

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF AT
MIDDLEPORT PRIMARY CARE
CENTRE SITE,
STOKE-ON-TRENT,
STAFFORDSHIRE

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With contributions by Dennis Williams

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Project 3324
Report 1696

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Archaeological watching brief at Middleport Primary Care Centre site, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire

Elizabeth A Curran

With contributions by Dennis Williams

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the Middleport Primary Care Centre site, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire (centred on National Grid ref. SJ 86245 49370). It was undertaken on behalf of A & H Construction & Developments plc, who intends to construct a General Practitioners Surgery for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate what its location date and nature were. The site had been occupied by Middleport County Infants School from 1877 and the development had the potential to impact upon post-medieval or later belowground deposits associated with the school.

Middleport County Infants School was opened in 1877. The building underwent five phases of extension and alteration, twice in the period between 1877-9, once during 1883, in 1893 and again in 1900. The school was closed in 2002 as part of the reorganisation of schools in Stoke-on-Trent. The building remained disused, only to be demolished in 2003 following arson attacks the previous summer.

A site strip amounting to approximately 1,700m², and 32 trenches (both within and outside the stripped area), amounting to just over 360m², were excavated over the site area of 3,096m². At no point was the natural undisturbed matrix observed.

A number of brick structures were recorded across the site. They are considered to be foundation walls, which from the analysis of the bricks, appear to relate to various phases of the school building, all of which had been erected by 1900, along with some possible internal cellar walls, although it was not possible to establish all of their relationships.

Deposits used to backfill the cellar and to raise the ground level were observed in the south eastern area of the site and contained material relating to the demolition of the school. Burnt material was interpreted to be the result of the fire in 2002. Further deposits considered to be deliberately imported to landscape the site following the demolition of the school were of modern, 21st century, origin.

No other remains were exposed which could be specifically related to the educational development of the site. No deposits, features, layers or structures of archaeological significance predating the later 19th century were identified.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the Middleport Primary Care Centre site, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire (centred on National Grid ref. SJ 86245 49370, Fig 1), on behalf of A & H Construction & Developments plc. The client intends to construct a General Practitioners' Surgery and has submitted a planning application to Stoke-on-Trent City Council (ref S0T/49114). The curator considers that the site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential related to Middleport County Infants School (est. 1877) and the development has the potential to affect the below ground deposits associated with the school.

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2001). Reference was made to English Heritage's *The Future of Historic Schools* (EH 2005).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design and Conservation Section (Stoke-on-Trent City Council 2009) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2009a).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the watching brief 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.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). In addition to the sources listed in the bibliography the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- 1878, OS map, Staffordshire (Northern Division) sheets XI.12.15 and XII.9.11, 25":1 mile (1:2,500) (Fig 5)
- 1900, OS Map, Staffordshire sheets XI.12 and XII.9, 25":1 mile, (1:2,500) (Fig 6)
- 1912-1913, OS map, Staffordshire, sheets XI.12 and XII.9, 6":1 mile (1:10,565)
- 1924, OS map, Staffordshire sheets XI.12 and XII.9, 25":1 mile, (1:2,500)
- 1937, OS map, Staffordshire, sheets XI.12 and XII.9, 25":1 mile (1:2,500)
- 1950, OS Stoke-on-Trent map, 1:500 (Fig 7)

2.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2009).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 16 March 2009 and 8 May 2009.

Prior to the reduced level dig it was necessary to remove the vegetation and the imported soils used to landscape the site. Following this the site strip amounted to approximately 1,700m² in area over the eastern portion of the site. In addition 32 trenches, amounting to just over 360m² in area, were excavated over the total site area of 3,096m².

Observation of the excavated trenches was undertaken during and after machine excavation. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). No deposits were identified which were determined to be suitable for environmental analysis.

Access to the deep trenches was not made for safety reasons and observations were restricted to those made from the top of the trench. The exposed sections were sufficiently clean to observe well-differentiated deposits, though any less clear may have not been identified. The nature of the deposits observed and their sequence of deposition did not alter along the entire length of the area observed.

2.2.2 **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.

2.3 **Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams**

2.4 **Artefact methodology**

2.4.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, Appendix 4). This in principal determines that all finds, of whatever date, must be collected. However, in this case only a sample of later material was collected. These comprised the majority of the finds recovered from the site. All artefacts were recovered from the soil horizons.

All finds were discarded following analysis.

2.4.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. The finds were identified, quantified and dated to period, and *terminus post quem* dates produced for stratified contexts. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

The pottery was examined under ×20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees, 1992; HEAS, 2009).

2.5 **Environmental archaeology methodology**

2.5.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). In the event, no deposits or horizons were identified which were considered suitable for environmental analysis, so no samples were taken.

2.5.2 **Methods in retrospect**

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

3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The site comprised landscaped public open space of grass and flowerbeds, situated on the 0.3ha parcel of land at the junction between Newport Lane, Morton Street and Woolrich Street, to the south west of Burslem. Burslem includes the residential and industrial district of Middleport. It is sited on the eastern ridge of the Fowlea Valley, one of the main early tributaries of the River Trent.

