



# **Penrith New Squares, Penrith, Cumbria**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

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**Lowther Manelli**

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## SUMMARY

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Manning Elliot, on behalf of Lowther Manelli, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological investigation of 5.5ha of land at Southend Road, Penrith (centred on NGR NY 5163 2987). Following pre-determination assessments on the site as a whole (OA North 2005a), and the buildings of main concern within the conservation area (OA North 2005a, 2005b, 2006a, 2006b), the outlined development site was considered to be of high archaeological potential. Consequently, planning permission has been granted with a number of conditions for the redevelopment of the site for commercial and residential purposes (planning application ref 3/05/0954). One of the conditions was to ensure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, the first phase of which is evaluation trenching. The majority of this was carried out between May and July 2007, with the final phase within the former Sunlight Laundry premises undertaken in September 2007. This information will be used to inform a mitigation strategy to be employed prior to or during construction to satisfy the planning condition.

Sixty-three trenches were excavated across the development site, measuring between 5m and 30m in length, and 1m and 1.6m in width, depending on any physical restraints. Excavation was initially undertaken by machine to either the first deposits of archaeological significance or to natural soils, and then completed manually. Four trenches were completely devoid of any archaeological remains and modern services, Trenches 10, 28, 29 and 45. Eighteen trenches contained only modern services, Trenches 1, 3-7, 11-13, 15, 31-33a, 40, 43 47-48 and 57b. The remainder contained features of archaeological interest, which were investigated and recorded by hand.

Evaluation of a large proportion of the southern half of the proposed development site, in Trenches 1-15 focused around the playing fields and Penrith Football Club, identified no features of archaeological significance. This area is proposed for the construction of the supermarket and its associated car park. This may indicate that the south-western part of the site had been heavily truncated by levelling activity associated with construction of the playing fields and football club. However, in line with the cartographic sources consulted during the initial desk-based assessment (OA North 2005a) it would seem that activity did not expand much beyond the limits of the medieval and post-medieval town, around the north and eastern edges of the development site.

Trenches 8 and 9 contained the concrete foundations of the former Penrith Rugby Club, which was located towards the south-west of the playing fields. It was constructed in the mid-twentieth century; the earliest reference to it was on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1968 and 1971. It was demolished in the late twentieth century.

Probably the most significant archaeological remains included those found within Trenches 16-19, positioned immediately around the Two Lions Inn, and due mainly to their association with the Grade II\* listed Inn. Although not the earliest archaeological remains, they contained features of early post-medieval date and included large heavily robbed wall foundation trenches, **137**, in Trench 16, and **158**, **162** and **163** in Trench 17. These most likely relate to the early manor of the Lowther Family built in the late sixteenth century, and the original function of the building before becoming

an Inn. Furthermore, fragments of pottery, glass and clay pipe dating from the medieval to the twentieth centuries suggest an early presence, which has been disturbed by subsequent development. The area to the front of the Two Lions Inn, Trenches 18 and 19, had been severely disturbed and the original ground level had been reduced to natural deposits; two truncated post-medieval walls survived, **167** in Trench 18, and **178** in Trench 19, the latter of which had a small fireplace, **172**, cut into it. The remainder of the two trenches had been made-up with demolition deposits.

Across Southend Road car park, the Outer Southend Road car park and to the west of the former bowling green beside the Two Lions Inn, several features dating to the medieval period were found. Seven large ditches, **196**, **188**, **208**, **215**, **223**, **230** and **245**, were securely identified as medieval, measuring between 3m and 8.5m in width and 0.5m to >0.9m in depth; they produced pottery dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries from their basal deposits. The function of the ditches was puzzling as they were too large to be solely property or agricultural boundaries, but there has been no reference to the excavation of large defensive ditches in any of the sources consulted for the desk-based assessment. They were substantial features that would not have gone unnoticed, and one, **230** in Trench 27, even had a cobbled road aligned along it following its decline in use as a ditch. It is noted in the mid-fourteenth century that the King granted a murage to build a wall to defend the Penrith from the Scots. No wall has been found to date, but neither has there been reference to the creation of large defensive ditches. These questions can only be answered by further archaeological investigation.

Trenches 52-60 were excavated within the extant but now empty former premises of the Sunlight Laundry, to investigate the potential for surviving remains of the medieval tenements believed to have existed. With the exception of Trenches 54 and 57b, the remaining trenches produced evidence of earlier activity. This evidence correlated with the findings from a detailed desk-based and standing building assessment (OA North 2006a) that suggested several phases of demolition and rebuilding had probably occurred across this portion of the site. The backfill of two pits situated close to the street frontage; Trench 57a, **443**; and Trench 58, **427**, was near homogeneous deposits, often with frequent rubble inclusions, indicating earlier phases of demolition or reconstruction work. Towards the middle and rear of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, specifically Trenches 55, 56, 59, and 60, were heavily disturbed remains of early backyard activities. Trench 55 contained the severely truncated remains of a sandstone wall, **401**, which had been damaged through previous demolition work. Trench 59 also contained a wall base, **436**, disturbed by the later laundry buildings. Trenches 56 and 60 both contained substantial pits and ditches, **393**, **395**, **411** and **414**, which had escaped some of the worst of the demolition work. The only dating evidence acquired were some fragments of pottery dating to the late eighteenth century or later from pit **411** in Trench 60. This feature cut ditch **414** to the north-west, suggesting an early date for the ditch. This early date may be supported by the similarity in form between this ditch and the other substantial ditches identified across the development site that date to the medieval period.

The remainder of the features across the outlined development site were small ditches, gullies, pits and heavily degraded or truncated walls, the majority of which dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods. Some remains did not produce any dating

evidence, but their similarity in form to the datable features has led to their being apportioned with the same function as probable contemporaneous features; the post-medieval features were recorded cutting through the subsoil, whilst medieval remains identified were normally sealed below subsoil deposits. Many of the remains probably belonged to burgage plots for the medieval and post-medieval tenements that were known to front Southend Road and Great Dockray.

The impact of the development on the archaeological remains will be substantial, as they are likely to be destroyed in the main. Without any mitigation the significance, particularly on the medieval remains, of the impact will have a major adverse effect. However, with an appropriate mitigation strategy, either by preserving the remains by record or by preservation in situ by appropriate engineering solutions can reduce this effect reduced to minor to negligible.

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The evaluation was undertaken by Kelly Clapperton who was assisted on site by Rebecca Wegiel, Annie Hamilton-Gibney, Richard Colebrook, Joanne Harkins, Alex Bebin and Thomas Mace. The report was written by Kelly Clapperton and the drawings were produced by Anne Stewardson. The finds were assessed by Chris Howard-Davis and the palaeoenvironmental assessment carried out by Sandra Bonsall. The project was managed by Alan Lupton, and Emily Mercer, both of whom also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Manning Elliot, acting on behalf of Lowther Manelli, have been granted planning permission to redevelop approximately 5.5ha of land at Southend Road, Penrith, Cumbria (area centred NGR NY 5163 2987) for commercial and residential purposes as an extension to Penrith town centre (planning application ref 3/05/0954). As part of the planning application a scheme of archaeological work was carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to identify the archaeological potential of the site in order that Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), acting on behalf of Eden District Council, could make an informed decision about any further work that might be necessary as mitigation of the impact of the development. The first phase involved a desk-based assessment of the whole outlined development site (OA North 2005a), which showed areas of the site to have a high archaeological potential. Consequently, CCCHES made a verbal recommendation that further archaeological work was necessary as the scheme is likely to impact upon an area of archaeological interest. In the first instance this was to comprise a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching across the site.
- 1.1.2 The area of the early eighteenth century bowling green (Site **06**; *ibid*), adjacent to the west side of the Two Lions Inn (Site **07**; *ibid*), was available for intrusive investigation prior to the rest of the site. Consequently, in February 2005 two trenches were excavated to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within this area (OA North 2005b). Although the results of this exercise were negative, this was interpreted as being due to the former use of this particular area as a bowling green, and CCCHES considered the potential of the remainder of the site, as highlighted in the desk-based assessment, to be such that they recommended a 5% evaluation of the remainder of the development area; a brief was produced to this effect (*Appendix 1*).
- 1.1.3 It was not possible to undertake any further trenching prior to the submission of the planning application due to accessibility issues and, therefore, the remainder of the evaluation trenching and any subsequent mitigation work that may be required has been attached as a condition to the planning permission. Nevertheless, further archaeological assessments were undertaken on the site as a result of formal recommendation by CCCHES, and also in consultation with English Heritage, in order to contribute to the overall planning application submission. This included a more detailed desk-based assessment and standing buildings assessment of the Sunlight Laundry buildings (OA North 2006a) and the Two Lions Inn (OA North 2006b). These assessments also highlighted the need for further evaluation trenching.
- 1.1.4 In April 2007 OA North were commissioned to undertake the evaluation of the rest of the site, now referred to as Penrith New Squares. This report sets out the results of the evaluation, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, and an assessment of the impact of the



proposed development. This information will be used to inform decisions regarding any requirements for archaeological mitigation considerations prior to development.

## 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site lies to the south of the town centre of Penrith (Fig 1). It is relatively flat throughout, lying at a height of approximately 130m above mean sea level (Ordnance Survey 1995), with a large proportion being laid down to car parking. The north-western and north-eastern edges, fronting Great Dockray and Princes Street, include a number of buildings of varying ages and uses, with the north-eastern edge of the site lying within the town's Conservation Area. The development site also includes Penrith Football Ground, which is no longer in use, and adjacent playing fields belonging to the Leisure Centre.
- 1.2.2 Penrith lies on the south-western edge of the Eden Valley, where most of the area is underlain by sandstones and mudstones of Permo-Triassic age, which area generally covered by glacial deposits (Countryside Commission 1998, 40).

## 1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 **Introduction:** the following background is a brief summary of that taken from the previous desk-based assessment (OA North 2005a), in order to put the findings of the evaluation trenching into context. For more detailed historical and archaeological information for the whole of the proposed development area the desk-based assessment report (*ibid*) should be referred to.
- 1.3.2 **Prehistoric Period:** prehistoric remains are fairly evenly distributed in the area surrounding the core settlement of Penrith, with slightly larger numbers having been recorded to the west (Cumbria County Council 2002, Map C). Neolithic axes are relatively common finds (*ibid*), as are Bronze Age finds such as axes, spearheads, and knives. The well-known Neolithic stone circle, Long Meg and her daughters, lies to the north of the study area (Burl 1979, 90). Bronze Age monuments, including standing stones, cairns, and cists, are also recorded (*op cit*, 28), with King Arthur's Round Table Henge, to the south-east of Penrith, being a monument of great importance (SM 23663) and thought to be late Neolithic or very early Bronze Age (Burl 1979). Of the same date is Mayburgh Henge positioned further to the west. This survives as a circular bank with an entrance in the east (*op cit*, 231), with the discovery of a bronze axe implying the use of the henge during the Bronze Age.
- 1.3.3 Prehistoric remains known within the vicinity of the development area consist of two poorly located finds; a Bronze Age cup and ring marked stone (Frodsham 1989, 16-7; Cumbria County Council 2002, 4), and battleaxes of uncertain prehistoric date (*ibid*; Cumberland Pacquet 1818). However, no prehistoric remains have been recorded within the development area.
- 1.3.4 **Roman Period:** the line of a Roman road between Manchester and Carlisle lies to the east of Penrith. It passes through the Roman fort at Brougham, situated to the south-east of the town (Shotter 1997, 35). However, apart from

two unstratified and poorly located Roman coins discovered within Penrith, there is no firm evidence to suggest any significant Roman activity within the town (Cumbria County Council 2002, 5).

- 1.3.5 **Early Medieval Period:** although there is no documentary evidence for settlement in Penrith prior to the twelfth century, it has been suggested that the street plan indicates pre-Norman settlement, with St Andrew's Church at its centre (Winchester 1979, quoted in Cumbria County Council 2002, 6). A cross-shaft fragment, dated to the late eighth to early ninth century, was found built into the wall of Tynefield House in Penrith (Richardson 1998, 32), and there are significant tenth century monuments (SM 23662) within the churchyard, although they are not thought to be in their original locations (Anon 1947, 225). There is no record, however, of early medieval remains within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.6 **Medieval Period:** the town was granted the right to hold a market and fair by the Crown in 1222, when it was under Scottish rule (Craig Hamilton Architects Ltd 2005, 6). However, at the end of the thirteenth century, the onset of the Wars of Independence began a period of Scottish raids, which continued throughout much of the fourteenth century. As a result, the town suffered heavily with areas being razed to the ground. The many open spaces within Penrith are thought to originate from these troubled times, being used for storing goods and keeping cattle safely (*ibid*).
- 1.3.7 As is perhaps to be expected, the surviving remains from the medieval period are high status stone buildings, including St Andrew's Church, the earliest parts of which date to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Pevsner 1967, 173-4), Penrith Castle, dated to the fourteenth century, the Gloucester Arms, which was formerly known as Dockray Hall and dates to the late fifteenth century, and the Two Lions Inn, a Grade II\* listed building (LB SMR 25303), originally constructed in 1585 for Gerard Lowther, although it has many later alterations (*op cit*, 177, OA North 2006b). In addition, below ground remains of significance include the site of the late medieval friary founded in the late thirteenth century (Haswell 1903, 350; Moorhouse 1971, 137).
- 1.3.8 During the later medieval period Penrith held many markets, each of which was used for a specific purpose (Clarke 1787, 15). These brought prosperity, which led to an important phase of rebuilding that continued until the nineteenth century. Close to the proposed development area was the Great Dockray market, which specialised in pork and wool (Craig Hamilton Architects Ltd 2005, 10).
- 1.3.9 **Post-Medieval Period:** most of the post-medieval archaeological remains recorded in the immediate surroundings of the proposed development area are buildings. This area is fairly well documented during the late post-medieval period, and it is perhaps best characterised as an area used for industrial processes and leisure activities. The industrial sites that have been recorded on maps of the area comprise a rope walk (Gazetteer Site **19**, OA North 2005a), mineral water works (Gazetteer Site **13**, *ibid*), smithy (Gazetteer Site **18**, *ibid*), possible foundry (Gazetteer Site **25**, *ibid*), and three timber yards (Gazetteer Sites **12**, **14**, and **20**, *ibid*). Bowling greens (Gazetteer Sites **06** and **08**, *ibid*), a common garden and orchard (Gazetteer Site **09**, *ibid*), a football ground

(Gazetteer Site **22**, *ibid* and a cricket ground (Gazetteer Site **24**, *ibid*) demonstrate the wide range of leisure facilities that have been available.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) for the evaluation of the bowling green area was submitted to and accepted by CCCCHES in 2005, prior to the work being undertaken (OA North 2005b). The recent phase of work, which commenced in April 2007, adhered to this same methodology, meeting the requirements of the project brief (*Appendix 1*), and was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 EVALUATION

- 2.2.1 A programme of trial trenching was implemented to establish the presence and/or absence, extent and nature of any archaeological deposits. The project brief (*Appendix 1*) required a minimum area equivalent to 5% of the outlined development area to be evaluated, with the trenches adequately sampling the area of impact. This equated to approximately 2750m<sup>2</sup>, which was divided into 63 trenches measuring between 5-30m in length and 1-1.6m in width, depending on the circumstances (Fig 2).
- 2.2.2 Due to a plethora of services Trench 14 was not excavated for health and safety purposes. When Trench 21b was initially excavated the correct level of natural deposit was thought to have been identified, however, excavation of other trenches in the area suggested that right levels had not been reached. By this point Trench 21a had been backfilled and re-tarmaced so it was unfeasible to re-open. However, the numerous trenches opened in the immediate vicinity provided sufficient information on the archaeological make-up of the area.
- 2.2.3 Tarmac or concrete, averaging 0.1m in depth, had to be broken out and removed from Trench 17 through to Trench 50, and Trench 52 to 59, and Trench 60 required the breaking out and removing of sandstone flags. Cobbles had to be removed by hand from Trenches 18 and 19. Trench 51 was located in gardens, so topsoil was the initial deposit. The trenches were then excavated using either a 1.6m or 1m wide toothless ditching bucket, depending on space limitations and the presence of live services, and were under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation progressed down to the level of natural deposits or the first potentially significant archaeological deposits in each trench, to an approximate depth of between 0.5m and 2m below ground level. All trenches were subject to hand cleaning as machining progressed, and where archaeological features were encountered, these were subject to manual excavation in order to ascertain their nature, date, character, and extent. All trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. The trenches were accurately located by the use of Total Station in the Playing Fields and off-sets over the rest of the site.
- 2.2.4 Recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of the deposits revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets. A plan was produced showing the location of all the trenches (Fig 2), with representative sections

being drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record, using monochrome, colour slide and digital formats, was maintained.

## **2.3 ARCHIVE**

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project brief and project design (*Appendices 1 and 2*), and in accordance with current IFA, UKIC (1990) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle, on completion of the project. Copies of the report will also be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal.

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## 3. RESULTS

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 In total, 63 archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated. Summary results of the evaluation are presented below, with a more detailed trench-by-trench description in *Appendix 3* and a list of contexts reproduced in *Appendix 4*. An assessment of the finds is provided in Section 3.3 below, with a detailed catalogue provided in *Appendix 5*. The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2.

### 3.2 EVALUATION RESULTS

- 3.2.1 ***Trenches with no Archaeology:*** Trenches 10, 28, 29, and 45 were completely sterile, containing no features of archaeological interest or modern services. They comprised either tarmac, levelling deposits, topsoil, subsoil or natural geology, depending on the location of the trench.
- 3.2.2 Trenches 1, 3-7, 11-13, 15, 31-33a, 40, 43, 47, 48 and 57b contained only modern services, drains, gas, electricity or water mains. No features of archaeological interest were identified in any of these trenches.
- 3.2.3 ***Trenches with only modern archaeology:*** Trenches 8 and 9 contained remains from the former Penrith Rugby Club, which is first identified on the Ordnance Survey 1968 and 1971 editions. Several concrete wall bases, and the remains of concrete brick walls, **114-126**, were investigated in Trench 8, and one wall in Trench 9, **127-129**. The surrounding deposits mainly comprised rubble material, relating to the demolition of the club.
- 3.2.4 Trench 20 wholly comprised a large modern pit filled with redeposited sand, **337**, which continued into Trench 22, **204-205**. It was a substantial pit, over 2m in depth and its full expanse is unknown, fragments of modern metal were identified in **205**, which were not kept. The south-west end of Trench 22 also contained an area of very compact sandstone rubble, **206**, which had been deposited recently as the presence of grass, wood and modern glass within it suggests.
- 3.2.5 Trench 34 also contained only modern features. Below an overburden of tarmac and demolition material lay a rough area of compacted, redeposited sandstone blocks and flags, **251**, which extended over the trench. The surface comprised reused materials utilised as a backyard floor for a business fronting Southend Road; a modern sweet wrapper was recovered from between the stones, indicating a recent date for the deposit. The surface sat on a mortar base, **252**, which in turned sealed topsoil **253**, which produced fragments of pottery and glass dating to the late eighteenth century.
- 3.2.6 ***Remaining trenches with archaeological features:*** Trench 2 was the only trench in the playing fields area to contain features that pre-dated the mid-twentieth century. A small pit, **105/106**, was investigated. It produced glass

dating to the late nineteenth century, ceramic building material (CBM) and fragments of industrial waste. To the east was the line of a modern sewerage pipe, **110**.

- 3.2.7 Trench 16 to the immediate west of the Two Lions Inn, which was the former manor for the Lowther Family, built in 1585, contained the heavily robbed foundation cut for a substantial wall, **137**, which truncated an earlier and more ephemeral wall cut, **145**. The trench also contained the western edge of the foundation cut for the current western wall of the Two Lions Inn, **140**, and the foundations of another wall, **143**, abutting the existing pub wall, were also identified. It was thought that all the walls might relate to a structure that used to be part of the previous manor. No finds were observed in any of the features, but several fragments of post-medieval clay pipe were recovered from the topsoil, **135**. It is considered unlikely that any of the features identified pre-date the sixteenth century.
- 3.2.8 Trench 17 was directly to the south-east of the present Two Lions Inn, running north/south along the public path between Great Dockray and Southend Road car park. To the south of the trench a substantial wall, **158**, was investigated. It had been originally constructed from roughly hewn, red sandstone blocks with cream mortar, which rested on a foundation of unbonded, rounded granite boulders. It had been heavily truncated, with only a fragment of the sandstone structure surviving. It measured at least 0.93m in width, suggesting that it may have been a large external wall, perhaps for a former building to the south of the Two Lions Inn. No finds were recovered from the feature, but its form indicated that it could have been late medieval/early post-medieval in date.
- 3.2.9 To the north were several inter-cutting features. The earliest was narrow foundation cut **159**, orientated roughly east/west, linear in plan and box-shaped in profile, its fill, **160**, contained fragments of pottery dating from the medieval period through to the nineteenth century. It had been heavily robbed, and was truncated to the west by **162**.
- 3.2.10 Foundation cut **162** was also quite substantial and may have related to a former external wall. It had been heavily robbed; frequent medium-large granite cobbles in the fill, **161**, were the only remains of the original wall. Fragments of clay pipe and eighteenth century glass were recovered from the feature, suggesting a time frame when the wall was demolished.
- 3.2.11 Further to the north and truncating wall **162**, wall **163** survived to one course in height, was L-shaped, and its insubstantial nature indicated that it was an internal wall. It was possible that it reused the foundation cut **162** before dog-legging, no other foundation trench was identified. A fragment of pottery recovered from the wall suggests a post-medieval date. Within the L-shaped wall was a compact earth surface, **154**, which produced finds dating from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries. It is possible that the latest are the result of intrusions from above. Surface **154** sealed natural sandy deposit **156**. Cut into surface **154** and abutting the southern projection of wall **163** is stone-lined box **169**. The cut of the feature, **166**, had initially been lined with clay, **164**.



