

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION  
AT  
BRITISH ENERGY, BARNWOOD  
ROAD, HUCCLECOTE,  
GLOUCESTER

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With a contribution by Angus Crawford

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Project 2647  
Report 1413  
GCM 1615



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# **Archaeological Evaluation at British Energy, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester**

**Justin Hughes and Alvaro Mora-Ottomano**

**With a contribution by Angus Crawford**

## **Part 1 Project summary**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Barnwood Road (NGR SO 8639 1808), Hucclecote, Gloucester. It was undertaken on behalf of Persimmon Homes, who are proposing to build residential homes on the site, for which a planning application is being submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological sites were present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

The evaluation area has been subject to quarrying in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and by landscaping during construction of the building facilities for British Energy in the 1960s. On lower ground to the south (where the site meets the line of the Roman Road from Gloucester to Cirencester) there was disturbance to the subsoil and natural deposits in the form of modern made up ground surfaces and a number of rubble pits.

In the central area of the evaluation natural ground levels seemed to be less disturbed, but little archaeological activity was detected beyond confirmation of the site of an isolation hospital for infectious diseases, recorded in the second half of the 1800s.

On higher ground to the north (currently used by British Energy staff as a small golf course) there has been considerable landscaping and deposition of deep rubble deposits assumed to be discarded during the construction of the British Energy building.

It is nonetheless surprising that there is no evidence for late prehistoric and early Roman activity, given the known archaeological sites in the vicinity. It is usual in these circumstances to recover primary remains or residual artefacts, but in this case only three ceramic fragments, of Roman date, were retrieved.

## Part 2 Detailed report

### 1. Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Barnwood Road (NGR SO 8639 1808), Hucclecote, Gloucester (Figure 1) on behalf of Persimmon Homes. The client intends to develop the site as residential homes, and is intending to submit a planning application to Gloucester City Council, who consider that a site of archaeological interest may be affected.

#### 1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999). The project also conforms to a brief prepared by WHEAS in 2005, for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced.

#### 1.3 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

More specifically it was deemed important to locate evidence for Roman occupation given the burial sites recorded in the 1920s and 1930s (see Topographical and archaeological context below).

### 2. Methods

#### 2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). For research of documentary sources see Bibliography. In addition the following maps were also consulted:

##### 2.1.1 Ordnance survey Maps

- Ordnance Survey 1887, 1891, 1903, 1924, 1938, 1955, 1967, 1971 *Gloucestershire* (1:10,560)
- Ordnance Survey 1884, 1885, 1902, 1923, 1936, 1965, 1971 *Gloucestershire* (1:2,500)
- Ordnance Survey 1964, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1975 *Gloucestershire* (1:1,250)
- Ordnance Survey 1975, 1990, 2000 *Gloucestershire* (1:10,000)

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## 2.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

### 2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

Fieldwork was undertaken between 6<sup>th</sup> March and 10<sup>th</sup> March 2006. The site reference number and site code is GCM 1615.

Nine trenches located in four zones, amounting to just under 720m<sup>2</sup> in area, were excavated over the site which measures approximately 36,000 square metres in area, representing a sample of approximately 2%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. An original trench location drawing was produced for the proposal but certain trench locations were altered to account for changes in the site area, services and other factors at the request of British Energy.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 180° wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). Mention any variation from standard practice. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

The following techniques were considered for use but were not considered to be appropriate for this project; geophysical survey, fieldwalking and topographic/earthwork survey.

### 2.2.2 **Structural analysis**

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

## 2.3 **Artefact methodology, by Angus Crawford**

### 2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

All artefacts from the area of salvage recording were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with the service manual (CAS 1995 as amended).

### 2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated and a *terminus post quem* date produced for each stratified context.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992; Hurst 1994).

## 3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The former parish of Barnwood (now incorporated by Hucclecote) lies approximately 3km south-east of Gloucester, and is dissected by the course of the Roman Ermin Street, which was constructed to join the settlements of Gloucester and Cirencester. The southern perimeter of the proposed development fronts onto this Roman route.

The geology of the north side of Barnwood Road is characterised by gravel beds, a good proportion of which have been quarried, exposing flint implements of the Pleistocene period, and later prehistoric artefacts (see below).

