



**Halifax Works
St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Mecure Limited

Site Code: HWT 14

CA Project: 4716
CA Report: 14024

February 2014

Halifax Works
St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4716
CA Report: 14024

prepared by	Luke Brannlund, Supervisor Designate
date	30/0/14
checked by	Damian De Rosa, Project Manager
date	07/02/14
approved by	Richard Greatorex, Principal Fieldwork Manager
signed	
date	11/02/14
issue	01

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

© Cotswold Archaeology

Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	Milton Keynes Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS t. 01908 218320	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347630
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
<i>The site</i>	5
<i>Archaeological background</i>	6
<i>Archaeological objectives</i>	7
<i>Methodology</i>	8
2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5).....	9
<i>The finds</i>	10
<i>Palaeoenvironmental evidence</i>	12
<i>Faunal remains</i>	13
3. DISCUSSION.....	14
4. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	15
5. REFERENCES.....	15
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	17
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS	19
APPENDIX C: THE FAUNAL REMAINS	20
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	21

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing archaeological features
- Fig. 3 Trench 1: Section and photograph - West facing section of ditch/pit 110 (scale 1m).
- Fig. 4 Trench 3: Plan and section
- Fig. 5 Trench 3: Photographs - View of wooden tanning pits looking west
- Fig. 6 Trench 3: Photographs - Slot through tanning pit 311

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Halifax Works
Location:	St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury
NGR:	SO 8906 3263
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	28-29 January 2014
Planning Reference:	11/00375/FUL
Location of Archive:	Tewkesbury Museum
Site Code:	HWT 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2014 at the Halifax Works, St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury. Three trenches were excavated.

A Medieval ditch or pit was recorded at the southern end of the site from which pottery dating from the 11th to 14th century was recovered along with animal bone which suggests that tanning was being undertaken at the site during this period.. Two brick wells or pits and three rectangular wooden tanning pits were also observed. These were dated to the 18th to 19th century and relate to the known location and use of the site as a tannery as indicated on the 1st edition OS map of 1885.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Mercure Limited at the Halifax Works, St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury (centred on NGR: SO 8906 3263; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning permission for the demolition of the existing building and replacement with new residential development of 8 no units was granted by Tewkesbury Borough Council (LPA) (ref: 11/00375/FUL), conditional on a programme of archaeological work (Condition 13). The evaluation was undertaken to determine the presence/absence of archaeological material and to determine the need for any further archaeological mitigation works that maybe required in order to satisfy the planning condition..
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out following consultation with Charles Parry (Archaeologist for Gloucestershire County Council) the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) – Tewkesbury Borough Council. A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by CA (2014) and approved by Charles Parry prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

The site

- 1.3 The site lies in the north-west of Tewkesbury. The proposed development area encloses an area of c. 500m², and was a vacant level plot (following the recent demolition of the former buildings), which ,with a small tarmac car parking area to the north-west. The site faces on to St Mary's Lane to the west and is bounded to the north by the River Avon. The site lies at approximately 13.24m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its south-eastern extent and falls away gradually to the north-west toward the River Avon where ground level is c.12.00m aOD.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Branscombe Mudstone formation of the Triassic period with superficial River Terrace deposits of Holt Heath

Sand and Gravel over the majority of the site with alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel associated with the River Avon on the northern boundary of the site (BGS 2014). Clay and sandstone deposits were encountered in Trenches 1 and 2 at a depth of up to 1.2m below present ground level (bpgl)

Archaeological background

- 1.5 There are no recorded archaeological sites within the proposed development area.
- 1.6 There is evidence for prehistoric activity on the River Terrace deposits at Tewkesbury from the Mesolithic period onwards (Gloucestershire County Council Sites and Monuments Record 2007). Investigations undertaken within Tewkesbury have revealed evidence of prehistoric features and material dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age periods.
- 1.7 Tewkesbury is located on, or in the vicinity of, the Roman road between Worcester and Gloucester (GCCSMR 2007). The alignment of the road is not certain, although it was potentially along High Street or Oldbury Road to the east of the site. Various investigations have provided evidence of a Roman-British settlement at Tewkesbury, which was most likely a large rural settlement rather than one with urban status
- 1.8 Tewkesbury is situated at the confluences of the River Severn and River Avon, and has been a market town since before the Norman Conquest. It is believed to be first referenced in two eighth century charters recording grants of land at Tweoneaum and the existence of an important Minster church that could reflect the presence of a Mercian royal estate. A Priory was founded at the site of the later St Mary's Abbey before AD800.
- 1.9 By the Domesday Survey of AD 1086 Tewkesbury was one of the largest manors in medieval England incorporating a wealthy monastic foundation, a market, a fishery and two mills. It has been suggested that the Mill Avon is a canalised natural watercourse, with the improvements potentially having been undertaken in the 12th century. Areas adjacent to the watercourse, may have served as quays from the medieval period onwards.