- 3.2.12 It is likely that the majority of the archaeology in the trench dates to the post-medieval period, however the presence of medieval ceramics in the earliest feature, **159**, indicates a potential for earlier remains.
- 3.2.13 Trench 18 was immediately to the front of the Two Lions Inn. Beneath the modern cobbles, the majority of the trench was made-up with a rubble layer **168**, no finds were recovered from the deposit, but the presence of brick within it suggests a post-medieval date. The Ordnance Survey maps up to 1925 show buildings on the site, indicating that they were demolished at a very recent date. One wall was identified, **167**, constructed using sandstone bonded with cream mortar on granite boulder foundations, similar to wall **158** in Trench 17. No foundation cut was observed, but the random nature of the lowest course identified, as opposed to the hewn nature of subsequent courses, suggests that the foundations were cut into the natural geology. Natural deposit **156**, was reached at 0.9m.
- 3.2.14 Trench 19 was situated to the north-west of Trench 18. As with the previous trench, the majority of Trench 19 contained a demolition deposit, **171**, which consisted of sandstone, brick and mortar materials, and natural had still not been observed at 1.2m. At the south-eastern end of the trench was a severely truncated wall, **178**, built from roughly worked, sandstone blocks with cream mortar bonding, which measured 0.7m in width. A small fireplace, **172**, was observed cutting into the southern face of the wall, indicating that it was the internal face of the structure. It measured 0.4m x 0.5m, and was filled with a black ash material, **175**. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits.
- 3.2.15 Trench 21a was located in Southend Road car park, to the south of the Two Lions Inn and Trench 20. After the removal of overburden, a shallow, bowl-shaped gully, **338**, was exposed, cutting through natural **198**. It measured 0.92m in width, and 0.28m in depth, and was orientated east/west. No finds were produced from the fill, **339**.
- 3.2.16 Trench 23 was located in the eastern side of Southend Road car park, to the south-east of Trench 22. After the removal of overburden three features were exposed cutting through natural deposit **198**. The earliest was pit **201**, a shallow U-shaped feature, 0.4m deep, with primary fill **202**, and upper fill **203**. No finds were recovered from the feature. The pit was cut to the south-east by pit, **199**, 0.3m in depth. Its fill, **200**, produced no finds. It was then cut to the south by substantial ditch **196**, which measured 5.7m in width and 0.52m in depth. It was filled by **197**, which produced two fragments of pottery dating from the twelfth to thirteenth century and a canine tooth.
- 3.2.17 Trench 24 was located west of Trench 23 in Southend Road car park. Once the overburden had been removed a large ditch, **208**, was exposed. It was aligned north-north-west/south-south-east, and was 5m wide and 0.94m deep. The ditch contained two deposits; primary fill **210** and upper fill **209**. One fragment of pottery dating from the fourteenth-sixteenth century was recovered from **210**.
- 3.2.18 Trench 25 was located south-east of Trench 24 in Southend Road car park. Running north-west/south-east across the trench was the heavily degraded

remains of a sandstone wall, **187**. The individual stones were difficult to discern, but some cream mortar could be identified. The wall was truncated to the north-east by pit/ditch terminal **188**, which measured 2.65m in width and 0.48m deep. It was filled with **189**, which produced three fragments of pottery dating from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. The pit/ditch's edges are in line with ditch **208** in Trench 24, suggesting that it may have been part of the same feature.

3.2.19 Trench 26 was located west of Trench 24 and south of Trench 21 in Southend Road car park. After the removal of overburden five features were identified cutting into natural deposit **214**.

3.2.20 To the south-eastern end of the trench two substantial ditches was investigated, **215** and **223**. Ditch **223** was the earliest, running north-east/south-west across the trench. It was 0.3m in depth and measured at least 1.2m in width, before it was truncated by **215**. The fill, **224**, did not produce any finds. Ditch **215** re-cut **223** to the north, and measured 3.2m in width and 0.7m in depth. It contained three fills; primary deposit **225**, the secondary deposit **226**, followed by the upper most deposit, **216**, which produced two fragments of pottery dating from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries.

3.2.21 Immediately to the north-west of the ditches was a small, U-shaped gully, **217**, orientated north-east/south-west, it measured 0.23m in width, and 0.04m in depth. No finds were recovered from the fill, **218**. Further to the north-west were two inter-cutting features, stone filled drain **221**, which was truncated by gully **219**. The drain was 0.58m in width and 0.32m in depth, and was aligned roughly north-west/south-east. The fill, **222**, contained numerous large granite cobbles, but did not produce any finds. Gully, **219**, that cut the drain, was orientated on a slightly different alignment, and terminated 11.2m from the north-west corner of the trench. It measured 0.58-0.36m in width and 0.18-0.07m in depth. The fill, **220**, did not produce any finds.

3.2.22 Trench 27 was situated south of Trench 26 in Southend Road car park. Once overburden had been removed two features were investigated. To the north-west was a small gully, **227**, orientated north-north-east/south-south-west, which cut through natural geology **214**. The gully was a narrow and shallow feature, 0.32m in width and 0.08m in depth. Two related deposits were identified, the primary fill, **228**, and upper fill **229**. No finds were recovered from either deposit.

3.2.23 To the south-east was **230**, which was originally a large ditch that had a cobbled surface placed over it at a later date. The feature measured approximately 5.25m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.48m at the north-west end, its full extent was not exposed. Running north-east/south-west across the trench, the feature contained an upper fill, **231**, which contained frequent granite cobbles, possibly the remains of a heavily disturbed road, and produced five fragments of pottery dating from the fourteenth-sixteenth century. This sealed a regular cobbled surface bedded into silty-clay, **232**, which produced a small copper alloy rumbler bell, of the type often used as clothing accessories for people and occasionally attached to horses bridles. This in turn sealed the initial deposit, **233**, which did not produce any finds.

- 3.2.24 Trench 30 was located to the south-west of Trench 27 in Southend Road car park. After the removal of overburden two features were identified. Across the north-western end of the trench was modern pit **234**, which was not fully visible in plan and measured 1.5m in depth. The fill, **235**, contained fragments of metal, brick, sandstone and even a wooden sleeper. Towards the south-east end of the trench was a small granite cobble-lined drain, **237**, 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep. No finds were recovered, but it was cut through subsoil **213**, as well as natural **214**, suggesting a post-medieval date.
- 3.2.25 Trench 33b was located to the south of Trench 23 in the Outer Southend Road car park. Once the overburden had been removed a large U-shaped ditch was exposed, **245**. The ditch measured 8.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.9m at the south-south-east end, the full extent of the feature was not investigated for health and safety reasons. The lowest deposit investigated, **246**, produced one fragment of fourteenth-sixteenth century pottery. This was sealed by **247**, a loose, granite cobble layer, suggesting that attempts were made to stabilise the area of the ditch at a later date.
- 3.2.26 Trench 35 was located to the east of Trenches 33b and 34 in the Outer Southend car park. After the overburden had been removed, a modern service was identified towards the eastern end of the trench, and a small V-shaped gully, **256**, to the western. The north/south gully was quite ephemeral, being 0.5m in width and 0.1m in depth. The fill, **257**, was very similar to the surrounding natural, **255**. No finds were recovered.
- 3.2.27 Trench 36 was situated in the Outer Southend Road car park, east of Trench 35 and parallel to Southend Road. Once the overburden had been removed, six features were identified. Towards the north-western end of the trench were five inter-cutting pits, **262**, **264**, **263**, **265** and **349**. They were obscured in plan due to the disturbed nature of the ground, but they were visible in section.
- 3.2.28 The earliest was **262**, 0.48m deep and filled with **269**. This was cut to the west by **264**, and to the east by **265**. Pit **264** had been severally truncated by **263** and **265**, originally U-shaped in profile it was 0.28m deep and filled by **271**. Pit **263**, was a substantial feature, measured 0.98m deep and over 2.1m wide, it was filled with primary deposit **266** and upper deposit **267**, which produced several large fragments of pottery dating from the fourteenth-fifteenth century. Pit **263** had been truncated to the east by pit **265**, and centrally by **349**. Pit **265** was also large, 0.74m deep, and a width of more than 2m. Its fill, **270**, did not produce any finds. Pit **349**, was a large U-shaped feature, 0.78m deep and 1.1m wide. The fill, **268** also did not contain finds.
- 3.2.29 To the south-east of the trench was a large ditch, **272**, which was >1.1m deep. The full extent of the feature could not be studied as the south-eastern edge ran under the trench, while the north-western edge was obscured by modern services. It is possible that the inter-cutting pits marked the northern edge of this feature, and were re-cut into the ditch. The ditch contained two deposits; primary fill **273** and secondary fill **274**; neither of which produced finds.
- 3.2.30 Trench 37 was located in the Outer Southend Road car park, south-east of Trench 35. After the removal of overburden a concrete sewerage pipe was

observed running north/south across the trench. At the north-east end of the trench, the south-west edge of a pit/ditch, **314**, was identified. It measured 1.25m in width from the trench edge, 0.73m in depth and was probably U-shaped in profile. The primary fill, **315**, contained one fragment of pottery dating from the thirteenth-fourteenth century and a fragment of industrial debris. The secondary fill, **316**, did not produce any finds.

- 3.2.31 Trench 38 was situated south-east of Trench 37 in the Outer Southend Road car park. After the removal of overburden four features were identified, gullies **308** and **310** and wall foundations **312** and **313**. Gullies **308** and **310** ran north-west/south-east, parallel to one another. Gully **308** terminated 7m from the south-east corner of the trench, was 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep, its fill, **309**, produced fragments of bone and industrial debris. Gully **310** terminated at 5.7m from the southern corner of the trench, was 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep; its fill, **311**, did not produce finds. Set into subsoil, **290**, directly above **310**, and following the same alignment, was the remains of a small granite cobble wall, **312**. The gullies and wall may have marked the rear of burgage plots fronting Southend Road
- 3.2.32 Running north-west/south-east across the northern end of the trench were the remains of wall foundations **313**, 0.6m wide and 0.69m high, constructed from medium-large granite boulders. It could have been the remains of a wall dividing the aforementioned burgage plots.
- 3.2.33 Trench 39 was located to the south-west of Trench 38 in the Outer Southend Road car park. Overburden was removed to reveal two inter-cutting ditches, **295** and **298**, running north-east/south west across the trench, and a series of ridge and furrows, **300-302** and **305-307**, following the same alignment. Ditch **295** was the earlier of the two ditches, V-shaped in profile, 1.8m in width and 0.6m in depth. It contained primary fill **296**, and secondary fill **297**, and was cut to the south-east by ditch **298**. This measured 1.3m wide, 0.48m deep, and was filled with **299**. No finds were recovered from either feature.
- 3.2.34 The fragments of ridge and furrow consisted of two sharp, V-shaped furrows, **300** and **305**, both were 0.4m deep and 1.18m and 1.2m wide respectively. No finds were recovered from their fills, **301** and **306**. The ridges, **302** and **307** were constructed from the up-cast from the excavation of the furrows and measured 0.2m in height.
- 3.2.35 Trench 41 was located on the site of the former garage to the east of Southend Road. After the removal of overburden a small V-shaped ditch, **320**, oriented north-east/south-west, was revealed cutting across the trench. It measured 1.25m in width, 0.54m in depth and its fill, **321**, produced three fragments of pottery dating from the thirteenth-sixteenth century. At the south-east end of the trench a large pit was investigated, **326**. It measured 2.6m in depth and was filled with a sandstone, granite cobble rubble and mortar deposit **327**. No finds were recovered from the pit.
- 3.2.36 Trench 42 was situated on the former garage site, to the south of Trench 41. The majority of the trench contained the foundations of walls from the former garage, and a large car pit ran up the centre. However, a heavily truncated

fragment of an earlier sandstone wall, **333**, was identified below one of the garage walls towards the north-east of the trench. At the south-western end of the trench survived the granite boulder foundations of a small wall, **329**, which was superseded by clay deposit **330**, which in turn was sealed by cobbled surface **332**, bedded into sand **331**. No dating material was removed from any of the deposits.

- 3.2.37 Trench 44 was situated to the south-east of Trench 42 on the site of the former garage. Two modern walls, **344** and **348** were identified running north-west/south-east across the trench and are probably the heavily truncated remains of the former garage. A wide bowl-shaped pit, **345**, to the south of wall **348**, measured 1.7m in diameter and 0.45m in depth, and produced fragments of nineteenth century pottery and eighteenth century glass from the fill, **346**. A narrow gully, **341**, running for 3.15m north-east/south-west from the south-west corner of the trench before petering out, measured 0.38m in width and 0.18m in depth. The fill, **342**, produced fragments of pottery dating from the medieval period to the nineteenth century.
- 3.2.38 Trench 46 was located south of Trench 38 in the access to Penrith Football Club. After the overburden had been removed, two gullies, **277** and **279**, were identified running north-west/south-east at the north-eastern end of the trench. Gully **277** was fully revealed, and measured 1.26m in width and 0.42m in depth, while only the north-western edge of gully **279** was exposed, it measured 0.3m in depth. No finds were produced from either of the features. A small wall, **275**, was observed set into the subsoil above gully **277**. It was likely that they were continuations of gullies **308** and **310** in Trench 38.
- 3.2.39 To the south-west, oriented west-north-west/east-south-east across the trench was a drain lined with granite cobbles, **282**, 0.54m in width and 0.34m in depth. The silt deposit in the base of the drain, **285**, produced a sherd of nineteenth century pottery.
- 3.2.40 Trench 49a was situated south-south-west of Trench 46 within the former Walton's Car Showroom buildings. Once the overburden had been removed a modern pit, **359**, filled with electrical refuse, **360**, was observed to the east of the trench. To the west were two inter-cutting pits, **361** and **363**, and gully **365**. The earliest feature was pit **361**, which had a shallow and wide U-shaped profile, 0.85m x 0.12m in extent, its fill **362** did not produce any finds. It was cut to the west by pit **363**, which was U-shaped in profile but rectangular in plan and 0.54m deep. Pottery dating from the medieval period to the nineteenth century was recovered from the fill, **364**. This pit had been truncated to the west by gully **365**, which ran north-east/south-west across the north-west corner of the trench. It measured 0.44m in width and 0.23m in depth, no finds were recovered from its fill **366**.
- 3.2.41 Trench 49b was located to the south-west of Trench 49a in the former Walton's Car Showroom buildings. After the removal of overburden a small pit, **367**, was exposed. It was U-shaped in profile and sub-circular in plan, 0.95m in width and 0.29m in depth. Its fill, **368**, did not produce finds, but the feature was cut through topsoil as well as subsoil, suggesting a recent date. A modern service was observed running north-east/south-west across the trench.

- 3.2.42 Trench 50 was located to the front of the former Walton's Car Showroom, parallel to Southend Road. Sandstone flagged floor, **371**, was exposed directly beneath overburden **370**, and was bedded into sand **386**, which in turn sealed three inter-cutting pits, **373**, **387** and **389**. Pit **373** contained two fills, **379** and **372**, which did not produce any finds. U-shaped pit **387** cut through the centre of **373**, and its fill, **388**, did not contain any finds. Pit **387** was cut to the south by the final pit in the sequence, **389**, a fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from its fill, **390**.
- 3.2.43 Identified along the south-eastern end of the trench was wall **375**, surviving to just over two courses in height and 1.28m in width, it was constructed from sandstone blocks, bonded with cream mortar, and on a foundation of unbonded granite boulders. The cut for the wall, **378**, produced a fragment of eighteenth century pottery and a piece of industrial debris from its lower fill, **376**. The cut was truncated to the south-west by a modern brick wall, **382** and to the north-west by modern drain pipe **381**. It is likely that the sandstone floor, **371**, and the wall **375** were contemporary.
- 3.2.44 Trench 51 was located to the south-west of the Two Lions Inn. Topsoil and subsoil, **130-131**, were removed to reveal a U-shaped gully, **133**, running north-west/south-east across the trench, 0.82m wide and 0.23m deep. Its fill, **134**, produced three fragments of pottery dating from the thirteenth-fourteenth century.
- 3.2.45 Trench 52 was located within no. 9 Princes Street, in the former Sunlight Laundry building. . Within the north-north-west corner of the trench, cutting into natural but sealed by subsoil **417**, was pit **419**, which contained three fills, **418**, **420** and **421**. However, no finds were recovered from any of the deposits to provide a date of function.
- 3.2.46 Trench 53 was situated along the very eastern wall of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings. . Below the overburden, **428**, an old ground surface, **433**, was observed, overlying subsoil **429**, and natural geology, **432**. Sealed beneath the former soil horizon, **433**, was a ditch, **431**. It ran north-west/south-east across the trench towards the south-western end, and was filled with **430**. Again no finds were recovered from the feature to provide a date of function. Towards the north-eastern end of the trench, a concrete and iron girder box feature was observed. It probably related to the building's former use and would have truncated any earlier features in this area.
- 3.2.47 Similarly to Trench 53, Trench 54 had a former ground surface, **404**, sealed beneath the concrete and demolition rubble, **403**. Underlying this, within the subsoil, **405**, were pottery fragments dating to at least the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, together with eighteenth and nineteenth century glass. This corroborates with mapping evidence showing that this area was open until the late nineteenth century (OA North 2006a), and Trench 53 remained open until the early twentieth century until the construction of the present building.
- 3.2.48 Trench 55 was located in the south-west annexe at the back of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings. Towards the south-eastern end of the trench was the heavily disturbed remains of a sandstone wall, **401**. It had been severely

truncated by a machine base to the south-east, therefore its full nature could not be established.

- 3.2.49 Trench 56 was located within the central area of the former Sunlight Laundry building. Several features and deposits were encountered, the earliest being the remains of a sandstone flagged surface, **397**. Only two slabs remained, but they might have been part of a more extensive floor. This was superseded by a mixed and possibly disturbed subsoil, **396**, which was cut by two features, pit, **393** and pit/ditch **395**. Pit **393**, located in the north-east corner, was smaller and only visible in section and produced no finds. Pit/ditch **395** ran north-east/south-west across the south-east end of the trench, and measured more than 3.3m in width and 0.95m in depth. It contained a single fill, **394**, which again produced no finds.
- 3.2.50 Trench 57a was located in the former Elliots Outdoor shop to the west of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings. Five features of archaeological significance were investigated across the trench. At the southern end of the trench, the earliest feature identified was clay-bonded sandstone wall **444**, which sat within foundation trench **452**. This had been truncated to the north-west by a large pit, **443**, that contained two deposits; lower fill **442**, and upper fill **443**, which produced a fragment of clay pipe. At the northern end of the trench were the remains of a sandstone wall, **445**, which overlaid a ceramic land drain, **449**, and a small pit, **451**. However, they did not produce any finds and so could not be dated.
- 3.2.51 Trench 58 was located towards the front of no. 11 Princes Street, part of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, and was aligned east/west. Overburden, **423** was removed to reveal subsoil, **424**, and a substantial pit, **427**, which truncated both subsoil and natural geology, **425**. It was filled with **426**, a silty-sand that contained numerous medium-large sub-rounded cobbles. No finds were recovered, but it may represent an early phase of demolition on the site. The final 1.4m at the eastern end of the trench was left unexcavated due to a water main running through that area.
- 3.2.52 Trench 59 was located towards the eastern side of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, between Trenches 53 and 54. Towards the south-western end of the trench the heavily truncated remains of a sandstone wall, **436**, was observed on a north-west/south-east alignment. The majority of the fabric had been removed, but the cut, **439**, fill, **440**, and rubble foundations, **436**, survived. No finds were recovered from the feature or any of the deposits with which the wall could be dated.
- 3.2.53 Trench 60 was situated in the back room annexe to the south-west of the main former Sunlight Laundry buildings, and was aligned north-west/south-east. Cutting into the subsoil, **409**, was a large ditch, **414**. This measured 1.36m in width and 0.92m in depth, and contained two fills, **412** and **413**, neither of which produced any finds. Pit, **411** truncated the ditch to the north-west, and contained a single fill, **410**, which was most likely the result of one backfilling event. This pit, **411**, contained fragments of bone and pottery of a late eighteenth century date.



### 3.3 THE FINDS

3.3.1 In all, 521 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered during the excavations (*Appendix 5*). Half of the objects recovered (264 fragments) were fragments of ceramic vessels, the remainder comprising significant amounts of clay tobacco pipe (95 fragments, *c* 18%) and glass vessels (50 fragments, *c* 10%), and much smaller amounts of ceramic building material, window glass, iron, copper alloy, animal bone, wood and industrial debris. Stratified finds were recovered from 40 contexts, and 139 fragments (some 27.8% of the assemblage) were recovered unstratified (u/s). In the main, stratified contexts produced less than seven fragments per context, the exceptions being topsoil **100** (45 fragments), fill **106** of pit **105** in Trench 2 (27 fragments), subsoil **152** in Trench 17 (29 fragments), the primary fill **154** of the foundation cut **170** for wall **163** in Trench 17 (57 fragments), subsoil **241** seen in numerous trenches (63 fragments), fill **309** of gully **308** in Trench 38 (12 fragments) and fill **346** of pit **345** in Trench 44 (22 fragments).

3.3.2 **Pottery:** the pottery showed a date range from the medieval period to the present day, concentrating on the later eighteenth to nineteenth centuries. Much of it (60 fragments; 23.8%) was recovered unstratified, but it must be noted that all but one of the 36 fragments in medieval fabrics were from stratified (albeit on occasion mixed) contexts. With the exception of some of the medieval pottery, the fragments were relatively small, with spalling and discolouration of the glazed wares suggesting some exposure to heat.