The Barnwood Road district was largely rural until 20th century urban expansion of the city, and it lies on generally flat terrain, rising to a maximum of 54.00m OD in the south-east (VCH IV). The land is drained by small streams: the River Twyver to the south, and Wotton Brook, which crosses the middle of the former parish.

As implied by the name, the parish was heavily wooded until the mid-17th century, when the soil was cultivated as open-field and grassland; and, by 1799 (the year of the Enclosure Act), commercial market gardening formed a significant livelihood for the local population.

The site currently provides sporting amenities for staff at British Energy. This includes a small golf course which has been subject to much landscaping presumably using material from the construction of the adjacent office building. Initial field inspection indicated that ground levels have been raised from existing rather than the landscaping involving excavation.

Roman activity was anticipated given the proximity of Ermin Street to the development area. Local Sites and Monuments searches confirmed evidence for a late prehistoric presence (GCM 49), in the form of a burial of an adult male discovered in 1927 (Clifford 1931). The inhumation contained a complete Beaker pot and single flint blade, dateable to the Bronze Age.

In the previous year the skeleton of a female was uncovered from a plot of land fronting onto the south-east corner of the study area (GCM 50). The burial contained a La Tene II urn (late Iron Age in date).

Adjacent to the south-east corner of the study area, and fronting onto Barnwood Road (ie on the route of Ermin Street) three silver coins from the Emperor Constantine reign were also unearthed (GCM 12) alongside two inhumations (GCMs 98 and 102).

In close proximity also, two groups of cremation urns containing four and five pots respectively were recovered in 1917 (GCM 52 and Clifford *ibid* 1931). The formal layout of these features points to a 2nd century cemetery plot (probably adjacent to an agricultural settlement). Evidence for such early Roman occupation north of Ermin Street, is well attested at the nearby parishes of Wotton and Hucclecote (Thomas et al 2003).

Three historic features within the site were also noteworthy. First, a hospital specialising in the treatment of infectious diseases, secondly, a demolished cottage, and thirdly, a gravel pit. The location of the gravel pit is still visible as a slight earthwork.

## 4. Results

### 4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figure 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1. For clarity the sample evaluation was divided into four zones.

#### 4.1.1 Zone 1 - Trenches 2, 3, and 4 (Plates 1, 2, and 3)

Where possible trenches 2, 3, and 4 were machine excavated to the top of previously identified levels of natural yellow brown silty sands and gravels, recorded in the geotechnical survey (WHEAS 2004). Equivalent deposits were exposed in small areas of Zone 1 (contexts 203, 303 and 403). However, large areas were heavily disturbed by quarry rubble pits (contexts 205, 306 and 408), and by deposits of made ground (contexts 307 and 404). Reddish brown subsoils (contexts 202, 302, and 302) were archaeologically sterile.

The only archaeological feature of interest was recorded in Trench 3 (context 306). This, oval pit, contained finds of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date in its secondary fill (context 304, Plate 4), and two residual Roman fragments of pottery and brick. Unstratified finds from the pitfills and made ground layers were of modern, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

A residual base sherd of pottery was also recovered from the upper fill (context 405) of a linear feature (context 408) in Trench 4.

#### 4.1.2 **Zone 2 - Trenches 8 and 9 (Plates 5 and 6)**

Deposits recorded in trenches 8 and 9 were characterised by layers of reddish brown sandy subsoils (contexts 803 and 903), without any archaeological content, overlying sandy gravels, in a deep matrix, reaching in excess of 1.20m below ground surface in places. Stratification was heavily disturbed in trench 9 with a large area of intrusive, modern waste material, which was not excavated.

There were not any features of note, but for the record, a S-N running stone-slab capped duct was photographed in both trenches (Plates 7 and 8) and a similar feature was photographed in Trench 9 (Plate 9).

#### 4.1.3 **Zone 3 - Trenches 1 and 5 (Plates 10 and 11)**

Trench 1 was archaeologically sterile, with a deep red sandy subsoil (context 102) similar to deposits recorded in Zones 1 and 2. Subsoil and natural deposits of an equivalent character were recorded in trench 5. The only significant archaeological feature consisted of the remains of a brick foundation of walls and a demolished floor (contexts 505, 506, 507, 508 and 509, Plate 12). The structure reaffirmed the presence of an isolation hospital which operated, in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as a refuge for patients who had contracted the smallpox virus.

