See Figure 8.3). Deposit 181 was sampled and found to contain small quantities of coal, charcoal, plant macro fossils and black porous material, as well as the waterlogged remains of further plant macro fossils and arthropodae. Much of these remains are thought to derive from scattered refuse, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the deposits. The de-watered macrofossils are indicative of a rough grassland or meadow habitat. A fragment of clay pipe recovered from the sample was of 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

## 7.0 Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 The watching brief identified a series of alluvial silty clays and clays extending to depths of over 3m and likely to have built up as a result of seasonal flooding over a long period of time. The alluvium was sealed by various levelling and made ground deposits of early modern date these having been disturbed by numerous cuts, containing fills and structural remains, many likely to be associated with recent development works on the site.
- 7.2 No features of medieval date were identified during the course of the watching brief. The evaluation previously undertaken was focussed to the north of much of the monitored area. This identified a sequence of ditches running north – south parallel to Burton Street, turning westwards, sealed by a probable flood deposit, and dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (AAL 2010b). The scarcity of finds from these features was thought to suggest that the site of the evaluation was beyond the southern limit of settled area of the town during this period with features identified representing activity on the very periphery. It is likely therefore that the current site lies to the south of any substantial medieval remains.
- 7.3 The area of the development was observed to approximately 2.6m lower than the ground at St. Mary's Church to the north, and lies within the floodplain of the River Eye. This location is likely to have been dominated by marshy ground subject to periodic flooding (James Rackham

*pers. comm.*). This assertion appears to be supported by both palaeoenvironmental samples taken from deeper deposits during the course of the watching brief and by the results of the auger survey. The depth of the alluvial deposits observed during the watching brief make it possible that limited evidence of activity taking place on the peripheries of the medieval town may survive at depths greater than those affected by the current development. It is likely however that the area would have been suitable for little more than seasonal pasture.

- 7.4 A large cut feature [166] observed in the northernmost run of the drainage excavations, is thought to be a large pit of pre-modern date. The feature's extent was such that while the eastern edge was visible within the excavations, it extended beyond their limit in all other directions, and as such was in excess of 2m x 2.5m in extent. A second large pit was also encountered by the auger survey to the south-west. It is possible that these pits represent features similar to a large pit identified by the preceding evaluation. This was thought likely to represent a quarry pit of post-medieval date. A worn fragment of Staffordshire Salt-Glazed pottery dating to c.1765 to 1775, suggested that the feature could have been contemporary with the construction of the nearby Melton Canal, built between 1791 and 1795, and was perhaps excavated to provide additional sand, gravel, or cobbles for the construction works.
- 7.5 While it is possible that [166] and the pit identified by the auger survey may have a similar origin, an anecdotal account from a local resident of water-filled pits on the site offers an alternative interpretation post-dating the construction of the canal.
- 7.6 Stripping in the south of the site revealed the remains of two railway lines, both of which correspond to lines visible on the 1885-1886 Ordnance survey map. The first ran parallel with the existing line to the south of the site and represents part of a three-line siding. The second was orientated away from the existing line, towards the north-east of the site and corresponds to a line leading to a large structure just to the south of the old line of Mucky Lane. This structure is identified on the map of 1904 as a 'goods shed'. It is not possible to directly relate this structure to any remains identified on the site however it is likely that many of the truncated structural remains identified do relate to this period. The lines identified during stripping, as well as related structures shown on the maps of the period are no longer present on the map of 1966. The railway's use of and subsequent abandonment of the site may account for major phases of truncation and levelling. (Relevant maps reproduced in Francis 2008, Figures 12-14).

## **8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

- 8.1 The watching brief methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the development.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Melton Borough Council for this commission and the ground workers and site managers for their co-operation and assistance during the watching brief.

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## Appendix 1: Colour Plates



**Plate 1:** General shot looking north from new building towards St Marys Church, showing site location relative to Melton Mowbray

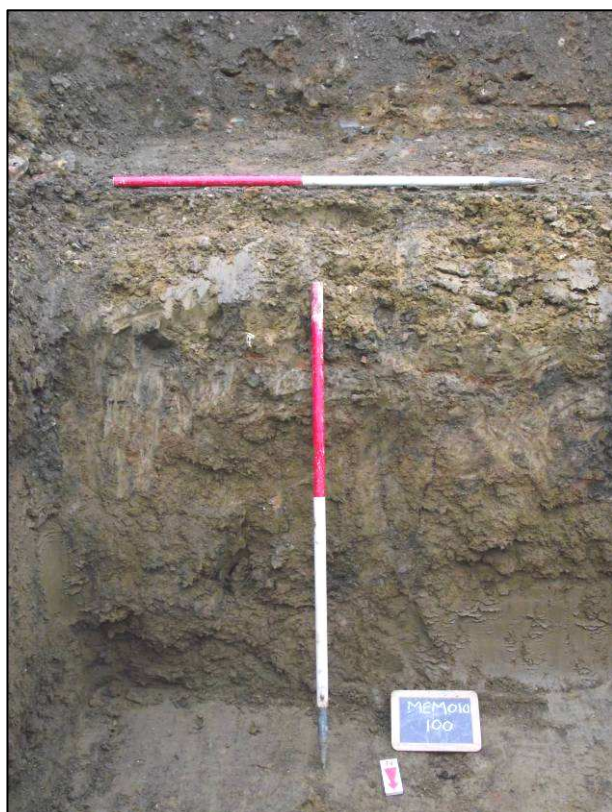


**Plate 2:** North facing shot showing auger survey in progress



**Plate 3:** Sleepers for former railway service line revealed during stripping, looking south towards train station





**Plate 4:** Representative section showing stratigraphy recorded in deep drainage excavations. Looking south



**Plate 5:** South facing section through pit [166], looking north



**Plate 6:** West facing shot showing work at deepest limit of excavations in storm drain to the north of the new building

## Appendix 2: Post-Roman Pottery Report

By Jane Young

### Introduction

In total, forty-five sherds of pottery representing twenty-four vessels were submitted for examination. The pottery recovered ranges in date from the post-medieval to early modern periods. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some of the pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. Reference has been made to the Leicestershire Pottery Type Series held at Leicester University. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire (Young *et al.*) fabric codenames with a concordance with Leicestershire codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

### Condition

The ceramic material is mostly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (between 1 and 53 grams). Six vessels are represented by more than one sherd.

### Overall Chronology and Source

A range of eleven different, identifiable pottery types were identified, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the post-medieval to early modern periods and includes relatively local coarsewares and regionally imported finewares as well as a Chinese import. A range of form types is present, although most sherds come from bowls, dishes, cups or bottles.

Table 1: Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd count

Lincolnshire codename	Leicestershire codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	EA2	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	3	1
BL	EA2	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	6	2
CHPO	PO	Chinese Export Porcelain	1640	1850	1	1
CREA	EA8	Creamware	1770	1830	16	6
ENGS	SW	Unspecified English	1750	1950	2	2
ENPO	PO	English Porcelain	1760	1950	6	1
NCBW	EA	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1950	1	1
PEARL	EA9	Pearlware	1770	1830	3	3
TGW	EA11	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	1	1
TPW	EA10	Transfer printed ware	1770	1950	4	4
WHITE	EA10	Modern whiteware	1850	1950	2	2

The pottery was recovered from ten different contexts with the greatest number of sherds being recovered from made ground or levelling layer 105. Most of the material was recovered from pits of early modern date or from early modern levelling and make-up layers, although a small Tin-glazed vessel was recovered from subsoil layer 162.

## **The Pottery**

All of the pottery recovered from the site is of late post-medieval to early modern type and can be divided into tin-glazed and coarse earthenwares, stonewares, industrial finewares and porcelain of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Three sherds from an oval Brown-glazed Earthenware (BERTH) dish, found in pit 099 (fill 100), are in a coarse fabric. This dish could date to anywhere within the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A large Black-glazed bowl (BL) in a similar fabric was also recovered from the same context, although this vessel is unlikely to pre-date the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and could date into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A second large black-glazed bowl in a fine red sandy fabric is of general 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The small Tin-glazed earthenware bowl sherd (TGW) with blue painted decoration, recovered from subsoil 162, is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Another fine quality 18<sup>th</sup> century vessel is an 18<sup>th</sup> century Chinese Porcelain drinking bowl (CHPO) recovered from layer 105.

Nineteen of the vessels found on the site are of early modern industrial, or stoneware type. The six Creamware (CREA) vessels recovered from the site are unlikely to pre-date the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, as are the three Pearlware vessels. A date in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is most likely for both of these types. The four Transfer printed (TPW), two Whiteware and single Nineteenth century Buff ware and English Porcelain vessels, are all of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date as are the English Stoneware bottle and ink well.

## **Summary and Recommendations**

The post-Roman pottery recovered from this site suggests that there had been activity in the area under investigation from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Two of the 18<sup>th</sup> century vessels recovered might suggest a relatively affluent status for the owners of the Chinese drinking bowl and the small Tin-glazed Earthenware bowl.

The early modern industrial material has been discarded but the remaining assemblage should be kept for future study.

## **References**

Slowikowski, A. Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

Young, J, Vince A G and Nailor V 2005 *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeology Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford



## Pottery Archive

Context	Lincolnshire code name	Leicestershire code name	Sub fabric	Form	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Decoration	Part	Action	Description	Date
007	ENGS	SW	grey fabric	ink well	1	1	111		complete			19th to mid 20th
080	PEARL	EA9		?	1	1	1		BS	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
080	TPW	EA10		?	1	1	1	blue transfer print	BS	discarded		19th to 20th
100	BERTH	EA2	coarse orange+ ca & fe	oval dish	3	1	264		base		calcareous ? Fabric; int glaze; soot	18th to 19th
100	BL	EA2	coarse light orange fabric+ ca & fe	large bowl	2	1	328		base		int glaze; knife trimmed basal edge; fe deposit over	mid 18th to mid 19th
100	CREA	EA8		small dish/plate	1	1	3		rim	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
100	CREA	EA8	dish ?		1	1	40		BS	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
102	TPW	EA10		marmalade jar	1	1	71	black print	base	discarded	marked 'The only prize medal awarded marmalade'	late 19th to mid 19th
104	PEARL	EA9		plate/dish	1	1	22	blue print	base	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
105	BL	EA2	fine red sandy fabric	large bowl	4	1	274		rim & BS		int glaze; wear marks	18th to mid 20th
105	CHPO	PO		drinking bowl	1	1	1	blue painted	BS			18th
105	CREA	EA8		cup ?	1	1	3	thin brown painted line	handle	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
105	CREA	EA8		bowl	8	1	59		BS	discarded	abraded	late 18th to mid 19th
105	CREA	EA8		dish	1	1	1		BS	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
105	CREA	EA8		bowl	4	1	88	BS	discarded	abraded		late 18th to mid 19th

Context	Lincolnshire code name	Leicestershire code name	Sub fabric	Form	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Decoration	Part	Action	Description	Date
105	ENPO	PO		square/ rectangular dish	6	1	75	dark blue glaze	rim base & BS	discarded		19th to 20th
151	TPW	EA10		plate	1	1	10	blue willow pattern print	base	discarded		19th to 20th
151	TPW	EA10		bowl	1	1	12	blue print	BS	discarded		19th to 20th
151	WHITE	EA10		plate	1	1	7	moulded leaves & berries on rim	rim	discarded		19th to 20th
152	ENGs	SW	grey fabric	bottle	1	1	119	BS		discarded		19th to 20th
152	NCBW	EA		large jar	1	1	53	BS		discarded		19th
152	WHITE	EA10		bowl/dish	1	1	30	base		discarded		19th to 20th
162	TGW	EA11		small bowl	1	1	4	blue painted dec	BS		thin walled	18th
170	PEARL	EA9		bowl	1	1	38	blue transfer print	base	discarded		early to mid 19th

## Brick Archive

Context	Name	Full name	Fabric	Frgs	Weight	Action	Description	Date
100	BRK	Brick	Calcareous fabric	1	25	Discarded	Industrial brick	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>

## **Appendix 3: Clay Pipe Report**

*By Kevin Trott*

### **Introduction**

A single plain tobacco pipe stem (weighing 1 gram) was recovered from context 181 within a palaeoenvironmental sample.

The plain stem survives to a length of 22mm with a diameter of 8mm and internal off-centre bore of 2mm. The external stem exhibits knife trimmed mould lines and some scoring from the original mould. The surface and broken ends show small abrasion as well as small patches of iron staining indicative of its discard in a slightly mobile context. The overall profile, size and style of this plain stem would suggest it is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

The fragment does not merit further study and has been discarded.

### **References**

Higgins, D.A. 1999. 'The Clay Tobacco Pipes' in Aileen Connor & Richard Buckley *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*. Leicester Archaeology Monographs **5**. 215-234.

Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. British Archaeological Report **14**.

## Appendix 4: Glass Report

*By Rachael Hall*

### Introduction

During an archaeological watching brief at Burton Road, Melton Mowbray six fragments (86 grams) of modern glass were recovered. The glass assemblage is summarised below in Table 1.

*Table 1*

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Date
005	Complete rectangular bottle, colourless glass with purple coating, machine made with stopper neck.	1	166	20 <sup>th</sup> C
100	Green, body fragment of rectangular bottle	1	3	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Green, body fragment of cylindrical bottle	1	39	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C
105	Green, body and neck fragments of cylindrical bottle	2	16	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C
155	Waste	1	48	Undated

The assemblage offers little potential for further analysis, and should be discarded.

## Appendix 5: Animal Bone Report

*By Jennifer Wood*

### Introduction

A total of 1 (4g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Limited. The remains were recovered from a possible early modern pit [79].

### Results

The remains were generally of a moderate overall condition, averaging grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

No evidence of butchery, gnawing, pathology or burning was noted on any of the remains. The remains were slightly mineral encrusted.

*Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone*

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
79	80	Medium Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	4	Broken into two pieces

As can be seen from Table 1, a single fragment of medium mammal sized rib was identified within the assemblage.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site.

### References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

## Appendix 6: Oyster Shell Report

*Kevin Trott*

A single right valve weighing 13 grams, from a single oyster was retained from the redeposited medium yellow silty clay, 170. This complete oyster valve is 58mm in length and 46mm wide and is typically flatter than its opposing left valve that is saucer-shaped, and usually associated in greater numbers with food preparation waste (Somerville, 1997, 167-169).

This valve exhibits on the outer hinge and inside curvature the marine infestation known as *Cliona celata* that depicts the honey-comb borings from this sponge. The presence of this marine sponge is marginally more frequent in harbour specimens than from estuaries and seabed populations (Winder, 1992, 194-200).