Middleport County Infants School was opened in 1877 with separate departments for boys and girls. In 1883 the school also included mixed juniors and a nursery department was added in 1895. The Victoria County History records that the building underwent five phases of extension and alteration; twice in the period between 1877-9, once during 1883, in 1893 and again in 1900. In 1931, during a period of general school reorganisation it became Middleport County Juniors (infants) and Middleport Senior School, which was mixed. Following the reorganisation of the school with Longport County Primary School in 1940 the Middleport County Secondary School was formed which occupied part of the present site (VCH VIII, 307-328).

The Stoke-on-Trent Ordnance Survey map of 1878 (Fig 5) depicts the site containing two buildings. Middleport County Infants School occupies the west side of the site and the other, along the west frontage of Newport Lane appears to have been under commercial (or industrial) use. The Ordnance Survey map of 1900 (Fig 6) reveals that the original school building had been extended to the south and west. The commercial building that occupied the east side of the site was replaced with terraced housing. The land between the housing and the school appears to have been under grass and was largely unoccupied. Incidentally Woolrich Street was then known as Forester Street, while Morton Street was named Stanley Street. Later Ordnance Survey maps indicate the building layout as unchanged until 1950 when part of the school building to the south-southeast has altered (Fig 7).

The school was closed in 2002 as part of the reorganisation of schools in Stoke-on-Trent. The building remained disused, only to be demolished in 2003 following arson attacks the previous summer. The land was later landscaped to include trees and public footpaths (BBC website).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Fig 2-4 and Plates 1-12. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

At no point was the natural undisturbed matrix observed.

The topsoils comprised a silty loam, the maximum depth varied between 0.15 and 0.23m below the present surface. However they overlay deposits (1001 and 1008; see below) containing modern debris, so cannot be considered to be of natural origin.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Post-medieval and modern deposits

Sealed by 1001, deposit 1008 containing variable quantities of modern debris and was recorded in all of the trenches, and continued to a depth of 0.85-1.70m below the present surface. Below this a further made ground deposit 1011 was recorded 1.50m from the ground surface.

During the reduced level dig remnants of wall 1002, 1003 and 1004 were exposed beneath deposit 1008.

Wall 1002 ran north-west to south-east; it was 16.50m long and two brick courses thick (0.20m) above deposit 1008 with no obvious foundation cut. As only 2 courses of the wall's face remained there is no evidence to suggest the type of bonding used, nor the purpose of the wall.

A small remnant of a wall (1003) was exposed in the south-east of the site, 1m long and three courses (0.60m) wide.

Wall 1004 was exposed 37m to the north-east of 1002. It was of identical bricks as 1002. The wall was two brick courses thick and 23m long, aligned north-west to south-east, with a right angle to the south-west.

During the reduced level dig wall 1005 was revealed, and unlike the other walls it had not been completely demolished. This structure survived to 0.46m high and was 8.90m long. Abutting this was another structure, 1007. During the excavation of the foundation trenches 1007 was observed to continue below the full depth of excavation at 1.50m. Viewed in the south-west section of the trench the corner elevation of the wall showed the brick coursing was laid in Flemish Stretcher bond, with the bricks measuring 230 × 114 × 75mm

Wall 1009 was exposed 0.23m beneath deposit 1008. The wall was bonded with lime mortar and ran north-east to south-west. No associated foundation cut for the wall was visible. 2m to the north-west a further wall, 1010, was revealed 0.50m beneath deposit 1008. The south-east face of the wall had been painted grey. Both walls extended beyond the width of the trench and continued below the depth of excavation at 1.50m. Due to the limits of excavation a relationship between these structures could not be ascertained.

Sealed by 1008 and abutting 1009 and 1010 was deposit 1006, 0.70m below 1008. The deposit contained ash and charcoal with frequent fragments of brick, wood, plastic, iron and concrete fragments.

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams

4.2.1 The artefact assemblage

The assemblage, recovered from seven contexts, consisted of 54 finds with a total weight of 45.764kg (Table 1). Complete bricks accounted for 98% of the finds by weight, with the remainder comprising other ceramic artefacts. The standard of preservation was generally good.

Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
Brick	Post-medieval/modern	13	44,980
Ceramic	Post-medieval/modern	1	4
Glass	Modern?	1	6
Kiln furniture	Post-medieval/modern	3	34
Pottery	Post-medieval	1	2
Pottery	Post-medieval/modern	27	458
Tile	Post-medieval/modern	8	280
Totals:		54	45,764

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.2.2 Pottery

The assemblage contained 28 sherds of pottery. Where possible, these were identified by form, and all could be dated to broad production spans, according to the fabric types shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Fabric no.	Fabric name	Total	Weight (g)
78	Post-medieval red wares	1	2
85	China	27	458
Totals:		28	460

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type.

All except one of the pottery sherds, found in contexts 1001 and 1006, were modern stone china (fabric 85). Bowls, dishes, plates and saucers were all represented, these being typical of domestic crockery produced locally during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The base of a saucer, with a pale bluish-grey glaze, found in context 1001, was marked 'Charles Meakin, Burslem, Ironstone China'. The inclusion of Burslem as the place of manufacture placed this pottery in the date range 1870-1882, since Meakin transferred production to the Eastwood Pottery at Hanley in 1883 (Birks, 2009).

