ARCHAEOLOGICAL BOREHOLE ASSESSMENT AT THE SERPENTINE GROUND, ASTON HALL ROAD, BIRMINGHAM







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Author: Nicholas Daffern <u>ndaffern@worcestershire.gov.uk</u>

Contributors: Laura Griffin, Tom Rogers and Tim Cornah

Illustrator: Carolyn Hunt

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Archaeological borehole assessment at the Serpentine Ground, Aston Hall Road, Birmingham

Nicholas Daffern

With contributions by Laura Griffin, Tom Rogers and Tim Cornah

Summary

An archaeological borehole assessment was undertaken at The Serpentine Ground (National Grid Reference SP 0825 9002). It was commissioned by Birmingham City Council (the Client). The proposed development site is considered to have the potential to affect undated deposits associated with a former course of the River Tame (MBM 2918).

Seven boreholes were sunk to a maximum depth of 5.73m below ground surface with no archaeological remains or natural deposits being encountered. The site is a man-made oxbow lake of the River Tame created when the river was truncated by the construction of the Grand Junction Railway. The oxbow was extant in the grounds of Aston Hall until the late 19th/ early 20th century but was then extensively backfilled with industrial waste, presumably to make the land usable. Cartographic evidence demonstrates that backfilling was completed by 1916.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological borehole assessment was undertaken at The Serpentine Ground (National Grid Reference SP 0825 9002). It was commissioned by Birmingham City Council (the Client).

The proposed development site is considered to have the potential to affect undated deposits associated with a former course of the River Tame (MBM 2918).

The project conforms to a brief prepared by Dr Mike Hodder, Birmingham City Council and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2013).

The project also conforms to the Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IfA 2009).

The event reference for this project, given by the Historic Environment Record is EBM638.

2 Aims

The aims of this assessment are:

- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Nicholas Daffern (BA Hons M.Sc.); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2007 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (M.Sc.). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt. Laura Griffin contributed the artefact reports and Tom Rogers and Tim Cornah contributed elements of the archaeological context.

3.2 Documentary research

A search was made of Birmingham City Historic Environment Record (HER) of heritage assets within 500m radius of Aston Tavern.

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- John Tomlinson, map of Aston Manor 1758
- Town Plans Birmingham (including Smethwick 1:500 1889)
- 1890 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Staffordshire
- 1904 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Staffordshire
- 1906 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, Warwickshire
- 1916-17 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Warwickshire
- 1981 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map Warwickshire

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2013).

Trenching was considered as a method for the assessment of the site but given the unknown nature of the deposits and the potential depths that may be encountered, the sinking of boreholes was considered the most appropriate methodology.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 19 August and 20 August 2013. The site reference number and site code is EBM 638.

Seven boreholes (BH 1-7) were sunk along a northwest and southeast transect under the supervision of a Senior Environmental Archaeologist (Fig 2). The boreholes were sunk using a Competitor mini-tracked percussive auger rig to recover continuous/windowless cores of *c* 100-80mm in diameter and 1m length with the aim of sampling alluvial and/or organic deposits that could be assessed for environmental remains and their potential for geoarchaeological analysis.

The location and surface height above Ordnance Datum (AOD) of each borehole was recorded using a Leica Viva NetRover (Table 1).

Borehole Number	Easting	Northing	Height (m AOD)
1	408231.010	290029.096	95.38
2	408242.535	290028.569	95.73
3	408252.244	290029.486	95.82
4	408283.864	290029.773	95.93
5	408267.164	290029.444	95.92
6	408272.168	290029.449	95.93
7	408257.405	290029.742	95.92

Table 1 Borehole locations and AOD height

3.5 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.6 Geoarchaeology methodology

The plastic sleeves containing the cores from the boreholes were slit open and the retained sediments cleaned to expose a fresh face, photographed and then described according to standard geological criteria (Tucker 1982, Jones *et al* 1999).

Core recovery was overall very good with an average recovery of 85%. Despite this, below 5 metres, due to excessive wetness due to striking the water table and the looseness/ clast-dominated nature of the material, recovery fell to below 10% before the boreholes collapsed, due to the looseness of the material, resulting in the boreholes being abandoned.

3.7 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

3.7.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (WA 2012; appendix 2). All material was recovered from the samples taken during the borehole survey and recorded by depth 'below ground surface' (BGS)

3.7.2 Method of analysis

All finds retrieved from the borehole survey were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the Warwickshire medieval and post-medieval pottery type series (Soden and Ratkai 1998).

3.7.3 Discard policy

The samples will be discarded after a period of 6 months after the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them.

3.8 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 The application site

4.1 Geology and Soils

The site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as lying upon the Holocene alluvium and the late Pleistocene 1st terrace sand and gravel deposits of the River Tame. Underlying these superficial deposits is the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation deposited during the Triassic (242 – 248 million years ago). Immediately to the south is mapped the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation also deposited during the Triassic (234 – 248 million years ago) (British Geological Survey).

The site was unsurveyed in the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) due to the urban nature of the site.

4.2 Archaeological context, by Tom Rogers, Tim Cornah and Nicholas Daffern

The site formerly lay in the centre of the small settlement of Aston (MBM2302), which was until the 19th Century, a village in rural Warwickshire (National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland 1868) in a large parish which stretched as far as Castle Bromwich.

A man-made oxbow lake, a former meander of the River Tame (MBM2918) is the solitary heritage asset identified in the site. This cut off presumably occurred when the Grand Junction Railway, the construction of which was completed in 1837, truncated the River Tame. The present, canalised, River Tame flows parallel to the railway line 150m to the north east of the site.

On the 1890 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map the course of the Old River Tame within the site is depicted as a body of water isolated from the actual river by the railway. By the time of the 1916-17 survey, it appears to have been backfilled. The area remains as open ground (marked on later editions as Serpentine Ground) until the 1981 edition when a supermarket (ASDA) was constructed which survived into the 1990s.

Before the Norman Conquest, Aston belonged to Earl Eadwin and in 1086 it was held for William FitzAnsculf by Godmund. It was assessed at 8 hides and had woodland 3 leagues in length by half a league broad attached to it (VCH VII, 59). In 1203 the manor passed to Sir Thomas de Erdington, and in 1367 to the Holt family, in whose possession it remained for over 400 years.

