

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT:**

**FRESHNEY PLACE, FREDERICK WARD WAY,  
GRIMSBY, NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE**

Planning Reference: DM/1076/14/FUL  
NGR: TA 26895 09507  
AAL Site Code: GRFP 15  
Museum Accession Number: GRIMS:2017.009  
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Report prepared for Ramsden and Partners Architects  
on behalf of Freshney Place Limited

By  
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Allenarchaeology



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*Cover image: Excavation of Area 4, looking north*

## Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Ramsden and Partners Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for an extension to the Freshney Place shopping centre in Grimsby, North-East Lincolnshire.
- The site lies in an area of significant archaeological interest, with evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the wider area. The site lies within the historic core of the medieval settlement of Grimsby, and possibly within the precinct of an Augustinian Friary. The site of the former summer house to Clayton Hall, later a dock customs house, lies within the footprint of the new building.
- The scheme required the monitoring of groundworks in two areas outside the existing shopping centre car park and three areas inside, for elevator pits within the existing multi storey car park and external trenches for additional emergency exits.
- The groundworks revealed mostly modern surfaces and made ground, with no natural geology exposed during these works.
- The foundations of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century red brick structures that had been demolished prior to the construction of the multi-storey car park were also recorded.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Ramsden and Partners Architects to undertake an archaeological scheme of monitoring and recording as a condition of planning consent for an extension to the Freshney Place shopping centre in Grimsby, North-East Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conform to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*' (CIfA 2014a) and Historic England (2015) document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*', and the specification for the scheme of works, prepared by AAL (2015).

## 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The town of Grimsby is situated within the county of North East Lincolnshire, approximately 4.1km northwest of Cleethorpes (see Figure 1). The development site lies within the centre of the town, to the north of Victoria Street, the main pedestrianised shopping street of the town. It is also located approximately 0.35km from Grimsby Railway Station. The site is centred on NGR TA 26895 09507.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises of chalk, covered by superficial sand and gravel glacial deposits, as well as Diamicton till deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## 3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application has been submitted to North-East Lincolnshire Council, for '*Change of use, extensions and alterations to existing car park to provide new retail floor space and change of use of existing retail/ancillary floor space to provide customer toilets*' (Reference DM/1076/14/FUL). The application has been granted subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks for the scheme.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

## 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, although numerous scatters of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements have been recovered from the wider area, predominantly located within riverine locations along the banks of the River Freshney, Buck Beck and along the coastal plain (Ellis *et al.* 2001).
- 4.2 Evidence for funerary activity in the Bronze Age in the surrounding area is noted, with round barrow burial monuments recorded at Toothill and Bourne Lane in Grimsby, and Beacon Hill in Cleethorpes (Wise 1990).
- 4.3 A thriving economy, possibly with continental trading links, is well attested in the Iron Age period, with gold coin hoards including four Gallo-Belgic imported coins from Bargate, two

Gallo-Belgic E imports and four British coins from Scartho, and a single Corieltavian coin from Beacon Hill (Wise 1990).

- 4.4 An Iron Age settlement excavated from 1976 until 1990 at Weelsby Avenue in Grimsby revealed evidence for a mixed farming economy that was replaced by a specialist manufacturing industry, focussed upon the production of high status harness fittings. The significance of this site may be demonstrated by it yielding the second largest volume of Iron Age bronze casting debris in England (Sills 2001).
- 4.5 Little in the way of excavated evidence has been recorded for the Romano-British period in this area, although a broad range of artefactual evidence has been recovered, including a large pottery assemblage dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD from Peakes Lane, c. 1km to the east of the site (Whitwell 1992).
- 4.6 Grimsby is traditionally considered to have been founded during the Anglo-Scandinavian period. The account of Geoffrey Gaimar, a 12<sup>th</sup> century writer, attests to the existence of a settlement by chronicling the crossing of the Danes to Grimsby on their way to York in AD 866 (Wise 1990). The place name also suggests development in this period, as it comes from the Old Norse, meaning *Grimr's* farm or settlement (Cameron 1998).
- 4.7 Grimsby appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086, under the control of three major landowners; the Bishop of Bayeux, Drogo of La Beuvrière and Ralph of Mortimer (Morgan and Thorn 1986). The town also appears in the Orkneyinga Saga of c.1200, in the phrase '*i grims bæ mithivm*' meaning 'in the middle of Grimsby' (Pálsson and Edwards 1981).
- 4.8 The town developed in the medieval period as a major port with important trade links with Scandinavia, with a particular emphasis on the trade of fish. The gradual silting of the natural haven and competition from the emerging ports of Boston and Hull caused serious decline in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries however.
- 4.9 The proposed development area was part of the historic core of Grimsby and may have been within the precinct of an Augustinian Friary. The excavation of a new dock called West Haven in c.1341 (Gillett 1970), will have changed the nature of the area, with at least some parts taken over by quays and wharfs. The exact nature of historic land use in this part of the town is unknown until the publication of the first known map of Grimsby c.1600 when it is shown as largely open space, probably as a result of the silting of the havens and depopulation of the town. Limited excavations in the late 1980s showed archaeological potential in the area, but failed to characterise the deposits.
- 4.10 The construction of Freshney Place shopping centre had an impact upon some surviving deposits. Photographs taken at the time suggest that the location of pile caps had a significant impact upon discrete areas of buried deposits, but construction had a much lesser impact on other areas.
- 4.11 Excavation directly adjacent to the east, carried out in 1986, uncovered the preserved remains of several wooden waterfronts associated with both The Riverhead and West Haven (Humber Archaeology Partnership 1986). Although the excavations were never subject to full publication, the results are very significant and indicate a high level of preservation despite modern disturbance in the form of road construction etc. The works also showed that the waterfront had drifted east over time, causing successive waterfronts to be buried behind their successors.