The single oyster from the investigations in Burton Road, Melton Mowbray is from a single example and without further marine bivalves it provides very little information other than its presence in this context, also its habitat from which it was collected prior to its consumption in the early modern period.

If any further assemblages of marine shell are recovered from within the town this information (although limited) would enhance the wider implications of consumption of marine resources from different habitats into Leicestershire (Monckton, 1999, 337-343).

## References

Monckton, A. 1999. Oysters. In Connor, A & Buckley, R. *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane Leicester*. Leicester Archaeology Monographs 5, 337-343.

Somerville, E.M. 1997. Marine Shells. In Lyne, M. *Lewes Priory: Excavations by Richard Lewis, 1969-1982*. Lewes Priory Trust.

Winder, J.M 1992. Marine Molluscs. In Horsey, I.P. *Excavations in Poole 1973-1983*. Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 10 194-200.

## Appendix 7: Palaeoenvironmental Report

By Val Fryer

### Introduction and Method Statement

A long term watching brief at Burton Road, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd after an initial evaluation (Fryer 2010), recorded possible flood horizons and what appeared to be a buried land surface. None of the features were closely dated, although the few artefacts recorded appeared to suggest that the deposits were late post-medieval to early modern. Three samples were taken for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both charred and de-watered plant remains were recorded, with the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix. Modern fibrous roots were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and were sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

### Results

The assemblages were all very small (<0.1 litres in volume) and plant macrofossils were generally scarce. Charred cereal grains were noted within the assemblages from samples 2 (buried land surface [163]) and 3 (?flood horizon [181]), but none were sufficiently well preserved for close identification. With the exception of two small legumes (Fabaceae) from sample 2, charred weed seeds were absent, although de-watered specimens of meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/ bulbosus*) and dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.) type were noted within the assemblage from sample 3 along with a very small fragment of possible hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Charcoal fragments were present throughout, although at a very low density.

All three assemblages contained small pieces of coal, and these were predominant within sample 1 (?flood horizon [144]). Other remains were scarce, but did include pieces of bone and small pellets of burnt or fired clay.

### Conclusions

In summary, the assemblages are very sparse and, as with the material from the initial evaluation, it would appear that most of the remains are derived from scattered refuse, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the deposits. The few de-watered macrofossils are again indicative of a rough grassland or meadow habitat.

As none of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended, although a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

### Reference

Fryer, V., 2010, 'An assessment of the plant macrofossils and other remains from Burton Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire', Report for Allen Archaeology Ltd

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens  
 cf = compare    fg = fragment    w = de-watered

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)		xcffg	
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg	x
Fabaceae indet.		x	
<i>Lamium</i> sp.			xw
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>			xxw
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			xcf
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	
Waterlogged root/stem			xx
Indet.moss			xw
Indet.thorn ( <i>Prunus</i> type)			xw
<b>Other remains</b>			
Black porous material	x		x
Bone	x	x	
Burnt/fired clay	x		
Small coal frags.	xxx	x	x
Vitreous material	x		
Waterlogged arthropod remains			x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



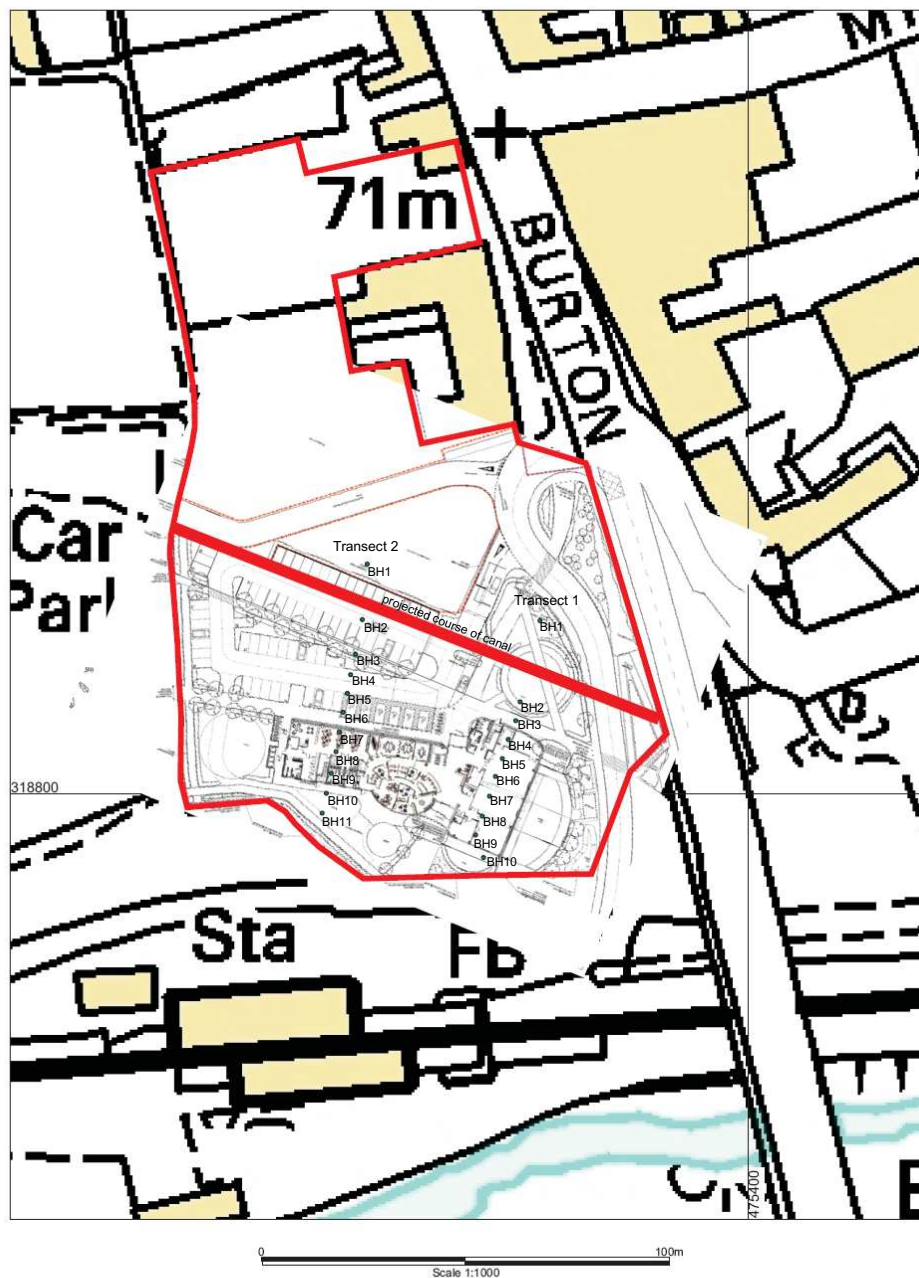
## Appendix 8: Auger Survey Report

By James Rackham

Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

As part of the archaeological mitigation strategy for the construction of the new council offices just north of the railway station in Melton Mowbray the County Archaeologist requested an auger survey of two transects across the development site. The survey was primarily to identify whether any palaeochannels of the River Wreake lay beneath the site, and if so whether these contained organic sediments that might warrant palaeoenvironmental study to reconstruct the character of the ancient landscape on the site.

Two transects were laid out across the site (Fig. 1). The boreholes were generally laid along each transect at 5m intervals but the location of individual boreholes was constrained by buried services, telegraph posts, previous landscaping and current public rights of way. As a result of these constraints the northern end of both transects was limited and a single borehole in each was located north of the public right of way. The late 18<sup>th</sup> century Melton Canal (see Fig. 1), closed and backfilled by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century appears to underlie the right of way across the site.



**Fig. 1:** Location of the boreholes in Transects 1 and 2, with the probable position of the filled in canal marked in red.

The coring was undertaken using a small Dando Terrier 2000 rig with a window sampler. Coring was taken down to clean sandy gravels in each borehole unless obstructions, such as stones or large flints, prevented further coring. The window samples were described and logged in the field (see Appendix) and selectively photographed to illustrate the general sedimentary sequence. The results have been used to produce diagrammatic sections of the deposits and an interpretation of the sediment sequence. Significant compression of the deposits during coring led to voids of various thickness at the top of many cores. These are noted on the logs (Appendix) and left blank on the sections and not corrected for. To reduce the level of compression the window sampler was swapped for tube sampling and the core was slid out of the tube for recording (see Fig. 2 which illustrates the results of both).

### Transect 1

Most of the boreholes in Transect 1 are characterised by a shallow depth of mixed modern fill and dumped material with frequent brick, coal and stone fragments (see Fig. 2). A possible brick floor is recorded in BH3 at 0.8m depth, covered by a clean limestone hardcore possibly associated with the very recent levelling of the site. In boreholes BH3-BH10 these recent deposits overlie

up to 3 metres of stone free alluvial clays and silty clays (Figs. 2 and 3) with occasional thin silt lenses at or near the base of the sequence (see Fig. 6). These alluvial sediments in the cores were devoid of any archaeological debris. At the base of the sequence in all boreholes are sands, sandy gravels or clayey gravels that represent the terrace gravels of the Wreake. In BH8 a drop in the upper surface of these gravels infilled with dark grey and black organic silts suggests a small stream channel, the edge of whose deposits has been picked up in BH7 (see Fig. 3).

The two northern boreholes, BH1 and BH2, illustrate a different pattern. Archaeological debris, including brick, coal, possible structural stone and wood occurs throughout the cores to a depth of 3.9m in BH1 and 2.95m in BH2 (Fig. 6).

These deposits comprise clays with stones, brick, limestone, charcoal and coal inclusions, and cobbles and limestone hardcore in their upper levels suggesting metallised surfaces. The clean alluvial clays recorded in the rest of the transect are absent from these boreholes (Fig. 6). At the very base of the sequence in BH1 wood and organic sands were recorded.



T1/BH6/core 1

T1/BH6/Core 2

**Fig. 2:** Transect 1, BH6, cores 1 and 2 (0-2m depth).

**Fig. 3 (overleaf):** Alluvial clays in Transect 1, BH7 between 2 and 4m depth. The lower yellowish brown deposits of core 3 are 'natural' clayey sands and gravels, with dark grey sandy silty clays above suggesting sediments from the small stream channel to the south.

T1/BH7/core 2    T1/BH7/core 3



These two boreholes lie either side of the probable course of the filled in Melton Canal and it may be that the occurrence of brick, coal and building stone fragments down to depths of 3.9 metres is associated with its construction and use. A large piece of sandstone recorded at 2.95-3.24 may have been part of this canal.

### Transect 2

Transect 2 might have been expected to be similar, but the boreholes in this transect show a completely different pattern. The four southern boreholes, BH8-BH11 are similar to the general pattern in Transect 1 although the top of the alluvial sediments is about 0.5m lower. In these four boreholes there are clear traces of a surface, either metalled with stones, tarmac or rubble and coal inclusions. This surface is covered with redeposited geological clays (Fig. 4) dumped to level up the ground, capped with red sands, stones and tarmac. Since these deposits underlie *in situ* railway sleepers it is assumed that this levelling was associated with the construction of the railways sometime between the mid 19<sup>th</sup> and later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In the three boreholes to the north, BH5-BH7, 'dumped' redeposited geological clays are recorded to a depth of 4.7m, overlying the sands and gravels. These clearly indicate the infilling of a very large pit, and anecdotal evidence by a local resident records water filled pits on the site some time in the past. These redeposited clays are generally capped by various dumps and fills, and then sealed by a second deposit of geological clay which appears to be continuous with the dumped clays in the boreholes to the south (Fig. 7). This appears most likely to have been a clay extraction pit, although it was sufficiently deep to have removed about a metre of sands and gravels at the bottom.

In the next two boreholes to the north, BH3 and BH4, there is still evidence of extraction down to a depth of 3.7m. The deposits in these two boreholes are very mixed, with sands, clays, clay with stones, sandy silts and stones occurring as layers through the sequence. This is not consistent with either the alluvial sequence in Transect 1 and the south of Transect 2 or the fills of the large pit to the south. There are alluvial clays towards the base of the sequence but it is difficult to understand the deposits in these two boreholes, although it does appear that this area has also been dug out in the past to over 3.5m depth.

BH2 is similarly disturbed and clearly dug out in the past to a depth of over 4.5m. Brick is recorded to 3.85m depth in a mixed sandy clay with grits and stones, clearly a dumped deposit. At the base of the sequence in this borehole is a 0.46m depth of black silt (Fig. 5). This deposit has formed in a still water environment with sufficient oxygen for the organics to partially break down and be responsible for the black staining in the sediment. This is a deposit more typical of a moat, pond or canal than a stream or river channel and the location of the borehole adjacent to the probable course of the Melton Canal suggests that this borehole may have cored through the canal deposits and its later infilling or associated excavations. In BH1 of Transect 2 the third core came up empty, having probably been



pushing down an obstruction into deposits below. This borehole was aborted at 3m depth, having hit clay below fill and recent deposits at 1.87m depth.