Very little is known about the original manor house, Aston Old Hall (MBM 813), which stood in the area of Charles Road and Serpentine Road, with no contemporary documentary, surface or archaeological evidence to inform us as to the nature of the Old Hall. William Hutton (1783) described it thus:

One hundred yards north of the church, in a perfect swamp, stood the hall; probably erected by Godmund, or his family: the situation shews the extreme of bad taste - one would think, he endeavoured to lay his house under the water. The trenches are obliterated by the floods,

so as to render the place unobserved by the stranger: it is difficult to chuse a worse, except he had put his house under the earth. I believe there never was more than one house erected on the spot, and that was one too much.

The aforementioned church is the Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul (MBM311), a medieval church substantially rebuilt in the late19th century which stands immediately to the south of the site.

Aston Hall (MBM103) which lies to the south west was built between 1618 and 1635 by Sir Thomas Holte. It is described in the Victoria County History as 'one of the more important of the large group of country mansions built in England during the first third of the 17th century'.

The house lies within Aston Park (MBM999) a substantial former deerpark, listed on the register of historic parks and gardens (List entry Number: 1219847). The house is now a community museum managed by Birmingham Museums Trust. A number of archaeological interventions have investigated 17th century and later deposits within Aston Park (EBM263, EBM264, EBM486) casting light on the former nature and function of these buildings. Excavations of the north service range of Aston Hall (Hislop *et al* 2008) revealed the structural character of the range as well as the various functions of the rooms, which included a washhouse, brewhouse, bakehouse laundry and dairy.

Due to financial difficulties the Birmingham Corporation purchased the hall and park in 1864 and subsequently large parts of the park were sold off in the 19th Century for housing but the remaining grounds include a number of elements relating to the seat including lodges (MBM465) and an 17th Century gabled stable block (MBM466).

4.3 Current land-use

The site is currently vacant and used as car parking for Aston Arena and Aston Villa football matches.

5 Results

5.1 Stratigraphy

The detailed results are presented in Appendix 1.

Core recovery was overall very good with an average recovery of 85%. Despite this, below 5 metres, due to excessive wetness due to striking the water table and the looseness/ clast-dominated nature of the material, recovery fell to below 10% before the boreholes collapsed, due to the looseness of the material, resulting in the boreholes being abandoned.

Natural i.e. *in situ* sands and gravels of the River Tame or the underlying Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation were not encountered in any of the boreholes.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Post-medieval/ modern

The entire site was overlay by a layer of concrete (0.18 - 0.30m) which required cutting prior to the boreholes being sunk; it is presumed this is associated with the construction of the ASDA supermarket.

The boreholes revealed that extensive deposits of post-medieval and modern material were present in all boreholes to a maximum depth of 90.03m OD in Borehole 1, although the greatest thickness of deposits was encountered in Borehole 4 (5.73m BGS/ 90.20m OD).

These deposits consisted of unstratified industrial waste (clinker, slag and coal) and fragmented ceramic building material. Where more 'traditional' layers of clay, silt or sand were encountered, they exhibited no signs of sedimentary structures thus indicating they are not *in situ* and are likely to represent colluvial or alluvial deposits, which have been redeposited or disturbed.

No archaeological remains pre-dating the late post-medieval were present either residually or *in situ*.

5.2 Artefacts analysis, by Laura Griffin

5.2.1 Results

A total of 36 artefacts weighing 1076g were retrieved from the borehole samples taken across the site. Diagnostic finds indicated a narrow range of material dating from the late 18th century onwards. Despite the fragmentary nature of the material that results from sampling of this type, preservation was generally good with low levels of abrasion observed.

5.2.2 Discussion

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated depth BGS by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as appropriate.

Late post-medieval and modern

All finds retrieved from the site were of this period, dating between the late 18th and 20th centuries and are most likely result from the documented backfilling of the river channel.

The assemblage was made up primarily of undiagnostic fragments of ceramic building material (cbm), with smaller quantities of other finds such as pottery, glass and slag also identified (see Table 1).

The most interesting and unusual find from the site was a small piece of mother-of-pearl with a drilled hole and incised pattern carved into one surface (BH6: 2.70m BGS/93.23m OD). It has been tentatively identified as a piece of inlay from a decorative object or item of furniture.

Significance

The dating and range of material identified from the borehole samples clearly confirms the presumption based on documentary evidence that the river channel was backfilled in the late 19th/ early 20th century.

Borehole no	Depth BGS (m)	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	period
1	1.24	ceramic	-	1	2	L18C	20C	modern
1	3.86	glass	window	2	2	-	-	modern
1	4.57	ceramic	pot	1	2	19C	20C	modern
1	4.96	leather	-	1	3	-	-	-
1	4.96	ceramic	brick/tile	1	20	L18C	20C	modern
2	1.80- 1.93	ceramic	brick	1	308	-	-	late post- medieval/modern
2	2.59	slag	blast furnace	2	1	-	-	late post- medieval/modern
2	3.55- 3.65	Ceramic	brick	1	566	-	-	late post- medieval/modern
2	4.64	glass	vessel	1	4	-	-	modern
3	5.02	Ceramic	brick	1	17	-	-	late post- medieval/modern

Borehole no	Depth BGS (m)	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	period
3	5.28	Ceramic	brick/tile	1	11	L18C	20C	late post- medieval/modern
4	2.38	metal	button	1	2	-	1	-
4	3.79	glass	window	1	2	-	-	late post- medieval/modern
4	3.89	Iron	nail	1	2	0	0	late post- medieval/modern
4	3.91	Ceramic	brick/tile	2	3	-	-	late post- medieval/modern
4	3.96	glass	vessel	1	1	-	-	late post- medieval/modern
4	4.39	iron	nail	1	1	-	-	late post- medieval/modern
4	4.40	glass	vessel	1	2	20C	-	modern
4	4.70	Ceramic	cbm	1	33	1	ı	late post- medieval/modern
4	4.78	Slag(Fe)	-	1	23	-	-	-
4	4.85	ceramic	brick/tile	1	2	L18C	20C	late post- medieval/modern
4	5.04	ceramic	pot	1	2	L18C	20C	modern
4	5.32	Ceramic	brick	1	10	1	ı	late post- medieval/modern
4	5.67	Slag(Fe)	-	1	5	-	-	-
5	1.42	ceramic	pot	1	1	19C	20C	modern
5	1.39	stone	-	3	1	-	-	-
5	5.14	ceramic	pot	1	5	19C	20C	modern
6	2.20	ceramic	tile	1	14	L18C	20C	late post- medieval/modern
6	2.70	mother of pearl	?inlay	1	2	-	-	-
7	5.33	glass	vessel	1	7	19C	20C	late post- medieval/modern
7	5.27	ceramic	brick	1	22	L18C	20C	late post- medieval/modern