3.3.3 Some 14% of the pottery recovered could be dated to the medieval period. Its distribution is tabulated below (Table 1). Three of the more abraded fragments were in soft, relatively fine fabrics with no evidence of glaze, which cannot be identified as medieval with complete certainty, although this seems the most likely conclusion (see possibly medieval\*).

| Context    | Twelfth-fourteenth century | Fourteenth-sixteenth century | Medieval not closely dated | Possibly medieval* | Later pottery in context? | Total |
|------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| <b>134</b> | 3                          |                              |                            |                    |                           | 3     |
| <b>160</b> |                            |                              | 1                          |                    | Y                         | 1     |
| <b>186</b> | 1                          | 3                            |                            |                    |                           | 4     |
| <b>189</b> |                            | 2                            |                            | 1                  |                           | 3     |
| <b>197</b> | 2                          |                              |                            |                    |                           | 2     |
| <b>210</b> |                            | 1                            |                            |                    |                           | 1     |
| <b>212</b> |                            |                              |                            | 1                  |                           | 1     |
| <b>216</b> |                            | 2                            |                            |                    |                           | 2     |
| <b>231</b> |                            | 5                            |                            |                    |                           | 5     |

|              |           |           |          |          |   |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---|-----------|
| <b>246</b>   | 1         |           |          |          |   | <i>1</i>  |
| <b>267</b>   |           | 5         |          |          |   | <i>5</i>  |
| <b>315</b>   | 1         |           |          |          |   | <i>1</i>  |
| <b>321</b>   | 2         | 1         |          |          |   | <i>3</i>  |
| <b>342</b>   |           |           | 1        |          | Y | <i>1</i>  |
| <b>364</b>   |           |           | 1        |          | Y | <i>1</i>  |
| <b>405</b>   |           | 1         |          |          | Y | <i>1</i>  |
| <b>u/s</b>   |           |           |          | 1        |   | <i>1</i>  |
| <b>Total</b> | <i>10</i> | <i>20</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>3</i> |   | <i>35</i> |

Table 1: distribution of medieval pottery

3.3.4 The medieval assemblage is too small for significant comment on the range of fabrics and forms represented, although it is unlikely that they are anything but relatively local in origin. The medieval pottery of Cumbria remains relatively understudied, although a larger assemblage from Penrith Market (Newman *et al* 2000) provides some comparison. Diagnostic sherds were rare with only two rim fragments giving any indication as to the vessel forms represented, one being a cooking jar, the other a jug. A Red Gritty ware rim from **197**, the fill of ditch **196** in Trench 23, can be compared with material from Carlisle, where this fabric is thought to have been dominant from the twelfth to the mid-thirteenth century (McCarthy and Brooks 1992, 22). Other fabrics noted include Buff sandy ware, dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth century (Newman *et al* 2000, 121) and late medieval Reduced Grey wares, with a date range from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century (*op cit*, 123). A large fragment of fine fully reduced green-glazed ware from the subsoil, **405**, beneath a former ground surface may be fifteenth to sixteenth century in date. Although there is reason to believe that some relatively locally produced reduced green-glaze wares, for instance Silverdale ware, continued into production into the seventeenth century.

3.3.5 A small amount of early post-medieval pottery was noted, but the fragment size was so small as to make the recognition of forms extremely difficult. Fragments of Staffordshire slip-decorated vessels, and other press-moulded slip-decorated dishes were noted, having a date range from the later seventeenth century to the end of the eighteenth century. Two fragments of early (Staffordshire?) Yellow wares are probably later seventeenth century in date, and fragments of two slip-decorated redware plates can be placed in the same date range. There were, in addition, small fragments of manganese-speckled wares, and fine brown stonewares, notably from tankards, with a broadly similar date range. Two extremely poorly preserved fragments of tin-glazed ware fall into the same date-range. One or two fragments of white salt-glazed stonewares appear to have been engine-turned, and can be placed in the

later part of the same range.

3.3.6 The overwhelming majority of the ceramic vessels were of late eighteenth century or later date. The rapid ceramic changes of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are well represented, with Creamware, Pearlware, and White-glazed earthenwares all present in increasing quantities. Most of the recognisable vessels are plates and dishes, typically with blue feathered and scalloped edges. There are, in addition, small fragments of other tablewares, including serving tureens, and suggesting a relatively well-provided-for table. Although under-glaze transfer printing was introduced in the late eighteenth century, it is probably the case that all the decorated white earthenwares recovered are later, dating generally from the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as are the few fragments of poor quality porcelains and bone chinias. Alongside these tablewares, there is a relatively limited range of black-glazed redwares and yellow wares, industrial slipwares, and late brown and grey slipwares typical of the nineteenth and early twentieth century kitchen.

3.3.7 **Clay tobacco pipe:** in all, 95 fragments of tobacco pipe were recovered. Most were featureless fragments of stem, but 14 complete or fragmentary bowls were recorded. Their distribution is shown below (Table 2). Most of the pipe bowls recovered were of seventeenth century date, and although several were stamped, they could not be read.

| Context    | Quantity | Stamped       | Date                        | Stamped stem  |
|------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| <b>100</b> | 4        | 3 (illegible) | 1660-80                     |               |
| <b>151</b> | 1        |               | Nineteenth century          |               |
| <b>241</b> | 2        |               | 1610-40; eighteenth century | 1 (illegible) |
| <b>414</b> | 2        |               |                             |               |
| <b>454</b> | 1        |               |                             |               |
| <b>u/s</b> | 7        |               |                             |               |

Table 2: Distribution of clay tobacco pipe bowls

3.3.8 **Vessel glass:** although 49 fragments of vessel glass were noted, little in the group could be regarded as early, and most dated from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Fifteen small fragments of dark olive green wine bottle were recovered from subsoil **152** in Trench 17, the primary fill **154** of the foundation cut **170** for wall **163** in Trench 17, the foundation cut **157** for wall **158** in Trench 17, the subsoil **241** and buried ground surface **253** seen in various trenches, and fill **346** of pit **345** in Trench 44. None were of sufficient size to indicate their original form, but they are most likely to come from later eighteenth century types. The remainder is of little interest, comprising

machine-moulded embossed mineral and beer bottles, early milk bottles, late twentieth century beer and mineral bottles, and a few fragments of poor quality pressed tablewares.

3.3.9 **Other finds:** three coins were recovered, but only a halfpenny of George VI (1938) was stratified (topsoil **100**). The unstratified coins were dated 1945 and 1971. Other copper alloy metalwork was confined to a small crushed rumbler bell from the fill **232** from a ditch/road **230** in Trench 27, and a nail found unstratified. The rumbler, whilst in itself undated, was found in a fill producing exclusively medieval pottery and might be expected to be contemporary. Three of the nine fragments of iron recovered were identified as drawn nails; the other fragments remain unidentified.

3.3.10 Building materials were confined to four very small fragments of ?brick, one of daub, and eight of window glass. Six of the window glass fragments were thin, greenish mid-pane fragments of later seventeenth to eighteenth century date, from subsoil **152** in Trench 17, the primary fill **154** of the foundation cut **170** for wall **163** in Trench 17, and unstratified.

3.3.11 There was also a small amount of industrial residues recovered, mainly from the fill **106** of pit **105** in Trench 2 (26 out of 28 fragments). The residue is undiagnostic but its light vesicular nature and frequent flecks of coal suggest it is most likely to be fuel ash.

3.3.12 **Discussion:** although small, the medieval pottery from the site adds to the scant archaeological evidence for medieval activity within the town of Penrith, and is of significance in dating activity on the site. Although highly fragmentary, the later pottery and the clay pipe evidence both contribute to evidence for the early post-medieval period in Penrith, suggesting that material from the rising Midlands producers was reaching the town in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. Other finds from the site contribute little to its interpretation, although they confirm broadly domestic activity on the site from the eighteenth century more or less to the present day. None of the finds from the site warrant further analysis.

### 3.4 ASSESSMENT OF CHARRED AND WATERLOGGED PLANT REMAINS

3.4.1 **Quantification:** five bulk samples ranging in volume from 4 to 30 litres were taken from secure contexts from various features on site (see Table 3, below). Between 4 to 10 litres were processed for the assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains.

| Sample number | Context    | Feature Type                          | Volume of sample (litres) | Volume processed (litres) |
|---------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1             | <b>134</b> | Fill of ditch <b>133</b> , Trench 51  | 30                        | 10                        |
| 2             | <b>175</b> | Fill of Hearth <b>172</b> , Trench 19 | 10                        | 10                        |

|   |            |  |    |    |
|---|------------|--|----|----|
| 3 | <b>197</b> | Fill of ditch <b>196</b> , Trench 23             | 30 | 10 |
| 4 | <b>285</b> | Fill of Stone-lined drain <b>282</b> , Trench 46 | 4  | 4  |
| 5 | <b>339</b> | Fill of ditch <b>338</b> , Trench 21a            | 30 | 10 |

Table 3: Volume of sample taken and processed from each feature

3.4.2 **Method:** the samples were hand-floated, the flots were then collected on a 250-micron mesh and air-dried. The flots were scanned with a Leica MZ6 stereo microscope and the plant material was recorded and provisionally identified. The data are shown in Table 4, below. Botanical nomenclature follows Stace (2001). Plant remains were scored on a scale of abundance of 1 to 4, where 1 is rare (up to 5 items) and 4 is abundant (>100 items). The components of the matrix were also noted.

| Context number | Flot volume (ml) | Flot description   | Plant remains  | Potential |
|----------------|------------------|--|--|-----------|
| <b>134</b>     | 150              | Charcoal (3), modern roots   | CPR (2) inc <i>Avena</i> , cerealia indet, legumes<br><br>WPR (2) <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , Poaceae, <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | Low       |
| <b>175</b>     | 1900             | Clinker (4), coal (3), charcoal (2), insect remains (1), mammal bone (1), glassy spheres (3) |  | None      |
| <b>197</b>     | 140              | Coal (2), charcoal (2)   | CPR (2) Cereals inc <i>Hordeum</i> , <i>Avena</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Bromus sp</i> legume <4mm   | Low       |
| <b>285</b>     | 40               | Coal (3), clinker (4), charcoal (2), mammal bone   | WPR (2) <i>Rubus fruticosus</i>  | None      |
| <b>339</b>     | 200              | Charcoal (2), coal (2)   | CPR (2) inc. <i>Avena</i> , cerealia indet   | Low       |

Table 4: Assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains (*CPR* = Charred plant remains, *WPR* = Waterlogged plant remains)

3.4.3 **Results:** the results of the assessment are shown in Table 4. Ditch fills **134**, **197**, and **339** contained charred cereal grains. Fills **134** and **197** also contained medieval pottery, whereas fill **339** contained no associated datable evidence.

The sample from hearth fill **175** contained no plant remains, and the sample from drain fill **285**, which was associated with early post-medieval pottery, only contained *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberry) seeds.

- 3.4.4 **Discussion:** there is some evidence of cereal consumption/production and arable weeds in the three ditch samples but no further information about the economy of the site. Due to the low numbers of plant remains other than a few charred cereal grains in ditch fills **134**, **197**, and **339** it is not recommended that any further work be undertaken. However, the charred cereal grains would provide enough suitable material for AMS radiocarbon dating if necessary.

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## 4. CONCLUSION

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### 4.1 DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

- 4.1.1 The majority of medieval settlement in Penrith was concentrated around St Andrew's Church, which dates from the twelfth to fifteenth centuries, and the fourteenth century castle. Most of the tenements and burgage plots were located to the north and east of the proposed development site, and Great Dockray was a market during the Late Medieval. The development site itself was traditionally 'common land'. In Clarke's map of 1787, the site is identified as a "Common Garden", then as a wooded area owned by a Lt Walmesby on Wood's map of 1820. Part of the site became a bowling green in the early twentieth century, and the football ground was established in the 1870s. The Outer Southend car park was established by 1968, and expanded in the late twentieth century. There was no documentary evidence for medieval activity on the proposed development site.
- 4.1.2 Trenches 16-19 were located immediately around the Two Lions Inn, which was originally the manorial home of the Lowther Family, constructed in the late sixteenth century. The trenches produced finds and features dating to the post-medieval period. There were several wall foundation trenches that had been heavily robbed, **137**, in Trench 16, and **158**, **162**, **163** and **159**, in Trench 17.
- 4.1.3 The larger two wall foundation trenches, **137**, in Trench 16, and **158**, in Trench 17, were most likely to be external walls for a substantial building. The L-shaped wall, **163**, in Trench 17, was comparatively flimsy and probably an internal wall. The majority of the finds from Trenches 16 and 17 date to the post-medieval period, with some material dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, which are most likely to be intrusions from subsequent developments. Some small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from small foundation cut **159**, in Trench 17, which indicates an expected medieval presence in the vicinity. An engraving, probably dating to the turn of the nineteenth century (OA North 2006b) illustrates three views of the former manorial home of the Lowther Family. One depicts the western side of the house, from the current garden of the Two Lions Inn. A stair tower projected from the centre of the building, which must have been demolished in the early nineteenth century, as it does not appear on the Ordnance Survey first edition (1865). It is possible that the large foundation trench identified in Trench 16, **137**, related to the southern wall of the tower. This engraved view, as well as one looking north from the current Southend car park, also illustrates a simpler structure projecting from the south-east corner of the manor. It is also possible that the walls and features investigated in Trench 17, including wall foundations **158**, foundation cuts **159**, **162**, wall **163** and stone-lined box **169**, related to this building.
- 4.1.4 Trenches 18 and 19 had been severely truncated when the buildings fronting Great Dockray were pulled down in the early twentieth century. The majority of the trenches comprised rubble make-up to a depth of >0.9m. Two walls

were identified, **167** in Trench 18, and **178** in Trench 19, which probably pre-dated the later eighteenth century as structures were depicted in this location on Clarke's map (1787). Although features were not wholly unexpected due to the proximity of Great Dockray and the Two Lions Inn, the walls in Trenches 16 and 17 suggest buildings that were not depicted on the earliest available maps, and that related to the original 1585 manor.

4.1.5 Across the remainder of the proposed development site, specifically in the Southend Road car park and Outer Southend Road car park, were sixteen features that could be confidently dated to the medieval period; all the pottery from these features dated from the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries. Although it was not surprising to discover finds dating to the medieval period so close to the known medieval town, it was the substantial nature of the seven large ditches (**196** in Trench 23, **188** in Trench 25, **208** in Trench 24, **215** and **223** in Trench 26, **230** in Trench 27, and **245** in Trench 33b), identified that has proved surprising. All the ditches encountered were roughly 3m wide or over, four were over 5m in width, and ditch **245**, in Trench 33b, was 8.5m wide. The majority of the ditches were over 0.5m in depth, while **245** was over 1m deep at one edge. It is unlikely that they were related to agriculture or property boundaries as they were too large. Perhaps they were defensive, as it is documented that in 1346 Penrith received a grant of murage from the King to build a defensive wall around the town to protect it from attacks by the Scots (CCC 2002). No evidence has ever been found for the wall, or any other defensive features. Although no large defensive walls were observed during the evaluation trenching, and there has never been mention of the excavation of defensive ditches in any of the literature, the size of the ditches do suggest a non-civilian function. Some of the undated gullies that ran across the site might have been contemporary with the large ditches, but a more detailed exploration of the site would have to be undertaken to fully understand the relationships of the features.

4.1.6 The remainder of the medieval features, within Trenches 23-27, 36, 37, 41 and 51, were small gullies, for example **320** in Trench 41, and **133** in Trench 51, and pits, for example **262-264** in Trench 36, probably related to burgrave plots and backyard activities of the tenements that backed onto the proposed development site. The remaining features on the site, pits, gullies and stone-lined or filled-drains, either dated to the post-medieval period, or did not produce any dating evidence. Many of the features, such as the gullies and unsubstantial walls identified in Trenches 38 and 46, (**308**, **310**, **312**, **277**, **279** and **275**), were probably the result of gardening activities in burgrave plots, as perhaps were pits **199**, **201** and **262-265**, in Trenches 23 and 36. The drains, for example **282** in Trench 46 and **236** in Trench 30, were probably used to drain the common land during the post-medieval period. In Trench 50, wall **375** and stone floor, **371**, were probably contemporary and part of a post-medieval house fronting onto Southend Road. The first edition Ordnance Survey of 1865 identified a smithy on the site (OA North 2005), and a piece of industrial debris was recovered from the fill, **377**, of the cut, **378**, for wall, **375**. The pits sealed below **371** did not produce any finds that pre-dated the post-medieval period.



- 4.1.7 The former Sunlight Laundry buildings are located within an area of high potential for medieval and early post-medieval archaeological remains, as they are situated in an area previously occupied by medieval tenements and burgage plots. From a detailed desk-based assessment and building assessment (OA North 2006a) several phases or instances of demolition and rebuilding were identified in this area. Nevertheless, it was thought that medieval remains might have survived. Indeed, all of the trenches aimed at investigating the potential, Trenches 52-60, with the exception of Trenches 54 and 57b, produced evidence of earlier activity.
- 4.1.8 The trenches located towards the street frontage, Trenches 52, 53, 57a and 58, contained various features of archaeological significance, including several pits; Trench 52, **419**; Trench 57a, **443**; and Trench 58, **427**. Two of the pits, **443** and **427**, were most likely the result of single or several contemporaneous events, with their backfills being near homogeneous deposits, often with frequent rubble inclusions, indicating earlier phases of demolition or reconstruction work. Unfortunately, no finds were recovered that could date this event. Pit **419** (Trench 52) contained several deposits, however, suggesting that it was related to activities occurring over a longer period of time. Again, however, there was a lack of dateable evidence.
- 4.1.9 In Trench 53 a ditch, **431**, was identified. This contained an homogeneous silt fill, **430**, which was probably the result of erosion from the surrounding subsoil, **429** and natural geology, **432**, indicating that the feature was external and open for sometime. This corroborates with the information obtained from the cartographic sources, which suggests that the area of Trench 53 was open until the construction of the present early twentieth century building (*ibid*). Although no finds were recovered from ditch **431**, a fragment of pottery dating to the early nineteenth century or later produced from the surrounding subsoil, **429**, proposes a similar or slightly later date for the ditch. The remains of two sandstone walls survived in Trench 57a, **444** and **445**. They have both been heavily truncated, but most likely relate to the tenement frontage in the post-medieval period.
- 4.1.10 The trenches situated to the middle and rear of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, Trenches 55, 56, 59, and 60, contained heavily disturbed remains of early backyard activities. Trench 55 contained the severely truncated remains of a sandstone wall, **401**, which had been damaged through previous demolition work and the construction of a substantial, concrete machine base to the south-east. Trench 59 also contained a wall base, **436**, which had been heavily disturbed by the development of the later laundry buildings. Trenches 56 and 60 both contained substantial pits and ditches, **393**, **395**, **411** and **414**, which had escaped some of the worst of the demolition work. The only dating evidence acquired were some fragments of pottery dating to the late eighteenth century or later from pit **411** in Trench 60. This feature cut ditch **414** to the north-west, suggesting an early date for the ditch. This early date may be supported by the similarity in form between this ditch and the other substantial ditches identified across the development site that date to the medieval period.
- 4.1.11 Relating the features identified in the former Sunlight Laundry buildings to those observed across the remainder of the Southend Road Development Site,

the majority date to the post-medieval period, although ditch **414** may be earlier, and cut through surrounding subsoils. This is similar to post-medieval features elsewhere across the outlined development site, whilst medieval remains identified were normally sealed below subsoil deposits. It is most likely that the features investigated relate to tenements fronting Southend Road, and their backyard activities date to the post-medieval period.

## **4.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 4.2.1 An assessment of the significance of the impact on the archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation has been tabulated in Table 5, below and the proposed development can be seen in Figure 3. This has been prepared in the absence of any mitigation. The precise construction details are yet to be confirmed for all areas, and it may be that the subsequent mitigation strategy can include engineering solutions.
- 4.2.2 Trenches 1-15, positioned within the playing fields and Penrith Football Club (Fig 2), produced few features, if at all, of any archaeological significance. This suggests that there may have been truncation of the deposits for the purpose of the playing fields together with the fact that the archaeological remains identified across the rest of the site have concentrated around the edges of the medieval and post-medieval town. It is likely that activity during these periods did not expand much beyond these limits, which corroborates with the cartographic sources consulted during the previous desk-based assessment (OA North 2005a).
- 4.2.3 Some of the most significant archaeological remains that have been discovered were in Trenches 16-19 around the Two Lions Inn, due mainly to their association with the Grade II\* listed structure (Table 5). Consequently, further work is necessary prior to any groundworks associated with the proposed development (Fig 3).
- 4.2.4 A similar impact significance has been made for Trenches 21a, 23-27, 30, 33b, 35-39, and 51, all of which were located within the Southend Road car park, apart from Trench 51 positioned to the south-west of the former bowling green (Fig 2). These trenches all contained significant archaeological features dating from the medieval period through to the late post-medieval period, and will either have to be explored in advance of any groundworks undertaken for the construction of retail units, the supermarket, car parks and general landscaping, or detailed engineering solutions produced which mitigate the level of impact of the proposed development.
- 4.2.5 In the access to the current Penrith Football Club, Trench 46 contained remains relating to post-medieval burgrave plots and tenements fronting Southend Road, which will require further investigation prior to the initiation of any groundworks for the proposed retail units in the area. Trenches 41, 42 and 44, on the site of the former garage to the east of Southend Road, contained remains dating from the medieval period to the post-medieval period, which will necessitate further work in advance of construction of the

proposed housing; a similar assessment is given for Trenches 49a and 49b in the former buildings of Walton's car showroom.