- 4.12 In addition to the importance of the archaeological deposit to the understanding of Grimsby, the study of East Coast ports is covered by the East Midlands' Research Agenda and Strategy and Grimsby should be viewed in the context of other medieval ports in the region.
- 4.13 The excavations of 1986 also uncovered re-used elements from a medieval boat/ship which are of national significance (Humber Archaeology Partnership 1986).
- 4.14 Additional excavations in the town, particularly those at Cartergate (Humber Archaeology Partnership 1994; Lindsey Archaeological Services 2003; Pre-Construct Archaeological Services 2001), Victoria Street (Pre-Construct Archaeological Services 2009), and Wellowgate (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2004) have shown a very high potential for well-preserved medieval deposits in the town, combined with a thick overburden of alluvial sediments which have protected the deposits from the worst of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century disturbances.
- 4.15 Excavations at The Riverhead in 2014, yet to be published, found very significant depths of modern disturbance related to the former Bus Station, but preserved natural, medieval and post-medieval deposits under pedestrian areas.
- 4.16 Of note is the presence of the former summer house to Clayton Hall, later a dock customs house, within the footprint of the new building.
- 4.17 The late medieval decline in Grimsby continued until the development of a new dock in 1800 to encourage seaborne trade, with the arrival of the railway in 1846 inspiring further growth (Ambler 1990).

## **5.0 Methodology**

- 5.1 A watching brief was undertaken intermittently between the 18<sup>th</sup> August and 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2016. The groundworks were monitored at all times by an experienced archaeologist. The trench was excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket, or toothed bucket where concrete or other obstructions were encountered, to the required depth of groundworks. Five areas of groundworks were monitored, three inside the existing building, and two outside, to facilitate the construction of disabled access ramps. These are numbered as Areas 1 to 5, and shown on Figure 2.
- 5.2 All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for archaeological features and deposits. Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 4. Three-digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features, e.g. ditch [100].
- 5.3 A comprehensive record of all drawings was maintained, and the location of each section drawing was plotted on the site master plan and correctly referenced. All excavated sections were then drawn at an appropriate scale (1:20). All archaeological deposits and features were also recorded by full colour photography. Generic site shots were taken to show the location of the groundworks and the stratigraphic sequence.

## 6.0 Results

- 6.1 In the majority of the monitored areas, the earliest deposit encountered was a layer of made ground, composed of compact dark brown sandy clay with frequent ceramic building material (CBM), charcoal and small rounded pebbles (102, 201, 404 and 503). This was probably a levelling layer associated with the construction of a former car park in the late 1960s.
- 6.2 In Area 3 an asphalt surface of firm black aggregate, 301, was sealed by a modern concrete layer, 300, present across all internal areas (1, 3 and 5). The aggregate had been laid upon compact white crushed chalk, 303.

### *Internal Works*

- 6.3 Three areas of groundworks were monitored inside the building. In all three areas, modern concrete surfaces sealed bedding layers and layers of modern made ground. In the southernmost area, a number of brick foundations were exposed, 306, 308 and 318, the latter being cut by a modern concrete stanchion. Adjacent to wall 308, was a single course of yellow bricks, possibly representing a former external yard surface associated with these walls. The walls cut through layers of made ground from which post-medieval to early modern brick, tile and pottery were recovered.



*Plate 1: East-facing section of walls 306, 308 and surface 310. Scales 2.0m and 0.5m*

### *External Works*

- 6.4 Two areas of groundworks were monitored outside the building and revealed no archaeological features. The sequence of deposits again comprised modern concrete surfaces sealing bedding layers and made ground, producing small quantities of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century brick fragments.