- 1.10 Although the development of Tewkesbury in the post-medieval and modern periods has truncated earlier archaeological deposits, archaeological investigations within the town have indicated that evidence of medieval remains are still present.
- 1.11 Tewkesbury has seen significant development throughout the post-medieval and modern period. The earliest available historic mapping (OS 1885) consulted indicates that a Tannery (disused) occupied the site at this time. A watching brief (BGAS 2004) undertaken at the Old Chandlery on St Mary's Lane on a former drying house of the tannery showed that the Old Chandlery site had been heavily disturbed by modern building works. A series of pits associated with the 19th-century tannery was found.
- 1.12 To the south of the site is the location of the Friends Cemetery, which a plaque indicates was founded in 1660. The associated meeting house is known to have been in existence by 1670 and parts of this survive today as the cottages at 16 to 18 St Mary's Lane, which are Grade II listed.
- 1.13 On subsequent OS mapping buildings which had been part of the tannery are indicated as occupying the site up until the 1960s.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.14 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. The evaluation aimed to test the archaeological potential of the site by examining a cross section from the St Mary's Lane end to the river end of the site; with a series of staggered trenches spread across the site to give as much coverage as possible.
- 1.15 Specific aims of the evaluation were:
- to identify whether any remains or evidence of the former tannery that occupied the site are present.
 - to identify if there are any earlier industrial activities present which pre-date the tannery

- to establish the degree of sub surface impact that post-medieval and modern development have had on any earlier periods that may survive or have been present at the site.

1.16 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2009), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Gloucester County Council archaeological officer acting on behalf of the LPA to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.15 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 3 trenches (5m long and 1.6m wide), in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). All three trenches were moved slightly from the indicative positions shown in the *WSI* (CA 2014) due to existing foundations and services. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They were surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.16 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.17 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.18 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the recovered

artefacts will be deposited with Tewkesbury Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds) are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.2 The natural geological substrate (112) consisting of clay and sandstone was revealed at an average depth of 1m bgl. This was cut by a ditch or pit (110) that survived as an island of archaeology up to 1.2m deep, and was truncated by modern foundation cuts to the east and west (102). The foundations were sealed by an average of 0.4 of demolition rubble.

2.3 The ditch or pit (110) contained four sand/clay-silt fills (106 to 109). These contained animal bone and medieval Pottery dating from the 12th to 14th centuries, although no pottery was recovered from the primary fill (109). A single residual sherd of Roman samian was recovered from fill 107, which also produced a fragment of medieval painted window glass.

Trench 2 (Fig 2)

2.4 The natural geological substrate (201) consisting of clay was revealed at a depth of 0.4m bpgl. This was cut by the construction cut of a brick pit or well (207) that was covered by modern services (202) and a modern demolition layer (200) 0.4m deep.

2.5 Within the confines of the trench the construction cut contained two sides of a well or pit (207) constructed from red brick and white lime mortar. This was filled by silt clay mixed with brick and tile rubble (208) from which two sherds of post medieval pottery dating to the 18th and 19th century were recovered.



Trench 3 (Figs 2, 4, 5 & 6)

- 2.6 The natural geological substrate (303) consisting of red clay was revealed at a depth of 1.5m bpgl. This was cut by the construction (314) for three timber lined pits, which were sealed by yellow clay (302). This was butted by a modern concrete foundation and a red brick and mortar structure (305) consisting of two sides, three courses wide that contained a fill of silt clay and rubble (306). This was sealed by a modern demolition layer 0.5m deep.
- 2.7 The timber lined structures are probably tanning pits (Fig. 4 to 6) which lay within a large construction cut (314), of which only a small flat part of the base was exposed. Into this three rectangular timber plank structures (307, 309 and 311) c. 1.10m wide were built. They consisted of planks placed flat to form the base and on side to form the walls, surviving two planks high, fixed together with wooden pegs and iron nails. The spaces between the pits (approximately 0.3m wide) were filled with redeposited blue clay natural that contained timber and brick rubble. The pits were filled with blue clay also containing timber and brick rubble from which 18th/19th century ceramic building material and bottle glass were recovered as well as organic material including partial decomposed hair. In pit 309 the clay sealed a fill of silt that contained timber fragments and more partially decomposed organic material including wood chips and hair. Dating evidence suggests that the timber structures were in use from the mid-18th century with the recovery of a complete inkwell in a refined whiteware fabric, dating to after 1750 from the base of pit 311.

The finds

- 2.8 Finds recovered from the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, metal objects, stone and wood. Codings for medieval and post-medieval fabrics given in the text and appendix B in parenthesis correspond to the Gloucester pottery type series codes as defined by Vince (unpublished).

Pottery: Roman

- 2.9 One decorated bodysherd of south Gaulish Samian ware was recovered as a residual find from ditch fill 107. This type of pottery was exported to Britain from the mid-1st to early-2nd centuries (Webster 1996, 2-3).