While the majority of the modern stone china sherds were glazed (some plain white, and others with printed colour decoration), several unglazed, 'biscuit-fired' china wasters were also noted in 1001 and 1006. A single, small body sherd of a brown-glazed red ware (fabric 78), 17th-18th century in date, was also found in 1001.

Context 1001 yielded two small items of kiln furniture, both produced from a light-coloured china clay similar to that used for the pottery vessels. One was a segment of a spacer ring with a tapered cross-section, the other a conical saggar with part of a sprue attached. A similar conical saggar was found in 1006. This context also contained a moulded porcelain item (fabric 83), probably from a small, insulated electrical enclosure.

4.2.3 **Brick and tile**

Examples of complete bricks were retrieved from all seven contexts shown in Table 3. All these bricks had been used, and had poorly-mixed, lime-based mortar adhering to them. Eight bricks (from 1001, 1002, 1004, 1005 and 1007) had a coarse, hard, buff yellow fabric, with an average size of $9\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ " ($230 \times 114 \times 75$ mm). This thickness and width were identical to those of the 1840 Imperial Brick, which had a nominal length of 9", and a probable latest date of manufacture in the 1920s.

Four reddish-brown bricks (from 1001, 1003, 1004 and 1007) had various depths in the range $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{8}$ " (70-80mm) and were probably from the same date range as that described for the yellow bricks described above. One of these had a shallow frog with the stamp 'PR Co Ltd'. A single Staffordshire Blue engineering brick (52mm thick) was recovered from 1006.

A single fragment of an unglazed, earthenware floor tile was retained from 1001. This had been laid on mortar, and had traces of paint on its top surface. Fragments of glazed wall (or fireplace) tiles, both plain and decorated, were found in 1006 (all were unused). The tiles were probably all contemporary with the china pottery.

2.1.4 **Other artefacts**

A small rim fragment, from a glass vessel, possibly from a modern borosilicate glass baking dish, was found in context 1006.

5. Synthesis

5.1 Overview of artefactual evidence

The finds from this site were all late post-medieval (19th century) or modern (20th century) in origin. Whereas much of the glazed pottery was consistent with material expected in domestic refuse, the presence of biscuit-fired wasters, kiln furniture and unused tiles is also typical of material from the ceramic industry in this area. The *terminus post quem* dates deduced for this site's contexts are shown in Table 3. Owing to the lack of distinctive pottery forms (in combination with fabric types that have been in production for a considerable length of time), several of the *terminus post quem* dates have been determined primarily from brick sizes.

Context	Material	Fabric number	Fabric name	Period	Date range	TPQ
1001	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	1840- c.1920	1870
	Kiln furniture	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	1800- 2000	
	Pottery	78	Post-medieval red ware	Post-medieval	1600- 1800	
	Pottery	85	China	Post-medieval/ modern	1870- 1882	
	Tile	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	c.1870- 2000	
1002	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	1840- c.1920	1840
1003	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	1840- c.1920	1840
1004	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	1840- c.1920	1840
1005	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	1840- c.1920	1840
1006	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	1840- c.1920	c.1870
	Ceramic	83	Porcelain	Post-medieval/ modern	c.1870- c.1960	
	Glass	-	-	Modern?	c.1915- 2000	
	Kiln furniture	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	c.1800-	
	Pottery	85	China	Post-medieval/ modern	1800- 2000	
1007	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval/ modern	1840- c.1920	1840

Table 3. Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.2 Post-medieval and modern

The dimensions of the brick used in structures 1002 and 1004 dates their construction to the late 19th to early 20th century. These walls fit within external footprint of the 1900 building (Fig 6), however it is possible that these walls also relate to the original 1877 building. With only 2 courses of 1002 and 1004 remaining, the depth of the walls being 0.15m below the ground surface, there is no evidence to confirm the wall's load bearing capacity and function from the type of bonding used.

The wall 1003 lies outside the footprint of the original 1877 building, but may relate to the external south south-west elevation of the 1900 building. However exact phasing was not possible and it cannot be determined whether it was constructed as part of the extensions of 1877/8 and 1883 or the alterations of 1893 and 1900.

The location of wall 1005 suggests it relates to the external wall of the northern wing of the 1900 building, while structure 1007 relates to the adjacent external wall of the southern wing (Fig 8). This part of the building is also present on the 1878 OS map therefore these walls may date to the first building phase of the school. The substantial depth of 1007 is interpreted to represent a cellar within the school, from its association with walls 1009 and 1010.

Walls 1009 and 1010 appear to have been constructed from bricks of similar size and fabrics, suggesting they are broadly contemporary, however from the limited proportions uncovered it was not possible to establish their exact relationship to each other. The substantial depth of these walls below ground suggests they are likely to relate to a cellar within the school. They lie outside the building present on the 1878 OS map, but inside that denoted on the 1900 OS map. 1009 and 1010 appears to be present by 1900, although there is no evidence to establish whether a cellar was constructed as part of the extensions of 1877/8 and 1883 or the alterations of 1893 and 1900.