*Plate 2: Northeast-facing representative section of Area 2*

## **7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

7.1 The archaeological monitoring generally revealed a sequence of modern concrete and tarmac surfaces and underlying bedding layers and modern made ground. The only features of note were the remains of the brick structures recorded in the southern part of the site (Figure 4). These are likely to relate to former terraced houses on West Dock Street, which were demolished to make way for the Riverhead shopping centre in 1967. Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps show this area as a builder's yard that must also have been demolished when the shopping precinct was constructed in the late 1960s. A sample of the brick from these walls was dated to 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century, and most likely to the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 2). Therefore, it is possible this structure only had a short lifespan before its demolition.

## **8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

8.1 The watching brief methodology was appropriate for the nature and scale of these works, and has demonstrated that the proposed development has had a negligible impact on the archaeological resource of the area

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Ramsden and Partners Architects for this commission and Matt Robson, site manager (Harris Construction Management), for his help throughout this project.

## **10.0 References**

AAL, 2015, *Generic Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Allen Archaeology Ltd project document

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## Appendix 1: Post Roman Pottery

By Jane Young

### Introduction

A small group of six post-Roman pottery sherds recovered from Area 3 was examined. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope, then recorded using the fabric codenames (CNAME) of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and other nationally agreed codenames (Table 1). The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database. The material has been recorded at archive level by ware and fabric type in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001) and complies with the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

### Condition

The pottery is in an abraded to slightly abraded condition with sherd size falling into the small to medium size range (less than 40g).

### The range and variety of materials

Five identifiable ware types were identified; the type and general date range for these types are shown in Table 1. The recovered pottery is of post-medieval to early modern date.

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	1	1
LHUM	Late Humber-type ware	1550	1750	2	2
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	1	1
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1

Table 1: Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Layer 319 produced a small sherd from a Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) jar or chamber pot of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Two of the three sherds recovered from layer 304 are from Late Humberware vessels (LHUM). One sherd is from a medium-sized jar of late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century type whilst the other sherd comes from a large internally glazed jar or bowl of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The other sherd found in this deposit comes from a large Stoneware jar or flagon (ENGS) of late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century type. The wall 306 produced a small Tin-glazed Earthenware (TGW) sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date and the rim of a large 19<sup>th</sup> century Transfer-printed cup.

### Discussion

This is a small mixed assemblage of post-medieval to early modern date. The recovered pottery is typical for the area. The two early modern sherds have been discarded otherwise the assemblage should be kept for future analysis.

### References

Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook, 2009, Available online: [http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological\\_Handbook.pdf](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/Archaeological_Handbook.pdf)

Slowikowski, A M, Nenck, B, and Pearce, J, 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, *Occasional paper 2*, London: Medieval Pottery Research Group

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

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight (g)	decoration	part	action	description	date
319	BL	fine red sandy	jar/chamber pot	1	1	9		BS		int & ext lustrous glaze	18 <sup>th</sup>
304	ENGS	cream	large jar/flagon	1	1	32		BS	discarded		late 18 <sup>th</sup> to mid 20 <sup>th</sup>
304	LHUM		jar	1	1	16		BS		int & ext brown glaze	late 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
304	LHUM		large jar/bowl	1	1	35		BS		int glaze	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
305	TGW		?	1	1	4		BS		plain white	17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup>
305	TPW		large cup	1	1	10	int & ext blue printed	rim	discarded	scalloped rim	19 <sup>th</sup>

Table 2: Pottery archive

## Appendix 2: Ceramic Building Material

By Jane Young

### Introduction

Thirteen fragments of ceramic building material weighing 5.401kg in total were submitted for examination. The identifiable material is of post-medieval to early modern date.

The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using Lincolnshire codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001) and the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeological Handbook* (sections 13.4 and 13.5).

### Condition

The material recovered is mainly in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition.

The fragments examined come from a limited range of ceramic building. The quantification for which is given below (Table 3).

Codename	Full Name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	7	4524
DRAIN	Drain (general)	1	97
MODTIL	Modern tile	3	657
PANT	Pantile	1	34
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	89

Table 3: Ceramic Building material codenames and total quantities by fragment count and weight

In Area 1 layer 102 produced three fragments of brick and an early modern 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century pantile. Two of the brick fragments are from handmade bricks of 17<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century type. The other piece of brick is from an early modern extruded perforated brick of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. All three bricks are likely to have been made in the Humberside area.

In Area 2 another fragment from early modern extruded perforated brick was recovered from layer 201.