- 4.2.6 The impact of the development on the archaeological remains where they are to be destroyed will be substantial. Without any mitigation the significance, particularly on the medieval remains, of the impact will have a major adverse effect. However, with an appropriate mitigation strategy, either by preserving the remains by record or by preservation *in situ* by appropriate engineering solutions, this effect can be reduced to minor adverse to negligible.

| Trench | Archaeological Significance                                       | Proposed Groundworks                                | Impact Significance                        |
|--------|---|---|--|
| 1      | None  | Supermarket service yard and car park               | Negligible                                 |
| 2      | Late nineteenth century or later pit                              | Supermarket car park                                | Minor adverse                              |
| 3      | None  | Supermarket car park                                | Negligible                                 |
| 4      | None  | Supermarket car park                                | Negligible                                 |
| 5      | None  | Supermarket car park                                | Negligible                                 |
| 6      | None  | Supermarket car park                                | Negligible                                 |
| 7      | None  | Supermarket car park and new 'Kilgour Street'       | Negligible                                 |
| 8      | Former rugby club. Modern   | New 'Kilgour Street'                                | Negligible                                 |
| 9      | Former rugby club. Modern   | New 'Kilgour Street'                                | Negligible                                 |
| 10     | None  | Supermarket car park                                | Negligible                                 |
| 11     | None  | Supermarket car park                                | Negligible                                 |
| 12     | None  | Supermarket car park                                | Negligible                                 |
| 13     | None  | Supermarket   | Negligible                                 |
| 14     | Not excavated   | -   | -  |
| 15     | None  | Common Garden Square (attenuation tank) and Block O | Negligible                                 |
| 16     | Walls associated with the Two Lions Inn. Medieval – post-medieval | Landscaping (walls and tree planting)               | Major (associated with Grade II* building) |

|     |  |  |  |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 17  | Structural remains associated with the Two Lions Inn.                          | Block I                                    | Major (associated with Grade II* building) |
| 18  | Structural remains associated with the Two Lions Inn. Medieval - post-medieval | No apparent proposals                      | Negligible                                 |
| 19  | Hearth and structural remains, demolition layer. ?Early post-medieval          | No apparent proposals                      | Negligible                                 |
| 20  | Large pit. Possibly modern   | Block J and excavation of service trenches | Minor                                      |
| 21a | Shallow bowl-shaped gully. Date unknown  | Block B                                    | Minor - intermediate                       |
| 22  | Large pit. Possibly modern   | Block K                                    | Minor                                      |
| 23  | Pits. Possibly medieval  | Block K                                    | Intermediate - major                       |
| 24  | Large medieval ditch   | Block A and Block B                        | Intermediate - major                       |
| 25  | Structural remains of unknown date and large medieval ditch                    | Block A and excavation of service trenches | Intermediate - major                       |
| 26  | Two substantial medieval ditches   | Block A and car parking                    | Intermediate - major                       |
| 27  | Large ditch and cobbled surfaces of medieval date                              | Service yard, Block A and supermarket      | Intermediate - major                       |
| 28  | None   | Car parking                                | Negligible                                 |
| 29  | None   | Car parking                                | Negligible                                 |
| 30  | Modern pit and post-medieval drain   | Supermarket                                | Minor                                      |
| 31  | None   | Supermarket                                | Negligible                                 |
| 32  | None   | Supermarket                                | Negligible                                 |
| 33a | None   | Supermarket                                | Negligible                                 |
| 33b | None   | Block L                                    | Negligible                                 |
| 34  | Modern   | Edge of Block L and Block M                | Negligible                                 |
| 35  | V-shaped gully. No dating evidence   | No apparent proposals                      | Negligible                                 |

|     |   |  |                      |
|-----|---|--|----------------------|
| 36  | Possible medieval intercutting pits   | Offices  | Minor-intermediate   |
| 37  | Medieval pit  | Block M  | Intermediate         |
| 38  | Possible burgage plot boundaries  | Block M and Block N                                | Intermediate         |
| 39  | V-shaped ditch, and ridge and furrow. Unknown date  | Common Garden Square and Attenuation tank          | Minor                |
| 40  | None  | Common Garden Square                               | Negligible           |
| 41  | V-shaped medieval ditch and large pit of unknown date   | Block Q  | Minor                |
| 42  | Structural remains and cobbled surface of unknown date beneath garage remains                   | 'Kilgour Street'                                   | Minor                |
| 43  | None  | Block Q  | Negligible           |
| 44  | Late post-medieval pit, and gully of possible medieval to post-medieval date                    | Block Q  | Minor                |
| 45  | None  | Block R and road                                   | Negligible           |
| 46  | Two gullies and wall of unknown date  | Block N  | Minor                |
| 47  | None  | Common Garden Square, Attenuation tank and Block N | Negligible           |
| 48  | None  | Block S and 'Kilgour Street' junction              | Negligible           |
| 49a | Two pits and a gully of possible medieval to post-medieval date                                 | Block S  | Minor                |
| 49b | Pit of possibly modern date   | Block S  | Minor                |
| 50  | Sandstone flagged floor over intercutting pits, and wall. Some industrial debris. Post-medieval | Block Q and Block R                                | Minor - intermediate |
| 51  | Medieval U-shaped gully   | Block C  | Minor - intermediate |
| 52  | Pit. Unknown date   | Block G  | Minor                |

|     |  |  |            |
|-----|--|--|------------|
| 53  | Ditch. Unknown date  | Block G                                  | Minor      |
| 54  | Former ground surface overlying general finds of late medieval – post-medieval date  | Block G                                  | Minor      |
| 55  | Wall. Unknown date   | Block H                                  | Minor      |
| 56  | Disturbed flagged floor overlying two pits. Unknown date                             | Block H                                  | Minor      |
| 57a | Walls, pits and drain. Unknown date  | Block F                                  | Minor      |
| 57b | None   | Block F                                  | Negligible |
| 58  | Substantial pit and evidence of early demolition phase. Possibly early post-medieval | Excavation of service trench             | Minor      |
| 59  | Wall   | Block G                                  | Minor      |
| 60  | Ditch and pit. Possibly early – mid post-medieval.                                   | Block H and excavation of service trench | Minor      |

Table 5: Impact Significance of proposed development on archaeological remains in absence of mitigation

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## 6. ILLUSTRATIONS

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### 6.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Location of trenches

Figure 3: Location of trenches in relation to the proposed development

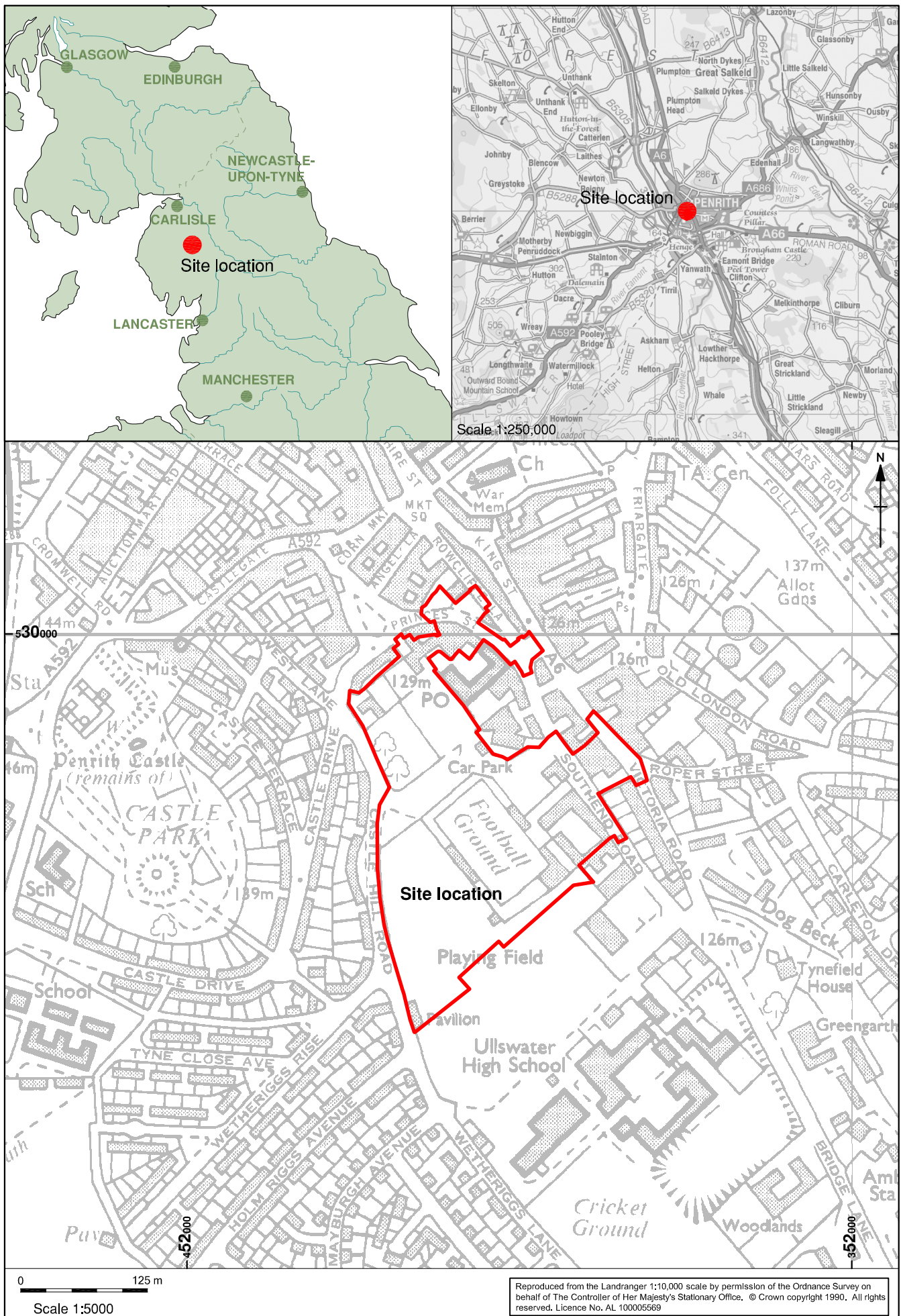


Figure 1: Site location



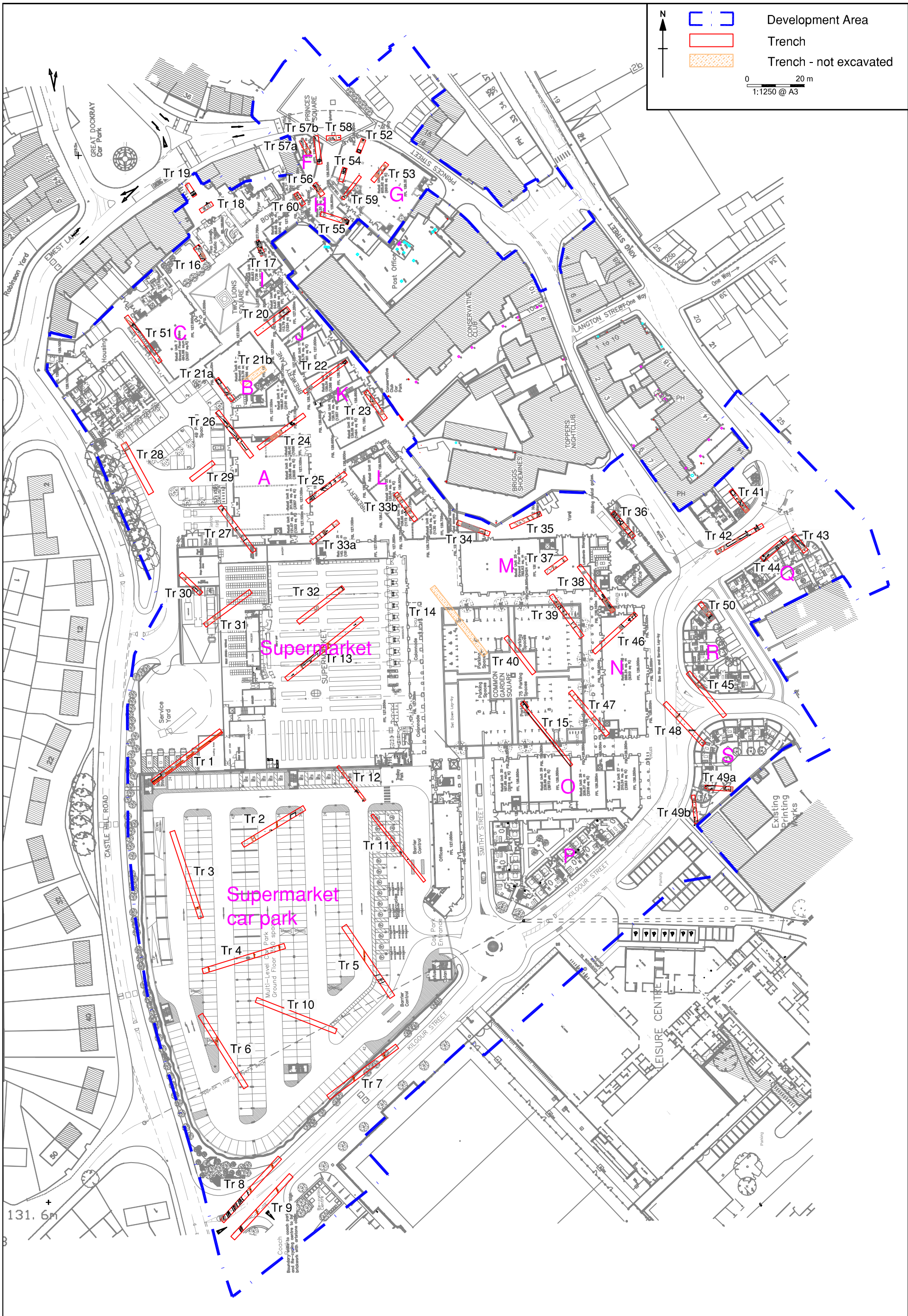


Figure 3: Location of trenches in relation to the proposed development



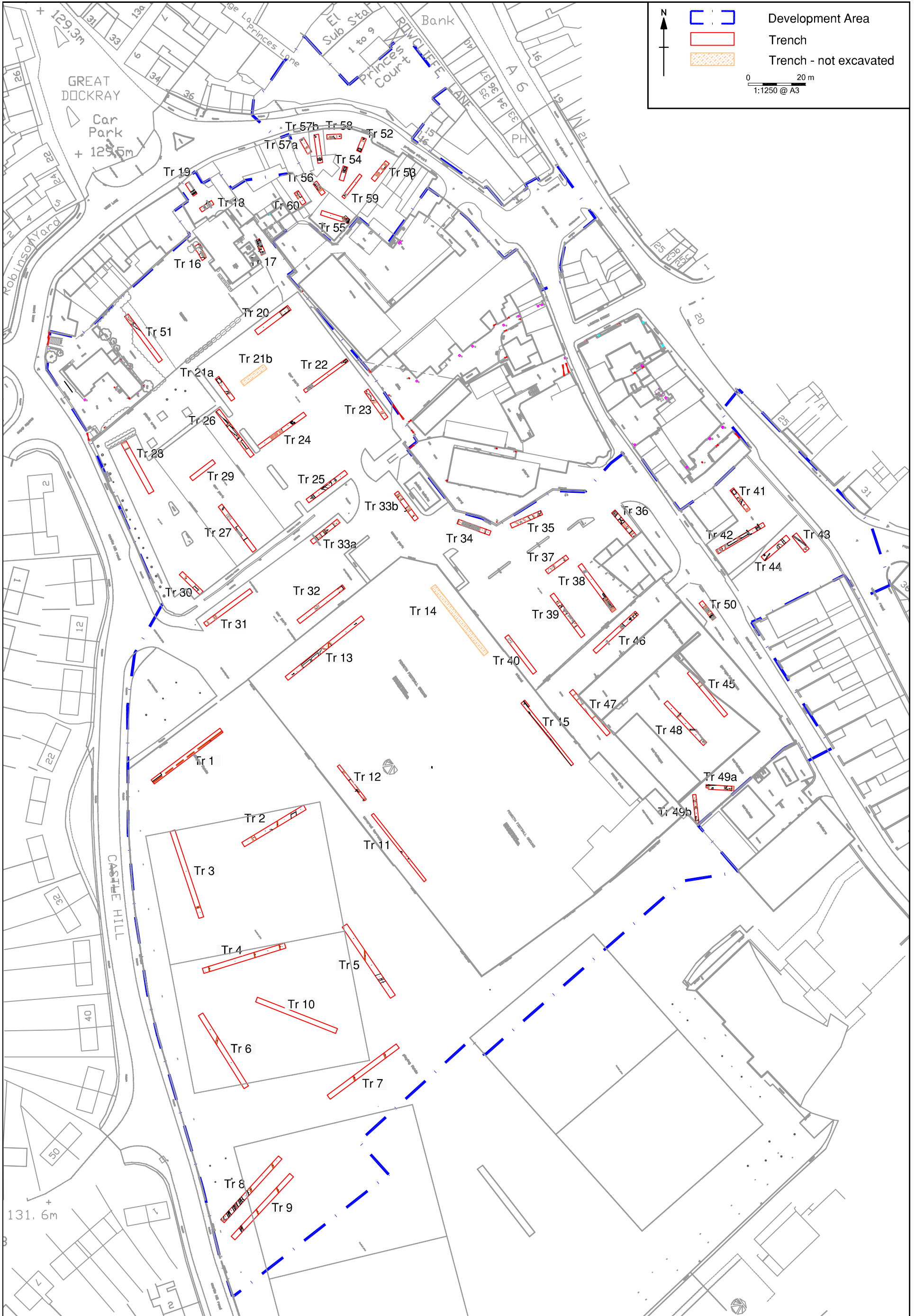


Figure 2: Location of Trenches

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

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### 1 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY

**Site:** Southend Road, Penrith

**Grid Reference:** NY 5160 2990 (centred on)

**Planning Application No.:** 3/05/0954

**Area:** 5.43 hectares

Detailed proposals and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The work should be under the direct management of either an Associate or Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or equivalent. Any response to this Brief should follow IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 1994. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the County Historic Environment Service.

### 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) has been consulted by Eden District Council regarding a planning application for a mixed use development comprising a superstore, retail units, housing, restaurants, cafes, building societies and car parking at Southend Road, Penrith.

2.2 The scheme affects an area considered to have a high archaeological potential close to the centre of Penrith and consequently the County Historic Environment Service has advised that the applicant provide information concerning the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains. In order to provide this information an archaeological evaluation of the site is necessary. This Design Brief sets out the requirements for the adequate archaeological evaluation of the site.

2.3 This advice is given in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and with policy BE9 of the Eden Local Plan.

2.4 The proposed development site is currently the subject of two other planning applications: 05/0956 alterations to the Two Lions Public House and 05/0957 conservation area consent for the demolition of the former Sunlight Laundry premises. These applications will require the production of separate design briefs from this office.

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Dawson, J, 2005, Southend Road, Penrith, Cumbria Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, OAN, unpublished report) and very limited evaluation (Gajos, H, 2005, Land at Southend Road, Penrith, Archaeological Evaluation, OAN, unpublished report), and this brief should be read in conjunction with those reports.

3.2 The northern section of the site lies on the edge of the medieval and post medieval town, and as such is designated by the Cumbria Extensive Urban Survey as of high archaeological importance. Archaeological remains relating to the medieval and post medieval development of Penrith have been identified in the limited archaeological investigations that have been undertaken to date in the vicinity of the site. Furthermore, an archaeological desk-based assessment has identified that a number of post medieval industrial remains were located on the site including a mineral water works, a smithy and a rope walk.

- 3.3 The site also has a reasonable potential to contain prehistoric remains. Neolithic and Bronze Age finds have been recovered from Penrith, and the River Eamont to the south was a focus of prehistoric ritual sites.

#### 4 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

##### 4.1 Objectives

- 4.1.1 The evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.

##### 4.2 Work Required

- 4.2.1 A visual inspection of the site. This should include a walkover of the site noting any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site (including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths).

- 4.2.2 The excavation of a series of linear trial trenches and/or test-pits to adequately sample the threatened available area, and the investigation and recording of deposits and features of archaeological interest identified within those trenches. All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the County Historic Environment Service. Topsoil and demonstrably modern overburden can be removed by machine, but subsequent cleaning and investigation must be by hand.

- 4.2.3 A sample of 5% of the total site area should be investigated, although this will be reviewed during the course of the evaluation works and may be reduced in light of initial results (see 4.2.4).

- 4.2.4 It is expected that the evaluation will be undertaken in a number of phases, as and when areas are available for trenching. Subsequent to each phase of evaluation there will be a review of the results and, taking into consideration the location, extent and representability, the results may inform the sampling strategy and necessity of successive phases of evaluation. The areas of the site closest to West Lane and Princes Street and areas where the desk-based assessment has identified archaeological sites will require archaeological evaluation regardless.

- 4.2.5 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided, wherever possible.

- 4.2.6 The following analyses should form part of the evaluation, as appropriate. If any of these areas of analysis are not considered viable or appropriate, their exclusion should be justified in the subsequent report.

- A suitably qualified specialist should assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits, including: (1) soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and; (2) the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
- Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in faunal remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme should be undertaken. Faunal remains, collected by hand and sieved, are to be assessed and analysed, if appropriate.
- The advice from a suitably qualified soil scientist should be sought on whether a soil micromorphological study or any other analytical techniques will enhance understanding

site formation processes of the site, including the amount of truncation to buried deposits and the preservation of deposits within negative features. If so, analysis should be undertaken.

## 5 SPECIFICATION

5.1 Before the project commences a project proposal must be submitted to, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Service.

5.2 Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed specification prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and must include:

- A description of the excavation sampling strategy and recording system to be used
- A description of the finds and environmental sampling strategies to be used
- A description of the post excavation and reporting work that will be undertaken
- Details of key project staff, including the names of the project manager, site supervisor, finds and environmental specialists and any other specialist sub-contractors to be employed
- Details of on site staffing, expressed in terms of person days
- A projected timetable for all site work and post excavation work
- The specification should identify the proposed locations of trial trenches and the phases in which evaluation will be undertaken.
- Any significant variations to the proposal must be agreed by the County Historic Environment Service in advance.

## 6 REPORTING AND PUBLICATION

6.1 The archaeological work should result in a report, this should include as a minimum:

- A site location plan, related to the national grid
- A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site
- The dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
- A concise, non-technical summary of the results
- An explanation of any agreed variations to the brief, including justification for any analyses not undertaken (see 4.2.5)
- A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and the results obtained
- Plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located
- A list of, and dates for, any finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified

- A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained
- 6.2 Three copies of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within two months of completion of fieldwork. This will be on the understanding that the report will be made available as a public document through the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 Should further archaeological work result from the evaluation, the results of the evaluation will need to be made available for inclusion in a summary report to a suitable regional or national archaeological publication.
- 6.4 Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation should **not** be included in the report. Such recommendations are welcomed by the County Historic Environment Service, and may be outlined in a separate communication.
- 6.5 Cumbria HER is taking part in the pilot study for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> must therefore also be completed as part of the project. Information on projects undertaken in Cumbria will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.
- 7 THE ARCHIVE
- 7.1 An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991, and arrangements made for its deposit with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.
- 7.2 The landowner should be encouraged to transfer the ownership of finds to a local or relevant specialist museum. The museum's requirements for the transfer and storage of finds should be discussed before the project commences.
- 7.3 The County Historic Environment Service must be notified of the arrangements made.
- 8 PROJECT MONITORING
- 8.1 One weeks notice must be given to the County Historic Environment Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 8.2 Fieldwork will be monitored by the Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the local planning authority.
- 9 FURTHER REQUIREMENTS
- 9.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (e.g. services, contaminated ground, etc.). **The County Historic Environment Service bears no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this Brief or subsequent specification.**
- 9.2 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* and the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 9.3 Human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date and character of the burial, and the County Historic Environment Service and the local Coroner



must be informed immediately. If removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate Department for Constitutional Affairs and environmental health regulations.

- 9.4 The involvement of the County Historic Environment Service should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information regarding this brief, contact

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As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the Assistant Archaeologist at the above address.