Table 2 Summary of the assemblage

Borehole	Depth	fabric code	fabric name	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	period
1	4.57	MGW	Modern china	1	2	19C	20C	modern

4	5.04	MGW	Porcelain	1	2	L18C	20C	modern
5	1.42	MGW	Modern china	1	1	19C	20C	modern
5	5.14	STE	English stoneware	1	5	19C	20C	modern

Table 3 Summary of the pottery by fabric type

5.3 Environmental

5.3.1 Wood assessment

Several wood fragments were encountered during the archaeological recording (Appendix 1)

Its preservation was generally very good with little or no evidence for chemical, biological or mechanical decay and no mineralization of the sample was apparent. The wood structure itself was still fibrous indicating that little or no degradation of the tissues had occurred. There was little or no indication of skewing, warping or compression upon the sample with the structure of the sample still evident and 'fresh' on both the interior and, more notably, the outer margins. The lack of decay to the outer margins of the wood is particular notable as:

'... decay always starts from the outside and moves towards the inside. Artefacts therefore often consist of a well preserved inner core surrounded by a decayed soft outer layer. Degraded waterlogged wooden artefacts may be much more fragile than they first appear. Indeed, if of any size, they are unlikely to be able to bear their own weight once removed from the ground. Loss of water from the most degraded outer surface begins as soon as the wood is exposed during excavation' (English Heritage 2010).

Bearing this in mind, the excellent condition of the wood indicates rapid burial. It is therefore likely that the wood was dumped as a component of the made-ground/levelling deposits.

6 Synthesis

6.1 Post-medieval/ modern

The stratigraphy, artefacts and environmental evidence indicate that all of the deposits encountered during the works can be assigned to the post-medieval/modern periods.

It is hypothesised that with the Aston Hall and its land in the ownership of the Birmingham Corporation, a piece of land such as the Serpentine Ground, designed and maintained for leisure, as attested by the presence of boating lakes, would have been unnecessary and potentially costly to maintain. Therefore, to make this area into usable land, industrial and other waste was imported to the site and used to backfill the former channel and the lakes.

This assertion is supported by cartographic evidence, which shows that by 1904, approximately half of the meander appears to be a dry hollow and is marked as S.O.C.R (Side of Old Course of River) whilst the other half appears to still contain water and is marked as the Old River Tame. By 1916, the Ordnance Survey mapping shows that the meander is completely backfilled, as is one of the lakes, but the former course was still demarked by extant political boundaries. By 1922 the site was being used for the annual Onion Fair indicating that the aim of making the area usable had been achieved (Carl Chinn Archive).

It is unfortunate that no archaeological remains were identified which pre-date this as the River Tame and its tributaries have recently been shown to be productive for the recovery of archaeological, particularly palaeoenvironmental, remains (Tetlow *et al* 2008; Daffern and Clapham 2012; Daffern and Clapham 2013).

6.2 Research frameworks

No archaeological remains were encountered during the works and therefore the deposits encountered during these works cannot contribute towards the local and regional research frameworks.

7 Significance

Due to the absence of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains encountered both during the works and the subsequent assessment, the site can be stated to have a LOW archaeological potential and LOW archaeological significance.

8 Recommendations

No further works are recommended upon the deposits encountered during these works. Wider geotechnical works may be undertaken to establish the extent of the dumped post-medieval and modern deposits and whether any natural or undisturbed alluvial deposits are extant within the site boundaries.

9 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

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Seven boreholes were sunk to a maximum depth of 5.73m below ground surface with no archaeological remains or natural deposits being encountered. The site is a man-made oxbow lake of the River Tame created when the river was truncated by the construction of the grand Junction Railway. The oxbow was extant in the grounds of Aston Hall until the late 19th/ early 20th century but was then extensively backfilled with industrial waste, presumably to make the land usable, with cartographic evidence indicating that backfilling was completed by 1916.