**Fig. 4.** Geological clays overlying alluvium in core 2 of BH9, Transect 2.

T2/BH9/core 2



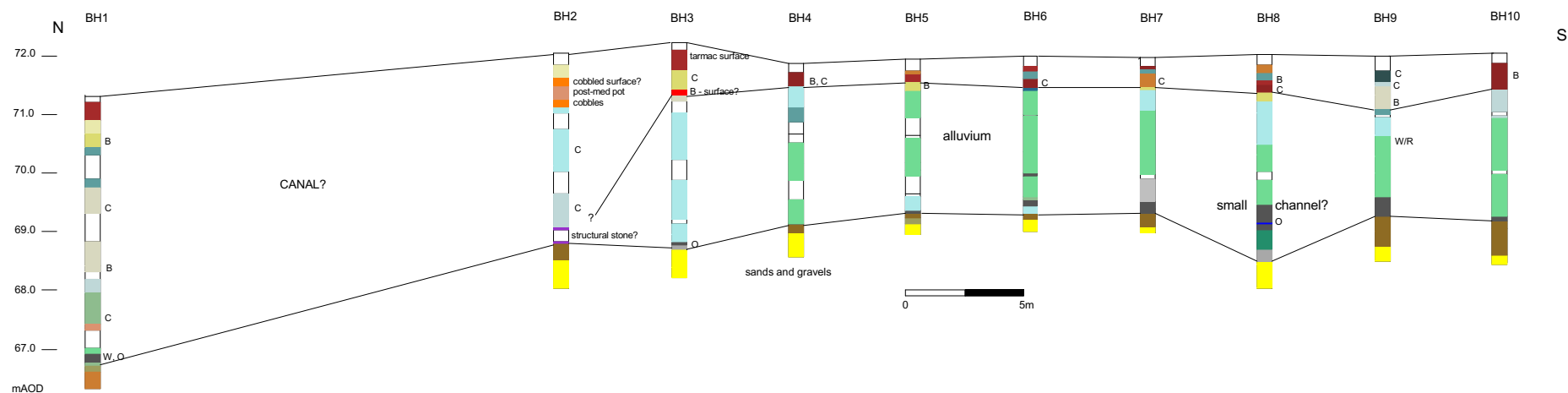
T2/BH2/core 5



**Fig. 5.** The black silts at 4.28-4.74m depth in BH2 of Transect 2.

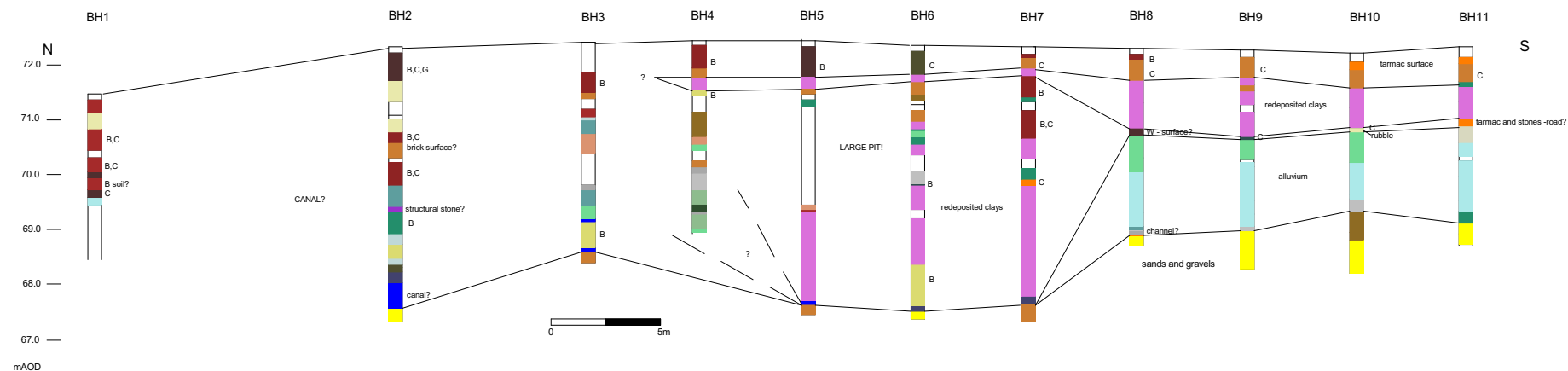
**Fig. 6 Reconstructed section based upon the boreholes along Transect 1**

Melton Mowbray, Transect 1



**Fig. 7 Reconstructed section based upon the boreholes along Transect 2**

Melton Mowbary - Transect 2



## Key for figures 6 and 7

### KEY

	soil layer with brick and coal		black clay with coal dust, etc
	brick		redeposited geological clay
	mixed fill, stone, brick, etc		stiff dark grey clay with occasional stones
	mixed hardcore		greyish brown silty clay
	limestone hardcore		grey silts
	cobbles/pebbles, surface		grey sand, and sandy silt
	yellowish red sands		black stoney sandy silts
	sandstone		black stoney sand
	stiff brown iron mottled clay with brick, stone, etc		grey organic sand
	brown silty clay with brick, etc		sandy clayey gravel
	grey/brown clay with no stones		brown clayey gravel
	olive grey clay with no stones		yellow/brown wet sandy gravel
	malleable brown clay with stones		B brick
	olive grey clay with stones		C coal
	olive grey sandy clay		O organics
	grey blue clay		W wood

## Discussion

The natural sequence on the site is as follows. Basal terrace deposits of gravel, sands and clayey sands and clayey gravels, overlain locally by silts and clayey silts, occasionally slightly organic, reflecting local stream or channel edge deposits. These are capped by a series of alluvial silty clays and clays that build up over a depth of as much as 3.3m. These are likely to have built up as a result of seasonal flooding of the Wreake over a long period of time. The alluvium is capped by various fill, surface and levelling deposits of potentially medieval and post-medieval date although precise dating evidence was not extracted from the cores. A major phase of levelling may have been associated with the development of the railway on the site, but this could have been at any time between the 1840's and the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

However this sequence has been completely disrupted along the line of Transect 2 by the excavation of a large pit, possibly a quarry pit for the extraction of clay or gravels, or perhaps associated with the construction of the Melton Canal, although an anecdotal account of water filled pits on the site suggests that it post-dated the canal construction. However the apparent continuation of a redeposited clay layer across the top of these boreholes (BH4-7) and those to the south (BH8-11) suggests that this pit may have been filled prior to at least one of the development phases of the railway on the site. This 'quarry' pit was largely infilled using geological clays extracted from elsewhere.

At the northern end of both transects the natural sequence has been destroyed by excavations to a depth of up to 4.7m. Since in both transects these boreholes lie either side of the projected course, based upon old maps, of the filled Melton Canal it seems likely that these excavations may have been associated with the construction of the canal, or the boreholes may even lie within it. The black silts at the base of BH2 in Transect 2 would certainly be consistent with deposits forming on a canal floor but the boreholes (BH1 and 2) in Transect 1 lie over 20m apart, and those in Transect 2 (BH1 and 2) lie just under 15m apart, both wider apart than the canal is likely to have been except at a turning point. It is difficult on the basis of 60mm diameter cores to interpret deposit sequences complicated by excavation and infilling and what is happening at these locations remains unknown.

The primary objective of the augering exercise was to establish whether deposits with significant palaeo-environmental potential occurred on the floodplain or within a former course of the River Wreake. While the coring has located a few thin organic silt and silty clay horizons beneath the alluvium of the floodplain and a probable small stream channel there is no evidence for a palaeochannel of the Wreake. Those organic

deposits identified are very limited and do not warrant palaeoenvironmental study. The only sediment with some potential is the black silt at the base of BH2 in Transect 2, but since this is clearly associated with a large excavation of probable post-medieval date it does not constitute a priority deposit.

### **Conclusions**

The primary objective of the auger survey was to establish whether the site held any deposits with a significant palaeoenvironmental potential. It has established that the only deposits with any significant palaeoenvironmental potential can probably be associated with post-medieval excavations on the site and cannot therefore be rated as a priority. Although occasional organic silts occur beneath the floodplain alluvium and a small stream palaeochannel has been identified these sediments are thin, limited in organic content and potential and do not warrant further study, although they are probably prehistoric deposits and predate the onset of flooding on the valley floor.

The survey has nevertheless identified a large 'quarry' pit on the site and possibly evidence for excavations associated with the construction of the Melton Canal, although the latter cannot be proven. The upper deposits, often with abundant coal, are probably associated with the construction and subsequent use of the site as a railway yard.

### **Acknowledgments**

I am grateful to Rob Denzel of MJS Construction who surveyed in the boreholes and supplied the location plan and levels. Chris Clay of Allen Archaeology kindly supplied the plan with the projected course of the Melton Canal and Tom Smith of AAL is thanked for assistance on site.

**Appendix****Core Logs (colours are recorded using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart)****Transect 1, Borehole 1**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-12	Empty – compression
12-42	Mixed hardcore
42-66	Limestone hardcore
66-88	Brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional brick fragments
88-100	Stiff dark grey clay - alluvium
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-43	Empty
43-56	Stiff dark grey clay with occasional stones
56-100	Stiff iron mottled brown clay with frequent charcoal, stones, limestone, coal and CBM
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-50	Empty
50-90	Stiff iron mottled brown clay with frequent stones, occasional limestone, charcoal and brick
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-12	Empty
12-37	Malleable brown clay with frequent stones
37-90	Grey and olive grey clay with occasional charcoal, coal, flint, stones, and some slightly friable layers. With organic traces
90-100	Sandy clayey gravel
<b>Core 5</b>	
0-30	Empty
30-40	Olive grey clay
40-55	Grey silt (waterlain) with occasional wood
55-60	Olive grey clay with occasional stones
60-70	Grey organic sand
70-100	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) medium sands

**Transect 1, Borehole 2**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-18	Empty
18-40	Stone hardcore
40-56	Cobbles
56-78	Gravel fill – post-medieval pottery at 56cm
78-90	Stones – pebbles and cobbles
90-100	Iron mottled stiff brown clay
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-30	Empty
30-90	Iron mottled stiff brown clay with occasional stones (56-61 grey brown horizon – possibly some soil development) and occasional coal
90-100	Iron mottled grey brown clay
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-40	Empty
40-95	Stiff grey brown clay with occasional coal
95-100	Sandstone ? canal?
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-20	Empty
20-24	Sandstone – structural?
24-51	Brown clayey gravel
51-100	Yellow brown wet coarse sandy gravel



**Transect 1, Borehole 3**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-13	Empty
13-45	Tarmac surface and hardcore
45-80	Black and brown clay and coal - debris/fill with stones
80-90	Brick
90-100	Brick and stone on stiff brown clay
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-20	Empty and loose fill dropped in
20-100	Stiff brown clay, largely stone free - alluvium
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-35	Empty
35-100	Stiff brown (paler than above) clay with manganese staining, becoming greyer at base (about 90cm)
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-10	Loose fill - dropped down from above
10-28	Grey brown iron mottled soft clay
28-39	Soft grey clay with brown mottling
39-45	Dark grey silt with traces of organics – channel?
45-51	Dark grey sandy silt with traces of organics – channel?
51-83	Grey to olive brown wet sandy gravel
83-100	Sharp boundary onto yellow brown limestone gravels

**Transect 1, Borehole 4**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-15	Empty
15-40	Stoney and soilly fill with sandstone, brick, coal, in clay matrix
40-76	Grey silty clay, with some brown staining and oxidising to brown – alluvium
76-100	Dark grey silty clay with abundant black speckled staining
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-20	Empty
20-36	Rubble – dropped in from above
36-72	Dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) silty clay with frequent black speckled staining
72-100	Stiff olive (5Y 5/3) silty clay with slight olive brown iron staining
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-34	Empty
34-73	Light olive grey (5Y 6/2) clay with iron rich mottling at 51-58cm – alluvium
73-75	Dark grey very slightly organic clayey silt
75-90	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey limestone gravel
90-100	Brown (10YR 5/3) sandy pebble gravel
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-30	Sandy pebble gravel

**Transect 1, Borehole 5**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-20	Empty
20-26	Red sand
26-40	Sandy rubbly fill
40-54	Stiff grey clay with stone, brick and tile
54-100	Dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) malleable clay
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-30	Empty
30-36	Sands and stone – fill fallen in
36-78	Stiff dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with abundant black staining
78-90	Stiff dark greenish grey malleable clay
90-100	Olive (5Y 5/3) malleable clay
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-30	Empty
30-36	Fill dropped in from above

36-59	Grey (5Y 6/1) clay with extensive yellow brown mottling and manganese deposits
59-64	Dark grey silty clay - ? channel edge?
64-72	Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) sandy clay with stones
72-82	Medium sand
82-100	Sandy pebble gravel

**Transect 1, Borehole 6**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-18	Empty
18-26	Sandy stoney fill
26-39	Grey clay with frequent black speckles and frequent small stones and grits
39-54	Black and brown coaley and stoney fill
54-59	Grey blue clay
59-100	Dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) malleable clay
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-4	Rubble – fallen in from above
4-65	Stiff olive grey (5Y 4/2) clay – alluvium
65-100	Stiff light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) clay with rare black staining (manganese?)
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-5	Dark grey silty clay
5-40	Stiff light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) clay – alluvium
40-45	Stiff light olive brown clay with large flint
45-56	Dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) silty clay
56-70	Malleable greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) clay
70-80	Greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sandy clay
80-100	Olive (5Y 5/3) sandy pebble gravel

**Transect 1, Borehole 7**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-17	Empty
17-22	Sandy stoney fill
22-28	Dark grey clay – alluvium
28-51	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) medium to coarse sand
51-58	Clay matrix with flint and coal
58-90	Malleable yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay – alluvium
90-100	Malleable olive grey (5Y 4/2) silty clay with frequent black speckles
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-68	Stiff, but malleable olive grey (5Y 4/2) silty clay with frequent black speckles, slightly friable at top – alluvium
68-100	Stiffly malleable olive grey (5Y 4/2) silty clay
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-8	Empty
8-46	Malleable dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay
46-58	Malleable dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) slightly sandy silty clay – channel?
58-66	Malleable dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) sandy silty clay – channel?
66-72	Brown grey sandy clay with large flints
72-90	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay
90-100	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sandy pebble gravel

**Transect 1, Borehole 8**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-18	Empty
18-32	Red medium sand and stones – fill
32-45	Dark grey (10YR 4/1) clay with stones and grits, etc – disturbed alluvium
45-53	Brick, mortar and rubble layer
53-66	Brown crumbly sandy silt with brick, mortar, etc
66-80	Stiff greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clay with frequent coal, grits, stone etc and iron staining
80-100	Stiff brown (10YR 5/3) frequent iron mottled clay – alluvium

<b>Core 2</b>	
0-53	Stiff brown (10YR 5/3) iron mottled clay- alluvium
53-73	Stiff olive grey (5Y 4/2) clay with frequent black speckles – alluvium
73-100	Malleable olive grey (5Y 4/2) silty clay with some iron mottling towards base
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-16	Empty
16-56	Stiff but malleable olive grey (5Y 4/2) clay, becoming buff mottled to base and iron mottled above – occasional black stains (manganese?) – alluvium
56-87	Stiff but malleable dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) silty clay
87-90	Black organic silt
90-100	Olive grey (5Y 4/2) slightly sandy silty clay
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-34	Olive grey (5Y 4/2) sandy clay
34-53	Greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) medium sand with occasional stones
53-58	Dark grey sandy gravel
58-100	Yellow brown sandy wet gravel

**Transect 1, Borehole 9**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-25	Empty
25-44	Black clay with stones and coal dust
44-52	Clay with stones
52-66	Mixed clay, stones and black coal debris
66-90	Large stones and brick fragments in a clay matrix
90-100	Stiff brown (10YR 5/3) clay with occasional stones and black stains (coal or manganese?) - alluvium
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-4	Empty
4-35	Friable greyish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay – alluvium
35-72	Stiff dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with abundant black speckles and wood fragments – alluvium – sharp boundary above
72-100	Stiff olive grey (5Y 4/2) clay – alluvium
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-41	Malleable greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 5/1) clay, buff mottling in basal half and iron mottling above
41-73	Stiff but malleable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty clay
73-100	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay – greying to top
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-23	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand
23-25	Silt bands
25-50	Brownish yellow sandy gravel – refused at 50cm