#### 4.1.4 **Zone 4 - Trenches 6 and 7 (Plates 13 and 14)**

Trenches 6 and 7 were machine excavated at the northern, higher ground levels of the evaluation area. At a depth of approximately 0.50m there were modern, intrusive made ground deposits of building rubble, landscaping soils and redeposited clays (context 703), suggesting that natural layers of sand and gravel to the south (in Zones 1, 2, and 3, where evidence for early Roman activity was anticipated) had been artificially lowered in this zone. Three sherds of pottery recovered from context 704, are datable to the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### 4.2 **Artefact analysis, by Angus Crawford**

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 37 sherds of pottery weighing 901g, in addition fragments of tile, brick, animal bone, slag, iron hardware, bottle glass and clay pipe fragments were recovered. The group came from 10 stratified contexts and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). Level of preservation was generally fair with the majority of sherds displaying only moderate levels of abrasion.

Context	Material	Total	Weight (g)
101	Modern brick	1	2500
101	Post-medieval brick	1	22
101	Iron peg	1	244
204	Post-medieval brick	1	1444
204	Field drain	1	293
204	Post-medieval pottery	1	55
206	Unidentified brick	3	4
300	Animal bone	1	35

Context	Material	Total	Weight (g)
304	Post-medieval brick	3	33
304	Roman brick or tile	1	76
304	Clay pipe	2	5
304	Vessel glass	2	9
304	Iron nail	1	4
304	Modern pottery	3	6.5
304	Post-medieval pottery	5	23
304	Roman pottery	1	4
304	Roof tile	2	47
307	Bricks	7	1230
307	Glass	4	28
307	Iron nail	1	7
307	Iron slag	1	120
307	Modern pottery	3	11
307	Post-medieval pottery	3	40
307	Roof tile	4	212
308	Animal bone	2	9
308	Vessel glass	7	402
308	Modern pottery	10	481
405	Post-medieval /modern brick	1	20
405	Modern pottery	2	5
405	Post-medieval pottery	1	23
405	Roman pottery	1	7
500	Late post-med/modern pottery	5	141
704	Post-medieval pottery	2	105

**Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage**

#### 4.2.1 Discussion of the pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (see Table 2). Few diagnostic sherds were present so the majority were dated by fabric type to their general period or production span.

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, *terminus post quem* dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Context	Fabric	Fabric name	Total	Weight (g)	Date range
204	90	Post-medieval orange wares	1	55	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
304	12.2	Organicall tempered Severn Valley ware	1	4	Mid 1 <sup>st</sup> –2 <sup>nd</sup> century
304	78	Post-medieval red wares	2	19	18 <sup>th</sup> century
304	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	2	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
304	83	Porcelain	2	4.5	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
304	84	Creamware	3	4	1760-80
307	84	Creamware	2	4	1760-80
307	85	Modern stone china	3	11	20 <sup>th</sup> century
307	90	Post-medieval orange wares	1	36	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
308	83	Porcelain	2	39	mid- late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
308	85	Modern stone china	8	442	mid- late 19 <sup>th</sup> century

Context	Fabric	Fabric name	Total	Weight (g)	Date range
405	12.2	Organicall tempered Severn Valley ware	1	7	Mid 1 <sup>st</sup> –2 <sup>nd</sup>
405	83	Porcelain	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century
405	85	Modern stone china	1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> century
405	90	Post-medieval orange wares	1	23	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
500	78	Post-medieval red wares	1	14	19 <sup>th</sup> century
500	83	Porcelain	4	127	19 <sup>th</sup> century
704	78	Post-medieval red wares	2	105	18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric**

#### 4.2.2 Roman

The Roman assemblage consisted of two pottery sherds (residual single sherds from contexts 304 and 405), and a fragment of ceramic building material (context 304). Both sherds were of organically tempered Severn Valley ware (fabric 12.2) and, although produced throughout the Roman period, it was most dominant in manufacture during the mid 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The ceramic building material was fragmented to the point that it can only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

#### 4.2.3 Post-medieval and modern

The post-medieval and modern assemblage consisted of 35 sherds of fabric types commonly found during these periods. This included five sherds of post-medieval red ware (fabric 78: contexts 304, 500 and 704) dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and three sherds of post-medieval orange wares (fabric 90: contexts 204, 307 and 405) with a slightly later 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Five sherds of creamware (fabric 84: contexts 304 and 307) were also present and can be more specifically dated to between 1760 and 1780 when it was at its height of manufacture.