10 Acknowledgements

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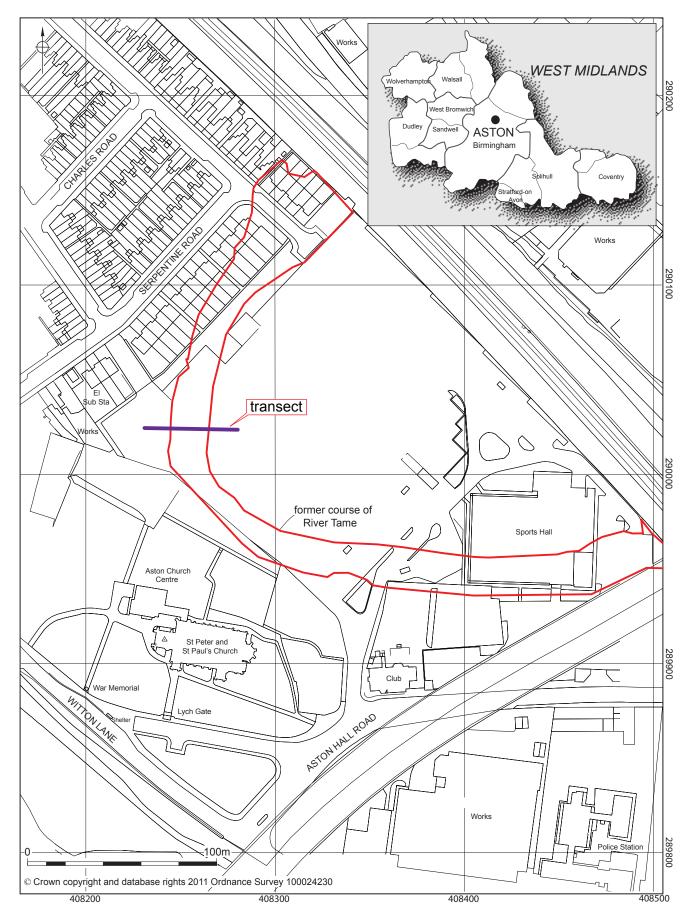
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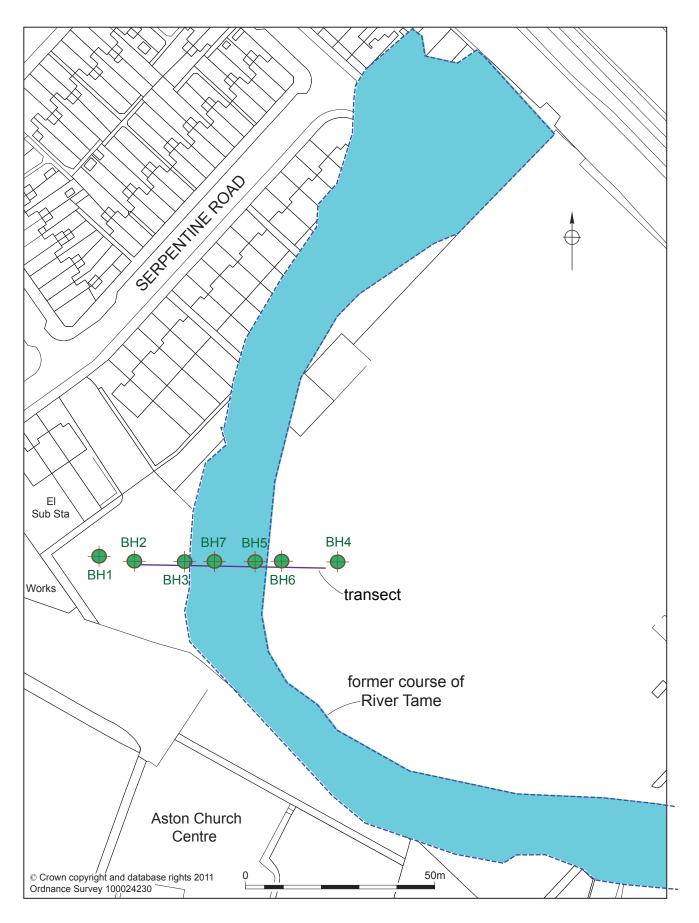
Figures				

Archaeological borehole works at the Serpentine Ground, Aston Hall Road, Birmingham



Location of the transect

Figure 1



Location of boreholes

Figure 2

Plates



Plate 1Transect overview, looking West



Plate 2 Site overview, looking south- east



Plate 3 Site overview, looking north-east



Plate 4 Typical sequence, Borehole 1: 2 - 3m BGS



Plate 5 Typical sequence, Borehole 2: 3 – 4m BGS



Plate 6 Typical sequence, Borehole 4: 3 -4m BGS

Appendix 1 Archaeological recording

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
0.00m –	95.38m –	Made	Concrete
0.18m	95.20m	Ground	
0.18m –	95.20m –	Made	Friable, light pinkish grey, occasionally clayey, coarse sand with frequent angular stone and CBM fragments
0.42m	94.96m	Ground	
0.42m –	94.96m –	Made	Pliable – friable, mid – dark greyish black, fine sandy silt with frequent angular CBM, occasional rounded – sub rounded pebbles and occasional coal fragments
0.66m	94.72m	Ground	
0.66m –	94.72m –	Made	Loose, dark black, ashy clinker
0.86m	94.52m	Ground	
0.86m –	94.52m –	Made	Pliable, mid – dark greyish black, fine sandy silt with frequent angular CBM, occasional rounded – sub rounded pebbles and occasional coal fragments
1.06m	94.32m	Ground	
1.06m –	94.32m –	Made	Pliable – friable, mid greyish brown, fine sandy silt with frequent angular CBM, occasional rounded – sub rounded pebbles and occasional coal fragments
1.43m	93.95m	Ground	
1.43m –	93.95m –	Made	Orange, brick
1.55m	93.83m	Ground	
1.55m –	93.83m –	Made	Pliable – friable, mid greyish brown, fine sandy silt with frequent angular CBM, occasional rounded – sub rounded pebbles and occasional coal fragments
1.67m	93.71m	Ground	
1.67m –	93.71m –	Made	Friable, pale creamy yellow, mid – coarse sand with occasional rounded pebbles and 'modern/recent' wood at base of context
1.82m	93.56m	Ground	
1.82m –	93.56m –	Made	Brick with friable, pinkish orange, fine silty sand
1.92m	93.46m	Ground	
1.92m –	93.46m –	Made	Loose – friable, mid orange sand
2.06m	93.32m	Ground	
2.06m –	93.32m –	Made	Loose, dark black, clinker with occasional angular brick fragments
2.20m	93.18m	Ground	
2.20m –	93.18m –	Made	Loose – friable, mid greyish brown with occasional black mottling, fine sand and clinker with occasional coal and large clinker fragments and occasional angular – sub angular stones
2.62m	92.76m	Ground	
2.62m –	92.76m –	Made	Friable, mottled green, purple and blue, fine – mid sand Cobalt/ hydrocarbon staining/ contamination
2.65m	92.73m	Ground	
2.65m –	92.73m –	Made	Loose – friable, dark blackish grey, fine – mid silty sand with occasional CBM fragments
2.82m	92.56m	Ground	
2.82m –	92.56m –	Made	Loose – friable, mid blackish grey, coarse sand with occasional – frequent rounded pebbles and angular clinker fragments
3.00m	92.38m	Ground	
3.00m – 3.16m	92.38m – 92.22m		VOID
3.16m –	92.22m –	Made Ground	Loose – friable, mid blackish grey, coarse sand with occasional – frequent rounded pebbles and angular clinker fragments and