Medieval

- 2.10 A total of 27 sherds of Malvernian unglazed ware (TF40) was recovered from ditch/pit fills 106, 107 and 108. Rimsherds from two cooking pots with developed everted rims were recovered from fill 106, four from fill 107 and one from fill 108. A 'West Country Vessel' was represented by a base sherd from fill 107 and a full profile sherd from fill 108 was. This wheelthrown pottery type was produced between the Malvern Hills and the River Severn (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 300-304) from the 12th to 17th centuries (Vince unpublished), and the latter vessel is a mainly 12th century form (Vince 1983, 126). Ditch/pit fill 108 also produced a single unfeathered bodysherd in an oxidised Malvernian unglazed fabric.
- 2.11 A total of nine sherds of Worcester type cooking pot (TF91) and three sherds of Worcester type glazed ware (TF90) were recovered from ditch/pit fills 107 and 108. These included a handle sherd in cooking pot fabric and a bodysherd featuring incised horizontal bands of decoration in glazed fabric from fill 107, and a rimsherd from a possible pitcher in glazed fabric from fill 108. These pottery types were produced throughout Worcestershire during the 12th to 14th centuries (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 281-297).
- 2.12 One glazed bodysherd of North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware) (TF44) was recovered from ditch/pit fill 108. This type of pottery was produced at, or near, Minety in north Wiltshire during the 12th to 13th centuries and is commonly found in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire (Dalwood & Edwards 2004, 320).
- 2.13 Ditch/pit fill 107 produced one unfeathered bodysherd of oolitic limestone tempered ware (TF41), which dates to the 11th to 12th centuries and was produced in the Cotswold region (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 307-308).

Post-medieval/modern

- 2.14 A basesherd from a probable tankard in a brown-glazed earthenware, dating to the 18th to 19th centuries, and a sherd of Pearlware, which dates to the late-18th to mid-19th centuries, were recovered from well/pit fill 208.
- 2.15 A complete inkwell in a refined whiteware fabric, dating to after 1750, was recovered from tanning pit fill 312.

Ceramic building material

- 2.16 One fragment from a post-medieval/modern flat roof tile was recovered from infill deposit 315.

Glass

- 2.17 Ditch/pit fill 107 produced one fragment of painted medieval window glass. The decoration was in the form of a series of horizontal bands with a row of dots above or below.
- 2.18 One fragment of post-medieval/modern bottle glass was recovered from well/pit fill 208 and one from infill deposit 315.

Metal

- 2.19 Ditch/pit fill 107 produced two joining fragments from the rim of a copper alloy vessel, of probable medieval date.
- 2.20 One modern iron nail, with remnants of wood attached, was recovered from tanning pit fill 312. Two large fragments from a modern iron object, threaded with copper alloy wire, were recovered from tanning pit fill 308.

Stone

- 2.21 One fragment of probable roof slate was recovered from tanning pit fill 312 and one small fragment of stone, possibly from a roof tile, was recovered from ditch/pit fill 108.

Wood

- 2.22 A total of ten fragments of modern wood (one of which had an iron nail attached) were recovered from tanning pit fill 312 and infill deposit 315.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence

- 2.9 Six fragments of waterlogged wood were recovered from deposit 312 within tanning pit 311 dating to the post-medieval period. The tool marks on the wood were in good condition with all pieces appearing to be fragments of planks. Identification was however difficult, as the wood had a 'crumbly' texture. Four of the pieces were 'ring porous' species. Three of these were tentatively identified as elm (*Ulmus glabra*) and the other tentatively identified as ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Two fragments were 'diffuse porous' species and were tentatively identified as gorse/broom

(*Ulex/Cytisus*). The small size of this assemblage mean no further interpretative information can be obtained other than confirming the use of these species for activities on-site.

Faunal remains

- 2.10 A collection of animal bone was recovered from site. The bones were highly fragmented but well preserved, making it possible to identify 69% of the assemblage to species level. For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1996), and quantified by fragment count and weight. Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone.
- 2.11 A total of 79 fragments (1286g) of faunal material was recovered from the successive fills of ditch/pit 110 (see Appendix C) and associated with finds dating from the 11th to the 14th century.
- 2.12 Ovicaprid (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) bones dominate, accounting for 59% of the total assemblage. Only those meat-poor skeletal elements such as the skull, horn cores and distal limb fragments, and especially the metapodials are present, many of which have clearly been cut, chopped and sawn. Two fragments of humerus shaft also display surface polishing.
- 2.13 This pattern of representation continues with those bones identified as Cattle (*Bos taurus*). While only accounting for 10% of the assemblage, it appears that this species was being exploited in the same manner as ovicaprids.
- 2.14 Two fragments of bird bone were also recovered, but it has not been possible to identify them to species level at this time.
- 2.15 It should also be noted that waterlogged deposit 312 produced 73g of preserved hair, possibly that of a horse (*Equus caballus*).

Results

- 2.16 The assemblage clearly has an industrial rather than domestic origin. The dominance of horn cores and lower limb bones, such as the metapodials, are clear

indicators of tanning activities taking place as these bones are left in the hide after butchery (Albarella, 2003). There is also evidence, seen from cut marks on the skulls and horn cores indicating the removal of horn for working. It may be that the horn was removed by the tanner to be sold on or as well as leather, horn was also worked on site. Evidence of working bone is suggested by the polished fragments, which may represent off-cuts or simple production mistakes.