The modern pottery assemblage contained nine sherds of porcelain (fabric 83) from contexts 304, 308, 405 and 500. While patterning varied all were sherds from domestic forms (tea cups, plates etc.) and dated from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. The second type of fabric from this period was modern stone china (fabric 85), which was recovered from contexts 307, 308 and 405. This fabric was also indicative of general domestic items and also dated from the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The remaining finds from the post-medieval and modern periods consisted of glass vessel shards (contexts 304, 307 and 308) dating from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century and claypipe fragments (context 304) dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Brick and Roof tile material was recovered from contexts 101, 204, 206, 304, 307 and 405. These were mostly fragmentary but could be dated across the post-medieval and modern periods.

#### 4.2.4 Significance

The assemblage is indicative of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century general household discard rather than significant archaeological activity on site. The Roman material in the assemblage was from deposits containing much later material indicating residual deposition. However, the Roman sherd from context 405 was in very good condition, suggesting intrusive deposition. While the Roman material on site may indicate very low-level activity during the Roman period in the locality, there is little significance to report for the evaluated area.

## 5. Discussion

As indicated in the project summary (above) the evaluation shed little new light on known archaeology in the Barnwood and Hucclecote suburbs of Gloucester. The British Energy site, in all the zones investigated, produced substantial evidence for disturbance from quarrying and landscaping, and there is little to report in terms of potential archaeological impact from the proposed development.

The client should be aware of the presence of foundations for an isolation hospital, but there are not any known academic research sources to lend detail to this type of institution, beyond the fact that the late Victorian period saw the building of many asylum hospitals for ‘miscreants’, and for those who contracted medical conditions during the outbreaks of the tuberculosis and smallpox epidemics.

## 6. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service 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.

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Barnwood Road Hucclecote, Gloucester (NGR SO 8639 1808; GCM 1615). The proposed development area does not present any clear threat to the archaeological record, despite this being in the vicinity of Iron Age and Roman sites. The only structure worthy of note is the brick foundation for an isolation hospital which is documented on the first edition Ordnance Survey map for Barnwood, 1884.*

*The remainder of the investigated area is substantially disturbed by quarry rubble deposits, and by landscaped soils and building materials discarded during the construction of the British Energy office complex.*

## 7. The archive

The archive consists of:

9	Trench record sheets
63	Photographic records AS3
9	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds (to be discarded)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Gloucester City Museum  
Brunswick Road  
Gloucester GL1 1HP

## 8. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: Persimmon Homes (the client), Paul Fong for Hunter Page (acting for the client) and Phil Greatorex of Gloucester City Museum (the curator). The author would also like to thank staff at the British Energy site, particularly Chris Clarke and Geoff Benton.



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9. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Justin Hughes. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Fieldwork was undertaken by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano, finds analysis by Angus Crawford, and the illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt.