Layer 304 in Area 3 produced a small fragment from a flat roof tile (PNR) of potential 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A complete early modern extruded perforated brick was recovered from wall 318. The brick is of 220mm x 105mm x 70mm size and has a central row of three slightly oval perforations of c.25-30mm diameter. The brick is of potential late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date but is most likely to date to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Layer 319 produced a fragment from a brown-glazed stoneware drain of mid-19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

In Area 4 layer 406 produced another fragment from an early modern extruded perforated brick and a modern white-glazed wall tile (MODTIL) of late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

Layer 503 in Area 5 produced a fragment from a modern concrete roof tile (MODTIL) of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. A very dark brown glazed moulded tile fragment possibly from a garden edging tile or a drain plate (MODTIL) was recovered from layer 504 together with a handmade calcareous brick of 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century type.

## Summary and Recommendations

A small range of ceramic building material of post-medieval to early modern date was recovered from the site. The material is typical of brick and tile previously recovered from Grimsby.

Some of the early modern fragments have been discarded otherwise all of the retained material should be kept for future analysis.

## References

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context	cname	fabric	frags	weight (g)	action	description	date (century)
102	PANT	fine orange sandy	1	34	discarded		18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
102	BRK	fine red	1	30	discarded	handmade ?; comm white clay lenses; flake	17 <sup>th</sup> to mid 20 <sup>th</sup>
102	BRK	fine red sandy + Fe	1	182	discarded	handmade; slop moulded;53mm;sunken upper; salt surfaced;	18 <sup>th</sup> to mid 20 <sup>th</sup>
102	BRK	fine red	1	581	discarded	perforated brick; salt surfaced; Humber area;soot;75mm thick; stacking scars; extruded wire marks	late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
201	BRK	coarse orange-red	1	186	discarded	perforated brick; extruded	late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
304	PNR	fine red	1	89		flat roofer	16 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup>
318	BRK	fine red	1	2840		complete;220x105x7mm;perforated brick;extruded;3 central slightly oval holes of 25-30mm diameter; kiss marks on stretcher	late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
319	DRAIN	cream stoneware	1	97	discarded	brown glazed	mid 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
406	BRK	fine red/grey/red	1	628		perforated brick; extruded; salt surfaced;88mm;Humber	late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
406	MODTIL	white earthenware	1	101	discarded	white glazed wall tile	late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
503	MODTIL	concrete	1	286	discarded	roofer	late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>
504	BRK	purple calcareous	1	77		handmade ?;inner flake; calc bedding	15 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup>
504	MODTIL	orange Fe fabric	1	270		very dark brown glaze; moulded tile; edging tile or poss drain plate	late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup>

Table 4: Ceramic building material archive



## Appendix 3: Other Finds

By Mike Wood

### Introduction

A mixed collection of glass and clay tobacco pipe was collected during archaeological investigation at Freshney Place, Grimsby.

### Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins and Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem-bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 3-4.

### Assemblage

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouths	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
503	c.1682–1757	1			3.8	5/64"	Plain stem

Table 5: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
503	Bottle	Brown	Modern	1	16.6	Drinks bottle

Table 6: Glass

### Discussion

This small assemblage contains a mixture of artefacts spanning the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the modern era including a 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe stem and a fragment from a modern drinks bottle, probably ginger beer.

### Recommendations for further work

Such a limited assemblage offers little opportunity for further study, with the material all suitable for returning to the landowner or discarding.

### References

Higgins, D A and Davey, P J, 2004, Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets In S D White, (ed.) *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800, The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, XVIII*, British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374): Oxford, 487-490

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## Appendix 4: Context Summary List

### Area 1

Context	Type	Description	Dimension (m) (LxWxT/D)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Compact light grey concrete	0.36m thick	Concrete surface
101	Layer	Firm light yellow sandy gravel with frequent s/a limestone and sandstone	0.10m thick	Rubble hardcore
102	Layer	Compact dark brown sandy clay with frequent CBM, charcoal, small rounded pebbles and occasional concrete frags.	0.44m thick	Made ground

### Area 2

Context	Type	Description	Dimension (m) (LxWxT/D)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Compact light grey concrete	0.46m thick	Concrete surface
201	Layer	Compact dark brown sandy clay with frequent CBM, charcoal and small rounded pebbles	0.30m thick	Made ground
202	Layer	Loose dark grey sandy gravel	0.26m thick	Gravel bedding/ levelling layer
203	Layer	Compact dark orangey brown sandy clay with occasional rooting	0.18m thick	Made ground
204	Layer	Loose light yellow sandy gravel	0.08m thick	Rubble hardcore