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## APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Lowther Manelli and Tesco, clients of Taylor and Hardy, Chartered Town Planners, (hereafter the 'client') propose to develop land to the south of Princes Street, adjacent to Southend Road, Penrith (area centred NY 5163 2987). Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were initially commissioned by the client to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site in advance of the preparation and submission of a planning application for this development (OA North 2005). The assessment highlighted that the scheme is likely to affect an area of archaeological interest, and initial recommendations were for a programme of further archaeological work to take place, including building recording, evaluation, site survey, and a watching brief during ground-reduction work. Consequently, the client requested an initial evaluation of the site in order to inform further the planning process. The following document represents a project design to carry out the evaluation of the site in accordance with normal practice as outlined by the Cumbria Archaeology Service.
  - 1.2 The earliest documented settlement within Penrith dates to the twelfth century, though it has been suggested that the street plan indicates pre-Norman settlement. A series of archaeological excavations have been undertaken in Penrith within 500m of the proposed development area. A small amount of medieval pottery and a wall were discovered during excavations in 1970 at Friargate, 200m north of the development area, aimed at recovering evidence of the former friary (Cumbria County Council 2002, 3). In 1976, excavations were carried out near the old Grammar School, located approximately 200m north of the proposed development area, which uncovered evidence of burials (*ibid*). Further excavations undertaken in 1990 at the Butter Market, close to the school, uncovered both medieval and post-medieval activity (Newman *et al* 2000, 105). Excavations undertaken in 2000 near Penrith Railway Station, approximately 300m west of the proposed development area, uncovered a retaining wall on the southern side of the castle moat, raising the possibility that the moat continues to the north-west (Cumbria County Council 2002, 3). Excavations in 2001 at 23 Stricklandgate, approximately 600m north-west of the proposed development area, revealed the buried remains of tenements that dated from the late eighteenth century, and provided important information of the development of the post-medieval housing stock (*ibid*). The area around the market at Great Dockray, which has been an important feature of Penrith since the medieval period and which adjoins the site, may have been similar to the area around the Butter Market. It seems likely that the present study area may contain similar buried remains, and has a potential to furnish a greater understanding of such buildings.
  - 1.3 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 20 years, including work in Carlisle, Appleby, Kendal, Penrith, and other towns in Cumbria. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.
  - 1.4 OA North has particular experience of the archaeology of the Penrith area having undertaken the works outlined above at the Butter Market and Penrith Railway Station (Newman *et al* 2000, Cumbria County Council 2002), as well as work at Carleton, Eamont Bridge, Hackthorpe, Melkinthorpe and other villages close to the city.
- ### 2. OBJECTIVES
- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to evaluate the archaeological deposits affected by the proposed development of the site. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
  - 2.2 **Archaeological Evaluation:** to undertake evaluation trenching of c 5% of an initial section of the proposal area (an area of c 50m<sup>2</sup>) to determine the quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site.

- 2.3 **Post-Excavation and Report Production:** an evaluation report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

### 3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

#### 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 3.2.1 Following discussion with the client, an initial area of 1000m<sup>2</sup> will be evaluated in order to inform the planning process. A c 5% sample of this area (equating to an area of c 50m<sup>2</sup>) will be subject to evaluation trenching (equivalent to approximately 2 1.6m x 15m trenches). The uppermost modern surface will be removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions.
- 3.2.2 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. Selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.2.3 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.2.4 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.2.5 The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner prior to the work taking place. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to an appropriate receiving museum.
- 3.2.6 Environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from suitable deposits (i.e. cut features such as ditches or pits that appear to have potentially good preservation, ideally where the deposits are reasonably well dated and are from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence). Where such deposits are encountered, an appropriate sampling strategy will be agreed with the Cumbria County Archaeology Service.
- 3.2.7 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains a close relationship with the Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the University of Durham and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. The costs for the palaeoenvironmental assessment are defined as a contingency.
- 3.2.8 The initial area to be evaluated, which is the subject of this document, is available for fieldwork before the rest of the site. It is anticipated that further fieldwork will be undertaken to evaluate the rest of the site in due course, and this is therefore the first stage in a larger programme of evaluation trenches.

- 3.2.9 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 3.2.10 The client is requested to provide information relating to services in the vicinity of the trenches, though OA North will undertake a CAT-scan in advance of site commencement.
- 3.2.11 Due to Health and Safety constraints, the trenches will not be excavated below a depth of 1.2m, or less if the deposits are soft or unstable. Any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve stepping the trench out, and recosting. Following completion of the evaluation, the trenches will be backfilled with the material removed in their excavation. Any other form of land reinstatement will be the responsibility of the client.
- 3.2.12 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £10,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.
- 3.2.13 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

### 3.3 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** The results of Stage 3.2 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 3.3.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks in digital format. The paper archive will be deposited with the Cumbria Record Office within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. The material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) will be deposited with an appropriate museum following agreement with the client.
- 3.3.3 **Report:** One copy of a bound and collated final report will be submitted to the Client, and two copies to the County SMR. The final report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above in order to come to as full an understanding as possible of the archaeology of the development area. In addition, recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive will also be made.
- 3.3.4 Further evaluation trenches will be required in the rest of the site, and it is anticipated that a single report will be prepared to cover all of this work. Should a separate report be required for this stage of the fieldwork the cost of this is shown separately.
- 3.3.5 **Confidentiality:** The final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
4. WORK TIMETABLE
- 4.1 **Archaeological Evaluation:** a two day period is required to excavate evaluation trenching equivalent to a c 5% sample (50m<sup>2</sup>) of the proposal initial area.

- 4.2 **Post-Excavation and Report Production:** an evaluation report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 4.3 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. Two weeks notice would be sufficient to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task.
5. STAFFING PROPOSALS
- 5.1 Excavation of the evaluation trenching is likely to be supervised by either an OA North project officer or a project supervisor. All OA North project officers and supervisors are highly experienced field archaeologists who have undertaken evaluation and excavation work throughout Cumbria and other parts of the North West.
- 5.2 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA** (OA North project officer). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England. However, she has specialist knowledge regarding glass, metalwork, and leather, the recording and management of waterlogged wood, and most aspects of wetland and environmental archaeology.
- 5.3 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.
- 5.4 The project will be managed by **Tim Carew** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
6. MONITORING
- 6.1 Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the Cumbria Archaeology Service.
- 6.2 Access to the site for monitoring purposes will be afforded to the Cumbria Archaeology Service at all times.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cumbria County Council, 2002 *Extensive Urban Survey, Archaeological Assessment Report, Penrith*, unpubl rep
- English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London
- Museums' and Galleries' Commission, 1992 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*, London
- Newman, RM, Hair, NJ, Howard-Davis, CLE, Brooks, C, and White, A, 2000 Excavations at Penrith Market, 1990, *Cumberland Westmorland Antiq Archaeol Soc*, n ser, **100**, 105-130
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage*, London

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## APPENDIX 3 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

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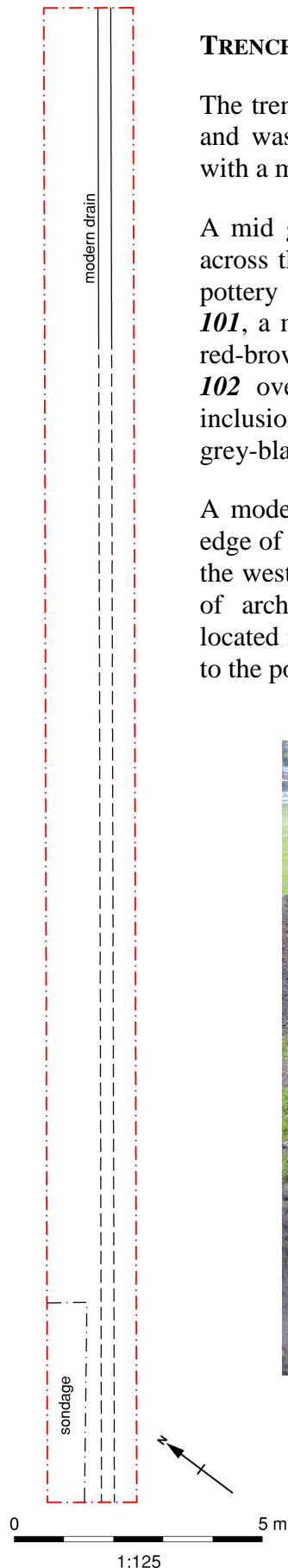
The following section provides a detailed description of the trenches excavated to date. A scaled plan, general photograph of each trench, and a matrix of all deposits and features is provided for each trench. Full descriptions of the context numbers is provided in *Appendix 4*.

## TRENCH 1

The trench was located at the north-west end of the playing fields, and was aligned south-west/north-east. It measured 30m x 1.8m, with a maximum depth of 0.81m.

A mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil, **100**, 0.41m thick, extended across the trench and contained fragments of modern glass, metal, pottery and ceramic building material (CBM), this overlay subsoil **101**, a mid grey-brown sandy-gravel, 0.15m thick, which sealed a red-brown compact sandy-silt subsoil, **102**, 0.16m thick. Subsoil **102** overlay **103**, a grey-brown sandy-silt with frequent gravel inclusions, 0.09m thick. This in turn sealed the natural soil, **104**, a grey-black silty-sand, with pebble inclusions.

A modern ceramic field drain ran south-west/north-east along the edge of the trench. A sondage was excavated to a depth of 0.81m at the western end of the trench to verify the natural soil. No features of archaeological significance were identified, all finds were located in topsoil and the initial two layers of subsoil, and all dated to the post-medieval and modern periods.



South-west view of Trench 1

Plan of Trench 1

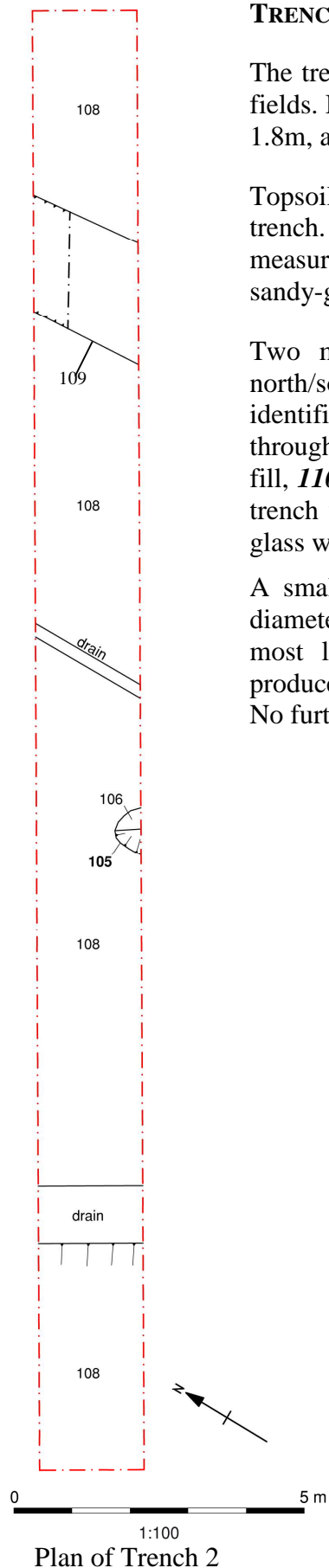
## TRENCH 2

The trench was located to the south of Trench 1 in the playing fields. It was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 30m x 1.8m, and 0.7m in depth.

Topsoil **100** was 0.25m thick and extended across the whole trench. It overlay a grey-brown sandy-silt subsoil **107**, measuring 0.35m thick, which in turn overlay a red-brown sandy-gravel natural soil, **108**.

Two modern ceramic field drains were observed running north/south across the trench, and a large modern sewer was identified towards the eastern end of the trench, **109**. Cutting through **107**, and **108**, the sewer contained a red-brown sandy fill, **110**; probably re-deposited natural soil from when the pipe trench was excavated. Fragments of post-medieval pottery and glass were recovered from the fill.

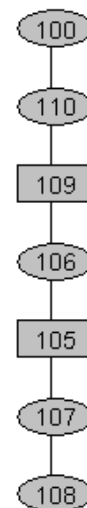
A small circular pit was identified, **105**, measuring 0.8m in diameter, which contained a mid-dark brown silty fill, **106**, most likely eroded from the surrounding subsoil. The pit produced fragments of late nineteenth century glass and slag. No further archaeological features were identified.



Plan of Trench 2



Eastern view of Trench 2



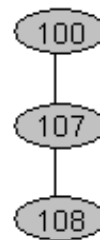
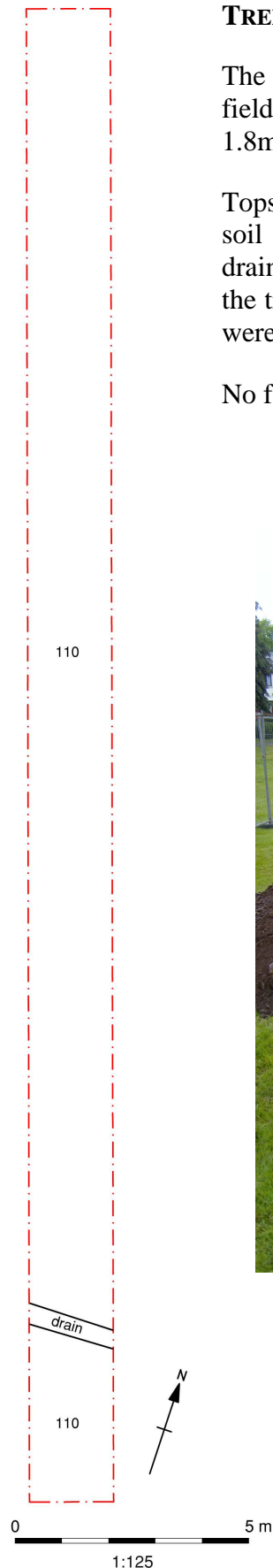


### TRENCH 3

The trench was located to the west of Trench 2 in the playing fields. It was aligned roughly north/south and measured 30m x 1.8m, and 0.7m in depth.

Topsoil **100**, 0.3m thick, subsoil **107**, 0.2m thick, and the natural soil **108**, extended across the whole trench. A modern concrete drain was observed running east/west across the southern end of the trench. Finds of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and iron nails were recovered from the topsoil.

No features of archaeological significance were identified.



Northern view of Trench 3

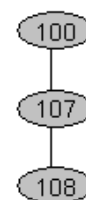
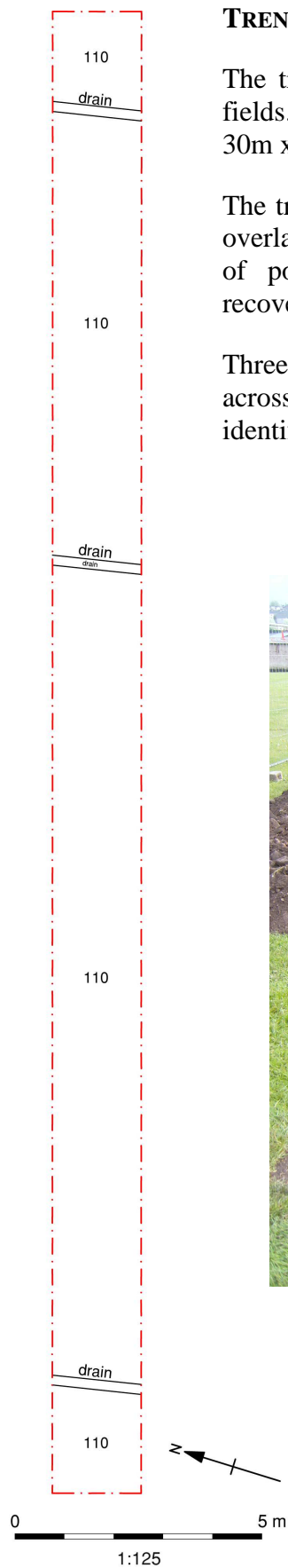
Plan of Trench 3

## TRENCH 4

The trench was located to the south of Trench 3 in the playing fields. It was aligned east-north-east/west-south-west, measured 30m x 1.8m and was 0.8m in depth.

The trench consisted of topsoil **100**, which was 0.25m thick. This overlay subsoil **107**, 0.25m thick, and natural soil **108**. Fragments of post-medieval pottery, CBM, glass and clay pipe were recovered from **100**.

Three modern field drains were observed running north/south across the trench. No features of archaeological significance were identified.



Eastern view of Trench 4

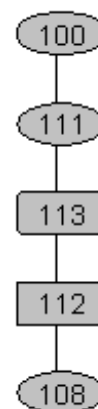
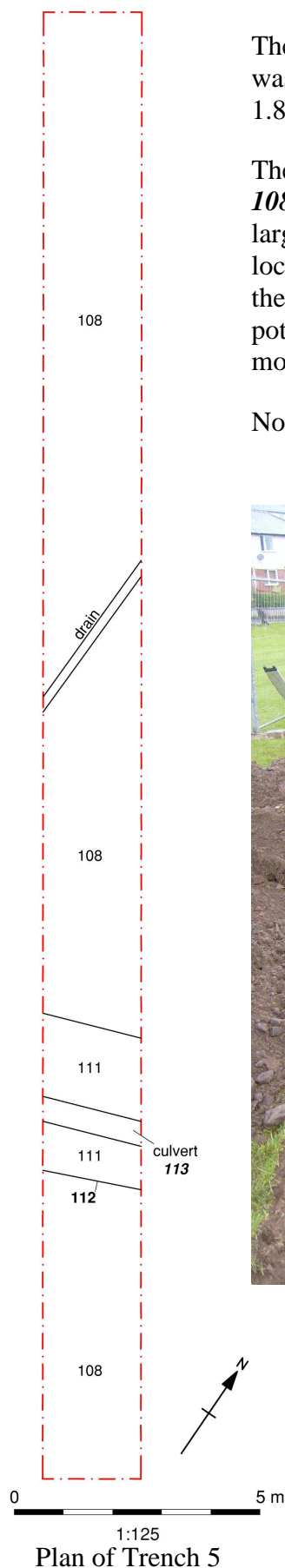
Plan of Trench 4

## TRENCH 5

The trench was located east of Trench 4 in the playing fields. It was aligned roughly north-west/south-east and measured 30m x 1.8m, and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m.

The trench consisted of topsoil **100**, 0.3m thick, and natural soil **108**, excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Towards the south-east end a large modern concrete culvert was exposed **113**, which was located in cut **112**. A mid red-brown sandy-gravel, **111**, filled the cut, from which fragments of post-medieval clay pipe, pottery and glass were retrieved. Further to the north-west a modern ceramic field drain was observed.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.



North-west view of Trench 5

Plan of Trench 5

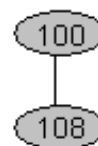
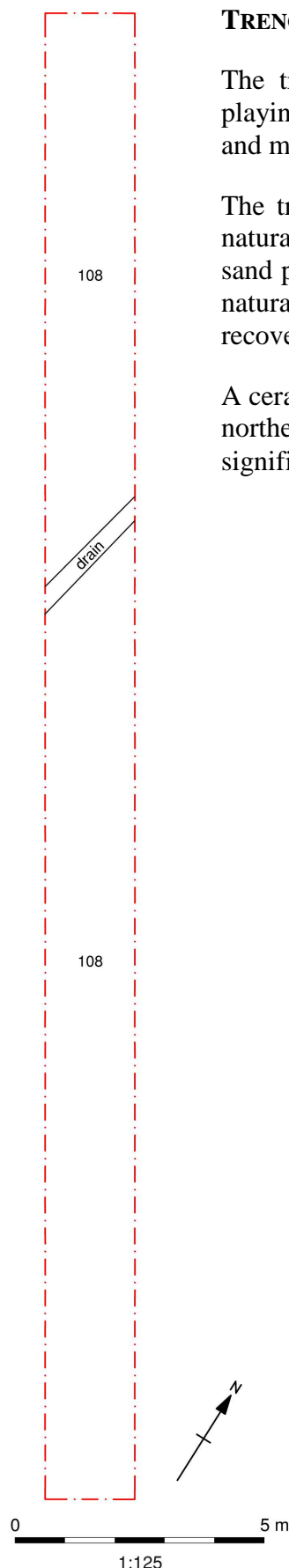


## TRENCH 6

The trench was located to the south-west of Trench 4 in the playing fields. It was aligned north-north-west/south-south-east, and measured 30m x 1.8m, and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m.

The trench consisted of topsoil **100**, 0.3m thick and underlying natural soil **108**, excavated to a depth of 0.27m. A large orange sand patch in the centre of the trench was identified as part of the natural. Finds of post-medieval clay pipe, pottery and glass were recovered from **100**.

A ceramic field drain was observed running north/south across the northern half of the trench. No features of archaeological significance were identified.



North-west view of Trench 6

Plan of Trench 6

## TRENCH 7

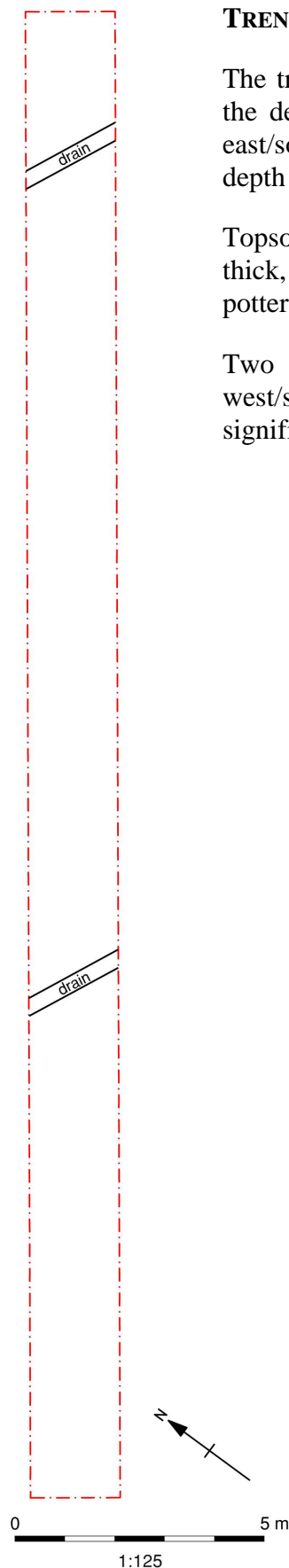
The trench was located to the north of the southern boundary of the development, in the playing fields. It was orientated north-east/south-west, measured 30m x 1.6m, and was excavated to a depth of 0.57m.

Topsoil **100** extended across the trench, and measured 0.32m thick, it sealed natural soil **108**. Fragments of post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipe were removed from the topsoil.

Two modern land drains were identified running north-west/south-east across the trench. No features of archaeological significance were identified.