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
3.47m	91.91m		occasional glass
3.47m –	91.91m –	Made	Loose – friable, mid grey, fine – mid sand, frequent rounded pebbles
3.60m	91.78m	Ground	
3.60m –	91.78m –	Made	Loose – friable, mid blackish grey, coarse sand with occasional – frequent rounded pebbles and angular clinker fragments
3.67m	91.71m	Ground	
3.67m –	91.71m –	Made	Loose – friable, mid grey, fine – mid sand, frequent rounded pebbles
3.72m	91.66m	Ground	
3.72m –	91.66m –	Made	Loose – friable, mid orangish black, fine – mid sand with very frequent gold flecks (iron pyrite?)
3.86m	91.52m	Ground	
3.86m –	91.52m –	Made	Loose, black, clinker with occasional rounded – sub rounded pebbles
5.35m	90.03m	Ground	
5.35m +	90.03m +		END

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
0.00m –	95.73m –	Made	Concrete
0.20m	95.53m	Ground	
0.20m –	95.53m –	Made	Firm – loose, light whitish grey, angular concrete and stone fragments
0.44m	95.29m	Ground	
0.44m –	95.29m –	Made	Firm, light – mid brownish orangish pink, clay
0.56m	95.17m	Ground	
0.56m –	95.17m –	Made	Firm – friable, mid brown with frequent black and pink streaks, fine – mid silty sand, with occasional glass, rounded – sub rounded cobbles and pebbles and angular CBM fragments
0.77m	94.96m	Ground	
0.77m –	94.96m –	Made	Orange, brick
0.86m	94.87m	Ground	
0.86m –	94.87m –	Made	Friable, mid – light yellow with black mottles, fine – mid sand
1.00m	94.73m	Ground	
1.00m –	94.73m –	Made	Loose, light grey with frequent pinkish orange mottles, coarse sand and brick dust with frequent angular – sub rounded CBM and pebbles
1.12m	94.61m	Ground	
1.12m –	94.61m –	Made	Friable – pliable, mid blackish grey with occasional pinkish orange mottles, fine – mid silty sand with occasional angular – sub rounded CBM
1.18m	94.55m	Ground	
1.18m –	94.55m –	Made	Loose, dark ferrous orangish black, clinker with frequent coal and large angular clinker
1.28m	94.45m	Ground	
1.28m –	94.45m –	Made	Loose, dark greyish black, clinker
1.35m	94.38m	Ground	
1.35m –	94.38m –	Made	Loose – friable, mid brown, fine – mid sand with frequent rounded – sub rounded pebbles
1.43m	94.30m	Ground	
1.43m –	94.30m –	Made	Friable, dark black, fine ashy sand with occasional angular CBM
1.50m	94.23m	Ground	

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
1.50m –	94.23m –	Made	Friable – loose, dark ferrous orangish brown, fine silty sand and clinker with frequent clinker and coal
1.57m	94.16m	Ground	
1.57m –	94.16m –	Made	Loose, dark greyish black, clinker with frequent large angular clinker and coal fragments
1.72m	94.01m	Ground	
1.72m –	94.01m –	Made	Friable, mid yellowish orange, coarse sand with rare – occasional pebbles
1.77m	93.96m	Ground	
1.77m –	93.96m –	Made	Friable, dark black, fine ashy sandy clinker with occasional angular CBM
1.80m	93.93m	Ground	
1.80m –	93.93m –	Made	Friable, dark brown, occasionally silty mid – fine sand with occasional pebbles and angular CBM
1.93m	93.80m	Ground	
1.93m –	93.80m –	Made	Friable, mid – dark brownish grey, fine – mid sand
2.00m	93.73m	Ground	
2.00m – 2.18m	93.73m – 93.55m		VOID
2.18m –	93.55m –	Made	Friable, mid – dark brownish grey, fine – mid sand with occasional angular CBM
2.25m	93.48m	Ground	
2.25m –	93.48m –	Made	Pliable – firable, mid grey, fine silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles and rare 'recent/modern' wood
2.30m	93.43m	Ground	
2.30m –	93.43m –	Made	Loose, mid – light ferrous orangish grey, clinker with occasional CBM
2.44m	93.29m	Ground	
2.44m –	93.29m –	Made	Loose, dark greyish black, clinker with rare light orange clay mottles
2.70m	93.03m	Ground	
2.70m –	93.03m –	Made	Friable, dark greyish black, fine ashy silty sand with rare CBM dust
2.80m	92.93m	Ground	
2.80m –	92.93m –	Made	Pliable – friable, dark – mid blackish grey, fine sandy silt with occasional light grey clayey lenses and rare glass
2.90m	92.83m	Ground	
2.90m –	92.83m –	Made	Loose, dark black with frequent white and yellow flecks, fine sandy ash and fine clinker with occasional larger/coarse clinker
3.00m	92.73m	Ground	
3.00m – 3.22m	92.73m – 92.51m		VOID
3.22m –	92.51m –	Made	Loose, light – mid greyish brown, fine – coarse sand with frequent angular stone fragments and CBM
3.40m	92.33m	Ground	
3.40m –	92.33m –	Made	Friable – loose, dark brown, fine – mid sand with rare silt
3.46m	92.27m	Ground	
3.46m –	92.27m –	Made	Loose, dark greyish black, fine sandy ashy clinker with frequent coal and occasional CBM
3.70m	92.18m	Ground	
3.70m –	92.03m –	Made	Friable – loose, dark yellowish brown, mid – fine sand with rare 'recent/modern' wood fragments
3.80m	91.93m	Ground	
3.80m –	91.93m –	Made	Friable – loose, dark black fine – mid sandy ashy clinker with occasional large clinker fragments and occasional white and yellow flecks
4.27m	91.46m	Ground	
4.27m –	91.46m –	Made	Friable – loose, dark greyish black, fine silty sand with CBM fragments at the top Coal/hydrocarbon odour
4.33m	91.40m	Ground	

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
4.33m –	91.40m –	Made	Loose – friable, mid – dark greyish black, sandy clinker with occasional CBM, stone and slate fragments Coal/hydrocarbon odour
4.48m	91.25m	Ground	
4.48m –	91.25m –	Made	Loose, mid – dark greyish black clinker with frequent white and yellow flecks, occasional 'recent/modern wood' and rare glass Coal/hydrocarbon odour
4.69m	91.04m	Ground	
4.69m – 5.00m	91.04m – 90.73m		VOID
5.00m –	90.73m –	Made	Loose, dark – mid blackish grey, clinker
5.10m	90.63m	Ground	
5.10m –	90.63m –	Made	Loose, dark black, clinker
5.34m	90.39m	Ground	
5.34m +	90.39m +		END