Deposit 1006 was observed in the south eastern area of the site, below 1008. The deposit is considered to be the result of the demolition of the school, which was used to backfill the cellar (1005, 1007 and 1009) and raise the ground level. The fire at the school in 2002 may explain the presence of burnt material within this deposit.

Deposit 1001 was determined to be of modern, 21st century, origin, and considered to be deliberately imported to landscape the site following the demolition of the school in 2003.

No deposits, features, layers or structures of archaeological significance predating the later 19th century were identified. No other remains were exposed which could be specifically related to the educational development of the site.

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 watching brief was undertaken on behalf of A & H Construction & Developments plc, at the Middleport Primary Care Centre site, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire (centred on National Grid ref. SJ 86245 49370).

The site was occupied by Middleport County Infants School from 1877. The building underwent five phases of extension and alteration, twice in the period between 1877-9, once during 1883, in 1893 and again in 1900. The school was closed in 2002 as part of the reorganisation of schools in Stoke-on-Trent. The building remained disused, only to be demolished in 2003 following arson attacks the previous summer.

A site strip amounting to approximately 1,700m² and 32 trenches, amounting to just over 360m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 3,096m². At no point was the natural undisturbed matrix observed. No deposits, features, layers or structures of archaeological significance predating the later 19th century were identified.

A number of brick structures were recorded across the site, which from the analysis of the bricks, appear to relate to various phases of the school building, along with possible internal cellar walls, although it was not possible to establish their exact relationships.

Deposits used to backfill the cellar and to raise the ground level were observed in the south eastern area of the site. They contained material relating to the demolition of the school, including the burnt material associated with the fire in 2002. Further deposits considered to be deliberately imported to landscape the site following the demolition of the school were of modern, 21st century, origin.

No other remains were exposed which could be specifically related to the later 19th and 20th century educational development of the site.

7. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Mike Hatton and Mick Bentley (A & H Construction & Developments plc) and Noel Boothroyd (Archaeologist, Urban Design and Conservation Section, Stoke-on-Trent City Council).

8. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Elizabeth A Curran. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Additional fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Lee and Tim Cornah, finds analysis by Dennis Williams, and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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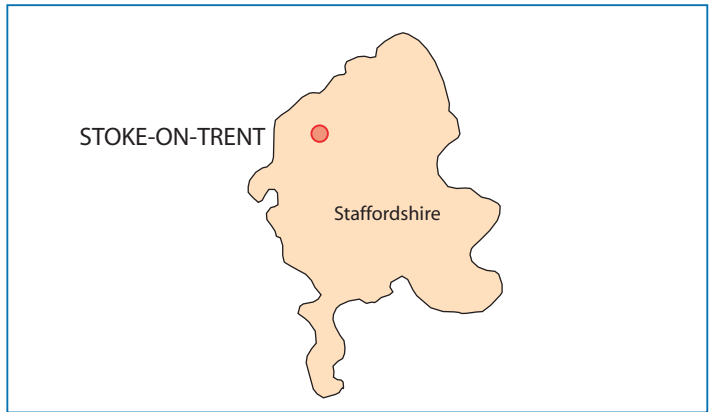
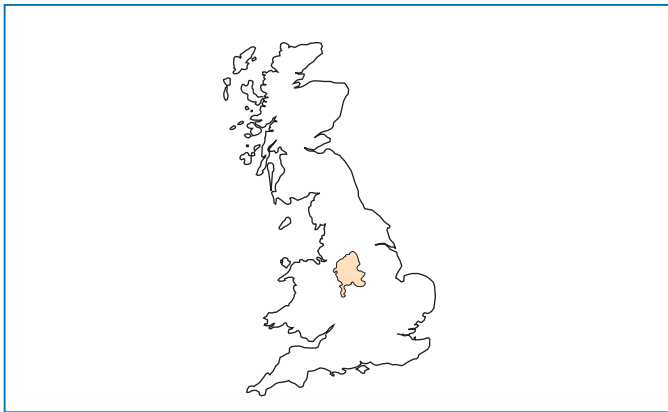
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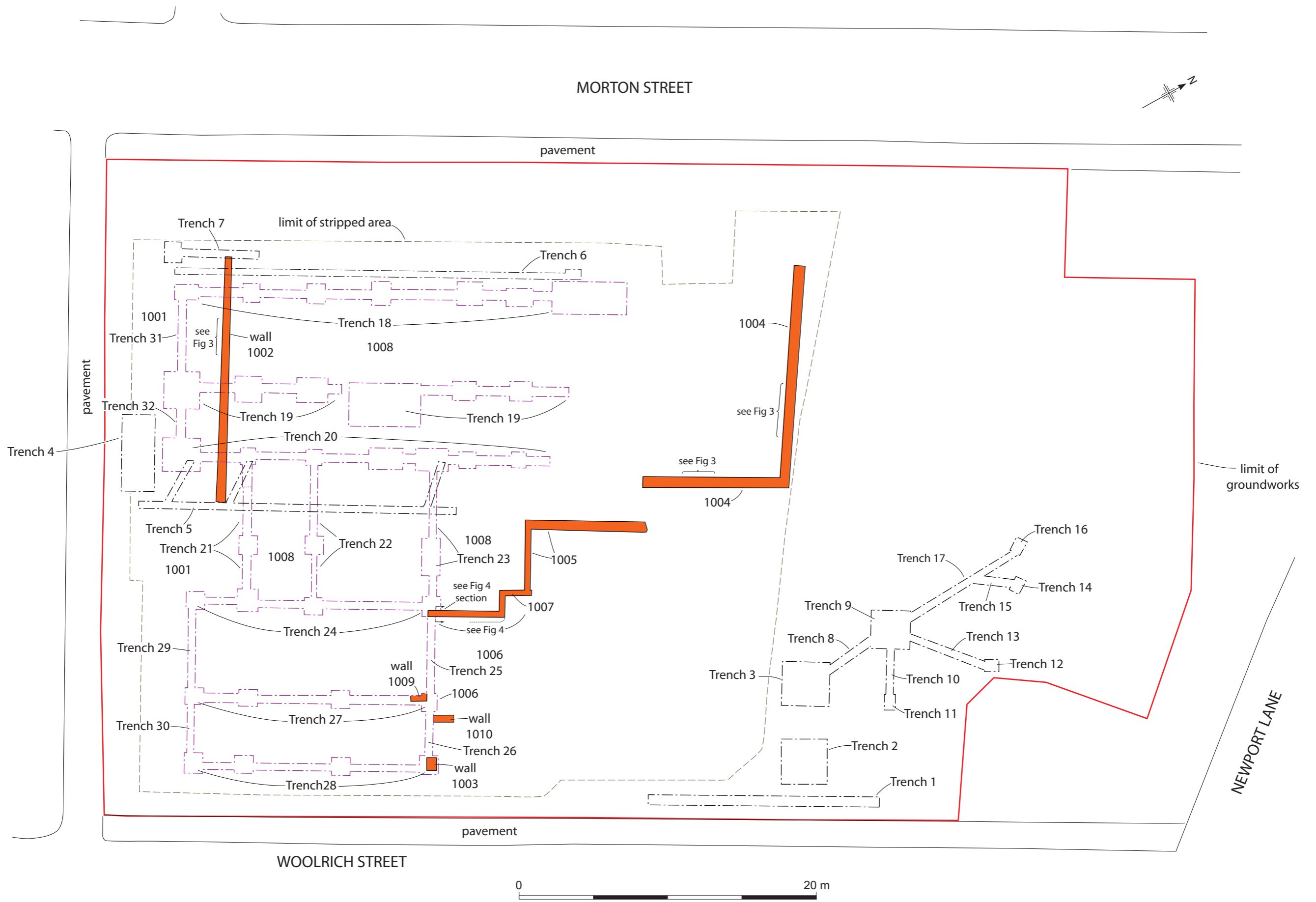
Figures