### Area 3

Context	Type	Description	Dimension (m) (LxWxT/D)	Interpretation
300	Layer	Compact light grey concrete	0.32m thick	Concrete surface
301	Layer	Firm black aggregate with gravel	0.05m thick	Tarmac surface
302	Layer	Compact white crushed chalk	0.30m thick	Crushed chalk surface
303	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay with frequent CBM and charcoal	0.30m thick	Made ground
304	Layer	Compact black silty clay with frequent CBM, moderate chalk and charcoal	>0.34m	Made ground
305	Cut	Northwest-southeast orientated linear cut, with vertical sides leading to flat base	0.70x0.32x0.42m	Construction cut for wall [306]
306	Masonry	Northwest-southeast orientated, five courses of red brick, with mortar	0.42m thick	Wall. Part of same structure as 308 and 318
307	Cut	Northwest-southeast orientated linear cut, with vertical sides leading to flat base	0.60x0.46x0.46m	Construction cut for wall [308]
308	Masonry	Northwest-southeast orientated, five courses of red brick, with mortar	0.34m thick	Wall. Part of same structure as 306 and 318
309	Layer	Light yellowish brown sand	0.04m thick	Mortar bedding layer for surface 310

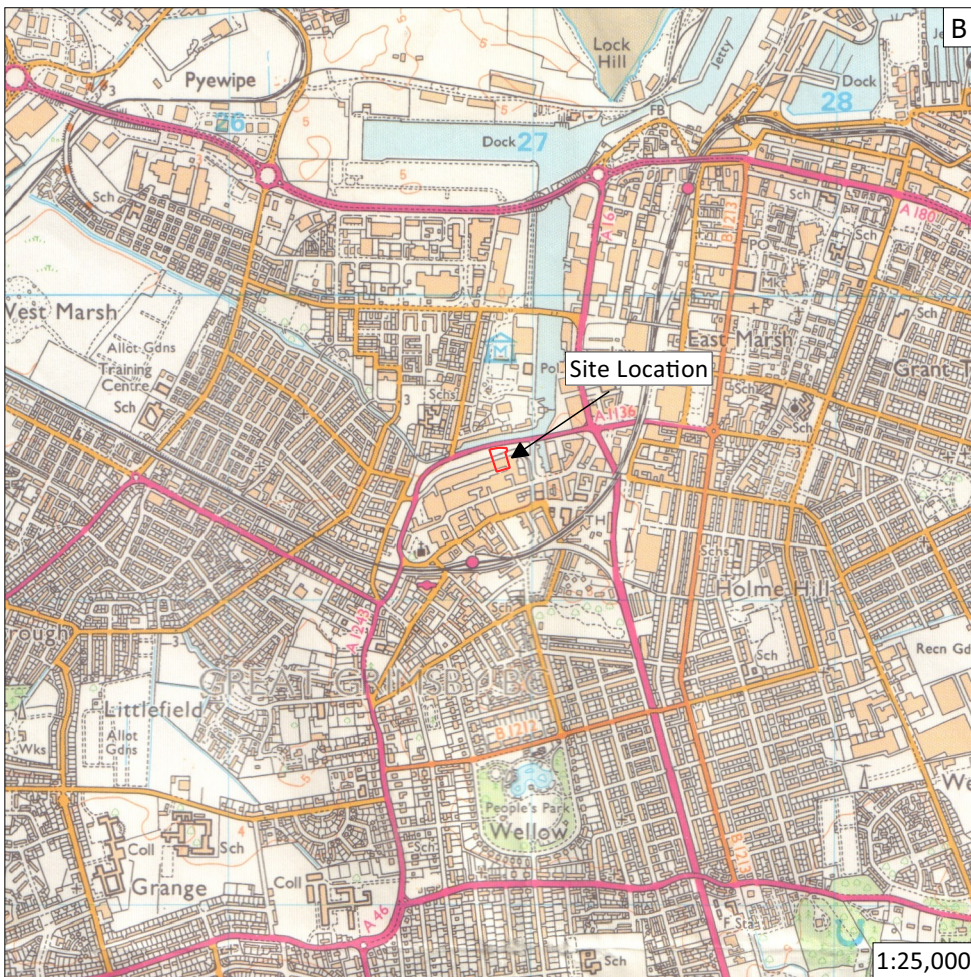
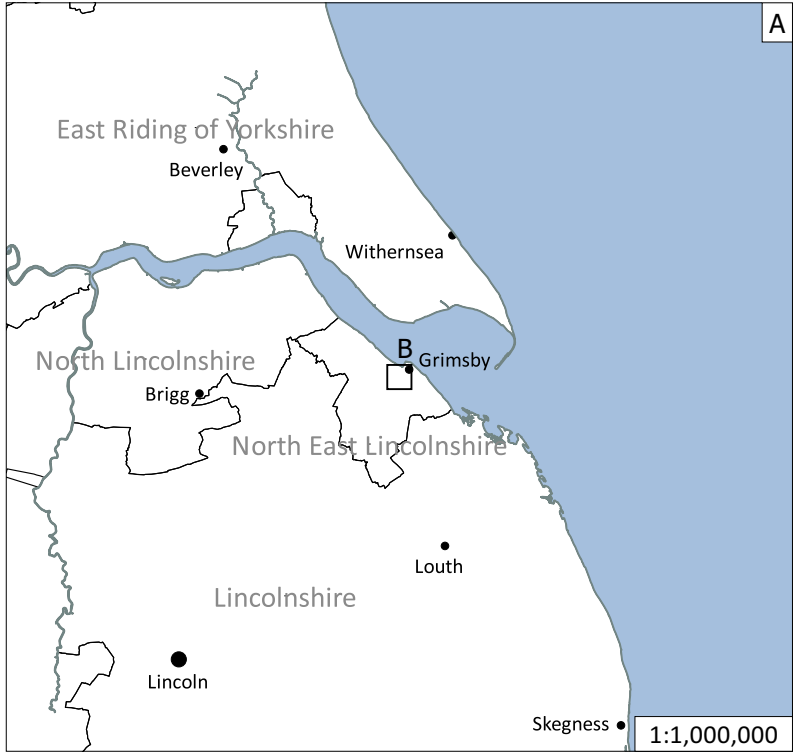
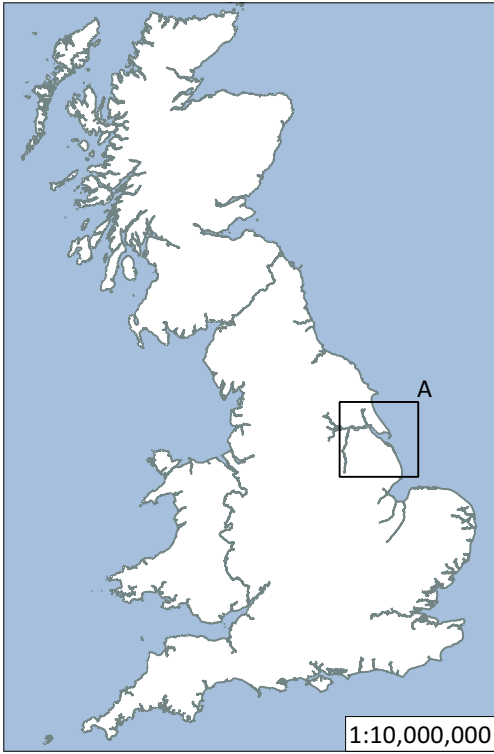
Context	Type	Description	Dimension (m) (LxWxT/D)	Interpretation
310	Layer	Northwest- southeast orientated, one course of yellow bricks	0.07m thick	Exterior surface
311	Layer	Dark yellowish grey clay with frequent CBM fragments, moderate sandstone fragments and moderate charcoal	0.12m thick	Levelling layer for current car park surface