North-east view of Trench 7



Plan of Trench 7

## TRENCH 8

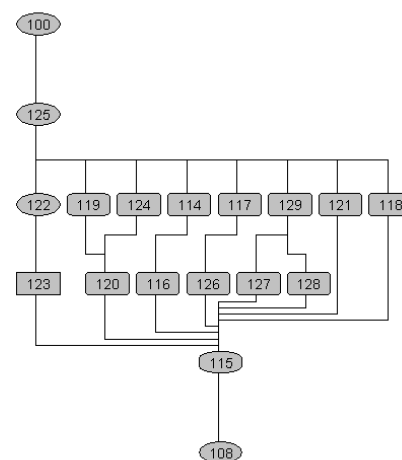
The trench was located to the south-west of Trench 7 in the playing fields. It was aligned south-west/north-east, measured 30m x 1.6m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.82m.

Topsoil **100** extended over the trench at a depth of 0.17m, and sealed a rubble layer **125**, which was 0.25m thick. It contained fragments of concrete, brick and metal that probably relates to the demolition of the former rugby club, built in the mid-twentieth century. This was removed to reveal the foundations of the aforementioned club, including walls, wall bases, concrete floors and concrete covered drains, **114-129**. The building had been very heavily truncated during the construction of the current leisure centre. A layer of disturbed subsoil, **115**, was found between the structural remains and natural deposit **108**. The subsoil produced finds of plastic and modern pottery, metal and glass.

Towards the north-east end of the trench a modern ceramic field drain was observed. No further features of archaeological interest were observed.



North-east view of Trench 8



Plan of Trench 8

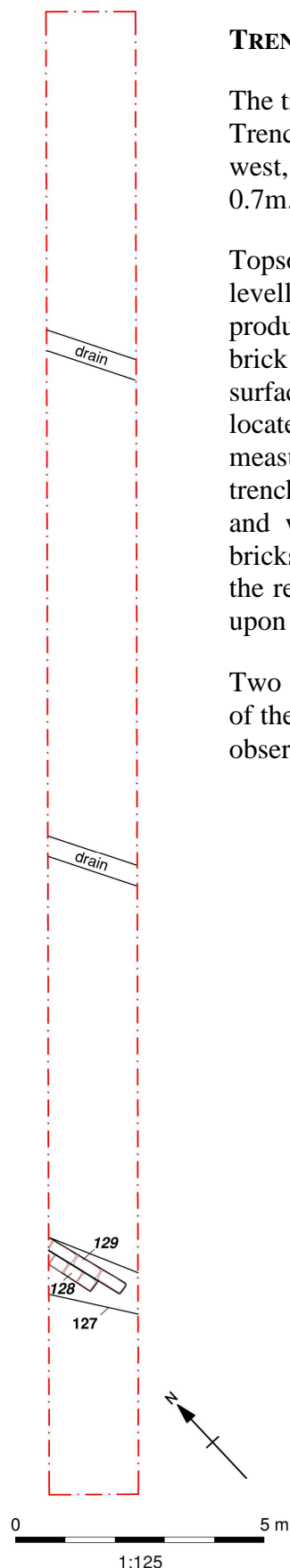


## TRENCH 9

The trench was located immediately to the south of, and parallel to Trench 8 in the playing fields. It was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 30m x 1.8m, and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m.

Topsoil **100** extended over the trench and was stripped to reveal levelling layer **125**, which sealed rubble deposit **115**. Both layers produced fragments of modern glass, pottery and clay pipe. A brick wall, **129**, concrete wall base, **128**, and concrete floor surface, **127**, identical in form to those identified in Trench 8, were located towards the south-west end of the trench. The wall, **129**, measured up to 1.39m in length, extending under the northern trench edge, and 0.31m in width. It only survived to one course and was constructed from concrete, and factory-made frogged bricks, bonded with grey-white cement mortar. It was also part of the remains of the twentieth century rugby club. The structure sat upon natural deposit **108**.

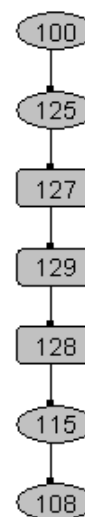
Two modern ceramic land drains were observed to the north-east of the structure. No further features of archaeological interest were observed.



Plan of Trench 9



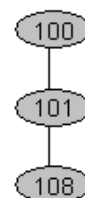
North-east view of Trench 9



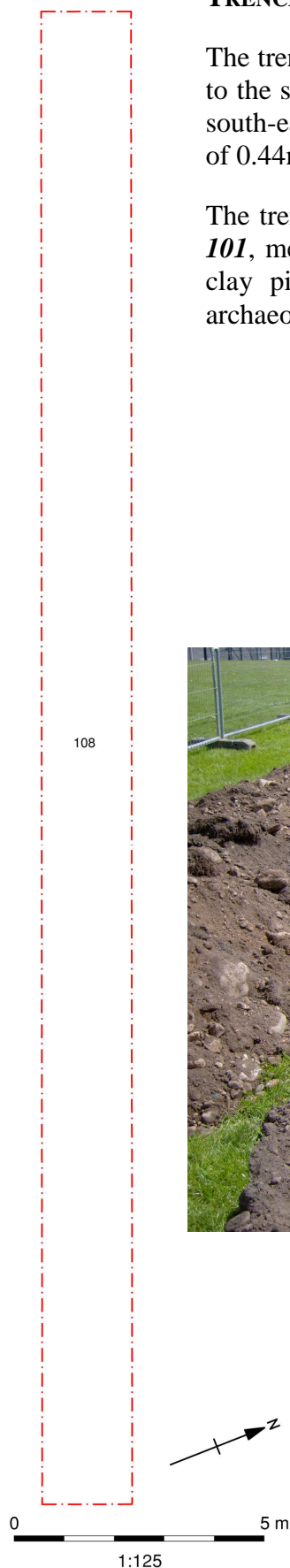
## TRENCH 10

The trench was located within the central area of the playing fields, to the south-east of Trench 4. It was aligned west-north-west /east-south-east, and measured 20m x 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 0.44m.

The trench comprised topsoil **100**, measuring 0.18m thick, subsoil **101**, measuring 0.2m thick, and natural deposit **108**. Fragments of clay pipe were recovered from **100** and **101**. No features of archaeological significance were observed.



East-south-east view of Trench 10



Plan of Trench 10

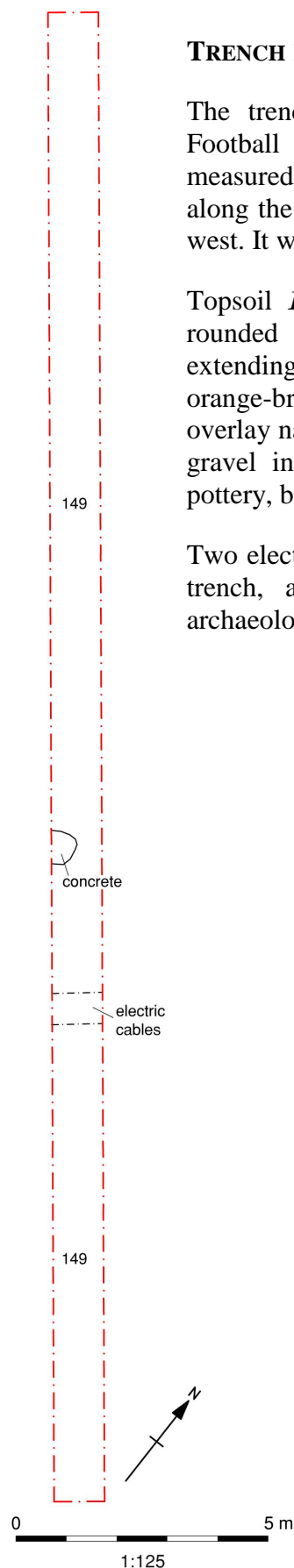


## TRENCH 11

The trench was located in the south-western corner of Penrith Football Club pitch. It was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 30m x 1m. The width was restricted due to services running along the edge of the pitch to the east and the spectator stand to the west. It was excavated to a depth of 0.6m.

Topsoil **147** was a dark brown friable sandy-silt with 2% small rounded pebble inclusions, surviving to a depth of 0.21m and extending over the entire trench. It sealed subsoil **148**, a mid-dark orange-brown friable sandy-silt with >10% gravel inclusions, which overlay natural soil **149**, a mid orange-brown, coarse sand with >30% gravel inclusions. Fragments of post-medieval and modern glass, pottery, bone and metal were removed from **147**.

Two electric cables were identified towards the south-east end of the trench, and a concrete plinth for the stand. No features of archaeological interest were observed.



Plan of Trench 11



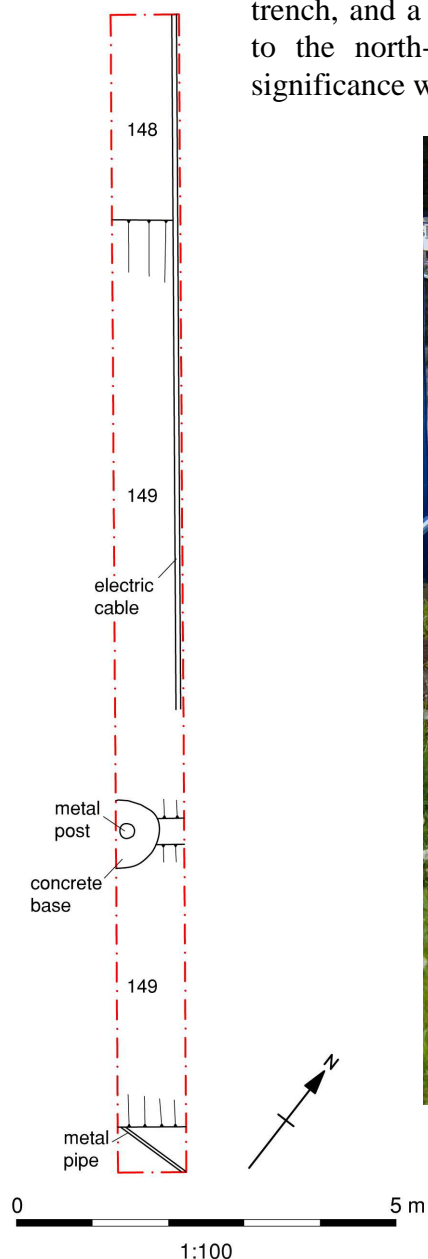
North-west view of Trench 11



## TRENCH 12

The trench was located to the north-west of Trench 11, along the western edge of the Penrith Football Club pitch. It was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 15.3m x 0.9m. The size of the trench was limited by the position of services, such as the electric cable running along the eastern edge of the trench. It was excavated to a depth of 0.6m.

The trench comprised topsoil **147**, measuring 0.22m thick, subsoil **148**, measuring 0.2m thick, and natural deposit **149**. A metal pipe was observed running east/west across the southern part of the trench, and a metal post and concrete base, for the football stand, to the north-west of the pipe. No features of archaeological significance were observed.



Plan of Trench 12



North-west view of  
Trench 12

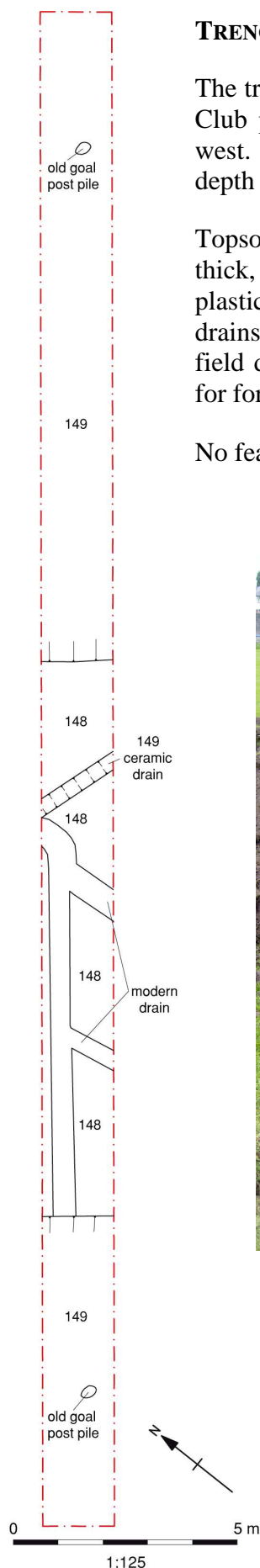


### TRENCH 13

The trench was located along the northern end of the Penrith Football Club pitch, behind the goalposts, and was aligned north-east/south-west. It measured 34m x 1.6m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m.

Topsoil **147** measured 0.23m thick. This overlay subsoil **148**, 0.2m thick, and natural deposit **149**. Finds included clay pipe, pottery and plastic beads in the topsoil. Three interconnected modern rubble drains ran across the south-western end of the trench, and a ceramic field drain ran north/south just to the north-east. Two concrete piles for former goalposts were disturbed at either end of the trench.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.



South-west view of Trench 13

Plan of Trench 13



## TRENCH 15

The trench was located in the south-eastern corner of the Football Pitch. It was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 28m x 1m. It dog-legged slightly to the north due to the presence of an electric cable.

The trench comprised topsoil **147**, which measured 0.07m thick, subsoil **148**, 0.5m thick, and natural deposit **149**. Finds included modern pottery and clay pipe. Apart from the aforementioned cable, the eastern edge of a service trench running along the western edge of Trench 15 was visible in plan. A natural dip towards the south-eastern end was in line with the entrance to the ground, and was most likely the result of vehicles moving in and out of the pitch. No features of archaeological significance were observed.



South-east view of Trench 15

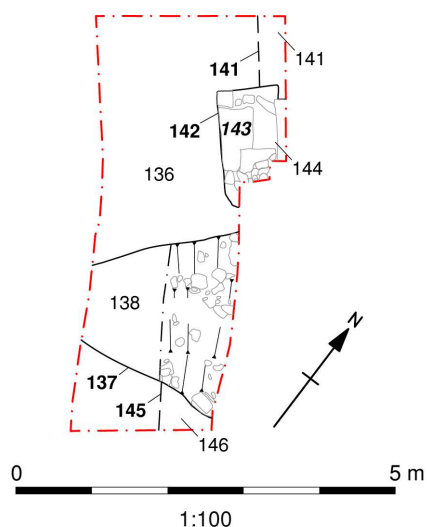
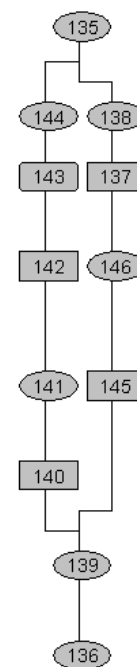


## TRENCH 16

The trench was located along the western wall of the Two Lions Inn, in the northern corner of the former bowling green, and was oriented approximately north/south. It measured 6m in length, and was 2.5m wide at the northern end and 1.6m wide at the southern end; it was roughly L-shaped in plan so as not to undermine the foundations of the Two Lions Inn.

Topsoil **135** was a mottled black and orange silty-sand with >25% cinder and >15% small to large rounded pebble inclusions, probably the result of ash from a fire being brought outside and spread around, from the Two Lions Inn. This extended over the trench, and when removed it revealed four structural features; possible large foundation trench **137**, wall **143**, wall foundation trench **140**, and small linear **145**.

Foundation trench **137** ran roughly east/west across the trench and measured 2m in width. It has been heavily robbed especially to the north, where the cut has been truncated. The feature was filled with **138**, a mid-brown firm silty-sand with >25% medium to large sub-rounded cobbles and >5% mortar fleck inclusions. The material was most likely the result of subsoil and topsoil falling into the cut while the building stone was being removed. Fragments of modern glass removed from the backfill suggest that this was fairly recently. The size of the feature and its orientation indicate that it likely relates to part of a structure attached to the Two Lions Inn building. The wall cuts through a shallow linear feature, **145**, which runs north/south from the southern edge of **137**, and was obscured to the east and south by the trench edge, it did not project beyond **137**.



Plan of Trench 16



Trench 16 looking north-east, depicting wall **143**



Feature **145** had a flat base and near vertical sides, and was filled by **146**, a dark brown firm sandy-silt with >2% small pebble inclusions and the occasional fleck of charcoal and mortar. It was not clear whether the feature was a small gully or the western edge of a foundation cut. No finds were produced from the deposit.

In the north-east of the trench the disturbed remains of wall **143** that ran north/south, abutting the western wall of the Two Lions Inn, were identified. The wall was constructed from roughly-worked red sandstone blocks, bonded with friable pinky-grey lime mortar, with a core of sub-rounded grey cobbles. There were insufficient remains of the structure to identify the bond. The wall terminated at the northern edge of the current western entrance to the pub, and sat within linear cut **142**, which was not excavated. The fill of the cut, **144**, was a dark red-brown sandy-silt with <5% mortar fleck inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Wall **143**, cut through **140**, and was the foundation cut for the current western wall of the Two Lions Inn. Only 0.33m of the width of the cut was exposed, which was 0.16m deep and filled with a dark brown friable sandy-silt with <5% mortar and charcoal fleck inclusions, **141**. No finds were recovered from the feature. It is unlikely that **145** was a continuation of **140**, as their western edges did not concur.

All the features cut into subsoil **139**, a mid-light orange-brown, fine sand with >15% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Fragments of post-medieval clay pipe, glass and slag were recovered from the deposit. This in turned sealed natural deposit **136**, a light orange-brown firm sand with >2% small-medium rounded pebble inclusions.



Trench 16 looking south-east, with foundation cut **137** in the foreground





Trench 16, looking east, showing a section through foundation cut **137**



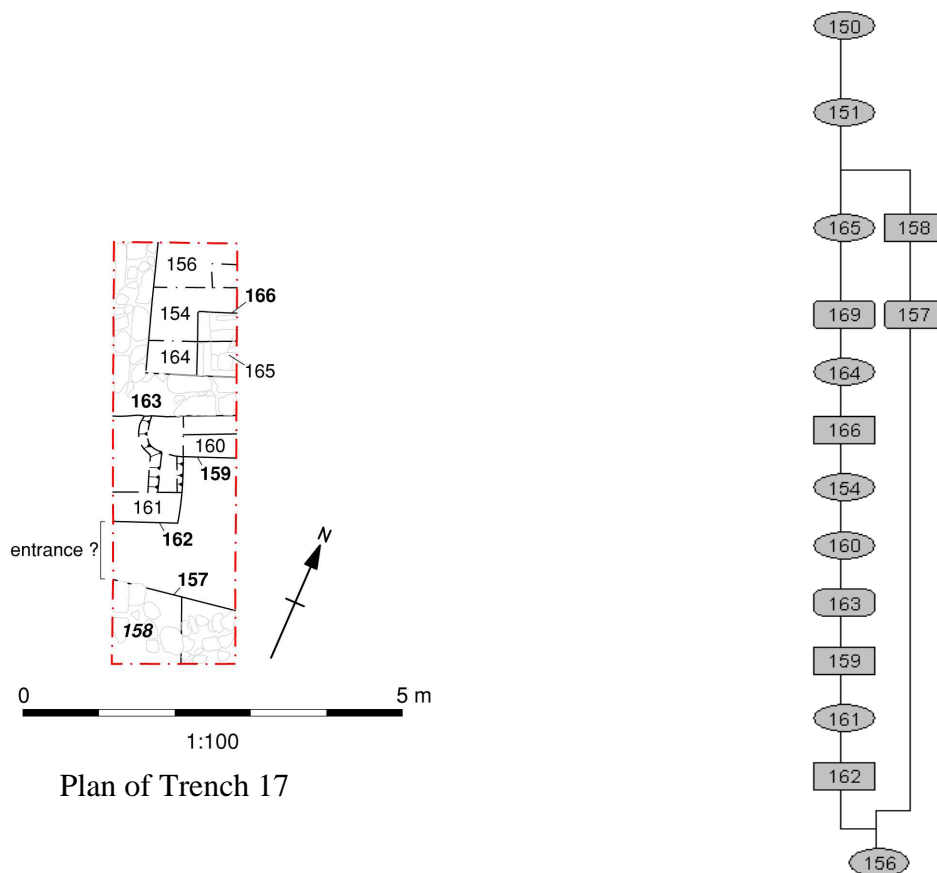
Trench 16, looking east, showing the foundation of the Two Lions Inn and foundation cut **140**

## TRENCH 17

The trench was located to the south-east of the main Two Lions Inn building, on the main pedestrian thoroughfare from Southend Car Park to Great Dockray. The trench was aligned north-north-west/south-south-east, measured 5.5m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Extending over the trench was overburden **150**, a layer of pink sub-base 0.1m thick. This overlay topsoil **151**, a dark black-brown, friable silty-sand with >2% charcoal fleck inclusions, 0.27m thick, which contained modern fragments of pottery and glass. These deposits were removed to reveal several features of archaeological interest.

Running east/west along the south-east end of the trench was a heavily truncated wall, **158**, which filled cut **157**. It measured 0.93m from the southern trench edge and was excavated to a depth of 0.38m. The foundations were constructed from randomly placed rounded granite boulders. These were superseded by roughly worked sandstone blocks, measuring 0.28m x 0.14m x 0.06m on average, which survive for two courses along the northern side of the wall. These were bonded by a friable cream lime mortar.

Towards the north in the middle part of the trench was narrow and heavily robbed foundation cut **159**, measuring 0.72m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.17m in depth. It was filled with **160**, a friable, mid-brown sand with >20% gravel inclusions, which produced fragments of pottery dating from the medieval period to the nineteenth century. The cut had been truncated to the south-west by large foundation cut **162**, which measured 0.75m wide from the trench edge, was at least 2.6m in length, and was 0.5m deep. It had been filled with **161**, a loose, mid orange-brown sand with 25% gravel inclusions.







Trench 17, looking south-east

Truncating foundation cut **162** to the north, was wall **163**. This was L-shaped in plan and survived to only one course; 2.4m x 1.6m in length, 0.36m in width and 0.2m in height. It was constructed from a mixture of roughly-hewn sandstone blocks and sub-rounded granite cobbles, bonded with a pink-cream friable mortar. No cut was visible, although it may in part have reused foundation cut **162**. Within the L-shape was the remains of a compact earth floor, **154**, a black-brown clay-sand with 10% small sub-angular pebble inclusions. The deposit produced many finds including pottery dating from the seventeenth to eighteenth centuries, glass from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, and plastic to the twentieth. The base and fragments of a wooden bucket were also identified, possibly set into the floor. Some of the later inclusions may be intrusions from the subsequent deposits. Cut into the floor and natural was stone-lined box **169**, which butted up against wall **163**. It measured 0.64m in length, 0.44m in width and 0.29m in depth, and was constructed from red sandstone slabs. Lining the base and sides, a layer of light blue-grey clay, **164**, was deposited between the stones and cut **166**, providing a watertight seal. It was likely that the box was used as a water container. It was subsequently filled with **165**, a yellow-brown sandy rubble deposit, when later demolition work took place. No finds were recovered from the feature.