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
0.00m –	95.82m –	Made	Concrete
0.18m	95.64m	Ground	
0.18m –	95.64m –	Made	Friable – loose, mid – dark grey, fine sand with very frequent 'recent/modern' wood
0.29m	95.53m	Ground	
0.29m –	95.53m –	Made	Friable, mid orange, fine – mid sand and degraded brick with occasional clay
0.43m	95.39m	Ground	
0.43m –	95.39m –	Made	Friable mid orange degraded brick, yellowish cream mortar and fine – mid sand
0.53m	95.29m	Ground	
0.53m – 1.00m	95.29m – 94.82m		VOID
1.00m –	94.82m –	Made	Friable, mid pinkish orange, mid sand with occasional rounded pebbles
1.42m	94.40m	Ground	
1.42m –	94.40m –	Made	Friable, mid – dark orange, mid – coarse sand with rare rounded pebbles
1.75m	94.07m	Ground	
1.75m – 2.00m	94.07m – 93.82m		VOID
2.00m –	93.82m –	Made	Friable, mid pinkish orange, mid sand
2.12m	93.70m	Ground	
2.12m –	93.70m –	Made	Firm – friable, orange brick in a greyish white coarse sandy mortar matrix
2.25m	93.57m	Ground	
2.25m –	93.57m –	Made	Friable, mid brown with frequent white, pink, black and orange mottles, mid sand with frequent CBM, occasional degraded mortar and rare – occasional pebbles
2.34m	93.48m	Ground	
2.34m –	93.48m –	Made	Pliable – mouldable, heavily mottles dark blue – black and yellow, fine sandy clayey silt with very frequent angular CBM
2.55m	93.27m	Ground	

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
2.55m –	93.27m –	Made	Firm, orangish red brick with occasional white mortar
2.65m	93.17m	Ground	
2.65m – 2.76m	93.17m – 93.06m	Made Ground	Friable – loose, mottled yellow, black and ferrous orangish brown with ashy clinker and coarse sand with frequent clinker and mortar
2.76m –	93.06m –	Made	Friable, mottled mid brown, dark grey and black , fine – coarse silty sand with occasional clinker, quartz, CBM and coal and rare clay lenses
2.93m	92.89m	Ground	
2.93m – 3.00m	92.89m – 92.82m	Made Ground	Friable, dark grey with frequent light yellow and bluish black mottles, fine – mid silty sand with occasional degraded CBM and clayey lenses
3.00m – 3.08m	92.82m – 92.74m	Made Ground	Friable, mid orangish brown, mid – coarse with frequent degraded angular CBM and occasional rounded – sub angular pebbles and clinker
3.08m – 3.15m	92.74m – 92.67m	Made Ground	Friable, mid – dark blackish grey, mid silty sand with frequent degraded angular CBM and occasional rounded – sub angular pebbles and clinker
3.15m –	92.67m –	Made	Firm but broken, mid reddish orange brick
3.25m	92.57m	Ground	
3.25m –	92.57m –	Made	Friable, mid – dark grey, mid – coarse silty sand with frequent angular CBM, occasional – frequent rounded – sub rounded pebbles and quartzite and occasional yellow mid sand and clayey lenses
3.82m	92.00m	Ground	
3.82m – 4.00m	92.00m – 91.82m		VOID
4.00m –	91.82m –	Made	Friable, mid orangish brown, mid – coarse with frequent degraded angular CBM and occasional rounded – sub angular pebbles and clinker
4.14m	91.68m	Ground	
4.14m – 4.20m	91.68m – 91.62m	Made Ground	Friable, dark blackish grey, mid silty sand with frequent degraded angular CBM and occasional rounded – sub angular pebbles and clinker
4.20m –	91.62m –	Made	Friable, mid – light grey, mid – fine sand with occasional coal and clinker
4.36m	91.46m	Ground	
4.36m –	91.46m –	Made	Mouldable, light grey with mid yellow mottles, coarse sandy clay with rare clinker
4.47m	91.35m	Ground	
4.47m –	91.35m –	Made	Friable, mid – dark grey becoming darker towards base, coarse – mid ashy sand with rare clinker
4.71m	91.11m	Ground	
4.71m –	91.11m –	Made	Friable – pliable, mid bluish black with light grey mottles, coarse silty sand with occasional – rare clinker
4.90m	90.92m	Ground	
4.90m –	90.92m -	Made	Friable, dark black, coarse sandy clinker
5.06m	90.76m	Ground	Coal/hydrocarbon odour
5.06m –	90.76m –	Made	Friable – pliable, light – mid grey with frequent dark blackish blue and mid orange mottles, coarse – mid silty sand with rare CBM
5.15m	90.67m	Ground	
5.15m –	90.67m –	Made	Friable – pliable, light grey with occasional mid orange and light yellow mottles, coarse – mid silty sand with rare – occasional CBM and rounded pebbles
5.30m	90.52m	Ground	

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
5.30m – 5.46m	90.52m – 90.36m	Made Ground	Pliable, mid – dark grey with occasional dark orange mottles, coarse clayey sand with rare – occasional CBM and rounded pebbles
5.46m +	90.36m +	END	