312	Cut	Circular in plan with gradually sloped sides leading to concave base	0.20m thick	Construction cut for concrete stanchion 313
313	Fill	Compact light grey concrete	0.20m thick	Concrete stanchion
314	Layer	Compact light grey concrete	0.32m thick	Concrete surface
315	Layer	Firm black aggregate with gravel	0.05m thick	Tarmac surface
316	Layer	Compact white crushed chalk	0.30m thick	Crushed chalk surface
317	Cut	Northeast-southwest orientated linear cut, vertical sides leading to flat base	0.48m thick	Construction cut for wall [318]
318	Masonry	Northeast-southwest orientated, four courses of red brick, with mortar	0.48m thick	Wall. Part of same structure as 306 and 308.
319	Layer	Compact black silty clay with frequent CBM, moderate chalk and charcoal	>0.34m	Made ground

#### Area 4

Context	Type	Description	Dimension (m) (LxWxT/D)	Interpretation
400	Layer	Compact light grey concrete	0.32m thick	Concrete surface
401	Layer	Compact dark brown sandy clay	>0.90m thick	Made ground
402	Layer	Loose mid brownish grey sandy gravel	0.35m thick	Gravel surface
403	Layer	Compact light yellow crushed sandstone	0.10m thick	Made ground
404	Layer	Firm brownish orange sandy clay with moderate CBM fragments, moderate pebbles and occasional large (>0.40m) concrete fragments	0.50m thick	Made ground
405	Layer	Compact dark brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal and moderate CBM fragments	0.24m thick	Made ground
406	Layer	Loose dark brownish red sand, largely composed of frequent CBM fragments.	>0.60m thick	Made ground