Trench 17, looking northwards. Section through foundation cuts **159** and **162**.



Trench 17, looking northwards. Base of wooden bucket found in floor surface **154**.





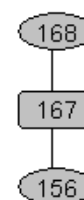
Trench 17, looking north-east. Stone and clay-lined box **169**.

## TRENCH 18

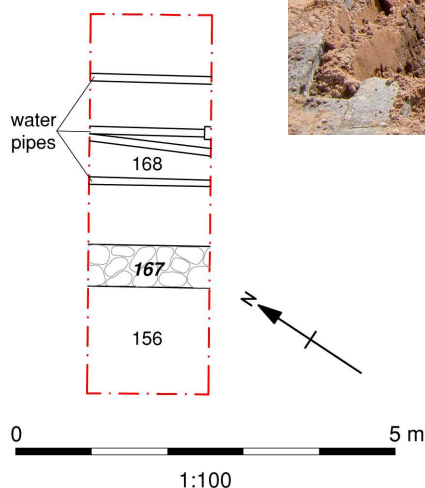
The trench was located immediately in front and to the north of the Two Lions Inn, within in the cobbled courtyard. It was oriented north-east/south-west, measured 5m x 1.6m and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m.

Cobbles, bedding sand and hardcore extended over the entire trench and sealed a large deposit of demolition material, **168**. This consisted of orange-pink friable sand and mortar mix with >30% medium-large roughly worked sandstone blocks and bricks, and <15% clinker inclusions, 0.57m thick. No finds were recovered from the deposit. Towards the north-west end of the trench the dilapidated remains of a sandstone wall survived, **167**. The wall was constructed from two courses of roughly faced sandstone blocks, bonded with friable pink-cream lime mortar, and was in a regular and even bond. The lowest foundation course was built from unbonded sub-rounded granite cobbles, similar to those found at the base of wall **158** in Trench **17**. No foundation cut was observed for the wall suggesting that the wall had been built directly on to truncated natural geology **156**.

The remainder of the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.41m, just within deposit **168**, and was criss-crossed by five metal water pipes, making it impossible to dig any further. Natural, **156**, was reached to the south of wall **167** at a depth of 0.9m



Trench 18, looking south-west



Plan of Trench 18





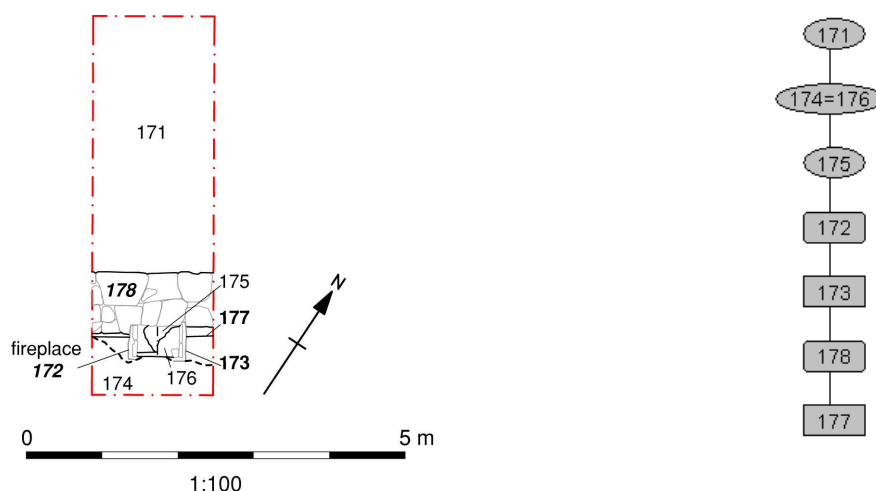
Trench 18, looking east, wall **167**

## TRENCH 19

The trench was located to the north-west of Trench 18, in the courtyard to the front of the Two Lions Inn. It was aligned north-west/south-east, and measured 5m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Due to the instability of the ground it was impossible to excavate any deeper and, therefore, the natural soil was not reached.

The trench comprised a near identical make-up to Trench 18; cobbles, bedding sand and hardcore, which sealed demolition layer **171**, which was very similar to **168**. It was an orange-red, very loose rubble backfill, with over 55% sandstone blocks and 40% brick inclusions, and was excavated to a depth of 0.74m. Towards the south-eastern end was the disturbed remains of a sandstone wall, **178** and small fireplace **172**.

Wall **178** was constructed from roughly-worked red sandstone blocks bonded with a cream friable lime mortar. The full extent of its survival is unknown, as the ground was too unstable to excavate further, but it measured 0.82m in width. The wall entirely filled cut **177**. Cut into the southern face of the wall was a small fireplace **172**, measuring 0.64m x 0.4m x 0.15m. This was constructed from orange sandstone slabs, measuring 0.19m x 0.1m x 0.04m on average and bonded with cream lime mortar. The structure wholly filled cut **173**, and contained **175**, a black coarse cinder, charcoal and ash deposit. This was overlain by **176=174**, a mid-light brown compact clay-silt with >10% charcoal fleck and >5% mortar inclusions, which was probably the result of finer demolition material filtering through and being compressed. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits.



Plan of Trench 19





Trench 19, looking south-east



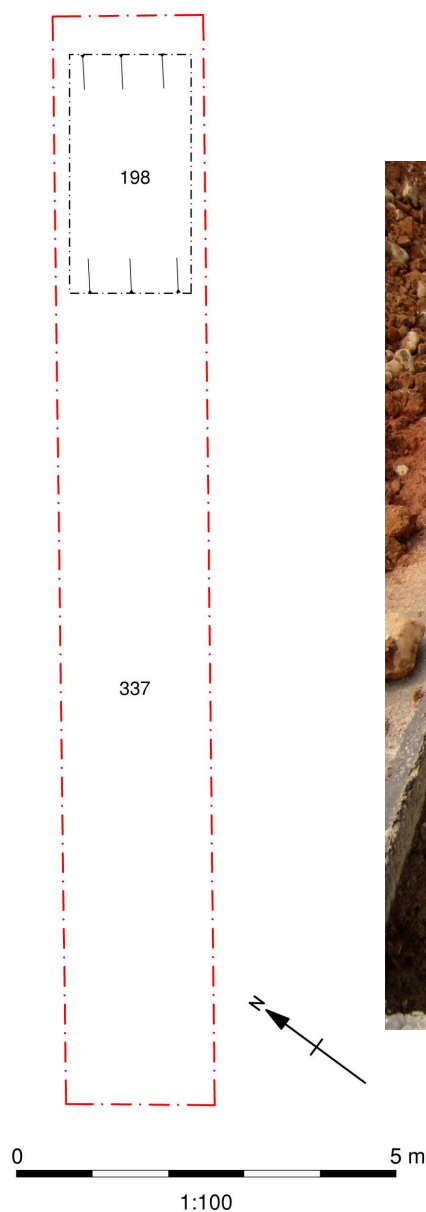
Trench 19, looking south, showing fireplace *172*



## TRENCH 20

Running along the northern edge of Southend Road Car Park, to the south of Trench 17, Trench 20 measured 15m x 1.6m. It was aligned north-east/south-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m. After the removal of tarmac and sub-base to a depth of 0.43m, a 0.34m thick deposit of levelling material was encountered, **193**. This consisted of mid-brown firm clay-sand with >40% gravel inclusions, and sealed re-deposited sand **337**. Deposit **337** measured 0.9m thick and was a mix of dark red-orange and dark yellow-orange sand, soft and fine in compaction it contained >5% small-medium sub-angular pebble inclusions. Natural deposit **198** was a dark red-brown compact sand with >25% gravel inclusions and occasional yellow sand mottling, and was encountered at a depth of 2m.

No features or finds of archaeological significance were observed.



Trench 20, looking south-west

Plan of Trench 20





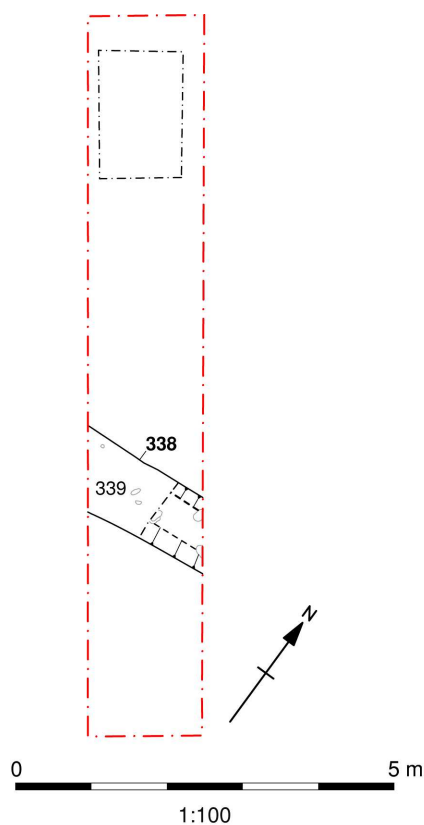
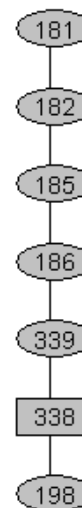
Trench 20, looking south, showing a section through sand 337

## TRENCH 21A

The trench was located to the south-west of Trench 20 in Southend Road Car Park and was oriented north-west/south-east. It measured 10m x 1.6m, and was excavated to an average depth of 1.1m. However, a sondage was excavated at the north-western end of the trench to a maximum depth of 1.32m.

The upper layers of the trench comprised tarmac and associated sub-base, **181**, with a combined thickness of 0.38m. They sealed levelling layer **182**, which consisted of a mid orange-brown clay-sand with >30% gravel inclusions; re-deposited boulder clay, 0.4m thick. Fragments of modern metal and pottery were observed within **182**.

The levelling material was removed to reveal an old ground surface **185**, which consisted of a dark brown firm clay-sand with <10% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and >2% flecks of mortar and charcoal. This sealed subsoil **186**, which consisted of mid-brown soft sandy-silt with >1% small sub-rounded pebble and charcoal fleck inclusions. The deposit contained fragments of bone, iron and ceramics dating from the twelfth to sixteenth centuries. The underlying natural deposit was **198**, into which was cut a small, shallow, U-shaped ditch, **338**. It ran east/west across the trench, and measured 1m in width and 0.26m in depth. It contained a single fill, **339**, consisting of a mid-brown friable silty-sand with >10% small-medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions and >1% charcoal flecks. This was most likely the result of erosion of the surrounding subsoil and natural. No finds were recovered from the feature. A modern test pit was identified in the north-west corner of the trench.



Plan of Trench 21a



Trench 21a, looking north-west





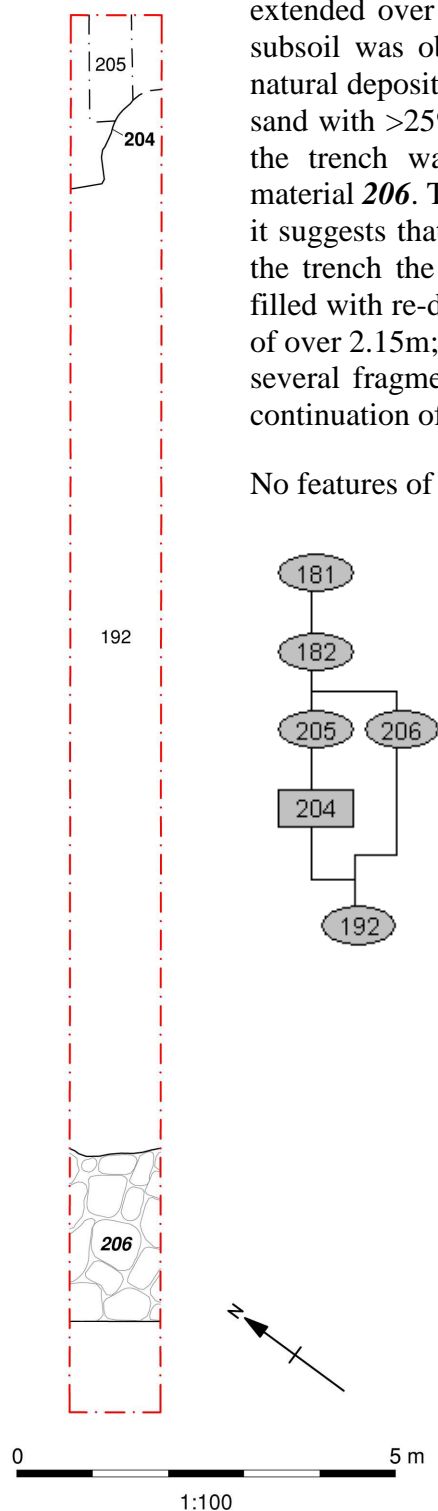
Trench 21a, looking east, showing a section through ditch 338

## TRENCH 22

Located south-east from Trench 20, the trench was oriented north-east/south-west, measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 2.15m in the sondage at the north-east end.

The tarmac and sub-base overburden **181** and levelling layer **182** extended over the trench to a depth of 1m. No former topsoil or subsoil was observed; the area seems to have been truncated to natural deposits, **192**, which consisted of a mid orange-brown, firm sand with >25% gravel inclusions. Towards the south-west end of the trench was a large compact dump of sandstone building material **206**. The presence of modern glass, wood and grass within it suggests that it was deposited recently. At the north-east end of the trench the edge of a large pit was identified, **204**. This was filled with re-deposited, fine and compact red sand, **205**, to a depth of over 2.15m; natural deposits were not reached. The fill produced several fragments of post-medieval metal, and was most likely a continuation of the sand backfill, **337**, observed in Trench 20.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.



Trench 22, looking north-east

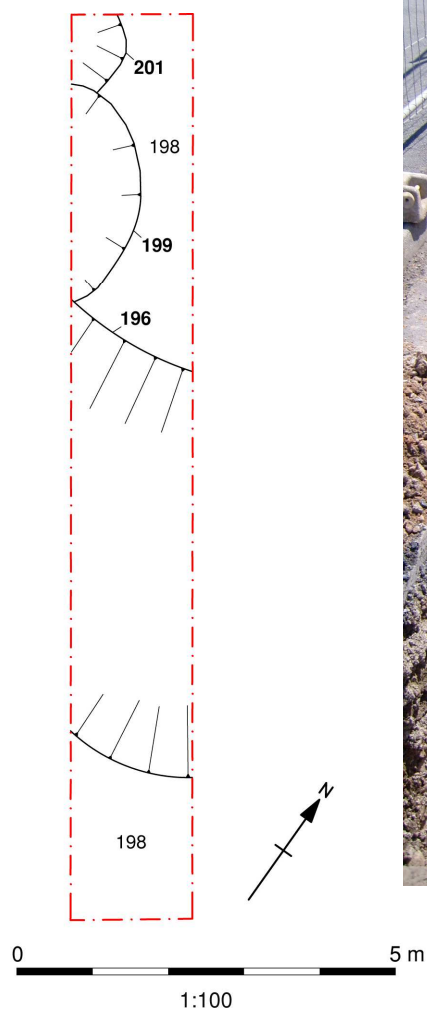
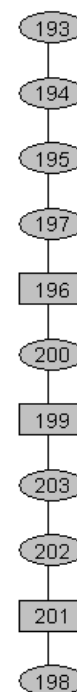
Plan of Trench 22



## TRENCH 23

The trench was located to the south-east of Trench 22 in Southend Road Car Park, and was orientated north-west/south-east. It measured 12m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.57m. The upper layers consisted of a tarmac and sub-base overburden **193**, and levelling layer **194**, to a depth of 0.8m. This was removed to reveal former topsoil **195**, which measured 0.1m thick. This sealed natural deposit **198** and three features; ditch **196**, and pits **199** and **201**.

The earliest feature was pit **201**. Partially visible in plan, the pit was a shallow U-shape in profile. It measured 0.86m in width and 0.4m in depth, but was cut to the south-east by pit **199**.



Trench 23, looking south-east

Plan of Trench 23

The primary fill of pit **201** was a light, firm pink-grey sandy-clay, **202**, which lined the base and was 0.12m thick. It may have been a deliberate deposition. The secondary fill **203**, was a dark brown, firm silty-sand with >1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and <10% charcoal flecks and probably the result of surrounding natural eroding into the feature. No finds were recovered from either deposit.

Pit **199**, again, was only partially visible in plan, and was bowl-shaped in profile, and measured 0.67m in width and 0.5m in depth. It too was truncated to the south-east by ditch **196**. The pit was filled with a single fill, **200**, a sterile mid-brown, soft silty-sand. Ditch **196** was a substantial yet shallow feature, measuring 5.7m in width and 0.5m in depth. It was slightly curved in plan and a wide shallow U-shape in profile, with gradual breaks of slope to the top and the base. The ditch was filled with a single homogeneous fill, **197**, a mid-brown sandy-clay with >4% small rounded pebble inclusions and >1% charcoal flecks, probably the result of natural subsoil eroding into the feature. A single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the base of the feature.

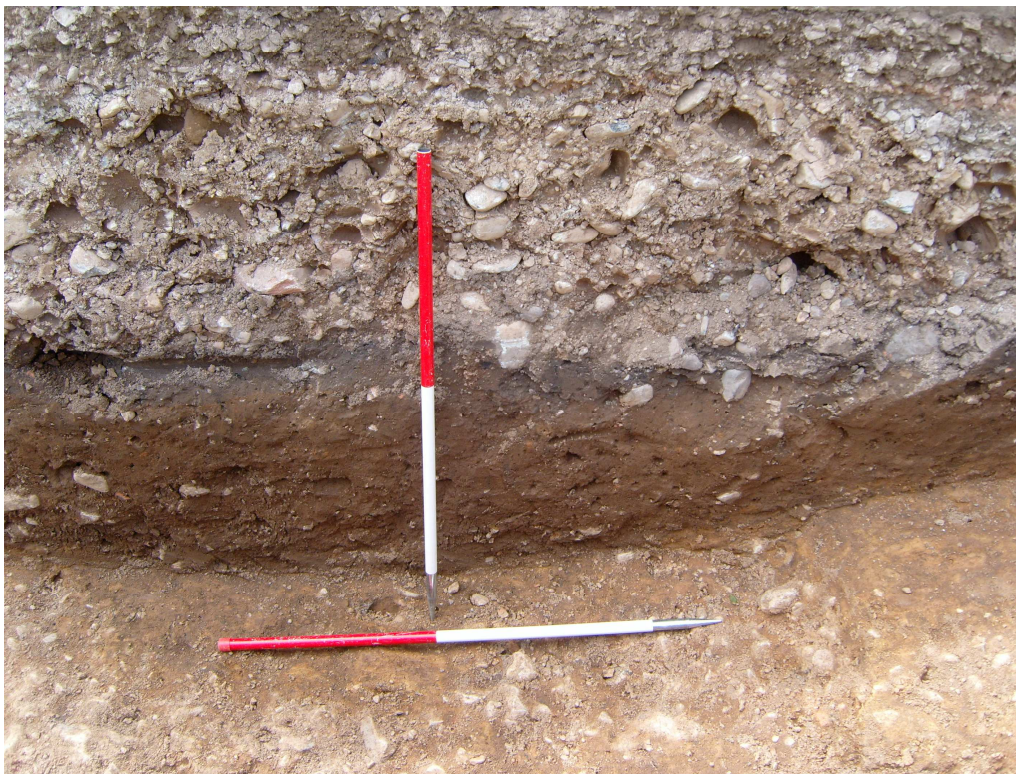


Trench 23, looking south-west, showing a section through ditch **196**





Trench 23, looking south-west, showing a section through pit **199**



Trench 23, looking south-west, showing a section through pit **201**

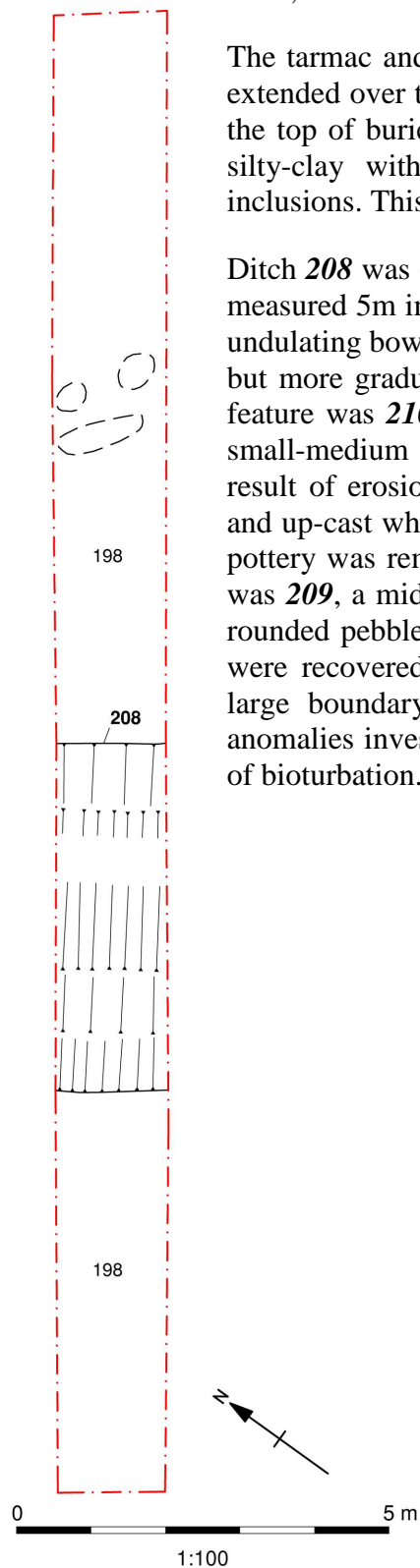


## TRENCH 24

Located just to the south-west of Trench 22, in Southend Road Car Park, Trench 24 was aligned north-east/ south-west. It measured 20m x 1.6m, and was excavated to an average depth of 1.07m, across most of the trench and a maximum depth of 2.15m in the ditch, **208**

The tarmac and sub-base overburden **181**, and levelling layer **182**, extended over the trench and were removed to a depth of 0.96m, at the top of buried soil horizon **207**, which was a dark grey, friable silty-clay with <10% modern CBM, stone rubble and metal inclusions. This was removed to reveal ditch **208**.