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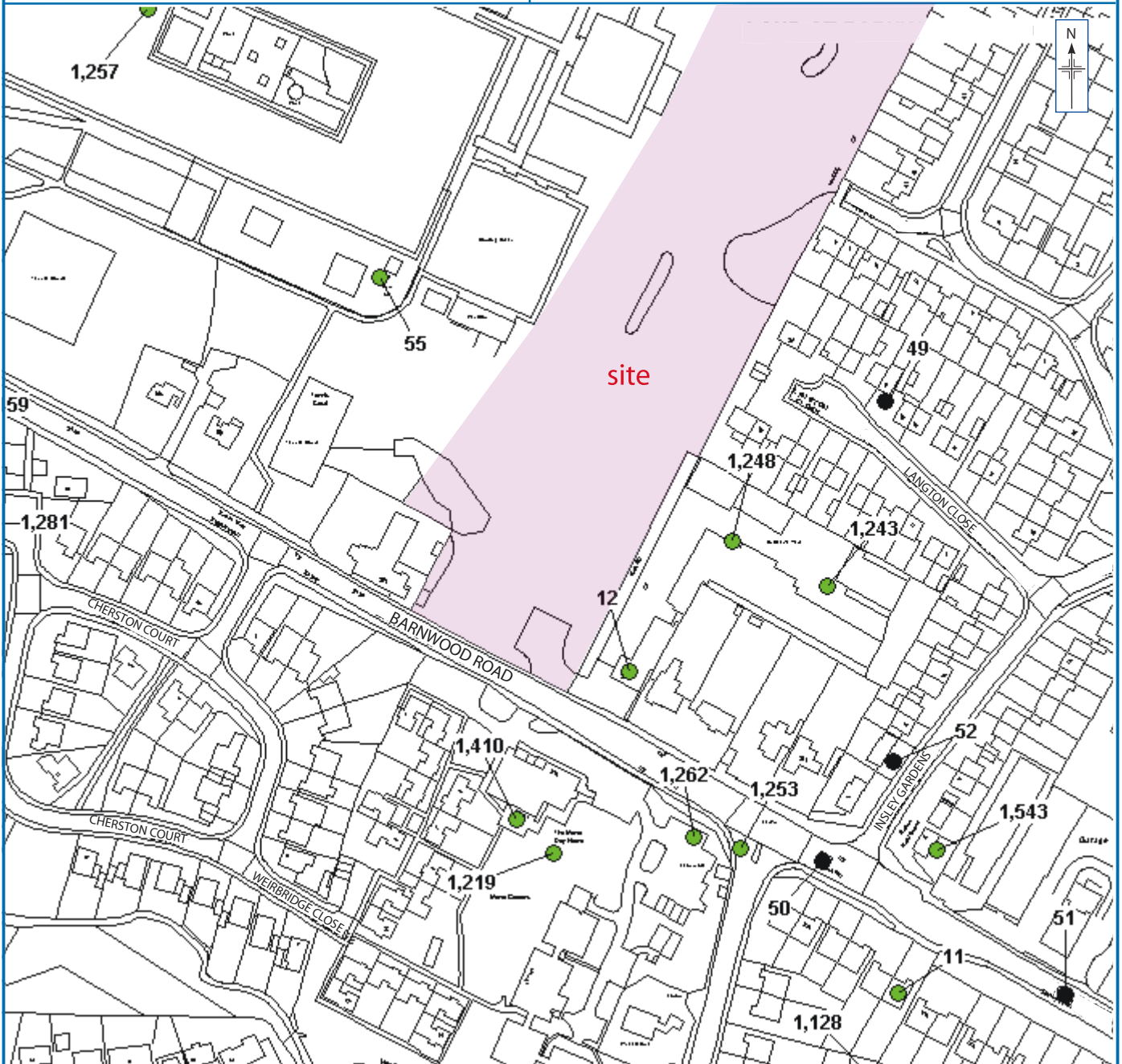