## Area 5

Context	Type	Description	Dimension (m) (LxWxD)	Interpretation
500	Layer	Compact light grey concrete	0.32m thick	Concrete surface
501	Layer	Compact light yellow crushed sandstone	0.10m thick	Made ground
502	Layer	Compact light greyish brown silty clay with frequent CBM fragments, frequent charcoal and moderate chalk	0.20m thick	Made ground
503	Layer	Compact dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of CBM fragments and chalk	0.28m thick	Made ground
504	Layer	Compact black silty clay with frequent CBM, frequent chalk and occasional charcoal	>0.82m thick	Occupation layer
505	Layer	Compact light grey concrete	>0.28m thick	Concrete stanchion plinth

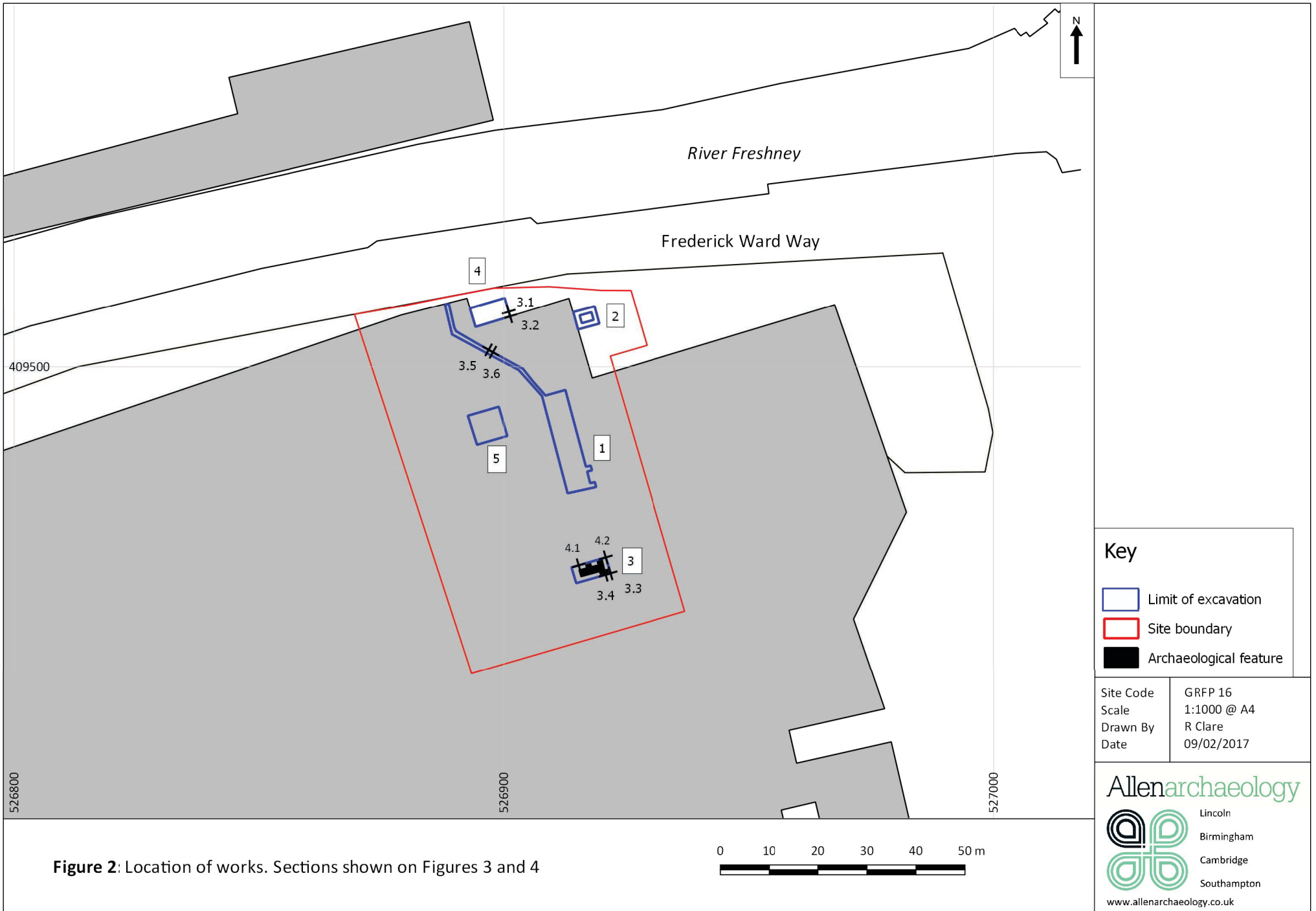


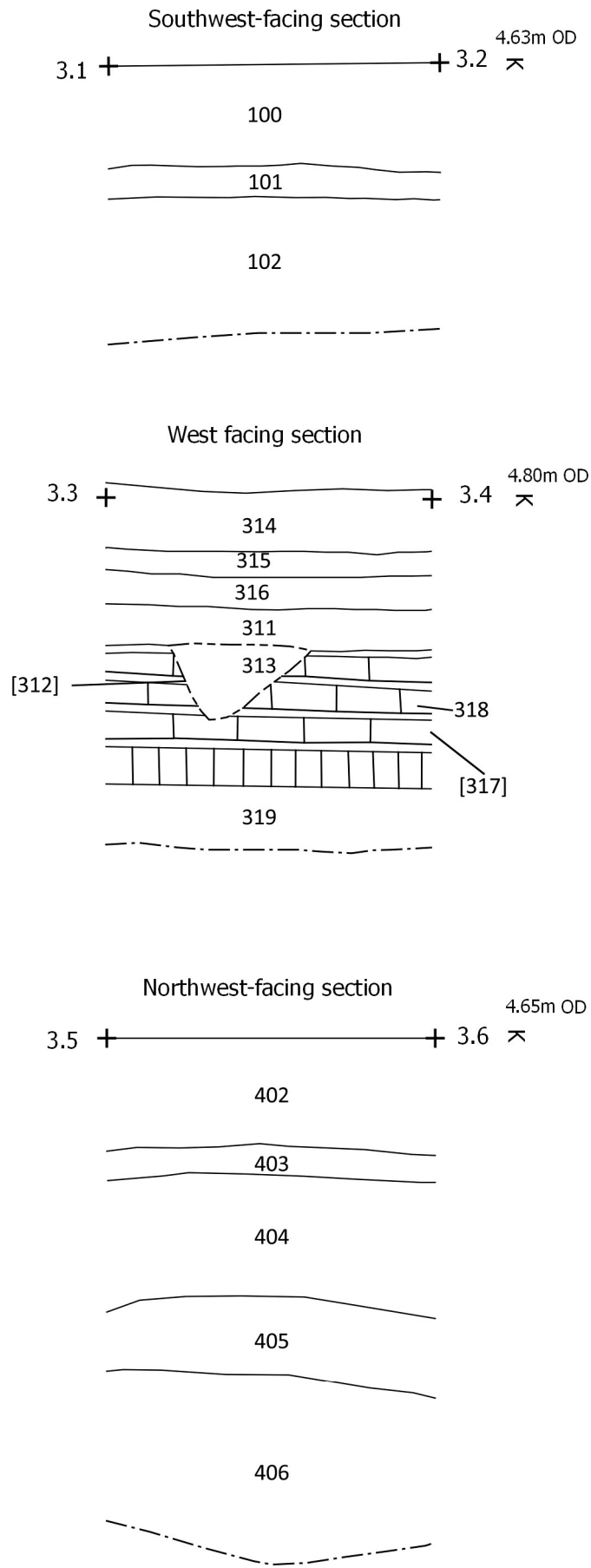
**Figure 1:** Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	GRFP 16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	R Clare
Date	09/02/17

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**Figure 3:** Sections, located on Figure 2



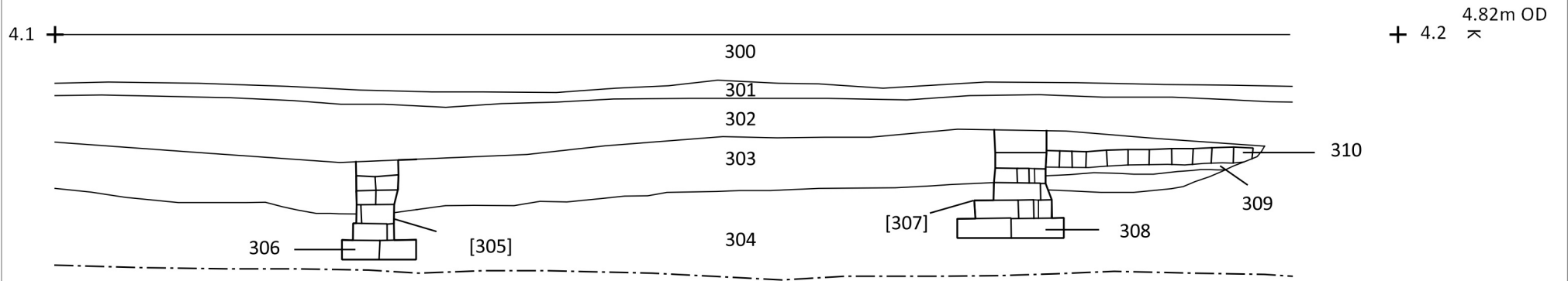
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Date	10/02/2017

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East facing section



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0 1 2 3 4 5 m



Figure 4: Section, located on Figure 2





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