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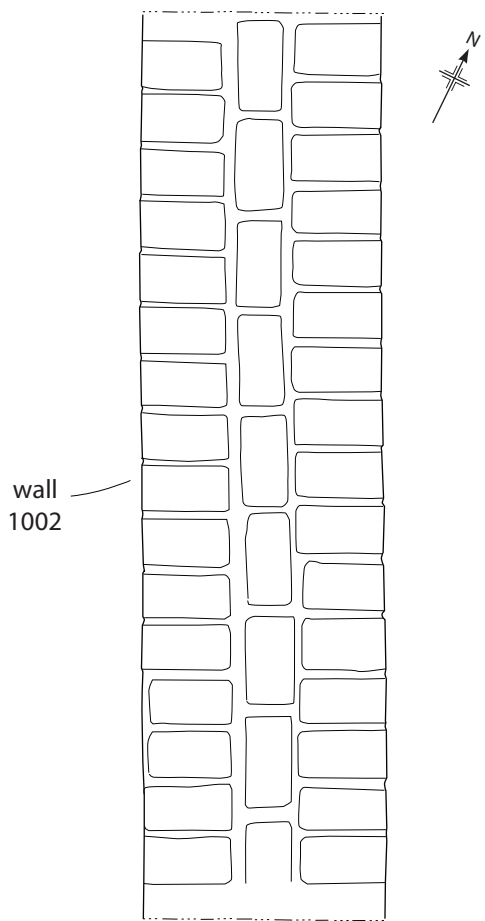
Location of the site