- 2.17 The composition of the assemblage is highly indicative of tanning activities. But when taking into account the above facts it is likely that leather production was not the only industry practiced on or close to the site.

3. DISCUSSION

Ditch/pit

- 3.1 The evidence from the ditch or pit seen in Trench 1 comprising the recovery of a good quantity of pottery dating to the 11th to 14th century and associated animal bone indicates the presence of medieval activity on the site. . The assemblage of animal bone clearly has an industrial rather than domestic origin possibly associated with tanning, which would indicate that this industry was already being undertaken at the site in the medieval period. If the feature is a ditch it may be an indication of a boundary or drainage ditch delineating the property within which industrial activity was being carried out. However, due to modern truncation of the feature it is not possible to give a precise interpretation.

Tanning Pits and brick structures

- 3.2 The wooden planked structures are most probably the remains of tanning pits associated with the tannery (disused) shown on historic mapping (OS 1st edition of 1885). The process of tanning leather requires the immersion of animal hides in various organic solutions which include lime (for de-fleshing and hair removal), dung or other ammonia rich organic substances and solutions of water and oak bark for the actual tanning of the skin into leather (Crossley 1994). The pits did not appear to contain lime residue and the bottom fill of 311 which contained wood chips suggests that the pits were used for washing or tanning. The preserved horse hair found within deposit 312 gives an indication that horse hides were being worked within the tannery. The redeposited clay between the pits could be interpreted as being both to stabilize and make the pits water tight as well as to provide walk ways for workers

transferring hides from one pit to the next. A similar arrangement of pits can be seen at St Peters Way, Northampton (Crossley 1994 fig 10.3).

- 3.3 The two brick structures interpreted as pits or wells seen in Trenches 1 and 2 could be evidence of a second phase of tanning pits with earlier timber structures being replaced by brick structures as the tannery no doubt developed and expanded. Dating evidence recovered from the timber structures indicates that they went out of use sometime after 1750, but no dating evidence to suggest when the timber structures may have been constructed was recovered. At the very least it is possible to suggest that the tanning pits are a continuation of an industry that possibly commenced in the medieval period as indicated by the faunal remains from Trench 1. Dating evidence from the brick constructed pits indicates that they were being backfilled in the 19th century and this would tally with the 1st edition OS map of 1885 which indicates that the tannery was disused by this time.
- 3.4 No other evidence for further structures that may have been associated with the tannery were identified during the course of the evaluation. The evidence suggests that tanning may have commenced at the site in the medieval period and continued up until the 19th century. The evaluation was also able to show that, whilst there is a certain degree of modern truncation, there is the potential for further archaeological remains particularly relating to the tannery being present within the site.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Luke Brannlund, assisted by Jonathan Orellana and Peter Serle. The report was written by Luke Brannlund. The illustrations were prepared by Will Foster. The finds were assessed by Jacky Somerville and the palaeoenvironmental evidence was written by Sarah Cobain. The archive will be prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

5. REFERENCES

- Albarella, U. 2003 *Tawyers, tanners, horn trade and the mystery of the missing goat* in *The Environmental Archaeology of Industry*. Muphy, P. and Wiltshire, P.E.J (eds) *Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology*. **20**, 71-86

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 30
January, 2014

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society 2004. *Archaeological Review No.28*
2003. *The Old Chandlery, St. Mary's Lane*. Marches Archaeology. p.190

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Halifax Works, St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury,*
Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Crossley D. 1994 *Post-Medieval Archaeology in Britain*, Leicester, Leicester University Press

Dalwood, H. and Edwards, R. 2004. *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester 1988-89:*
Romano-British small town to late medieval city. Research Report 139. York.
Council for British Archaeology

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy*
Framework

Heighway, C. 1983. *The East and North Gates of Gloucester*. Excavation Monograph No. 4.
Bristol. Western Archaeological Trust.

Hillson, S. 1996 *Mammal bones and teeth: An introductory guide to methods of identification*
The Institute of Archaeology. University of London

Schmid, E. 1972 *Atlas of animal bones: For prehistorians, archaeologists and quaternary*
geologists Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company

Vince, A. G. 1983. 'The Medieval Pottery'. In Heighway, C., 125-131.

Vince, A. G. *Guide to the Pottery of Gloucester*. Unpublished type fabric series.

Webster, P. 1996 *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*. Practical Handbook In Archaeology 13.
York. Council for British Archaeology.