**Transect 1, Borehole 10**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-20	Empty
20-62	Dark brown brick, stone, sandy rubble fill
62-100	Stiff grey and brown very stoney clay
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-7	Rubble fill fallen in from above
7-12	Stiff grey brown stoney clay
12-100	Stiff but malleable dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with frequent black patches
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-7	Empty
7-79	Soft malleable greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 5/1) silty clay with a little black staining at top; and iron staining at base
79-86	Soft dark grey (5Y 4/1) clayey silt
86-100	Soft yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-45	Soft yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand
45-60	Wet sandy pebble gravel
60	Refused at 60cm

**Transect 2, Borehole 1**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-10	Empty
10-33	Stoney sandy rubble fill
33-62	Limestone hardcore
62-100	Stone, brick, sand, iron - fill
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-15	Empty
15-40	Loose rubble fill with brick, stones, sand, etc
40-52	Dark brown 'soil' layer with brick
52-72	Stone and brick
72-86	Brown 'soil' layer with brick
86-87	Black coal layer
87-100	Stiff brown clay
<b>Core 3</b>	
	Empty except for a few stones
	Borehole aborted

**Transect 2, Borehole 2**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-10	Empty
10-60	Very stoney 'dark soil' layer with glass, brick, etc
60-100	Limestone hardcore
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-25	Empty
25-33	Loose fill- fallen in!
33-53	Limestone hardcore
53-73	Mixed clay and sand with brick, charcoal, coal, etc
73-100	Compacted stoney brown sand with brick - ?surface
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-10	Loose fill – fallen in!
10-50	Clayey mixed stone, pebble, brick and coal deposit
50-90	Stiff dark grey clay matrix with frequent stones and black patches
90-100	Stone
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-40	Empty
40-60	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay with occasional stones
60	Wood fragments
60-85	Soft mixed sandy clays with frequent grits, stones and brick
85-95	Dark grey sandy gravel
95-100	Black silty gravel
<b>Core 5</b>	
0-10	Brown wet stoney sand
10-28	Black stoney sandy silt
28-74	Black silt – canal?
74-100	Sandy gravel – small stones

**Transect 2, Borehole 3**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-55	Empty
55-90	Mixed fill of limestone, brick, rubble, clay
90-100	Red sand
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-20	Empty
20-35	Stone rubble
35-40	Stone and clay
40-64	Disturbed grey and brown clay with frequent stones
64-100	Brown stoney clayey sand
<b>Core 3</b>	

Depth cm	Description
0-60	Empty
60-67	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sticky sand
67-95	Stiff mixed grey clay with stones
95-100	Stiff light olive grey (5Y 6/2) clay
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-20	Stiff light olive grey (5Y 6/2) clay
20-24	Soft black silt
24-73	Sandy very stoney silty clay with pebbles and bits of brick
73-80	Black silt
80-100	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) sand

**Transect 2, Borehole 4**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-10	Empty
10-50	Very stoney and sandy fill with brick
50-67	Red and brown sandy fill
67-90	Grey clay with stones
90-100	Sandy clay with grits and brick fragments, black and greeny grey
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-30	Loose fill – fallen in!
30-74	Brown sand with pebbles and a little silt
74-90	Dirty brown sandy clay with stones
90-100	Light grey clay
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-20	Empty
20-30	Sticky yellow brown sand
30-40	Loose friable stoney sand and silt
40-73	Olive grey (5Y 4/2) silty clay with black speckles
73-100	Mixed grey clay with stones
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-10	Very dark grey sandy silt
10-15	Wet gritty sand
15-40	Stiff olive (5Y 5/3) clay with stones
40-50	Grey clay
	Window sampler half full – borehole aborted

**Transect 2, Borehole 5**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-12	Empty
12-69	Mixed stone, sand and pebble make up
69-90	Grey stoney clay with chalk & occ. red sand partings – redeposited geological clays
90-100	Brown medium sand with red sand above
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-10	Stone, rubble, hard core – fallen in!
10-20	Sandy clay – Core only produced 20cm of deposit from the metre cored!
	Window sampler blocked by stone? See below
<b>Core 3</b>	Core failed because lump of stone got stuck in window sampler and driven down
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-8	Stoney sandy clay
8-12	Rubble stone - fill
12-100	Grey stoney clay with chalk – redeposited geological clays
<b>Core 5</b>	
0-26	Grey stoney clay with chalk
26-26.5	Dirty sandy gritty parting
26.5-74	Grey stoney clay with chalk – redeposited geological clays
74-82	Black silt
82-100	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine to medium sands

**Transect 2, Borehole 6**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-13	Empty
13-53	Black coal rich very stoney sandy fill
53-67	Grey clay – redeposited!
67-89	Brown sand with occasional stones
89-100	Dirty brown clayey sand
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-10	Empty
10-20	Black loose fill – fallen in?
20-40	Brown fine to medium sand
40-53	Grey clay with stones
53-55	Brown sandy silt clay
55-66	Stiff pale greeny grey clay
66-80	Grey brown sandy clay – fill?
80-100	Grey clay with stones – redeposited geological clay?
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-30	Empty
30-52	Soft grey slightly sandy silty clay
52-56	Black/very dark grey crumbly material with stones and brick
56-100	Stiff stoney grey clay – fill?
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-15	Empty
15-100	Stiff grey clay with stones, soft in places- fill?
<b>Core 5</b>	
0-78	Grey clay with stones and brick, stiff and soft in places
78-86	Black gritty and sandy silty clay
86-100	Yellow brown wet sandy gravel

**Transect 2, Borehole 7**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-12	Empty
12-18	Sandy and coal rich rubble
18-38	Red sand
38-52	Grey stoney clay – redeposited geological clays?
52-90	Dark grey brown sand with pebbles and brick
90-100	Dark grey (5Y 4/1) sandy clay
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-15	Empty
15-33	Very dark grey loose stones, brick, coal, etc
33-64	Slightly sandy clayey silts with grits, occasional stones and lumps of clay
64-100	Stiff grey clay with stone – redeposited geological clays?
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-20	Empty
20-40	Stoney sandy clay – fill?
40-50	Pebble and coal layer – surface?
50-100	Soft grey (10YR 5/1) stoney clay with chalk – fill?
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-100	Soft grey (10YR 5/1) clay with stones, becoming stiff to base
<b>Core 5</b>	
0-54	Malleable grey (10YR 5/1) clay with stones
54-68	Black stoney (pebble) clayey silt
68-100	Brown (7.5YR 5/6) medium sand

**Transect 2, Borehole 8**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-13	Empty
13-20	Stone and brick fill
20-59	Red sand with stones, coal, etc – fill
59-100	Grey stoney clay – redeposited geological clay
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-48	Grey stoney (including chalk) clay
48-60	Loose stoney layer with wood – old surface?
60-100	Stiff dark greenish (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with occasional black speckling
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-25	Stiff dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with occasional black speckling
25-100	Malleable greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 5/1) clay with some brown mottling, becoming bluer with depth
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-26	Stiff grey (Gley 1 N 5/1) clay
26-32	Stiff dark grey (10YR 4/1) clay
32-33	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay – channel?
33-40	Fine to medium sand
40-42	Sandstone pebble
42-60	Gravels
60	refused

**Transect 2, Borehole 9**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-15	Empty
15-49	Red sand with coal and stones – fill
49-63	Grey stoney clay
63-74	Sandy layer void created during extraction
74-100	Grey stoney clay with ammonite fossils – redeposited geological clays
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-13	Empty
13-58	Grey stoney clay, becoming brown to base – redeposited geological clays?
58-64	Coal rich layer
64-100	Stiff dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with abundant black speckling
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-6	Empty
6-13	Grey stoney clay – looks like clay from fill probably fallen in!
13-73	Stiff but malleable greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 5/1) clay with some iron mottling
73-100	Soft malleable greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 5/1) clay with extensive brown mottling
<b>Core 4</b>	
1-22	Soft malleable greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 5/1) clay with brown mottling, decreasing with depth
22-30	Soft dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty clay
30-100	Grey/brown sandy gravel

**Transect 2, Borehole 10**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-17	Empty
17-30	Sandy stoney tarmac – fill surface?
30-64	Red sand – fill
64-100	Dark grey clay with stones – very stiff – fill?
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-35	Dark grey clay with stones – fill? – redeposited geological material?
35-37	Very dark grey stoney silt with stones and coal
37-44	Iron stained sandstone rubble layer
44-100	Stiff olive grey (5Y 4/2) clay with abundant black speckling reducing in last 15cm – alluvium
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-56	Stiff but malleable dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with iron mottling

56-67	Stiff but malleable dark greenish (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with abundant iron mottling
67-89	Malleable dark grey (10YR 4/1) silty clay with manganese staining
89-100	Soft malleable yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-26	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand
26-40	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sandy gravel
40-100	Wet sandy gravel

**Transect 2, Borehole 11**

Depth cm	Description
<b>Core 1</b>	
0-18	Empty
18-31	Tarmac and made ground
31-63	Red sandy fills with stones and some coal dust
63-71	Grey slightly clayey sands – fill
71-100	Stiff dark grey (5Y 4/1) clay with stones – fill?
<b>Core 2</b>	
0-30	Dark grey clay with stones – fill
30-45	Tarmac and stones – early road?
45-73	Stiff, but malleable dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with brick and coal/cinder – alluvium
73-100	Stiff but malleable dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with some black speckling – alluvium
<b>Core 3</b>	
0-7	Empty
7-36	Stiff but malleable dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with black speckling
36-80	Stiff but malleable greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 5/1) clay with buff mottling
80-100	Malleable dark greenish grey (Gley 1 10Y 4/1) clay with some buff mottling – alluvium
<b>Core 4</b>	
0-20	Olive grey (%Y 4/2) stoney sandy clays
20-40	Greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sandy gravel
40-60	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy gravel



**Appendix 9: Context Summary List**

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
01	Layer	Compact grey stone. Seals 02	Hardcore car park surface
02	Layer	Compact red brick crush. Sealed by 01 seals 03	Hardcore levelling layer for car park
03	Layer	Compact yellow stone hardcore Sealed by 02	Hardcore preparation for car park
04	Layer	Compact red brick hardcore. Sealed by 01 seals 05	Hardcore levelling layer for car park. Same as 02
05	Layer	Compact yellow stone hardcore. Sealed by 04 seals 06	Hardcore preparation for car park. Same as 03
06	Layer	Compact mid to dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional brick and building rubble dust. Sealed by 05	Former topsoil
07	Layer	Moderately compact very dark grey to black clinker and coal dust. Sealing 11, 13 and 25	Levelling layer
08	Layer	Moderately compact to compact very dark grey stone and clinker mixed with orange sand. Seals 09	Made ground post dating disuse of the sidings
09	Structure	Five wooden railway sleepers forming the line of a track orientated north north east to south south West	Former railway siding or service line
10	Cut	Unexcavated sub rectangular cut orientated north to south. Contains 11, cuts 23	Possible cut of footing for demolished building
11	Fill	Compact redbrick and stone crush	Backfill of removed footings
12	Cut	Unexcavated sub rectangular cut orientated north to south. Contains 13, cuts 23	Possible cut of footing for demolished building
13	Fill	Compact red brick and stone crush	Backfill of removed footings
14	Cut	Unexcavated linear cut orientated north to south. Contains 15, cuts 07	Land drain
15	Fill	Compact mid brown clay with abundant gravel	Fill of land drain cut.
16	Cut	Unexcavated linear cut orientated east to west. Contains 17, cuts 07	Land drain
17	Fill	Compact mid brown clay with abundant gravel.	Fill of land drain cut
18	Cut	Unexcavated linear cut orientated east to west. Contains 19, cuts 07	Land drain
19	Fill	Compact mid brown clay with abundant gravel	Fill of land drain cut
20	Cut	Unexcavated linear cut orientated east to West. Contains 21, cuts 07	Land drain
21	Fill	Compact mid brown clay with abundant gravel	Fill of land drain cut
22	Cut	Unexcavated irregular area of disturbance. Contains 23, cuts 08	Demolition disturbed ground
23	Fill	Moderately compact to compact very dark grey stone and clinker mixed with mid to light brown clay with abundant gravel and occasional building debris	Made ground
24	Cut	Unexcavated irregular area of disturbance. Contains 25, cuts 08	Demolition disturbed ground
25	Fill	Moderately compact to compact very dark grey stone and clinker mixed with mid to light brown clay with abundant gravel and occasional building debris	Made ground
26	Layer	Tarmac. Seals 15, 17, 19 and 21	Current ground surface
27	Layer	Friable to compact yellowish grey stone and crush. Sealed by 28	Railway ballast
28	Layer	Moderately compact mid orange sand with occasional black clinker (less than 1%). Seals 27 and 88 sealed by 29	Modern broad made ground levelling layer post dating disuse of the sidings and removal of sleepers
29	Layer	Moderately compact to compact very dark grey to black clinker and coal dust. Seals 28 sealed by 30	Levelling layer
30	Layer	Moderately compact angular grey stones and crush. Sealed by 31	Bedding layer for tarmac
31	Layer	Tarmac. Seals 30	Current ground surface
32	Layer	Compact to loose mid brown silt with abundant brick dust and plant matter. Seals 31	Demolition material rich overburden