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
0.00m –	95.93m –	Made	Concrete
0.18m	95.75m	Ground	
0.18m –	95.75m –	Made	Concrete and broken concrete with frequent rounded – angular stones, occasional red clay and occasional – rare plastic
0.38m	95.55m	Ground	
0.38m –	95.55m –	Made	Firm – loose, dark black, cinder and coarse sand with occasional iron/ ferrous lumps and clinker
0.52m	95.41m	Ground	
0.52m –	95.41m	Made	Friable, light – mid orange with occasional white, yellow and dark reddish orange mottles, mid coarse sand with rare rounded pebbles
0.84m	9509m	Ground	
0.84m –	95.09m –	Made	Friable, dark reddish orange, mid – coarse sand with rare CBM and rounded pebbles
1.00m	94.93m	Ground	
1.00m –	94.93m –	Made	Friable, light – mid orange with occasional white, yellow and dark reddish orange mottles, mid coarse sand with rare rounded pebbles
1.03m	94.90m	Ground	
1.03m –	94.90m –	Made	Friable, light pinkish white, coarse – mid sand with occasional rounded – sub rounded pebbles and rare mortar
1.10m	94.83m	Ground	
1.10m –	94.83m –	Made	Friable, mid orange, fine – mid sand with occasional rounded – sub angular pebbles and angular CBM
1.25m	94.68m	Ground	
1.25m –	94.68m –	Made	Friable, light – mid pinkish orange, slightly silty fine – mid sand with occasional rounded – sub rounded pebbles
1.64m	94.29m	Ground	
1.64m –	94.29m –	Made	Friable, mid – dark grey, slightly silty fine – mid sand with rare coal and rounded pebbles
1.70m	94.23m	Ground	
1.70m –	94.23m –	Made	Friable, mottled mid grey and mid orange, slightly silty fine – mid sand with rare rounded pebbles
1.77m	94.16m	Ground	
1.77m –	94.16m –	Made	Friable, mottled mid brown and orange, slightly silty fine – mid sand with occasional CBM, rounded – sub rounded pebbles and rare – occasional clinker
1.94m	93.99m	Ground	
1.94m – 2.00m	93.99m – 93.93m		VOID
2.00m –	93.93m –	Made	Friable, dark blackish grey, coarse – mid silty sand with frequent angular stones and rare – occasional clinker
2.11m	93.82m	Ground	
2.11m –	93.82m –	Made	Friable, mid grey with frequent black mottles, coarse – mid silty sand with frequent coal and clinker, occasional angular stones, rare CBM dust and a button
2.85m	93.08m	Ground	
2.85m – 3.00m	93.08m – 92.93m		VOID

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
3.00m –	92.93m –	Made	Friable, dark – mid blackish grey, fine slightly silty sand
3.08m	92.85m	Ground	
3.08m –	92.85m –	Made	16Friable, light – mid orange, mid –coarse sand and rare –
3.11m	92.82m	Ground	occasional degraded brick
3.11m –	92.82m –	Made	Pliable – mouldable, dark grey with frequent black mottles, fine sandy clayey silt with occasional – rare ash, clinker and angular stones
3.42m	92.51m	Ground	
3.42m –	92.51m –	Made	Friable, light greyish orange with occasional black mottles, mid – coarse sand with rare clinker
3.52m	92.41m	Ground	
3.52m –	92.41m –	Made	Friable, dark brownish grey with black mottles, fine ashy silty sand
3.63m	92.30m	Ground	
3.63m –	92.30m –	Made	Friable, light – mid grey, fine silty sand
3.71m	92.22m	Ground	
3.71m –	92.22m –	Made	Friable, dark greyish black, fine ashy sandy clinker with occasional CBM and rare nails and glass
3.88m	92.05m	Ground	
3.88m –	92.05m –	Made	Friable, mid greyish brown, coarse sand with frequent CBM and occasional – rare rounded pebbles
4.03m	91.90m	Ground	
4.03m –	91.90m –	Made	Friable, dark black, coarse ashy sand with occasional nails, glass and clinker
4.29m	91.64m	Ground	
4.29m – 4.47m	91.64m – 91.46m	Made Ground	Friable – loose, dark blackish grey, coarse ashy sandy clinker with occasional – frequent rounded – sub angular stones and clinker
4.47m –	91.46m –	Made	Pliable, mid grey, mid – coarse sandy silt with rare rounded pebbles
4.66m	91.27m	Ground	
4.66m –	91.27m-	Made	Pliable, dark blackish grey, mid sandy silt
4.79m	91.14m	Ground	
4.79m –	91.14m –	Made	Pliable, mid – dark grey, mid sandy silt
5.00m	90.93m	Ground	
5.00m –	90.93m –	Made	Loose – friable, dark black, coarse ashy sandy clinker with occasional – frequent rounded pebbles, occasional pot and rare glass and CBM
5.40m	90.53m	Ground	
5.40m –	90.53m –	Made	Pliable, mid grey with occasional black mottles, fine sandy silt with occasional – rare coal Coal/hydrocarbon odour
5.73m	90.20m	Ground	
5.73m +	90.20m +		END

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
0.00m –	95.92m –	Made	Concrete
0.30m	95.62m	Ground	
0.30m –	95.62m –	Made	Loose, clast supported, light – mid grey, coarse sand with very, very frequent angular – sub rounded stones and cobbles and
0.53m	95.39m	Ground	

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
			occasional silt
0.53m –	95.39m –	Made	Friable, mid orangish pinkish, mid – fine silty sand with frequent rounded – sub rounded with occasional angular CBM
0.80m	95.12m	Ground	
0.80m – 1.00m	95.12m – 94.92m		VOID
1.00m –	94.92m –	Made	Loose, clast supported, light – mid grey, coarse sand with very, very frequent angular – sub rounded stones and cobbles and occasional silt
1.17m	94.75m	Ground	
1.17m –	94.75m –	Made	Loose, dark black, clinker with rare pot
1.51m	94.41m	Ground	
1.51m –	94.41m –	Made	Friable, mid – dark orangish pink, fine – mid sand with frequent rounded – sub rounded with occasional angular CBM
1.57m	94.35m	Ground	
1.57m +	94.35m +		END

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
0.00m –	95.93m –	Made	Concrete
0.19m	95.74m	Ground	
0.19m –	95.74m –	Made	Friable, mid orange, mid sand with occasional coal flecks, fragments and streaks
0.21m	95.72m	Ground	
0.21m –	95.72m –	Made	Friable – pliable, light greyish pink, clayey sand becoming clayier with depth
0.43m	95.50m	Ground	
0.43m –	95.50m –	Made	Friable, mid orange, mid sand with occasional coal flecks, fragments and streaks
0.47m	95.46m	Ground	
0.47m –	95.46m –	Made	Pliable, dark grey, clayey silt
0.57m	95.36m	Ground	
0.57m –	95.36m –	Made	Friable, mid orange, mid sand with occasional coal flecks, fragments and streaks
1.11m	94.82m	Ground	
1.11m – 1.32m	94.82m – 94.61m	Made Ground	Loose, mid orangish brown becomes brownish red towards base, fine – mid sand with occasional quartz/ stone fragments and CBM
1.32m –	94.61m –	Made	Firm, light orange, brick
1.40m	94.53m	Ground	
1.40m – 1.45m	94.53m – 94.48m	Made Ground	Loose, mid orangish brown becomes brownish red towards base, fine – mid sand with occasional quartz/ stone fragments and CBM
1.45m –	94.48m –	Made	Firm – loose, dark greyish black – very dark black, clinker and coal
1.50m	94.43m	Ground	
1.50m –	94.43m –	Made	Friable, mid orange, mid sand with occasional coal flecks, fragments and streaks
1.71m	94.22m	Ground	
1.71m –	94.22m –	Made	Loose, mid orangish brown becomes brownish red towards base, fine – mid sand with occasional quartz/ stone fragments
1.74m	94.19m	Ground	