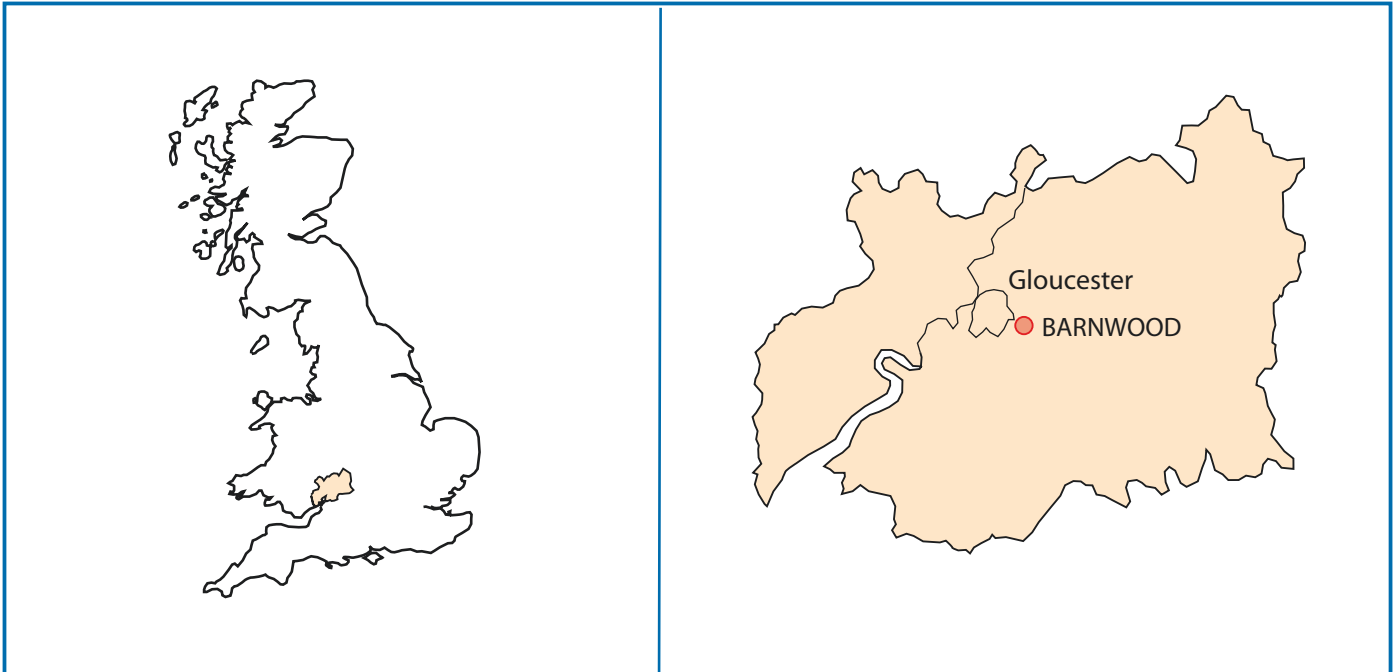
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Location of the site.