Figure 1

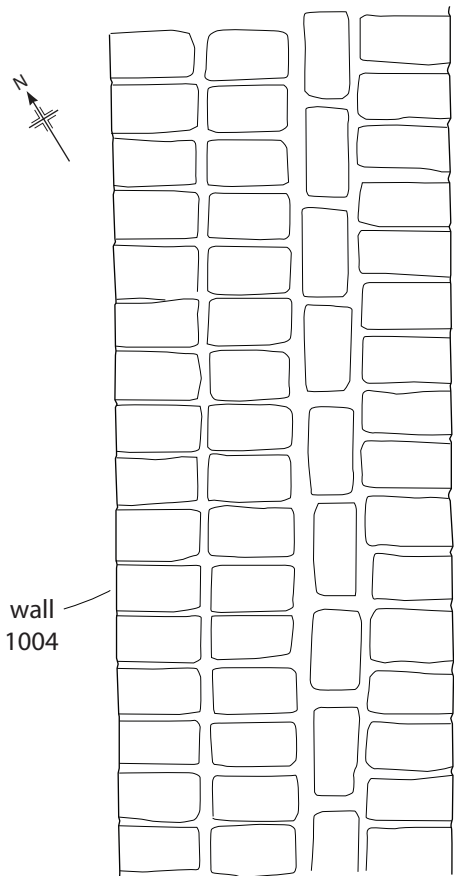


Location of drainage trenches

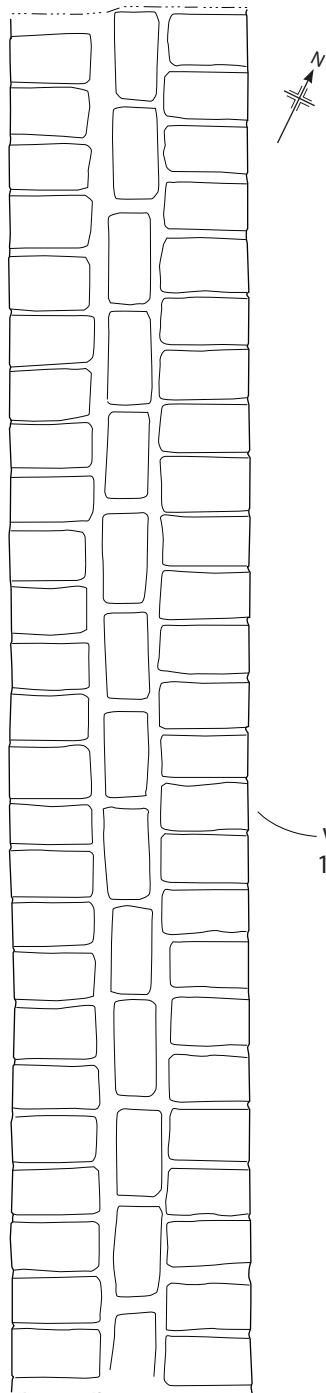
Figure 2



wall 1002



wall 1004

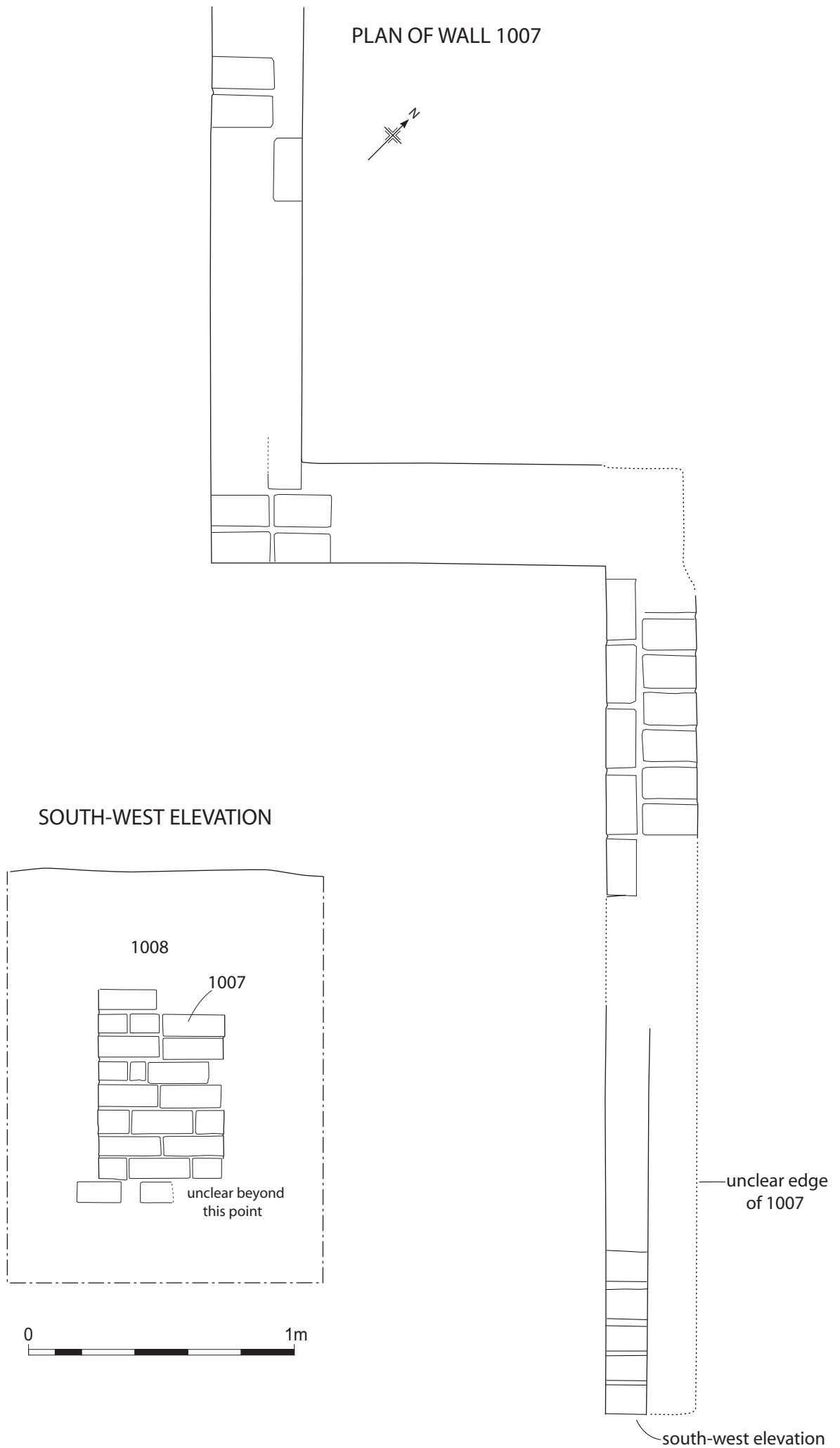


wall 1004



Plan of walls 1002 and 1004

Figure 3



Plan and section of wall 1007