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		modern demolition layer	mixed brick, concrete and gravel			
1	101	Fill	102	fill of construction cut	mixed brick, concrete and gravel			
1	102	Cut		wall construction cut	linear in plan with vertical sided profile			
1	103	Struct	103	wall	red brick wall with yellow cement			
1	104	Fill	103	1st fill of construction cut	mixed brick, concrete and gravel			
1	105	Cut		wall construction cut	linear in plan with vertical sided profile			
1	106	Fill	110	4th fill of ditch/pit	dark brown-grey silt clay with pebbles	1.6		0.5
1	107	Fill	110	3rd fill of ditch/pit	dark black-grey sand silt with pebbles	1.7	0.6	0.4
1	108	Fill	110	2nd fill of ditch/pit	dark red-grey sand clay with pebbles	2.6	0.6	1
1	109	Fill	110	1st fill of ditch/pit	mid brown-red/ light blue green clay/gravel	1.5	0.6	0.2
1	110	Cut		cut of ditch/pit	linear in plan with U-shaped profile	2.3	1.6	1.1
1	111	Layer		natural	mid brown-red gravel			
1	112	Layer		natural	light blue-grey clay with yellow sandstone			n/a
2	200	Layer		modern demolition layer	mixed brick, concrete and gravel			0.4
2	201	Layer		natural	blue-grey/ yellow clay			n/a
2	202	Cut		service trench	linear in plan with U-shaped profile	5	0.2	0.1
2	203	Fill	202	fill of service trench	cast iron pipe with rubble	5	0.2	0.1
2	204	Struct		modern concrete	concrete	1.6	0.5	0.1
2	205	Cut		construction cut	unexcavated	1.6		
2	206	Fill	205	back fill of construction cut	mixed mid grey-blue clay and dark black grey silt. Unexcavated	1.6	0.05	
2	207	Struct	205	brick well or pit	corner of brick structure 3 course wide with white lime mortar	1.5	0.35	
2	208	Fill		fill of well or pit	dark brown silt clay with brick/tile rubble	0.5	1	
3	301	Layer		modern demolition layer	mixed brick, concrete and gravel			0.4
3	302	Layer		sealing deposit	pale yellow-orange clay			0.25
3	303	Layer		natural	pale red clay			n/a
3	304	Struct		concrete foundation	modern concrete	1.6	0.45	0.15
3	305	Struct		brick well or pit	corner of brick structure 3 course wide with white lime mortar	1.6	1.4	
3	306	Fill	305	fill of well or pit	dark brown-black clay silt with rubble	1.2	1	
3	307	Struct	314	tanning pit	timber rectangular pit with timber base	>1.6	1.05	0.6
3	308	Fill	305	fill of tanning pit	dark blue-grey silt clay with rubble, timber and organic material	>1.6	1.05	0.6
3	309	Struct	314	tanning pit	timber rectangular pit with timber base	>1.5	>0.8	0.45
3	310	Fill	309	fill of tanning pit	dark blue-grey silt clay with rubble, timber and organic material	>1.5	>0.8	>0.45
3	311	Struct	314	tanning pit	timber rectangular pit with timber base	>1.7	1.2	0.5
3	312	Fill	311	1st fill of tanning pit	dark black-brown waterlogged silt with rubble and timber			0.2

3	313	Fill	311	2nd fill of tanning pit	dark blue-grey silt clay with rubble, timber and organic material	1.6	1.1	0.2
3	314	Cut		cut of tanning pits	only seen in one section showing a flat base			>1.05
3	315	Fill	314	infill between timber pits	mid blue-grey clay with wood and rubble	1.6	0.4	
3	316	Fill	314	infill between timber pits	mid blue-grey clay with wood and rubble	1.6	0.3	0.5

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
106	Medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed ware	5	151	C12-C14
107	Roman pottery: Samian ware	1	3	LC12-C14
	Medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed ware	16	533	
	Medieval pottery: Worcester type cooking pot	2		
	Medieval pottery: Worcester type glazed ware	2		
	Medieval pottery: Oolitic limestone tempered ware	1		
	Medieval glass: window	1	4	
	Copper alloy object: vessel	2	12	
108	Medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed ware	6	364	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery: Oxidised Malvernian unglazed ware	1		
	Medieval pottery: Worcester type cooking pot	7		
	Medieval pottery: Worcester type glazed ware	1		
	Medieval pottery: North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware)	1		
	Stone	1	18	
208	Post-medieval pottery: Pearlware	2	59	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery: Brown-glazed earthenware			
	Post-medieval glass: bottle	1	93	
308	Iron object: fragments	2	664	Modern
312	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Refined whiteware	1	21	C19-C20
	Iron object: nail	1	36	
	Stone: slate	1	252	
	Wood	7	807	
315	Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material	1	54	C18-C19
	Post-medieval/modern glass: bottle	1	9	
	Wood	3	11	

APPENDIX C: THE FAUNAL REMAINS**Identified Animal Species by Fragment Count (Nisp) and Weight and Context.**