Figure 1

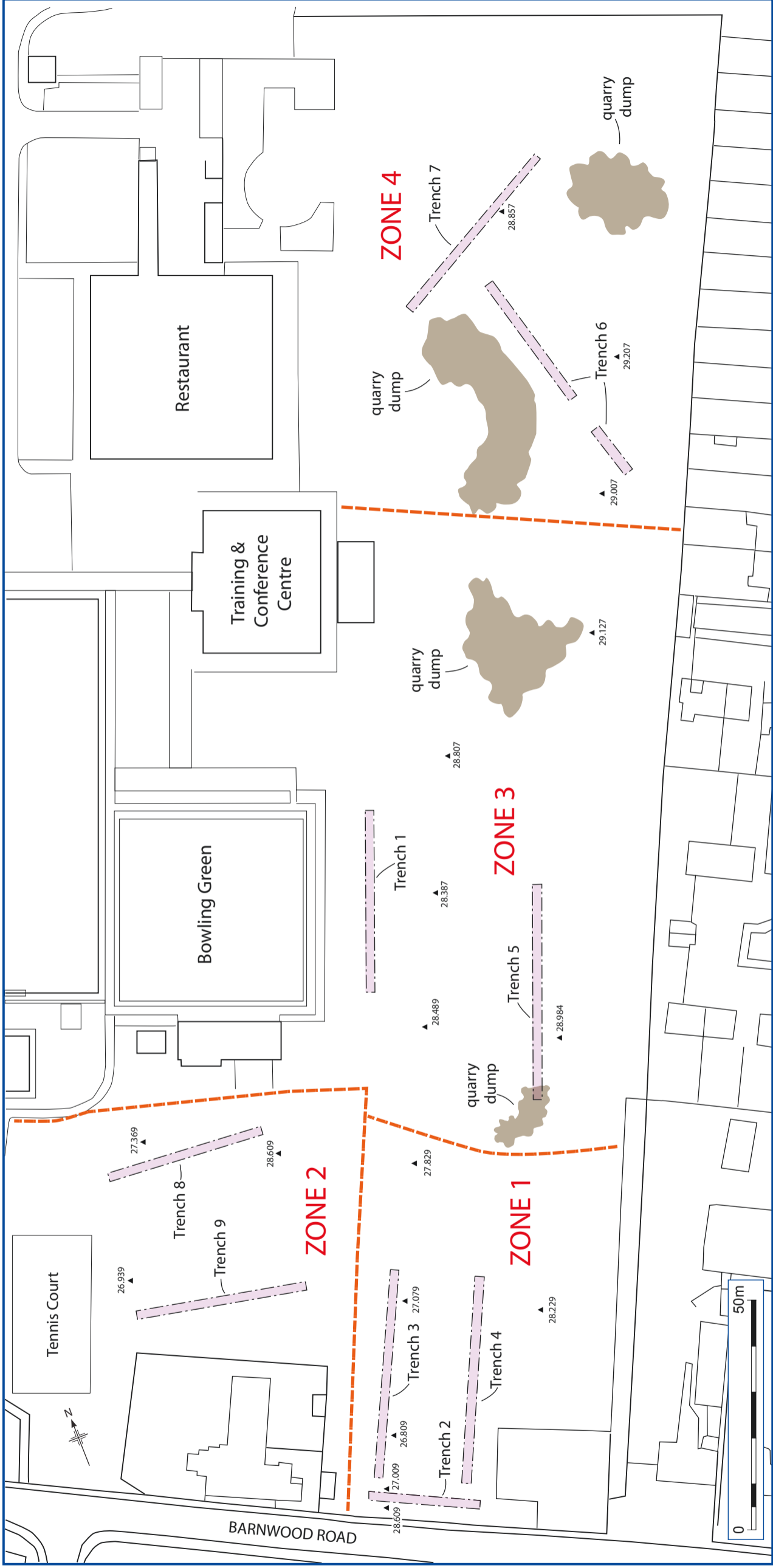


Figure 2

Trench location plan (based upon British Energy Drg SIT-GAB-0335)





*Plate 1: Trench 2*



*Plate 2: Trench 3*





*Plate 11: Trench 5*



*Plate 12: Remains of Isolation Hospital (contexts 505 and 509)*





*Plate 13: Trench 6*



*Plate 14: Trench 7*





*Plate 3: Trench 4*



*Plate 4: Trench 3, context 306*





*Plate 5: Trench 8*



*Plate 6: Trench 9*





*Plate 8: Trench 8, capped duct*



*Plate 7: Trench 9, capped duct*





*Plate 9: Trench 9*



*Plate 10: Trench 1*

## Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

### Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 39.00m Width: 1.60 m Depth (bgs) 0.90m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
101	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones, below turf.	0.05m – 0.40m
102	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown hard silty sand	0.32m – 0.80m
103	Natural	Mix of light yellowish brown loose to firm sand and gravel with occasional belemnite fossils.	0.50m – 0.90m

### Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 15.00m Width: 1.60 m Depth: 0.50m - 0.90m

Orientation: SW-NE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
201	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones, below turf.	0.05– 0.20m
202	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown hard silty sand	0.19m – 0.40m
203	Natural	Mix of light yellowish brown loose to firm sand and gravel. More gravely than context 103.	0.40m – 1.10m >
204	Fill	Pitfill of context 205. Modern deposit, mid greyish brown soft silty clay, with frequent medium sub-angular limestone boulders; mainly bricks, charcoal flecks. Partially excavated.	0.60m >
205	Cut	Large pit, not fully excavated due to its depth. Partially excavated by machine in a small sondage (to depth of 1.20m), then photographed and backfilled.	0.60m >
206	Fill	Posthole fill of context 207. Mid greyish brown firm silty sand with occasional medium gravel.	0.30m
207	Cut	Posthole, oval in plan with a flat base and straight sides	0.40m x 0.30m x 0.30m

**Trench 3**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 44.50m Width: 1.60 m Depth: 0.90m – 1.20m

Orientation: SW-NE

## Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
301	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones, below turf.	0.05m – 0.39m
302	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown hard silty sand	0.39m – 0.60m
303	Natural	Light brownish yellow loose gravel with occasional patches of mid reddish brown silty sand (possibly periglacial)	0.60m to 1.30m >
304	Fill	Secondary pitfill of context 306 Excavated to a depth of 1.20m. Mid greyish brown hard sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small gravel	0.70m >
305	Fill	Primary fill of context 306 Mid greyish brown soft sandy silt	0.20m >
306	Cut	Oval pit extending beyond the limit of excavation westwards. Straight sided, base not reached	0.70m >
307	Layer	Made ground consisting of a mix of gravel, clay, grey silty sand with modern pottery fragments, CBM and charcoal.	0.62m >
308	Fill	Unexcavated modern pitfill or a variation in the mixed layer 307. Dark brownish grey silty clay with high content of charcoal lumps	Undetermined