Figure 4



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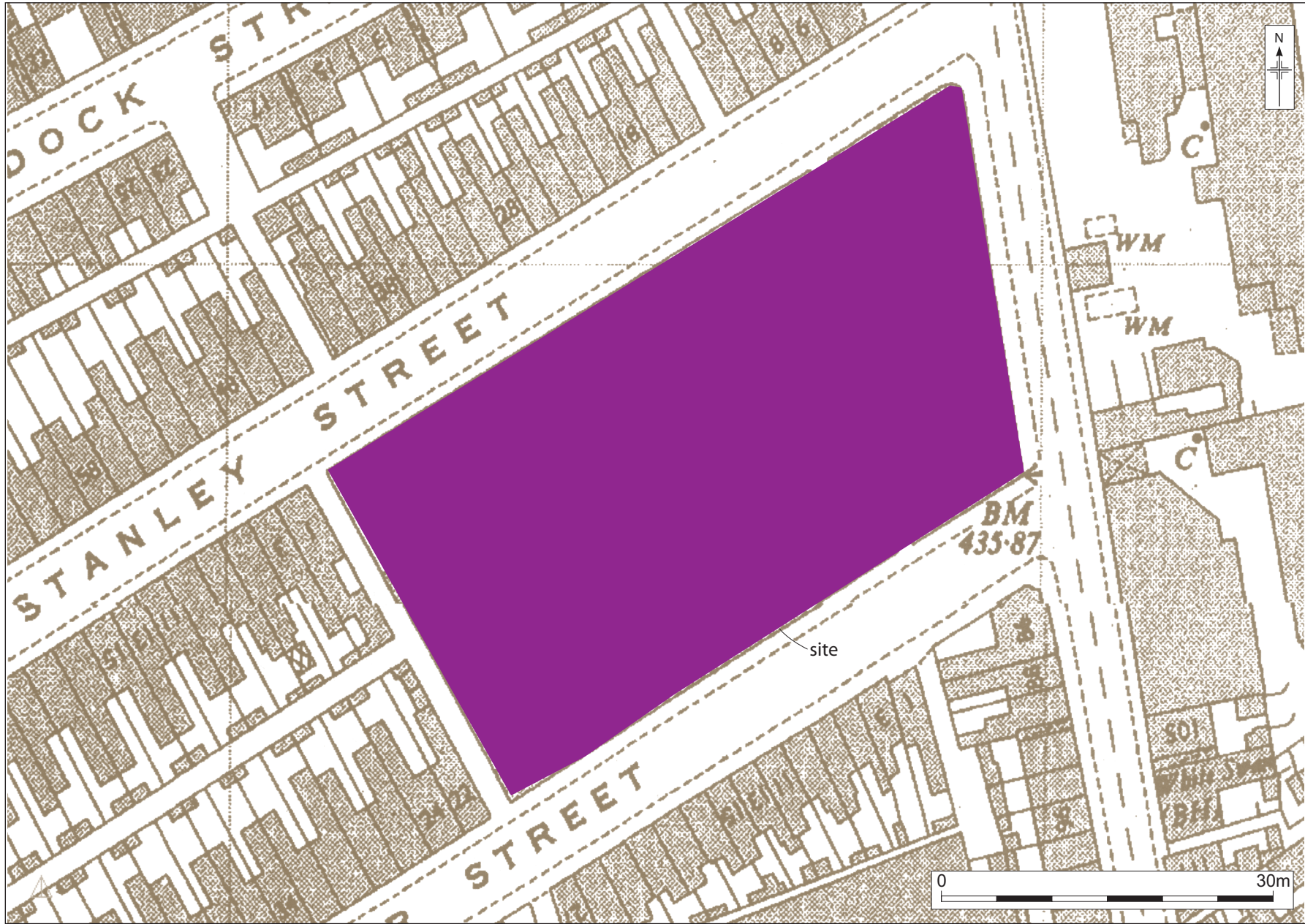
Extract from 1878 OS map of Staffordshire (Northern Division) Sheet Nos XI.12.15 and XII.9.11

Figure 5



Extract from 1900 OS map, showing approximate location of walls (see Fig 2)