Context	BOS	O/C	Bird sp.	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
106	1			1		2	17
107	5	36	1		12	54	992
108	2	11	1	3	6	23	277
Total	8	47	2	4	18	79	
Weight	340	842	2	31	71	1286	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = ovicaprid; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Halifax Works, St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2014 at the Halifax Works, St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury. Three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A Medieval ditch or pit was recorded at the southern end of the site from which pottery dating from the 11th to 14th century was recovered along with animal bone which suggests that tanning was being undertaken at the site during this period.. Two brick wells or pits and three rectangular wooden tanning pits were also observed. These were dated to the 18th to 19th century and relate to the known location and use of the site as a tannery as indicated on the 1st edition OS map of 1885</p>	
Project dates	27 to 29 January 2014	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Trial Trench Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Halifax Works, St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	500m ²	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8906 3263	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucester County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Luke Brannlund	
MONUMENT TYPE	<p>Ditch/pit – Medieval Tanning pit – Post medieval Tanning pit - Modern</p>	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	<p>Pottery – medieval Glass – Medieval Metal – Medieval Animal bone – Medieval Pottery – Post-medieval Wood – Post-medieval</p>	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		Ceramics, animal bone, glass, metal
Paper		Context sheets, matrices, plans, sections
Digital		Database, digital photos, survey data

BIBLIOGRAPHY

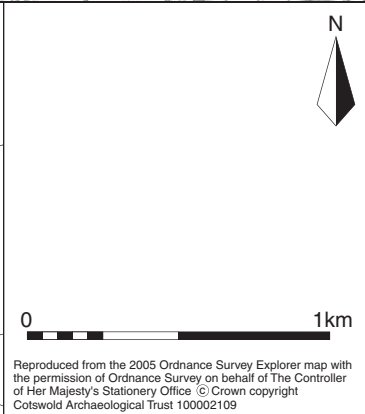
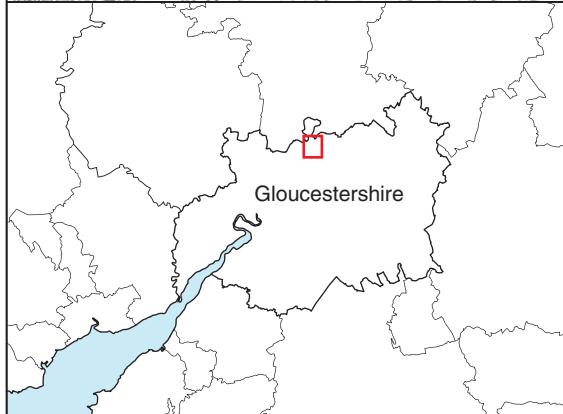
BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 30 January 30, 2014


Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society 2004. *Archaeological Review No.28 2003. The Old Chandlery, St. Mary's Lane*. Marches Archaeology. p.190

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Halifax Works, St Mary's Lane, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Crossley D. 1994 *Post-Medieval Archaeology in Britain*, Leicester, Leicester University Press