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
33	Structure	Five wooden railway sleepers forming the line of a track orientated east to west	Former railway siding or branch line parallel with existing working line
34	Layer	Compact mid to light yellowish brown silt and gravel. Sealed by 30	Made ground
35	Cut	Unexcavated linear orientated north to south. Contains standard type 1 stone, cuts 37	Modern service
36	Cut	Unexcavated linear orientated north to south. Contains 37, cuts 45	Service trench
37	Fill	Moderately compact mid brown clay with occasional building rubble	Fill of 36. Rubble is concentrated near and relates to truncation of 38
38	Structure	Brick and cement wall footing. Orientated east to west	Demolished structure
39	Structure	Brick and cement wall footing. Orientated north to south	Part of structure with 38
40	Structure	Rectangular concrete curb or block. Orientated north to south	Part of structure with 38
41	Cut	Unexcavated sub rectangular cut orientated north to south, defined by 38 north and 40 west. Contains 38, 40 and 42, cuts 28	Footprint of demolished structure 38 etc
42	Fill	Compact dark grey to black silt with abundant stone	Levelling within demolished structure 38 etc
43	Cut	Sub rectangular cut orientated east to west. Filled by 43, 44 and 46, cuts 42	Cut for demolished structure 44
44	Structure	Machine made red brick and cement structure	Demolished structure
45	Fill	Compact black coal and clinker	Levelling within demolished structure 44
46	Structure	Red brick and cement structure overlaid by 47	Continuation of 44
47	Structure	Two steel girders abutting 44 west and 46 east	Part of structure 44 etc
48	Cut	Unexcavated cut surrounding 49, cuts 42	Construction cut of structure 49 etc
49	Structure	Partially excavated subterranean industrial brick and cement structure	Possible cellar or inspection pit
50	Structure	Concrete floor, limits defined by 49	Floor of possible cellar or inspection pit
51	Fill	Loose fill with frequent voids of broken red brick, concrete and railway sleepers with general demolition rubble including asbestos pipe and tile	Back fill of 49 possibly formed of the above ground element of the structure
52	Cut	Unexcavated linear cut orientated north to south. Contains dark grey clinker, orange sand and 30mm iron pipe, cuts 28	Modern service
53	Layer	Concrete	Hard standing
54	Layer	Tarmac	Hard standing
55	Layer	Concrete	Hard standing
56	Structure	Industrial bricks laid stretcher to form a layer or paved area	Earlier hard standing
57	Structure	Industrial bricks laid stretcher to form a layer or paved area	Earlier hard standing
58	Structure	Red brick and cement structure orientated north to south	Footing of demolished wall
59	Structure	Industrial brick and cement curb	Edging to hard standing 60
60	Structure	Industrial bricks laid end on to form a layer or paved area	Earlier hard standing
61	Layer	Compact mid brown silt and stone with occasional building rubble	Modern made ground. Part of the current site levelling work
62	Layer	Compact mid to dark brown silt mixed with dark grey to black clinker and coal dust and abundant building rubble	Made ground
63	Cut	Irregular north south cut lowering existing ground level, cuts 53, 54, 55	Part of recent demolition work
64	Layer	Compact to friable grey stone. Seals 65	Car park surface. Same as 01
65	Layer	Compact red brick crush and building rubble. Sealed by 64 seals 66	Hardcore levelling layer for car park
66	Layer	Compact mid to dark grey brown clayey silt with abundant charcoal and occasional brick dust. Sealed by 65 seals 67	Former topsoil. Same as 06

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
67	Layer	Moderately compact brownish yellow silt with abundant small gravel. Sealed by 66	Natural gravels possibly redeposit as made ground
68	Layer	Moderately compact orange sand. Sealed by 62 sealing 69	Levelling layer
69	Layer	Compact yellow clay with abundant small stones mixed with light orangey yellow sand. Sealed by 68 seals 70	Made ground
70	Layer	Compact dark blue grey clay with occasional stone. Sealed by 69 seals 71	Made ground
71	Layer	Moderately compact mid to light brown sand with abundant gravel and occasional red brick chips and dust. Seals by 70	Made ground
72	Layer	Tarmac. Seals 73	Surface of Mucky Lane
73	Layer	Moderately compact mid brown clayey silt with occasional brick chips. Sealed by 72 seals 74	Made ground levelling prior to laying of road surface
74	Layer	Moderately compact light greyish brown silt with abundant stone. Sealed by 73 seals 77 and 78	Made ground/ levelling prior to laying of road surface
75	Layer	Fractured Tarmac. Sealed by 77 and 78 seals 76	Earlier surface of Mucky Lane
76	Layer	Compact mid to dark brown silt with occasional brick rubble and stone chips sealed by 75 seals 67	Earlier made ground predating mucky lane
77	Cut	Partially excavated linear cut with a steep north side, orientated east to west. Contained a friable greyish mid brown fill with abundant stone and building debris over a 140 mm service pipe. Sealed by 74, cuts 75	Modern service
78	Cut	Partially excavated linear cut with steep sides, base not excavated, orientated east to west. Contained a friable greyish mid brown fill with abundant stone and building debris over a 140mm service pipe. Sealed by 74, cuts 75	Modern service
79	Cut	Unexcavated rectilinear cut. Contains 80	Early modern pit
80	Fill	Compact greyish mid brown clayey silt with occasional stone. Contained animal bone and post medieval pottery. Sealed by 76, cuts 67	Early modern pit fill of 79
81	Layer	Moderately compact mid brownish orange sand. Sealed by 32	Made ground
82	Cut	Unexcavated linear cut orientated west-north-west to east-south-east containing a yellowish grey clay fill and silted up ceramic pipe with black silt. Sealed by 32, cuts 81	Drain
83	Structure	Partially demolished red brick structure, with sandy cement mortar orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. Sealed by 32	Exterior wall footing
84	Layer	Unexcavated irregular deposit of moderately compact mid to dark greyish brown clay. Sealed by 32	Levelling layer. Probably post dating the demolition of 83 etc
85	Structure	Partially demolished red brick structure laid header, bed down, with sandy cement mortar orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. Sealed by 32	Interior wall footing
86	Layer	Compact layer of Crushed re brick and demolition material. Sealed by 32	Levelling layer formed of demolished building rubble
87	Cut	Unexcavated linear cut orientated west-north-west to east-south-east containing an orange sand fill. Sealed by 32, cuts 84	Modern services
88	Layer	Compact dirty mid grey to greyish yellow clay with occasional stone chunks, red brick fragments and grey- black clinker. Sealed by 28 seals 95	Redeposit clay made ground
89	Cut	Partially excavated cut very steep sided. Contains 90, cuts 28	Truncation caused by demolition of a subterranean structure
90	Fill	Moderately compact mid to dark grey clay with abundant building rubble (c.50%) including large still bonded sections of red brick wall. Fills 89 sealed by 97	Back filling in cut 89 comprised in part of elements of the demolished structure

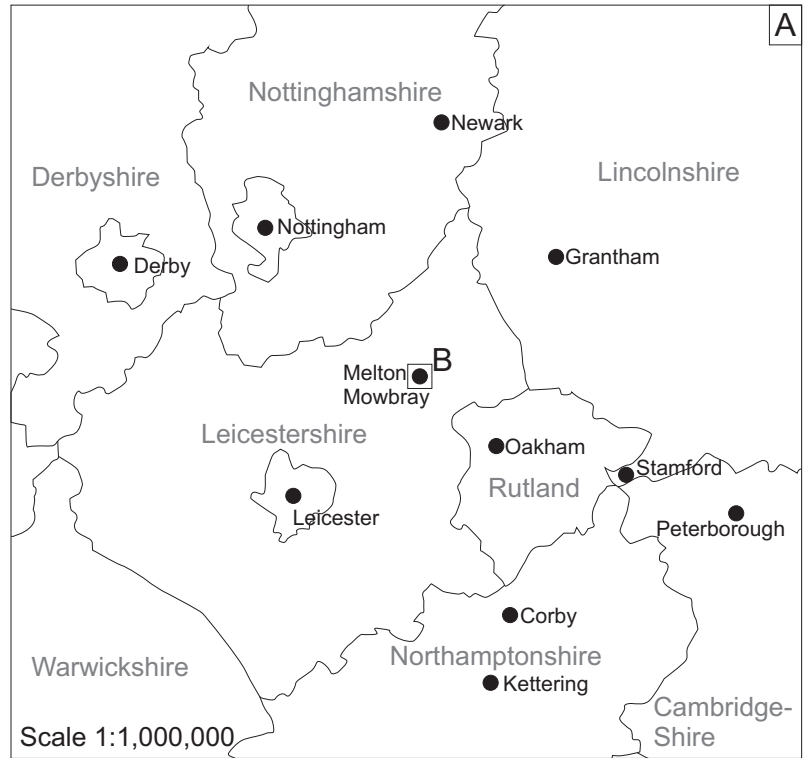
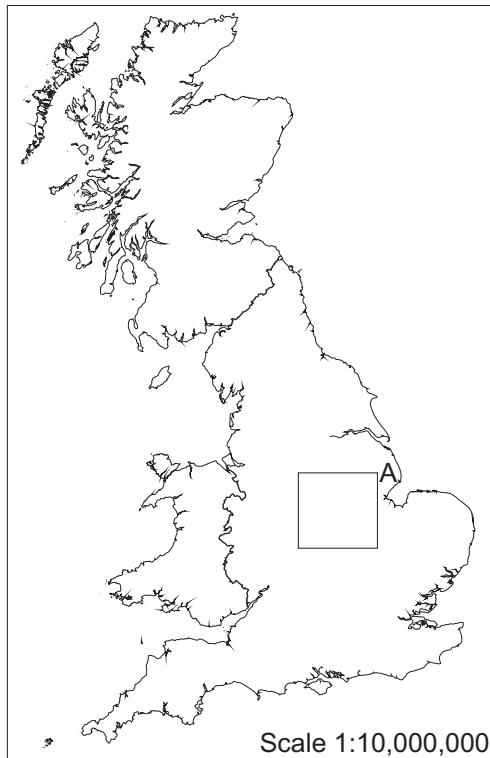
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
91	Cut	Partially excavated cut with steep eastern edge and a steep to moderate western edge, base unknown. Contains 92, cuts 28	Early modern waste pit
92	Fill	Friable to compact mixed fill of dark grey to black sandy clinker and orange sand with lumps of yellow clay and red brick	Waste material rich in demolition material
93	Cut	Cut in section with gradual to moderate sides to a concave base. Contains 94, cuts 28	Early modern waste pit
94	Fill	Friable to moderately compact grey to black sandy silt with occasional clinker and red brick fragments. Sealed by 97	Moderately compact mid to dark grey clay with abundant building rubble (c.50%) including large still bonded sections of red brick wall. Fills 89 sealed by 97
95	Layer	Compact to moderate mid yellowish brown silt with abundant gravel. Sealed by 88	Redeposit natural forming an early levelling layer. Same as 136
96	Layer	Compact crushed building rubble, brick stone and occasional wood. Seals 28, sealed by 32	Modern made ground
97	Layer	Moderately compact mid to light yellow clay with abundant gravel. Sealed by 28, seals 98	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer
98	Layer	Moderately compact mid orangey brown silt. With abundant black clinker (c. 40%). Seals 88 sealed by 97	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer
99	Cut	Partially excavated cut with irregular shape in plan moderate south edge, base unknown. Contains 100. cuts 97	Early modern waste pit or truncation caused by demolition
100	Fill	Moderately compact mid to dark grey clay with abundant black clinker and occasional building rubble. Fills 99 sealed by 36	Waste material rich in demolition material
101	Cut	Elongated cut orientated north to south with moderate sides to a flattened base. Contains 102, cuts 95	Early modern waste pit
102	Fill	Moderately compact to friable dark brownish grey clayey silt with abundant brick rubble and clinker. Sealed by 96	Waste material, early modern (post 1870)
103	Layer	Moderately compact very dark grey to black silt with occasional red brick and building rubble fragments and asbestos pipe. Seals 88 sealed by 97	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer formed from available waste materials
104	Layer	Compact mid brown clay with abundant gravel (c. 40%) and red brick chunks (c. 10%) and pot. Sealed by 88 seals 105	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer
105	Layer	Moderately compact mid to dark grey to black silty clay with occasional stone and pot. Sealed by 104, seals 138	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer
106	Cut	Partially excavated irregular cut with steep east side and gradual West side to a flat base. Contains 107, cuts 88	Early modern waste pit
107	Fill	Moderately compact mid to dark grey clay with abundant building rubble (c.40%). Fills 106 sealed by 28	Waste material rich in demolition material
108	Cut	Partially excavated cut very steep sided. Contains 109, cuts 28	Possible early modern waste pit
109	Fill	Moderately compact to friable dark grey clayey silt with abundant black clinker and red brick building rubble. Fills 108 sealed by 96	Early modern waste material
110	Cut	Shallow elliptical cut orientated east to west with moderate sides to a flattened base. Contains 111, cuts 113	Shallow early modern to modern pit or depression
111	Fill	Moderately compact dark grey to black silt with abundant black clinker and red brick building rubble. Fills 110 sealed by 96	Available waste material back filling or levelling 110
112	Cut	Partially excavated linear cut orientated north to south with vertical sides. Base beyond limit of excavation. Contains 113, cuts 88	Construction cut for wall 113

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
113	Structure	Partially demolished red brick structure with sandy cement mortar orientated north to south. Sealed 111	Wall of a demolished modern building
114	Structure	Partially demolished red brick structure with sandy cement mortar orientated north-east to south-west. Sealed 115	Wall of a demolished modern building
115	Layer	Loose to friable black silty clinker coal dust and coal. Seals 88 sealed by 28	Coal rich dump of material forming a levelling layer. Part of 120
116	Structure	Partially demolished red brick structure with sandy cement mortar orientated north to south abutting 114. Sealed 115	Wall of a demolished modern building relating to 114
117	Layer	Compact dirty orangey grey clay with occasional coal dust and clinker. Sealed by 118	Levelling/ backfilling
118	Layer	Moderately compact black silt with abundant coal dust and occasional coal and lumps of orangey grey clay. Seals 117 sealed by 28	Levelling/ backfilling
119	Structure	Partially demolished terminus of a red brick structure with sandy cement mortar orientated north west to south east. Sealed 96	Terminus of a demolished modern wall
120	Layer	Friable very dark grey to black silt with abundant refuse, scrap metal and plastics	Modern levelling
121	Structure	Truncated red brick structure with sandy cement mortar orientated east to west. Sealed by 32	Partially demolished modern wall. Part of a structure with 137
122	Fill	Compact dirty yellowish grey brown silty clay with abundant coal dust brick chips and stone	Back fill of construction cut 134
123	Structure	Truncated machine made red brick structure with grey cement mortar orientated north to south. Sealed by 127	Partially demolished modern wall
124	Cut	Cut in section steep sided with vertical east side. Contains 123 and 125, cuts 88	Construction cut for wall 123
125	Fill	Moderately compact greyish brown silt with occasional orange sand, brick dust and grey clay lumps. Sealed by 127	Back fill of construction cut 124
126	Cut	Cut in section. Moderate sides to a flat base. Contains 127, cuts 125	Cut relating to demolition of structure 123
127	Fill	Moderately compact to friable mid brown clayey silt with occasional yellow gravel orange sand and brick. Sealed by 96	Backfilling or accumulation by trample in depression caused by demolition of 123
128	Structure	Structure of machine made red brick with sandy cement mortar orientated east to west. Sealed by 127	Partially demolished modern wall. Part of a structure with 131
129	Layer	Compact to moderate mid greyish yellow silty gravel. Sealed by 88	Redeposit gravel made ground.
130	Layer	Moderately compact black silt with occasional red brick and clinker Sealed by 129	Made ground
131	Structure	Structure of red brick with a sandy cement mortar orientated east to west. Sealed by 96	Partially demolished modern wall. Part of a structure with 128
132	Layer	Moderately compact orangey brown silt with occasional grey clay lumps and red brick, and abundant gravel and stone chips. Seals 133, sealed by 96	Secondary backfilling phase in structure defined by walls 128 and 131
133	Layer	Moderately compact dark brown silt with moderate gravel and abundant black clinker. Sealed by 132	Primary backfilling phase in structure defined by walls 128 and 131
134	Cut	Partially excavated cut with moderately sloping west side, Contains 121 and 122, cuts 28	Construction cut for wall 121
135	Fill	Moderate to friable light yellowish brown silt with abundant gravel. Sealed by 96	Backfilling in structure defined by walls 121 and 137
136	Layer	Moderately compact light orangey yellow to yellowish brown silt with abundant gravel. Sealed by 96	Redeposit natural forming an early levelling layer. Same as 95
137	Structure	Structure of red brick with a sandy cement mortar orientated east to west. Sealed by 96	Partially demolished modern wall. Part of a structure with 121
138	Layer	Moderately compact mid grey clay sealed by 105	Possible natural deposit