Figure 6



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Extract from 1950 OS map

Figure 7

Plates



Plate 1: The site prior to the removal of the vegetation, view south-east



Plate 2: The site prior to the removal of the vegetation, view west



Plate 3: The site following the site strip, view east



Plate 13: The site during excavation of Trench 31 and 32, view south-east



Plate 4: Wall 1003, view south-east



Plate 5: Wall 1002, view south-east



Plate 6: North-west elevation of wall 1002



Plate 7: Wall 1004, aligned north-west to south-east, with a right angle to the south-west, view north-west



Plate 8: Wall 1007 in foreground and 1005 in right of shot, view north-west



Plate 9: North-east facing section of foundation trench including wall 1007



Plate 10: Trench 25 including deposit 1008 and 1006, view south



Plate 11: South-west face of section with wall 1009, deposit 1006 to left



Plate 12: Wall 1010, view north-west

Appendix 1 Deposit descriptions

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Redeposited topsoil	Mid brown silty loam. Moderately compact. Frequent small to medium sub rounded pebbles and frequent root action. Above 1001.	0.00-0.23m
1001	Imported soil	Imported soil associated with 21 st century landscaping of site. Partially removed prior to archaeological monitoring. Mid brownish orange sandy clay. Contains occasional brick rubble fragments and pottery fragments. Below 1000. Above 1008.	Not fully recorded as not part of the Brief. 0.40m+
1002	Wall	Red brick wall with lime mortar. 2 courses deep. Above 1008. Sealed by 1001. No foundation cut obvious. 16.50m long	0.23-0.38m
1003	Wall	Red brick wall with lime mortar. Bricks measure 230 × 114 × 75mm. Above 1008. Sealed by 1001. No foundation cut obvious. 1m long and 0.70m wide.	0.23-0.50m
1004	Wall	Red brick wall with lime mortar. 2 course deep. Running NW-SE. Above 1008. Sealed by 1001. No foundation cut obvious.	0.23-0.38m
1005	Cellar Wall	Bricks measure 0.225x0.12x0.08m. Above 1008. Sealed by 1001. No foundation cut obvious. 8.90m long and 0.40-0.70m wide. Abutting 1007.	0.46m. Observed continuing beyond depth of excavation.
1006	Demolition layer	Associated with infill of cellar wall 1009 and 1010. Very dark brownish black compact silty clay. V frequent fragments of brick, wood, plastic, iron and concrete frags. Ash and charcoal. 0.70m below 1008.	0.23-0.93m
1007	Cellar Wall	Bricks measure 230 × 114 × 75mm. Sealed by 1001. No foundation cut obvious. 6.50m long. Flemish Stretcher bond. Continues below excavated trench. Abutting 1005.	0.20-1.46m+
1008	Made ground	Below 1001. Moderately greyish brown mixed silty clay. Occasional clay patches. Angular medium to large stones. Occasional ceramic building material.	0.25-1.50m+
1009	Cellar Wall	Red brick and lime mortar. Possibly associated with 1007. Only seen in SW face of section of trench. Due to depth of excavation unable to accurately record. Face of wall 2m+. Running SW-NE. Below 1008.	0.45-1.46m
1010	Cellar Wall	Red brick and lime mortar. Possibly associated with 1007 and 1009. Corner of wall. SE face of wall painted grey. Due to depth of excavation unable to accurately record. 0.50m below 1008.	0.45-1.46m
1011	Made ground	Recorded within Trench 4. 1.50m below 1008. Loose mid yellow brown, clayey material with small-large rounded lumps of shall and mudstone. Occasional brick fragments.	1.50-3.20m
1012	Hardcore	Temporary road makeup. Type 1 hardcore. Loose grey material.	0.00-0.30m

Appendix 2 Trench dimensions

Trench Number	Maximum Length	Maximum Width	Maximum Depth
1	16m	0.60m	0.70m
2	3m	3m	2.50
3	3m	3m	1.30m
4	5m	1.80m	3.20m
5	19m	0.40m	0.75m
6	28m	0.70m	0.80m
7	6.50m	1.20m	0.80m
8	3.20m	0.60m	0.70m
9	2.70m	2.60m	1.50m
10	2.50m	0.60m	0.70
11	1m	0.80	1.50m
12	1m	0.80	1.30m
13	5.40m	0.60m	0.70m
14	1m	0.80	1.30m
15	1.40m	0.60m	0.40m
16	1m	0.80	1.30m
17	9m	0.60m	0.40m
18	30.80m	2.20m	1.70
19	27m	3m	3m+
20	26m	1.40m	1.70m
21	8.40m	1.20m	1.65m
22	9m	1.20m	1.65m
23	8.40m	1.20m	1.65m
24	17m	1.20m	1.70m
25	5m	0.60m	0.80m
26	3m	0.60m	0.80m
27	17m	1.20m	1.70m
28	17m	1.20m	1.70m

Trench Number	Maximum Length	Maximum Width	Maximum Depth
29	5m	0.60m	0.80m
30	3m	0.60m	0.80m
31	4.60m	0.60m	0.80m
32	2m	0.60m	0.80m

Appendix 3 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

19	Fieldwork progress records AS2
2	Photographic records AS3
86	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
1	Context number catalogues AS5
11	Abbreviated context records AS40
7	Trench record sheets AS41
6	Scale drawings
1	Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery
Bethesda Street
Hanley
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 3DW