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*



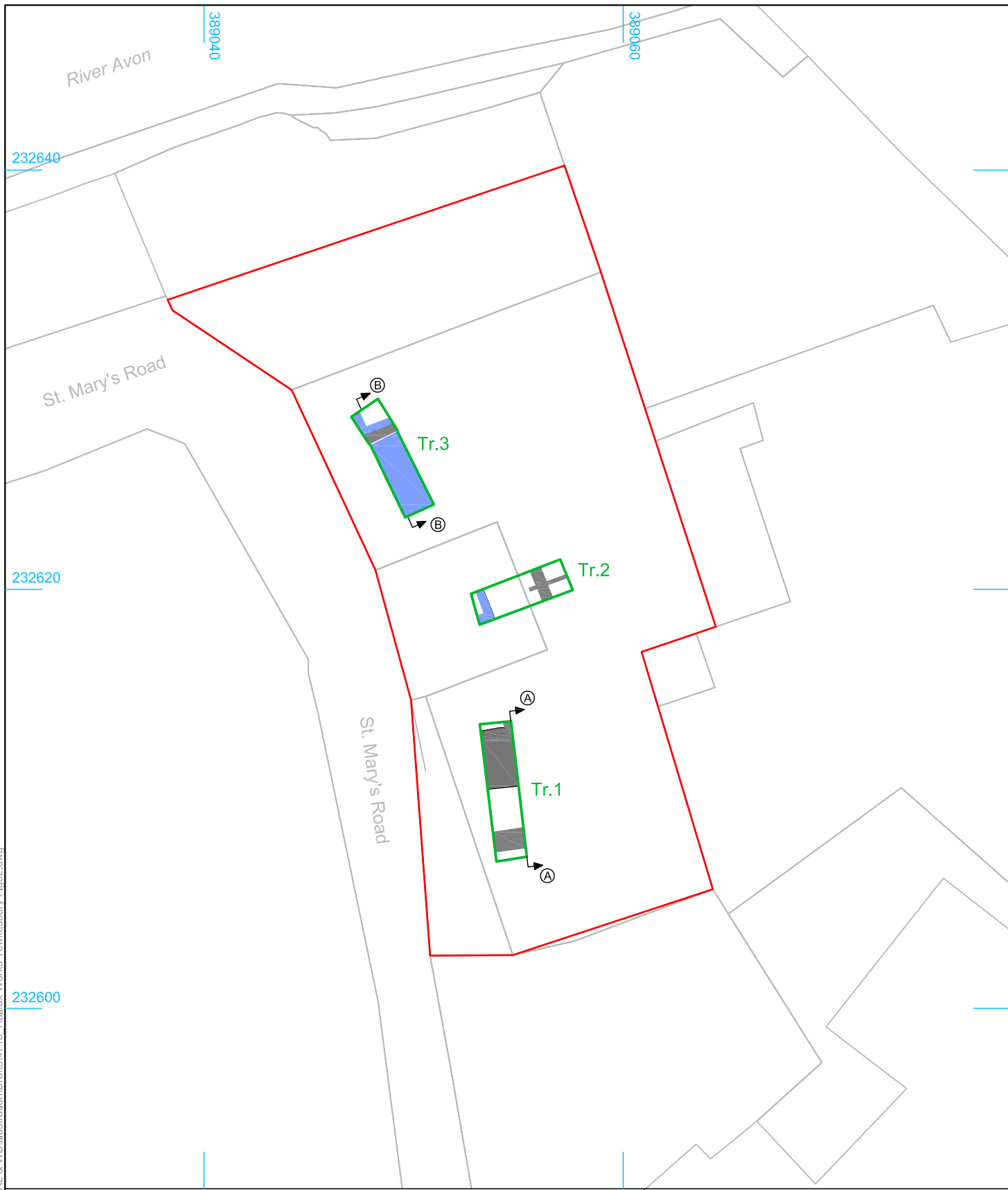

Cotswold Archaeology
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Halifax Works, St. Mary's Lane,
 Tewkesbury. Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 4716	DATE 07/02/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY WAF	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	1

Reproduced from the 2005 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeological Trust 100002109



- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Structure



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Halifax Works, St Mary's Lane,
 Tewkesbury. Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features**



PROJECT NO.	4716	DATE	07-01-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	WAF	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	LMJATB	SCALE@A4	1:250	

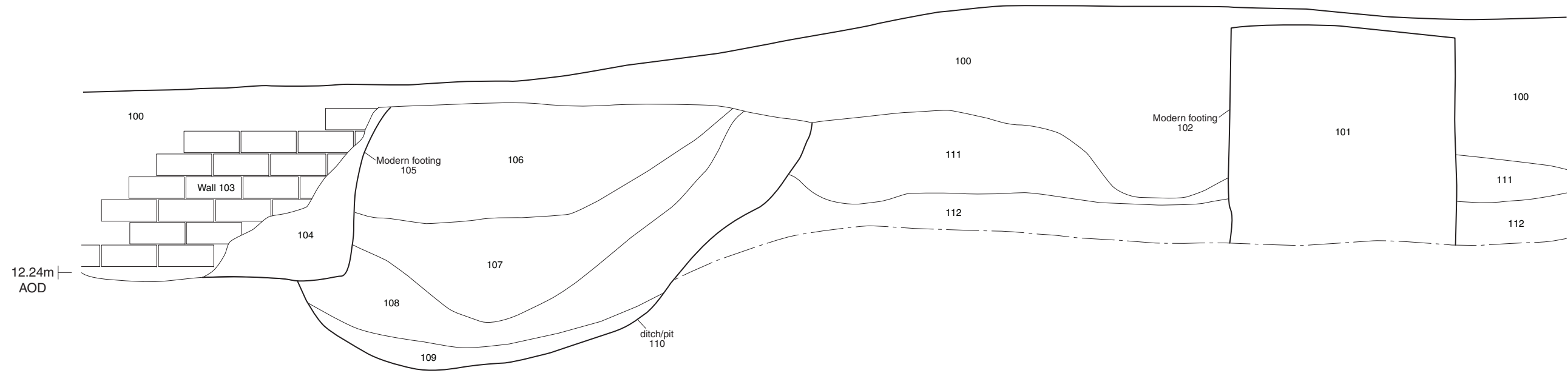
P:\4716 Halifax Works St Mary's Lane Tewkesbury Glos EVAL & WB\Illustration\Drafts\4716 Halifax Works Tewkesbury Fig02.dwg



Section AA

N

S



West facing section of ditch/pit 110 (scale 1m).