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
139	Structure	Structure of machine made red brick with a sandy cement mortar orientated east to west	Partially demolished modern wall.
140	Structure	Structure of machine made red brick with a sandy cement mortar orientated North to South with evidence of east to west returns at either end	Part of a demolished modern structure. Possibly related to 49 etc
141	Layer	Loose to friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with abundant crushed building rubble stone and brick. Seals 88	Modern levelling
142	Layer	Moderately compact mid brown clayey silt with occasional gravel. Sealed by 138 and 95/136 seals 144	Alluvial layer
143	VOID	VOID	VOID
144	VOID	VOID	VOID
145	Layer	Moderately compact mid brown clayey silt. Sealed by 142	Natural
146	Layer	Compact dark grey silt and small stones. Seals 156	Modern yard surface
147	Layer	Compact red stone crush. Sealed by 146 seals 147	Modern levelling predating structure 156
148	Layer	Compact Crushed yellow limestone. Sealed by 147 seals 149	Modern levelling
149	Layer	Compact mid to dark brown silt with occasional red brick chips, roots small stones and charcoal. Sealed by 148 seals 150	Former top soil
150	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish orange sand with occasional knot weed roots, small yellow stones and red brick fragments. Sealed by 149 Seals 151	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer
151	Layer	Moderately compact to friable mid to dark greyish brown silt with large dark grey stone chunks (c.80%) under Sealed by 150 seals 152	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer.
152	Layer	Compact mid to dark yellowish brown silt with occasional small yellow stones. Sealed by 151 seals 155	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer
153	Layer	Moderately compact mid to dark grey silt with dark grey stone chunks (c.90%) under Sealed by 96 seals 154	Modern levelling layer
154	Layer	Moderately compact to friable black ashy silt. Sealed by 153 seals 136	Modern levelling or dumping layer
155	Layer	Compact dark brown silt with occasional charcoal (c. 10%) and slag. Sealed by 152	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer
156	Structure	Structure of machine made red brick with a pale yellowish sandy cement mortar orientated east to west. Sealed by 146	Foundations of a demolished modern structure
157	Cut	Partially excavated cut near vertical northern edge becoming shallower towards base curving towards wall 156. Contains 158, cuts 147	Construction cut for modern wall 156
158	Fill	Friable mid to dark grey brown silt with abundant rubble and modern plastic packaging. Sealed by 146	Modern backfill of construction cut 157.
159	Layer	Compact dark grey to black tarmac. Seals 160	Car park surface
160	Layer	Compact mid to light grey slit with abundant crushed grey stone and occasional red brick fragments. Sealed by 159 seas 161	Preparation for car parking surface
161	Layer	Moderately compact mid to dark grey brown silt with abundant plant roots. Sealed by 160 seals 162	Former topsoil
162	Layer	Moderately compact mid to greyish mid brown clayey silt with occasional large plant roots and stone. Sealed by 161 seals 163	Subsoil
163	Layer	Moderately compact very dark to dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional stone. Sealed by 162 seals 164	Possible former ground surface
164	Layer	Compact yellow sandy silt with occasional gravel	Natural alluvium

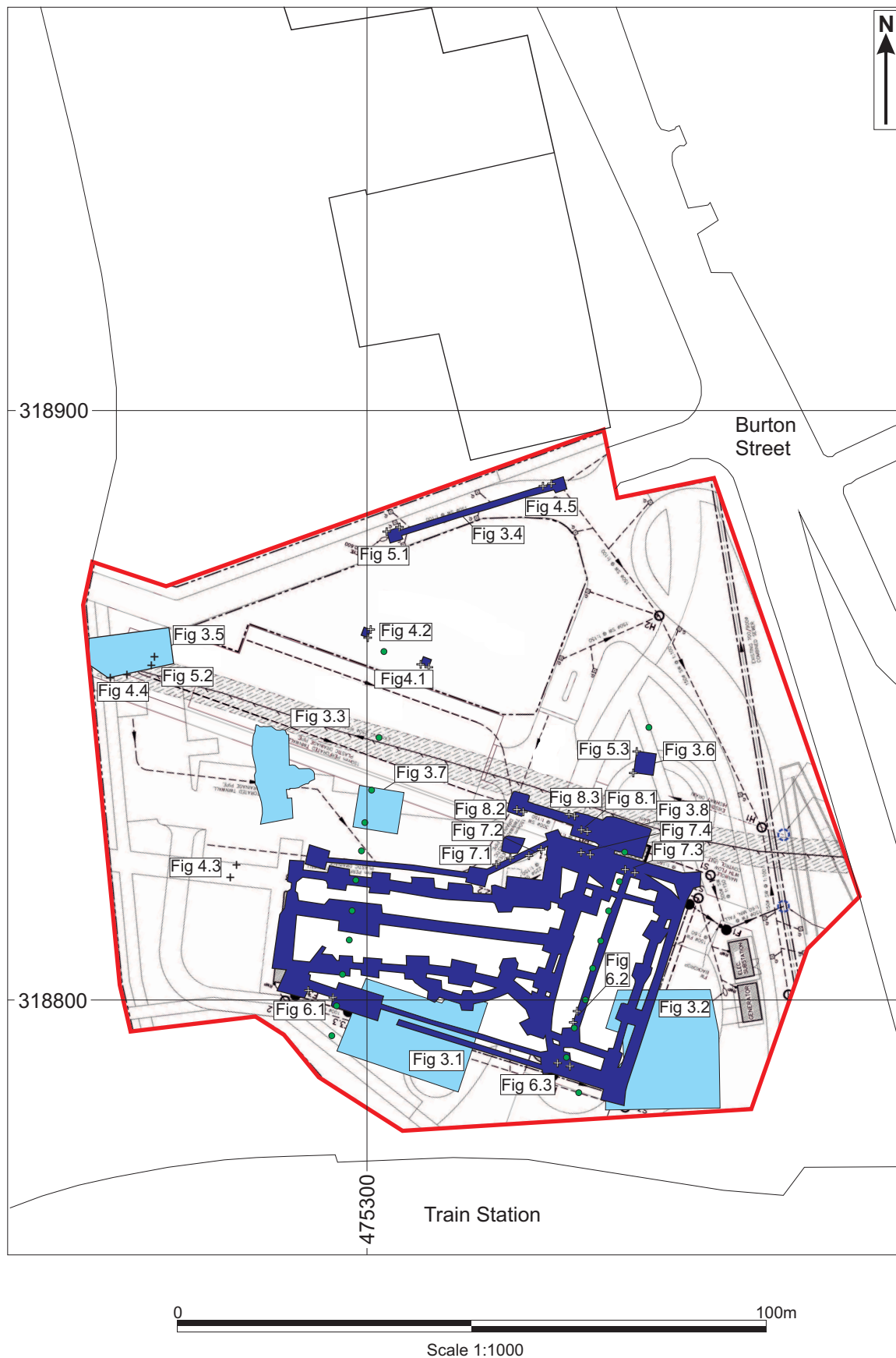
Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
165	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown silt. Sealed by 162	Natural or redeposited alluvium
166	Cut	Partially excavated cut with moderately sloping western edge. Extending beyond limits of excavation in all other directions. Contains 167, cuts 165	Broad area of truncation possibly relating to near by quarrying
167	Fill	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones. Seals by 162	Back filling/ levelling in cut 166
168	Layer	Moderately compact mid to dark grey to black silty clay with occasional stone and. Seals by 88	Early modern to modern made ground/ levelling layer
169	Layer	Compact dirty greyish orange to light grey clay with occasional dark grey clay lumps and red brick fragments. Seals 170, seals by 32	Modern made ground/ levelling layer
170	Layer	Moderately compact mid yellow silty clay. Sealed by 169 seals 171	Redeposited clay
171	Layer	Friable reddish orange sand with abundant small brick chips. Sealed by 170, seals 172	Lens of brick dust
172	Layer	Moderately compact greyish, yellow clayey silt with occasional gravel. Sealed by 171 seals 178	Alluvial deposit.
173	Structure	Linear, red fired ceramic structure. Sealed by 169. hollow with a partial dark grey to black silt fill	Land drain
174	Cut	Partial cut in section. Vertical east and south extending beyond limits of excavation north and west. With a flat base. Containing wall 176 and fill 175 cuts 169	Cut of demolished modern structure
175	Fill	Red brick rubble (c.90%), rotten wood. Metal piping plastics and asbestos. Sealed by 177	Demolition back fill formed by pushing the condemned building into its own cellar
176	Structure	Red brick wall with cement mortar, abutting east edge of cut [174]. Aligned north-south. Sealed by 177	Partially extant surviving wall of demolished modern building
177	Layer	Tarmac. Seals demolition rubble 175	Temporary hard standing
178	Layer	Moderately compact mid brown fine silt. Sealed by 172, seals 181	Alluvial deposit
179	Structure	Circular structure of arched brick, no mortar with lead inlet pipe and water in the base	Early modern to modern brick lined well
180	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish orange sand with occasional black clinker. Sealed by 32, seals 169	Modern made ground
181	Layer	Moderate to compact, moist mid to dark grey clay with a sulphurous odour. Sealed by 178	Alluvial deposit rich in organic material





**Figure 1:** Site location at scale 1:25,000, with the site outlined in red.  
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**Figure 2:** Location map at scale 1:1000, with development area outlined in red. Monitored areas of site strip in light blue, all other groundworks in dark blue and auger survey transects in green. Detailed plans shown in Figure 3, sections locations indicated and shown in Figures 4 - 8.