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
			and CBM
1.74m –	94.19m –	Made	Friable, light pinkish orangish brown, coarse sand with occasional rounded pebbles and angular CBM
1.90m	94.03m	Ground	
1.90m – 2.00m	94.03m – 93.93m		VOID
2.00m –	93.93m –	Made	Friable, light pinkish orangish brown, coarse sand with occasional rounded pebbles and angular CBM
2.14m	93.79m	Ground	
2.14m –	93.79m –	Made	Loose, dark black, clinker with rare – occasional angular CBM
2.29m	93.64m	Ground	
2.29m –	93.64m –	Made	Pliable, mid - light pinkish brown, fine clayey sandy with occasional coal fragments
2.43m	93.50m	Ground	
2.43m –	93.50m –	Made	Loose, mid – dark blackish grey, fine sandy ashy clinker with occasional angular – sub angular CBM and stones
2.60m	93.40m	Ground	
2.60m –	93.40m –	Made	Friable, mid – dark orange, fine – mid sand
2.70m	93.30m	Ground	
2.70m –	93.30m –	Made	Friable, mid blackish grey, fine – mid sand
2.74m	93.26m	Ground	
2.74m – 3.00m	93.26m – 92.93m	VOID	
3.00m +	92.93m +	END	

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
0.00m –	95.92m –	Made	Concrete
0.18m	95.74m	Ground	
0.18m –	95.74m –	Made	Friable, mid – light pinkish orange, coarse sand
0.24m	95.68m	Ground	
0.24m –	95.68m –	Made	Firm, friable, light pinkish grey, coarse clayey sand, frequent concrete and stone fragments
0.37m	95.55m	Ground	
0.37m –	95.55m –	Made	Friable, dark black, coarse ashy sand, frequent clinker
0.47m	95.45m	Ground	
0.47m –	95.45m –	Made	Friable, dark – mid brown, coarse silty sand with very frequent angular CBM
0.53m	95.39m	Ground	
0.53m –	95.39m –	Made	Friable, dark blackish grey, mid – coarse silty sand with occasional CBM
0.61m	95.31m	Ground	
0.61m –	95.31m –	Made	Friable, dark – mid brownish orange, fine – mid sand with rare
0.82m	95.10m	Ground	CBM and mortar fragments
0.82m –	95.10m –	Made	Friable, mid – light orange, fine – mid sand
1.30m	94.62m	Ground	
1.30m –	94.62m –	Made	Friable, mid – light pinkish orange, fine – mid sand with rare rounded pebbles and plastic
1.64m	94.28m	Ground	

B.G.S depth	Height OD	Lithology	Geoarchaeological description
1.64m –	94.28m –	Made	Friable – loose, dark – mid grey, mid –coarse ashy sandy clinker
2.09m	93.83m	Ground	
2.09m –	93.83m –	Made	Friable, mid greyish brown with frequent black and yellow mottles, coarse silty sand with occasional CBM and rounded pebbles
2.36m	93.56m	Ground	
2.36m –	93.56m –	Made	Loose – friable, dark grey with occasional black mottles, coarse sandy clinker with occasional CBM and mortar fragments
2.52m	93.40m	Ground	
2.52m –	93.40m –	Made	Pliable – mouldable, mid pinkish orange with frequent grey mottles, fine – mid sandy clay
2.63m	93.29m	Ground	
2.63m –	93.29m –	Made	Loose – friable, dark grey with occasional black mottles, coarse sandy clinker with occasional CBM and mortar fragments
2.68m	93.24m	Ground	
2.68m –	93.24m –	Made	Pliable – mouldable, dark pinkish orange with frequent grey mottles, fine – mid sandy clay
2.80m	93.12m	Ground	
2.80m – 3.00m	93.12m – 92.92m		VOID
3.00m –	92.92m –	Made	Loose, orange, yellow and white, CBM and mortar rubble in coarse sand matrix with very frequent CBM and mortar and rare red clay lenses
3.29m	92.63m	Ground	
3.29m –	92.63m –	Made	Pliable, mid grey with frequent orange mottles, fine sandy silt with occasional CBM, rounded pebbles and rare clinker
3.50m	92.42m	Ground	
3.50m –	92.42m –	Made	Friable, mid orange, mid –coarse with occasional sub rounded pebbles and rare 'recent/modern' wood
3.58m	92.34m	Ground	
3.58m –	92.34m –	Made	Friable, dark grey, fine silty sand, occasional rounded – sub rounded pebbles
3.69m	92.23m	Ground	
3.69m – 4.00m	92.23m – 91.92m		VOID
4.00m –	91.92m –	Made	Friable, dark grey with black and mid grey mottles, mid silty sand with occasional sub rounded pebbles, occasional – rare coal and rare CBM
4.23m	91.69m	Ground	
4.23m –	91.69m –	Made	Friable, light brownish grey, coarse silty sand with rare CBM
4.35m	91.57m	Ground	
4.35m –	91.57m –	Made	Friable, dark blackish grey with mid yellow mottles, mid silty sand with occasional sub rounded pebbles, occasional – rare coal and rare CBM
4.49m	91.43m	Ground	
4.49m – 5.00m	91.43m – 90.92m		VOID
5.00m –	90.92m –	Made	Friable – pliable, mid –dark grey, mid silty sand with rounded – sub rounded pebbles and CBM
5.29m	90.63m	Ground	
5.29m – 5.40m	90.63m – 90.52m	Made Ground	Pliable, dark black, fine sandy silt, with rare – occasional coal and rare glass Coal/hydrocarbon odour
5.40m +	90.52m +		END