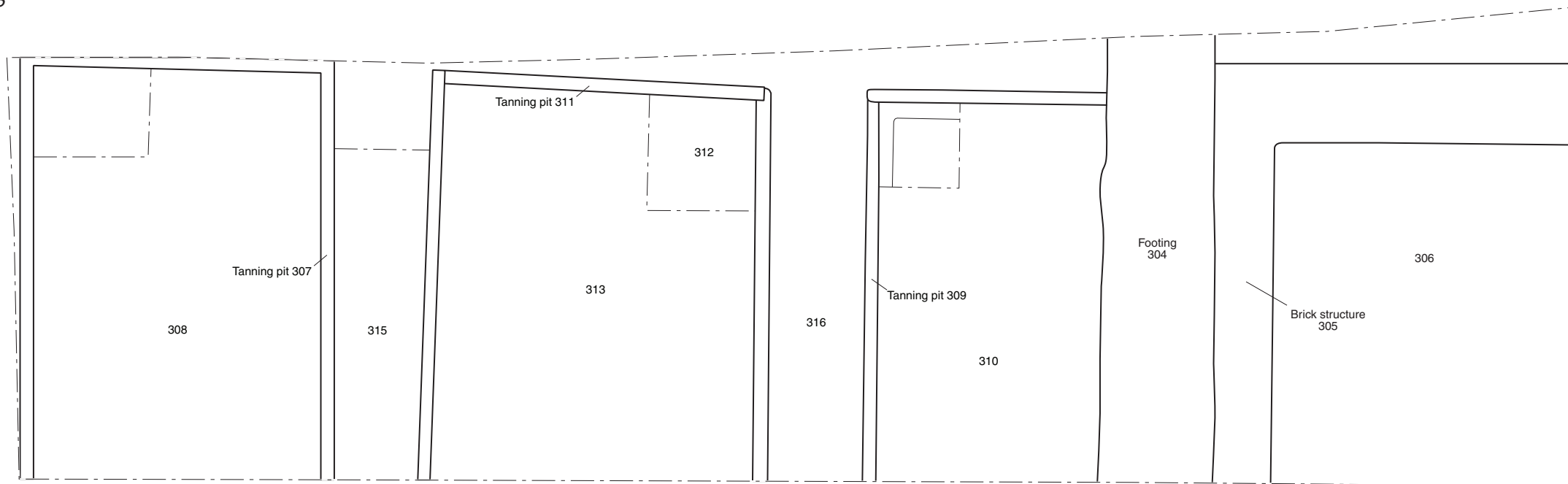

Cotswold Archaeology
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Halifax Works, St. Mary's Lane,
 Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire

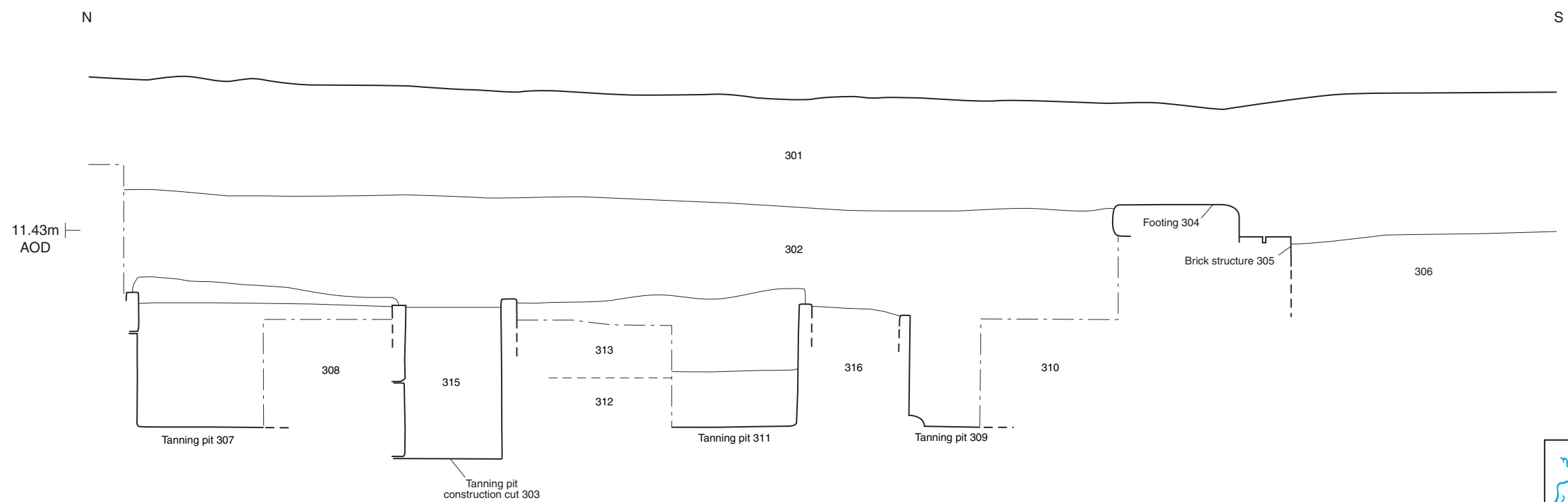
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1 section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 4716	DATE 07/02/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY WAF	REVISION 00	3
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 1:20	

Plan of Trench 3



Section BB




Cotswold Archaeology
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Halifax Works, St. Mary's Lane,
 Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3 plan and section

PROJECT NO.	4716	DATE	07/02/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	WAF	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:20	



5



6

5 Trench 3: View of wooden tanning pits looking west

6 Trench 3: Slot through tanning pit 311



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Halifax Works, St. Mary's Lane,
 Tewkesbury. Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 4716 DATE 07/02/2014
 DRAWN BY WAF REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

5 & 6