**Trench 4**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 47.00m Width: 1.60m Depth (bgs) 0.90m

Orientation: SW-NE

## Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
401	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones, below turf.	0.05m – 0.25m
402	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown hard silty sand	0.20m – 0.30m
403	Natural	Light yellowish brown loose to firm sand and gravel.	0.30m >
404	Layer	Made ground only partially excavated. Dark brownish grey hard silty clay with frequent CBM fragments, charcoal flecks and gravels	0.40m
405	Fill	Tertiary pitfill of context 408. Mid reddish brown hard sandy silt with frequent small gravel	0.10m – 0.56m
406	Fill	Secondary pitfill of context 408. Mid reddish brown hard sandy silt with occasional gravel	0.10m – 0.52m
407	Fill	Primary pitfill of context 408. Mid brownish grey sandy silt	0.16m max
408	Cut	Linear SW-NE Pit running beyond eastern limit of excavation. Straight sided with flat base	0.76m
409	Fill	Unexcavated modern pitfill. Mid reddish brown hard sandy silt	Undetermined

**Trench 5**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 47.00m Width: 1.60 m Depth (bgs) 0.70m

Orientation: SW-NE

## Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
501	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones, below turf.	0.05m – 0.30m
502	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown hard silty sand	0.30m – 0.50m
503	Natural	Mid reddish brown soft medium coarse sand with patches of gravel (see context 103)	0.50m >
504	Fill	Unexcavated modern pitfill. Mid greenish brown firm silty clay with high content of building rubble, CBM and small stones	0.50m >
505	Structure	Brick wall running NW-SE. Double skin with bricks laid flat – header bonded. Light yellowish brown firm to soft mortar; with jointing up to 20mm. Brick dimensions 9 by 4.5 by 3 inches	1.60m > long and 0.50m wide
506	Layer	Made ground of mixed gravel and brick fragments within a light reddish brown soft sandy silt matrix. Unexcavated	Undetermined
507	Structure	Brick wall running NW-SE. Double skin with bricks laid flat – stretcher bonded. Mortar bond, and dimensions, as context 505. Unexcavated	1.60m > long and 0.20m wide
508	Structure	Brick wall running SW-NE. Single skin bricks laid on their edge with a stretcher bond. Brick size and bonding material, as context 505. Unexcavated	1.30m by 0.10m
509		Brick wall running NW-SE. Double skin with bricks laid flat – stretcher bonded. Mortar bond, and dimensions, as context 505. Unexcavated	1.60m > long and 0.20m wide



**Trench 6**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 43.00m Width: 1.60 m Depth : 0.50m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
601	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones, below grass. Tree root disturbance.	0.05m – 0.30m
602	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown hard silty sand	0.19m – 0.50m
603	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown firm silty sand with small patches of mid orange brown hard clay	0.50m >

**Trench 7**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 43.00m Width: 1.60 m Depth: (bgs) 1.00m

Orientation: W-E

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
701	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones, below grass.	0.05m – 0.40m
702	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown hard silty sand	0.30m – 0.50m
703	Layer	Dark greyish brown hard silty sand with bands and patches of blue grey clay and med reddish brown silty sand. Inclusions consist of frequent small CBM fragments, charcoal flecks and occasional large sub-angular rubble, concrete blocks and sub-rounded large sandstone cobble.	0.40m – 0.90m
704	Layer	Mid reddish brown soft silty sand	0.90m – 1.20m
705	Natural	Mix of light yellowish brown loose to firm sand and gravel.	1.20m >

**Trench 8**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 34.50m Width: 1.60 m Depth: 0.90m – 1.10m

Orientation: W-E

## Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
801	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones, below turf.	0.05m – 0.30m
802	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown hard silty sand	0.28m – 0.50m
803	Layer	Dark brown grey sandy clay with frequent small gravel and charcoal	0.50m – 0.76m
804	Layer	Mid reddish brown soft silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.80m >

**Trench 9**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 37.00m Width: 1.60 m Depth: 0.80m – 1.10m

Orientation: W-E

## Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
901	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones, below turf.	0.05m – 0.40m
902	Subsoil	Dark brownish grey firm sandy clay with occasional small gravel and charcoal flecks	0.40m – 0.80m
903	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown soft silty sand	0.80m – 1.20m
904	Natural	Mix of light yellowish brown loose to firm sand and gravel.	1.20m >