Figure 3.1: Area in the south of the site at scale 1:200

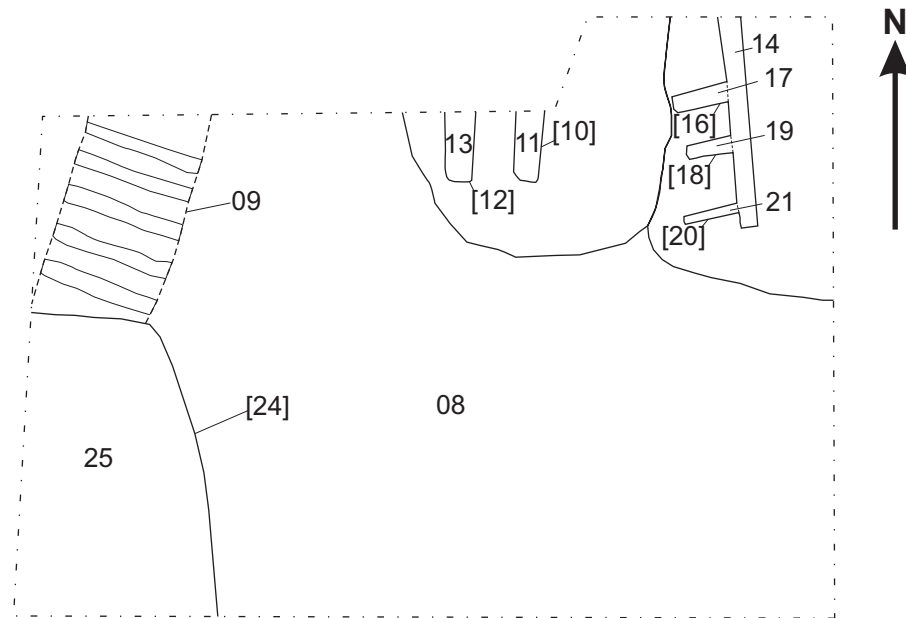


Figure 3.2: Area in the south east of the site at scale 1:200

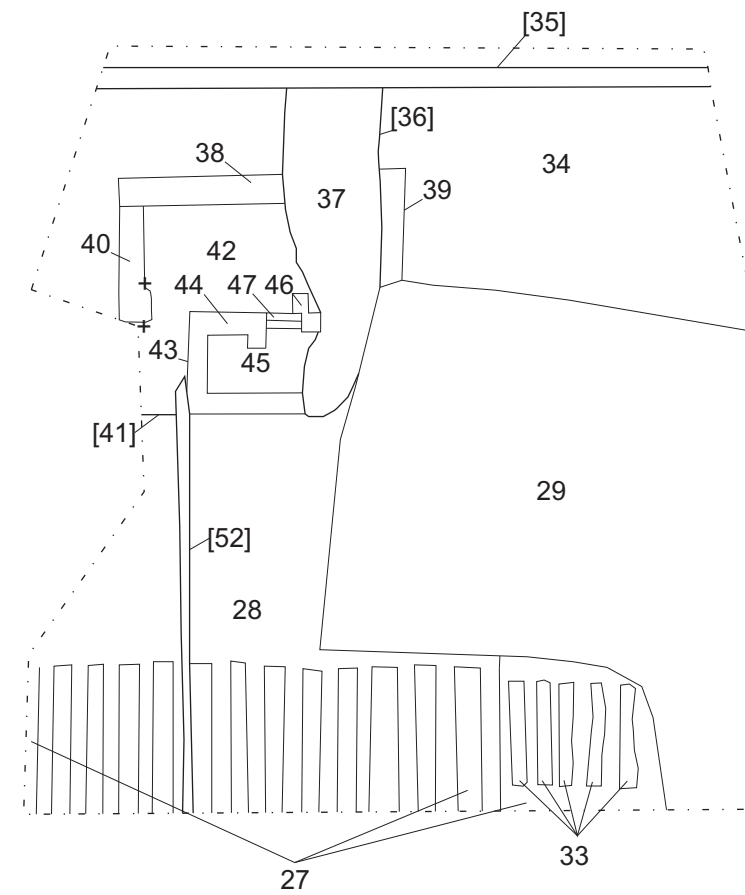


Figure 3.3: Area immediately south of old Mucky Lane at scale 1:200

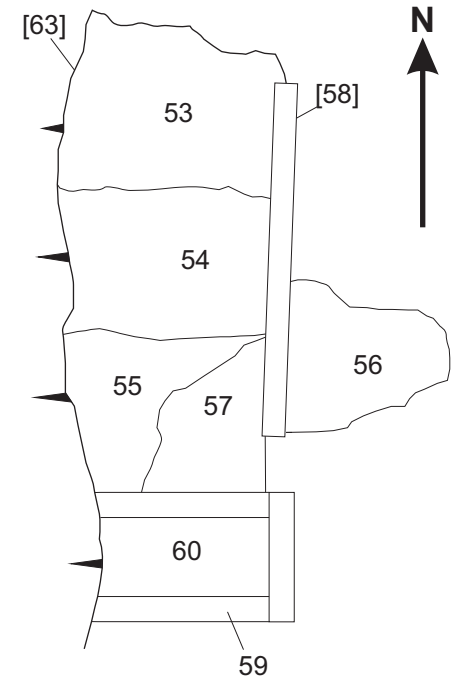


Figure 3.4: Drainage excavations to the north of the site at scale 1:200

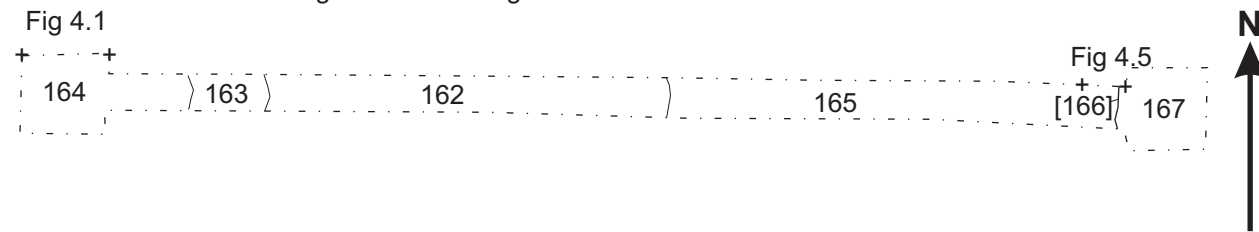


Figure 3.5: Area below old Mucky Lane at scale 1:200

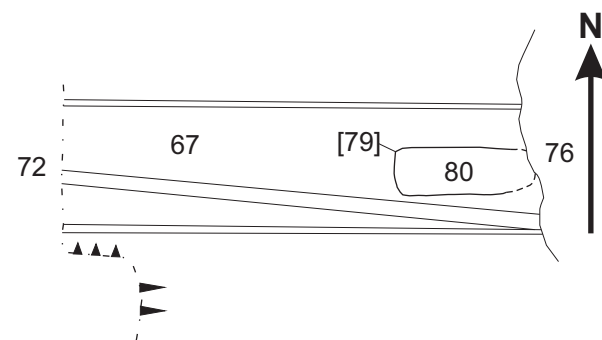


Figure 3.6: Area of Knot weed removal at scale 1:200

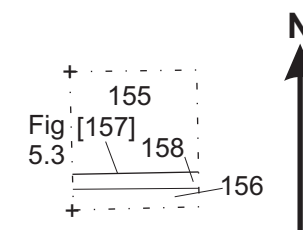


Figure 3.7: Area of crane base at scale 1:200

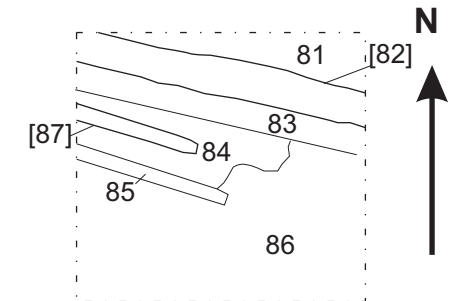
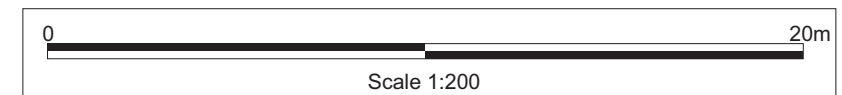
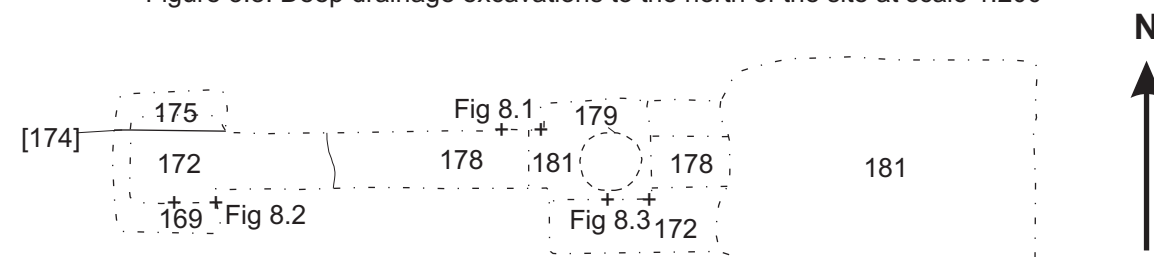


Figure 3.8: Deep drainage excavations to the north of the site at scale 1:200



**Figure 3 :** Detailed area plans at scale 1:200. Located on Figure 2

Figure 4.1: West Facing Section

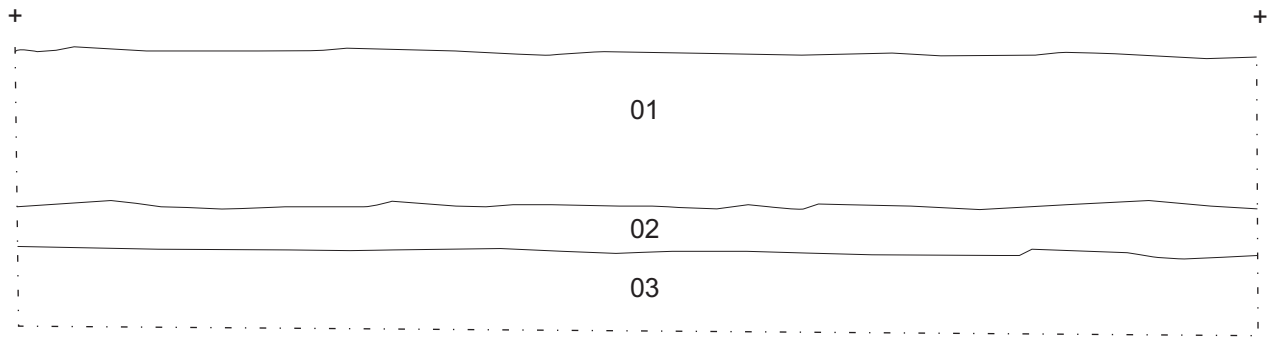


Figure 4.2: North Facing Section

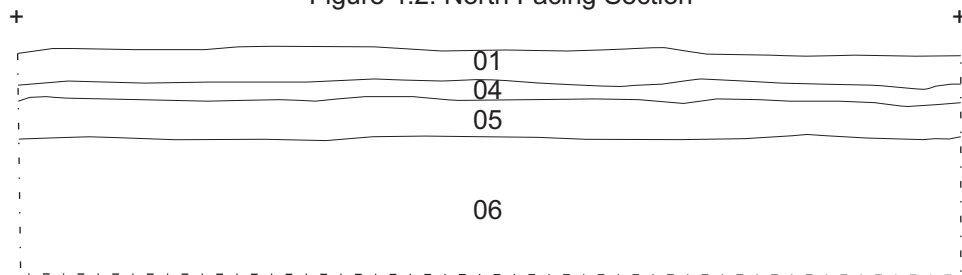


Figure 4.3: West Facing Section

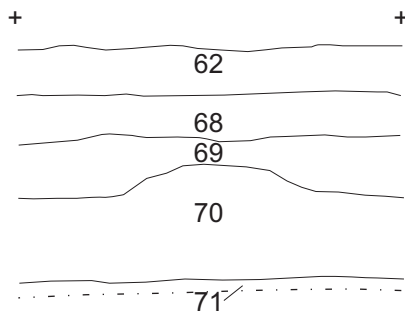


Figure 4.4: South Facing Section

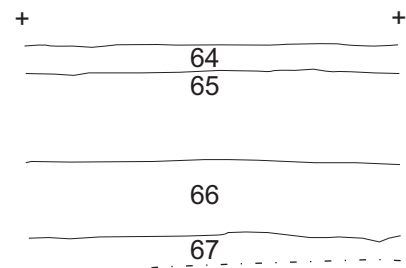


Figure 4.5: South Facing Section



Crush laid as part of current works

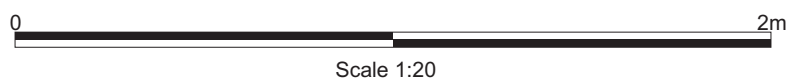
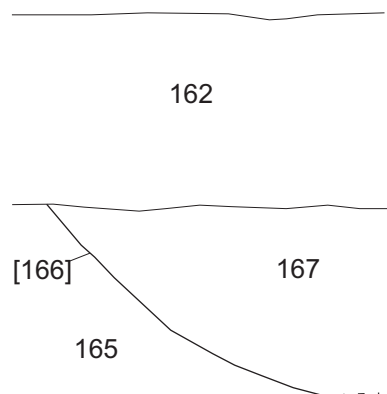


Figure 4: Sections at scale 1:20. Located on Figure 2

Figure 5.1: South Facing Section

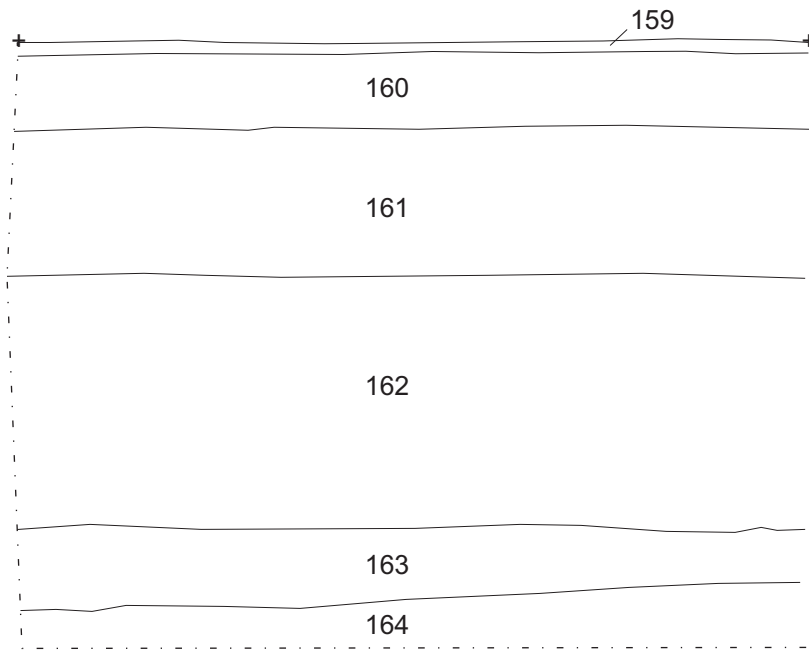


Figure 5.2: West Facing Section

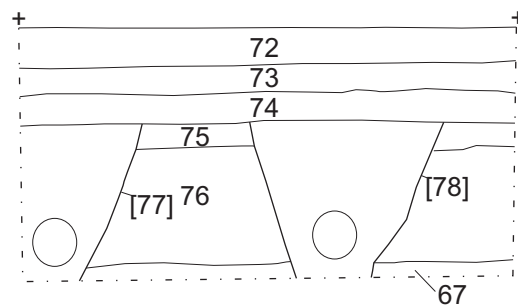


Figure 5.3: East Facing Section

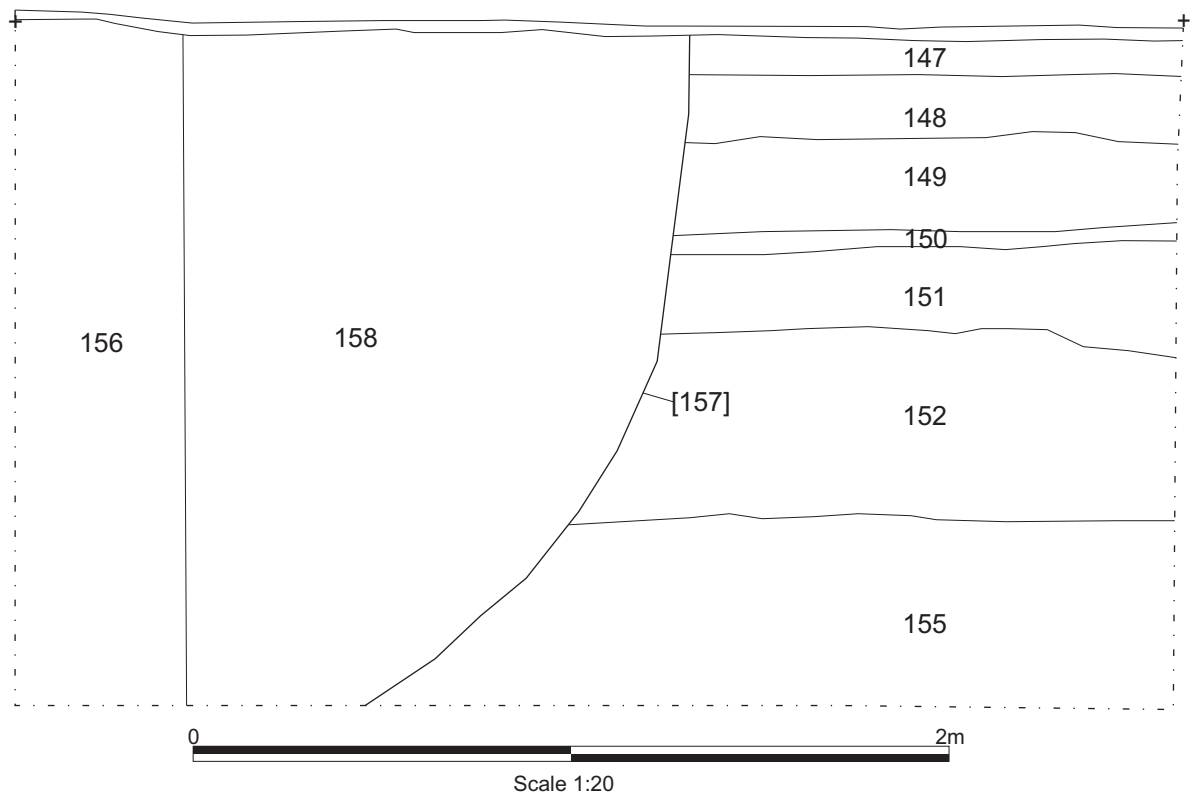


Figure 5: Sections at scale 1:20. Located on Figure 2

Figure 6.1: North Facing Section

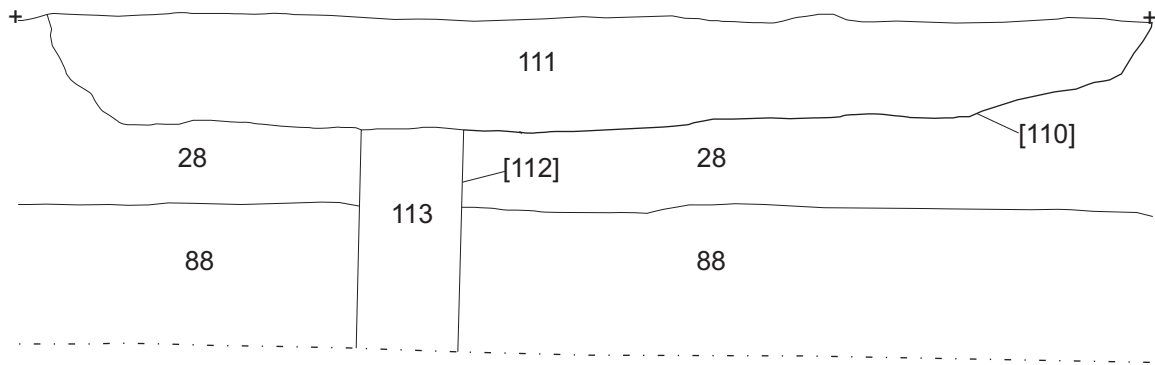


Figure 6.2: East Facing Section

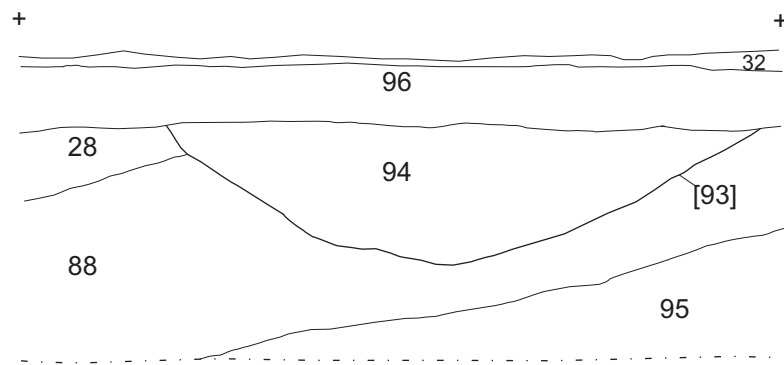


Figure 6.3: North Facing Section

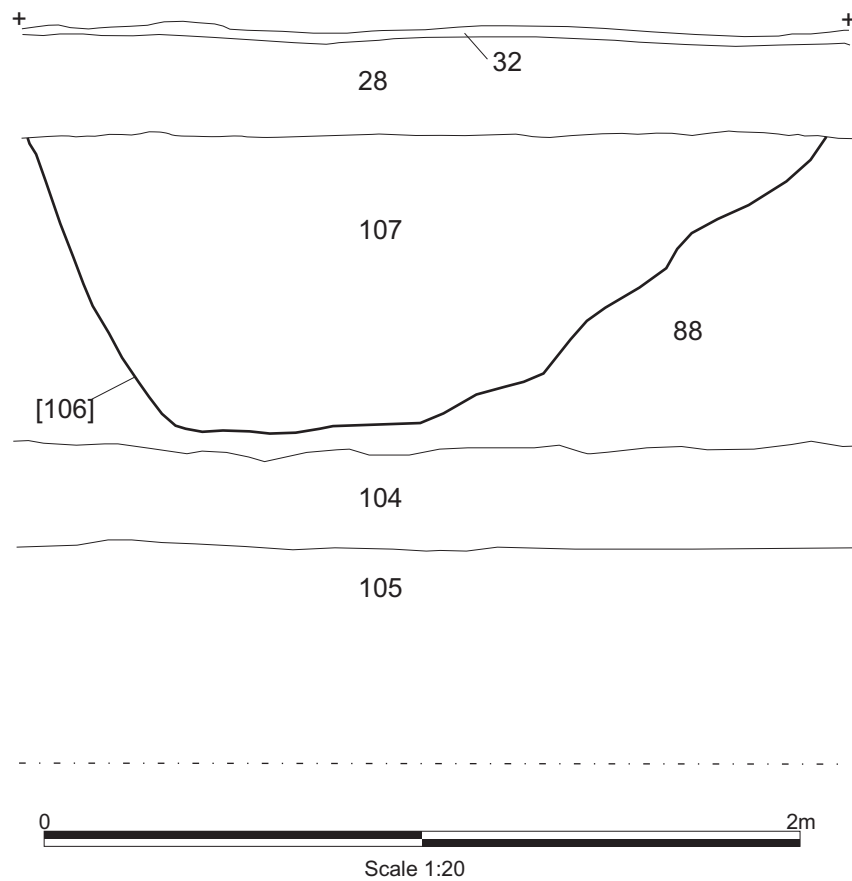


Figure 6: Sections at scale 1:20. Located on Figure 2

Figure 7.1: South Facing Section

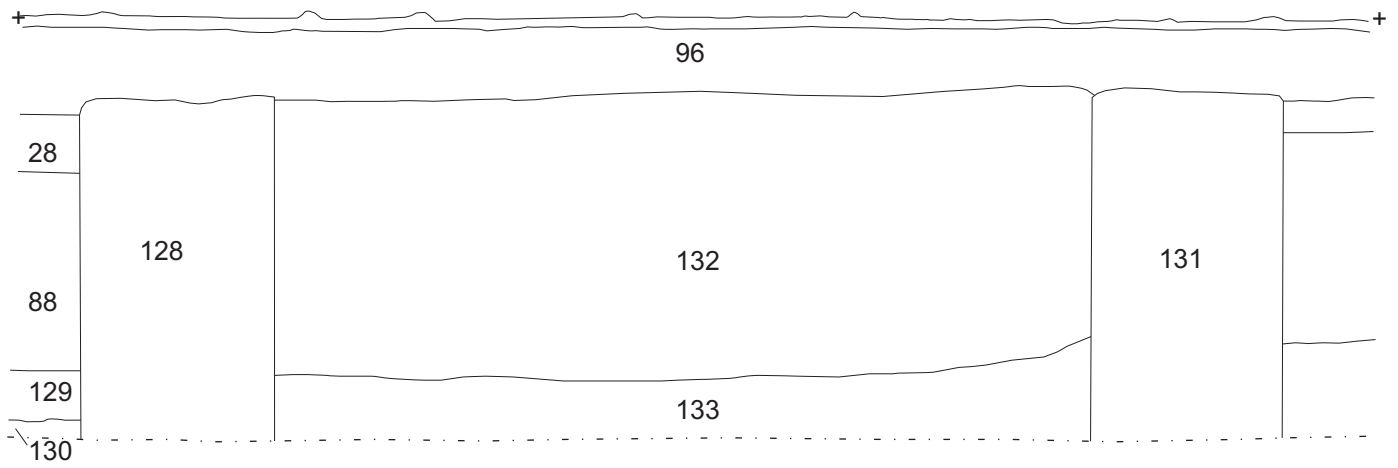


Figure 7.2: North Facing Section



Figure 7.3: South Facing Section

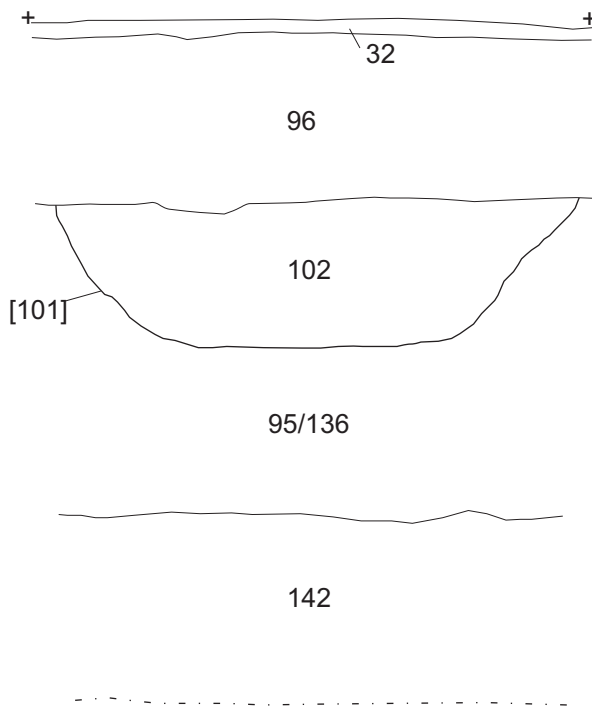


Figure 7.4: South Facing Section

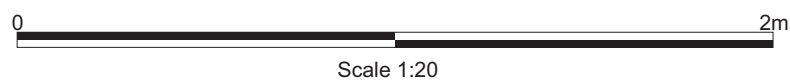
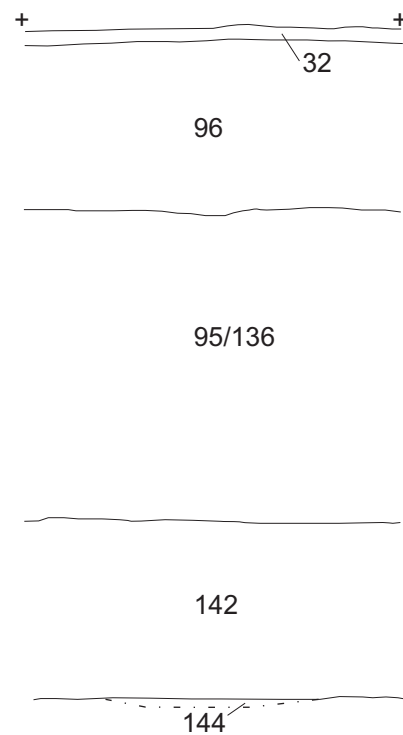
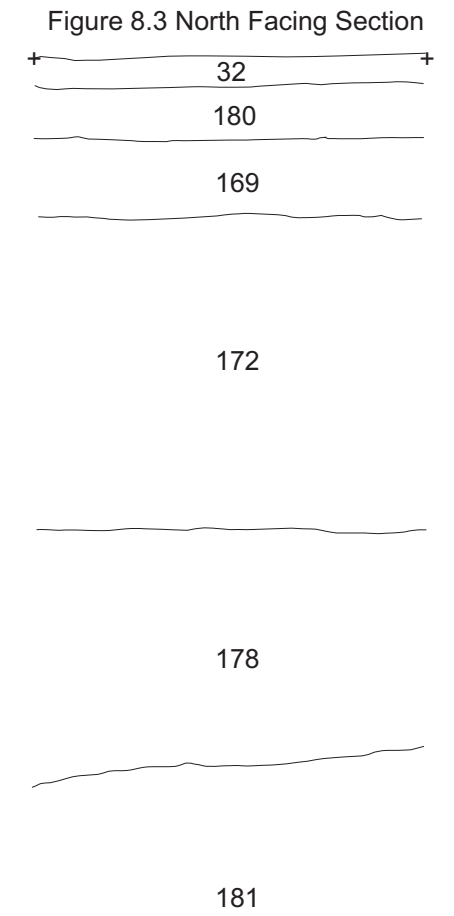
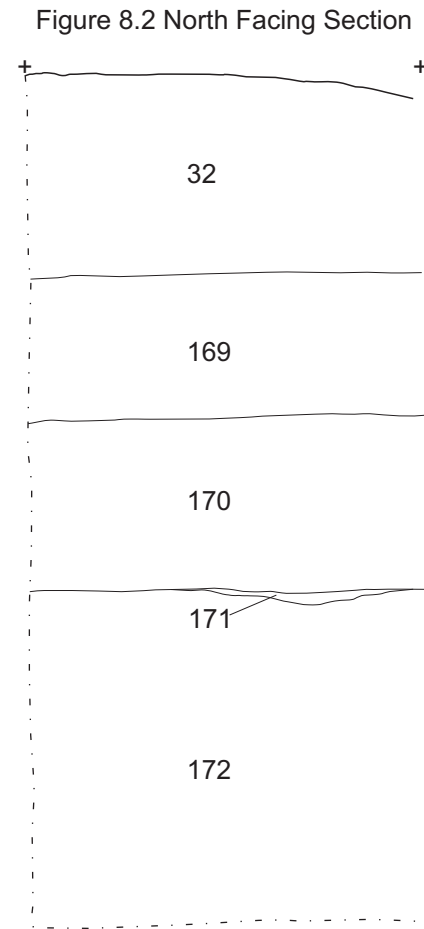
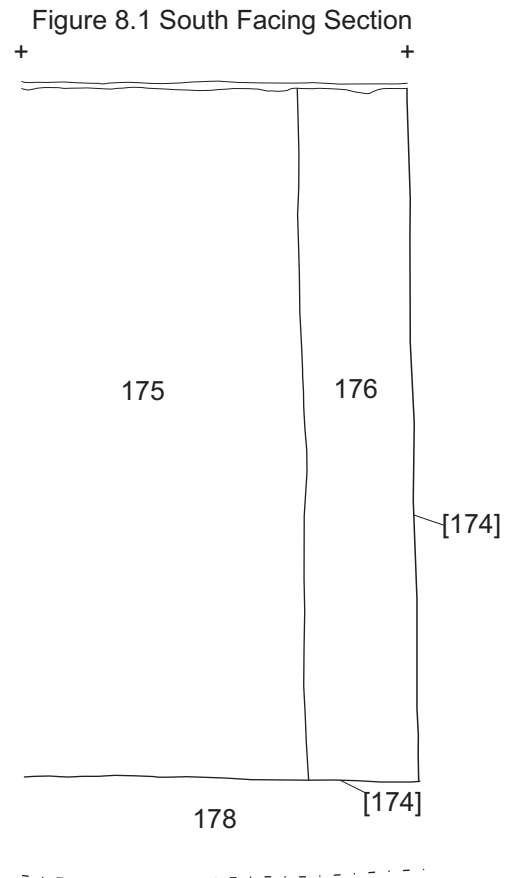


Figure 7: Sections at scale 1:20. Located on Figure 2



**Figure 8:** Sections at scale 1:20. Located on Figure 2



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