Ditch **208** was oriented north-west/ south-east across the trench and measured 5m in width and 0.94m in depth. Linear in plan, it had an undulating bowl-shape profile, with sharp breaks of slope at the top, but more gradual breaks towards the base. The primary fill of the feature was **210**, a mid grey-orange coarse sandy-clay with >10% small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded pebble inclusions, the result of erosion and leaching of the surrounding natural deposits and up-cast when the ditch was excavated. A fragment of medieval pottery was removed from this deposit. The upper fill of the ditch was **209**, a mid orange-brown, fine silty-clay with <1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, the result of leaching subsoil. No finds were recovered from this deposit. The feature was most likely a large boundary ditch and was cut into natural soil **198**. Dark anomalies investigated to the north-east of the ditch were the result of bioturbation.



Plan of Trench 24



Trench 24, looking south-west



Trench 24, section through ditch 208, looking west

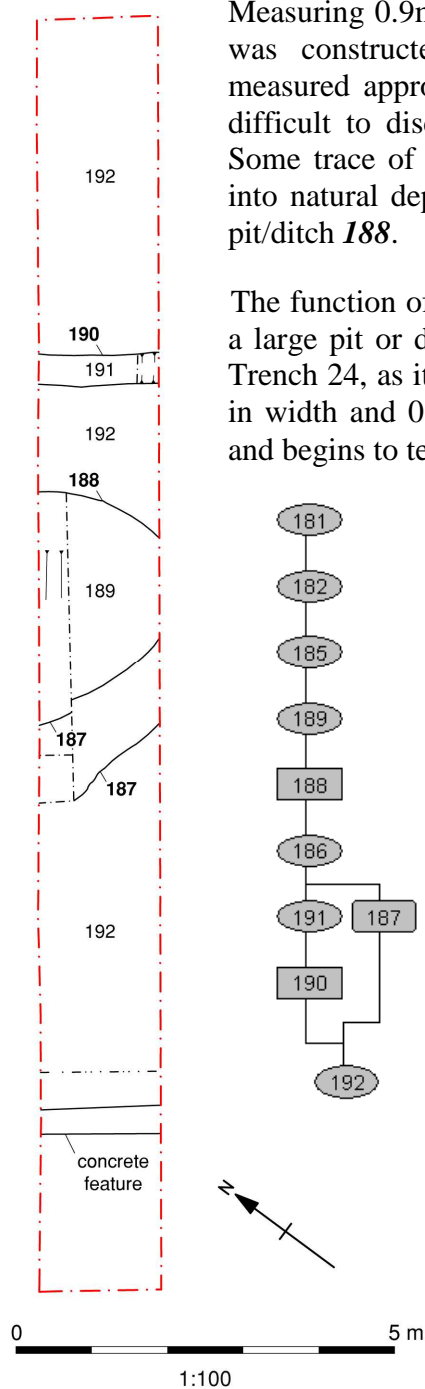


## TRENCH 25

The trench was located to the south-east of, and parallel to, Trench 24 in Southend Road Car Park, orientated north-east/south-west, it measured 16.8m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.15m. The tarmac and sub-base overburden **181**, and levelling deposit **182** extended over the trench to a depth of 1.22m. This was preceded by buried soil horizon **185**, 0.28m thick. Sealed beneath the former topsoil was subsoil **186**, 0.1m thick, which produced several fragments of pottery dating from the twelfth to sixteenth centuries. This in turned sealed possible wall feature **187**.

Wall **187** had been heavily truncated and degraded, therefore its survival was minimal, but it appeared to be oriented east-west. Measuring 0.9m in width, and surviving to only 0.3m in height, it was constructed from red sandstone blocks that may have measured approximately 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.2m, although this was difficult to discern due to the dilapidated nature of the feature. Some trace of light yellow mortar was visible. The wall was set into natural deposit **192**, and to the north-east it had been cut by pit/ditch **188**.

The function of feature **188** was difficult to discern and was either a large pit or ditch terminus, possibly for ditch **208**, identified in Trench 24, as it runs along the same alignment. It measured 2.36m in width and 0.48m in depth. In plan, it is semicircular in shape, and begins to terminate towards the north-east.



Trench 25, looking south-west

### Plan of Trench 25

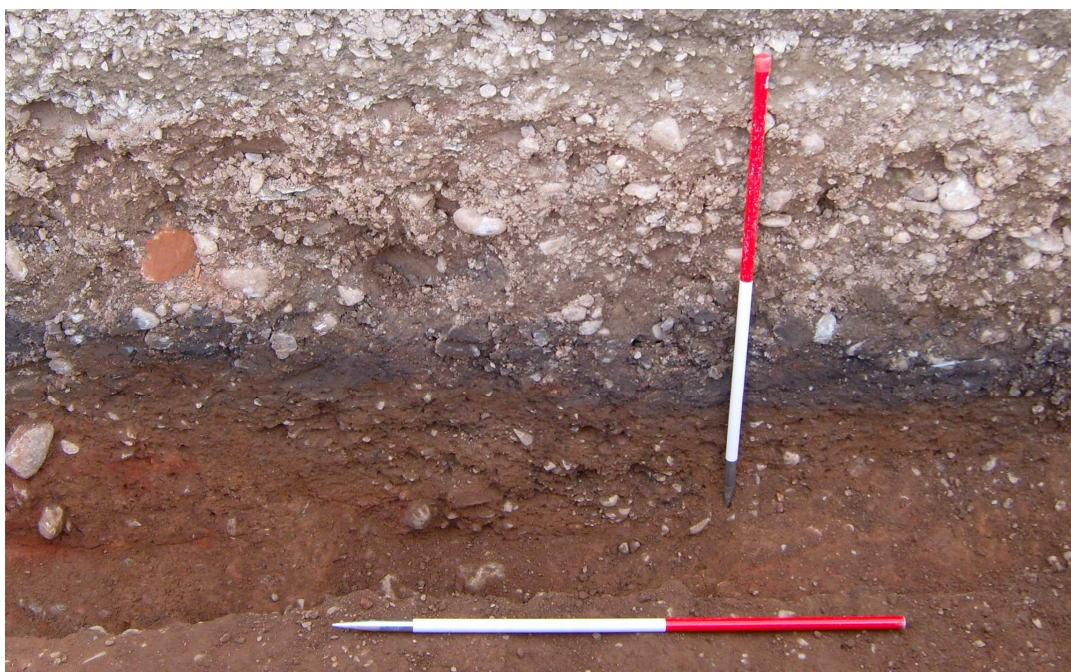


Ditch/pit **188**, was a shallow undulating U-shape in profile, with a sharp break of slope to the south-western edge, where it cuts **187**. It was filled with **189**, a homogeneous mid-brown friable silty-sand with 15% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, the result of sedimentation from the surrounding subsoil and natural. Three fragments of medieval pottery were removed from the base of the feature.

To the north-east of ditch/pit **188** was a narrow stone filled drain, **190**. It ran north-west/south-east across the trench, measured 0.3m in width and 0.2m in depth. It cut through natural **192**, but was sealed by subsoil **186**, indicating that it was earlier in date than pit **188**. The drain was filled with **191**, a mid-brown soft, silty-sand matrix, with >40% small-medium sub-rounded stones. No finds were observed in the feature.



Trench 25, looking north-west, showing possible wall **187**

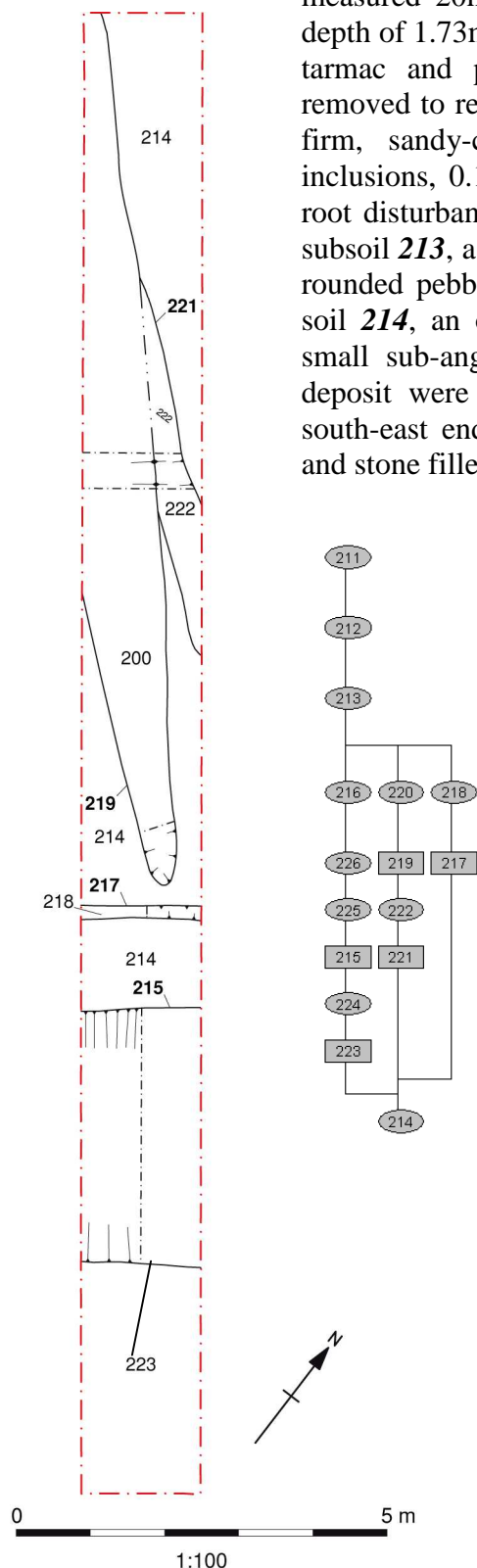


Trench 25, looking north-west, showing section through ditch/pit **188**



## TRENCH 26

Located to the immediate south of Trench 21a in Southend Road Car Park, the trench was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.73m. The initial 0.8m comprised an overburden of tarmac and pink-brown gravel sub-base **211**. This was removed to reveal former ground surface **212**, a dark brown firm, sandy-clay with 10% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, 0.17m thick. The deposit contained evidence of root disturbance throughout. The buried soil horizon sealed subsoil **213**, a mid-brown firm, silty-clay with 5% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Underlying this was the natural soil **214**, an orange-brown, compact silty-clay with >10% small sub-angular pebble inclusions. Cut into the natural deposit were five negative features comprising, from the south-east end; ditches **223** and **215**, gullies **219** and **217**, and stone filled drain **221**.



Trench 26, looking north-west, pre-excavation

Plan of Trench 26



Trench 26, looking north-west,  
post-excitation

Ditch **215** was the re-cut of an earlier ditch, **223**, both observed running north-east/south-west across the trench. The initial ditch was linear in plan with a wide, slightly undulating U-shaped profile, measured 1.2m in width and 0.3m in depth, but was cut to the north-west by **215**. The early ditch had a single fill, **224**, which was a mid grey-brown, friable silt with >10% small gravel inclusions, from which no finds were recovered. The later ditch, **215**, was 3.2m wide and 0.7m deep, linear in plan with a wide flattened bowl-shaped profile. It contained three fills, lower fill **225**, middle fill **226** and upper fill **216**.

The primary fill **225**, was a mid orange-brown, sticky silty-clay with >5% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and <1% iron panning, from which no finds were recovered. The central fill, **226**, was a mid-brown, firm clay-silt with >1% small-medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions, again the result of sedimentation of subsoil into the feature. No finds were recovered from the deposit. The upper fill, **216**, resulted from sediments eroding from the subsoil and was a mid-dark brown, soft sandy-silt with <5% medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions; it produced two fragments of medieval pottery.

Immediately to the north-west was a small shallow gully, **217**, which followed the same alignment as the large ditch. It was linear in plan and U-shaped in profile, 0.23m wide and 0.04m deep. It contained a soft, mid-brown silty-sand, similar to the subsoil. No finds were recovered.

Further to the north-west are two inter-cutting features. Drain **221** runs for 4.6m north-west/south-east across the trench, before being truncated by gully **219** to the west. It is linear in plan, U-shaped in profile, and measured 0.58m in width and 0.32m in depth. The fill, **222**, consisted of >70% small-medium sub-rounded pebbles with a soft, mid grey-brown silty-clay matrix. No finds were observed within the deposit.

Inter-cutting gully **219** was oriented north-west/south-east and ran from the north-west corner of the trench for 11.2m, before terminating just north of **217**. It measured 0.58m in width for most of its length, before tapering to 0.36m at the terminus, and was 0.07m-0.18m in depth. It was filled by a single fill, **220**, a firm, dark brown sandy-silt with <5% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. As with **221** and **217**, no finds were recovered.





Trench 26, looking south-west,  
showing section through ditches  
**215** and **223**



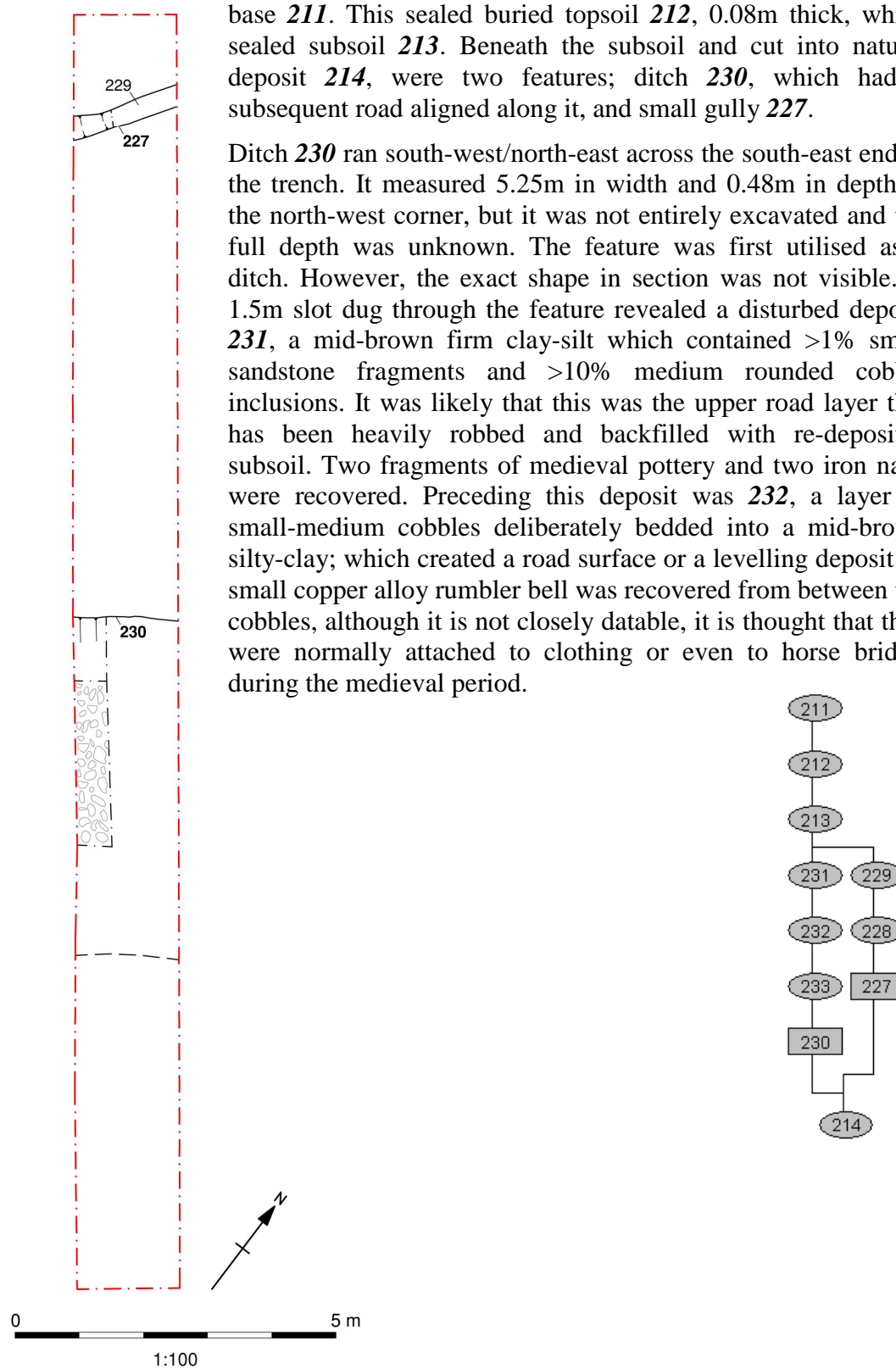
Trench 26, section through gully **219** and drain **221**, looking north-west



## TRENCH 27

The trench was located to the south of Trench 26 in Southend Road Car Park, and was aligned north-west/south-east. It measured 20m x 1.6m, and was excavated to a depth of 1.54m. The upper 0.8m comprised an overburden of tarmac and sub-base **211**. This sealed buried topsoil **212**, 0.08m thick, which sealed subsoil **213**. Beneath the subsoil and cut into natural deposit **214**, were two features; ditch **230**, which had a subsequent road aligned along it, and small gully **227**.

Ditch **230** ran south-west/north-east across the south-east end of the trench. It measured 5.25m in width and 0.48m in depth in the north-west corner, but it was not entirely excavated and the full depth was unknown. The feature was first utilised as a ditch. However, the exact shape in section was not visible. A 1.5m slot dug through the feature revealed a disturbed deposit **231**, a mid-brown firm clay-silt which contained >1% small sandstone fragments and >10% medium rounded cobble inclusions. It was likely that this was the upper road layer that has been heavily robbed and backfilled with re-deposited subsoil. Two fragments of medieval pottery and two iron nails were recovered. Preceding this deposit was **232**, a layer of small-medium cobbles deliberately bedded into a mid-brown silty-clay; which created a road surface or a levelling deposit. A small copper alloy rumbler bell was recovered from between the cobbles, although it is not closely datable, it is thought that they were normally attached to clothing or even to horse bridles during the medieval period.



Plan of Trench 27



Trench 27, looking south-east, pre-excavation view of the trench

The cobbles surface sat above the initial fill of the ditch **233**, a mid-brown sandy-silt with >15% small gravel inclusions, no finds were recovered from this deposit.

Towards the north-western end of the trench, beyond the electricity cable uncovered in the central area, was a small shallow gully, **227**. This was very similar in form to other gullies identified across the site; linear in plan and U-shaped in profile, 0.32m wide and 0.06m deep. It contained two fills, **228**, a soft mid-brown clay-sand with <1% small sub-rounded pebbles was the primary deposit, 0.02m thick, while **229** was the secondary deposit. This was a mid brown-grey clay-sand with >2% small pebble inclusion and <1% charcoal flecks, 0.04m thick. No finds were recovered from either fill.





Trench 27, slot across road surface **232**  
in ditch **230**, looking south-west



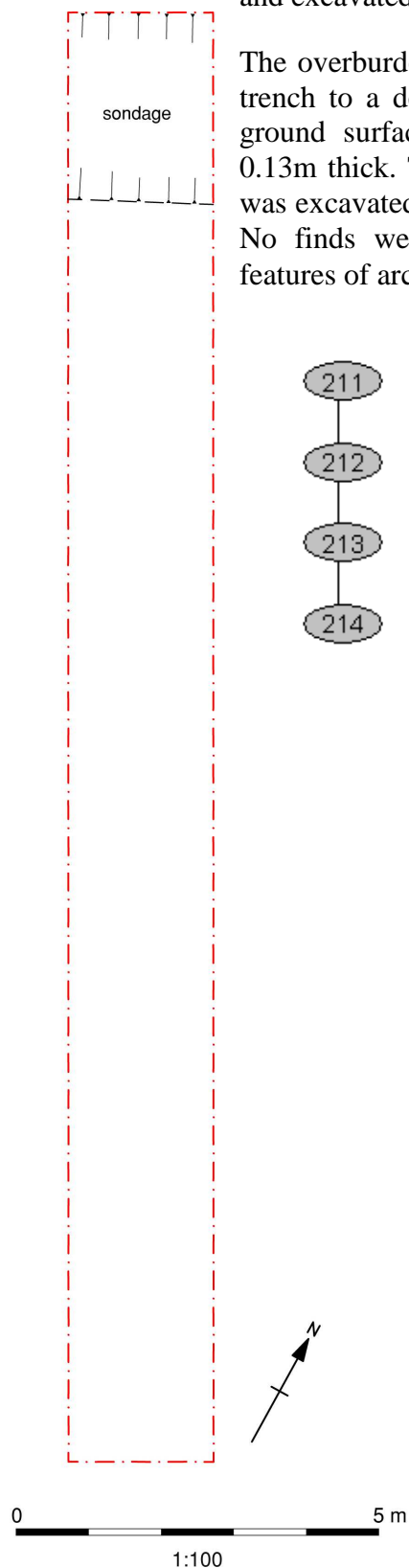
Trench 27, looking north-east, showing slot through ditch **230**



## TRENCH 28

The trench was located in the north-west corner of Southend Road Car Park to the west of Trench 26. It measured 20m x 1.6m and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.9m.

The overburden of tarmac and sub-base, **211**, extended over the trench to a depth of 1.1m. This was removed to reveal buried ground surface **212**, 0.17m thick, which sealed subsoil **213**, 0.13m thick. This in turn sealed natural deposit **214**. A sondage was excavated at the north-west end to verify the natural deposit. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits, and no features of archaeological significance were observed.



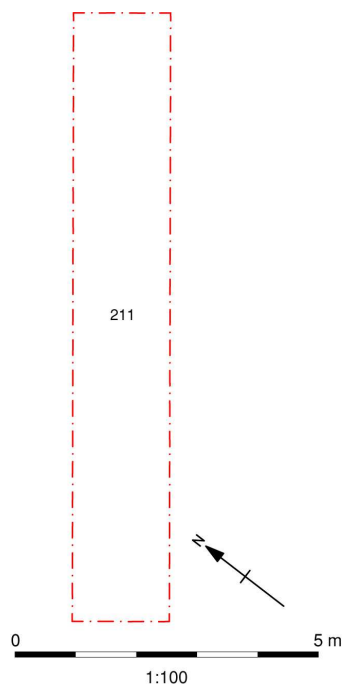
Trench 28 looking north

Plan of Trench 28

## TRENCH 29

The trench was located to the east of Trench 28 and to the north-west of Trench 27 in Southend Road Car Park. It was oriented north-east/south-west, measured 10m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.28m.

The trench comprised of a tarmac and sub-base overburden, **211**, to a depth of 1m, which sealed former topsoil **212**, 0.18m thick. This overlay subsoil **213**, 0.18m thick, beneath which was natural deposit **214**. A fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from subsoil **213**. No features of archaeological significance were identified.



Trench 29 looking north-east

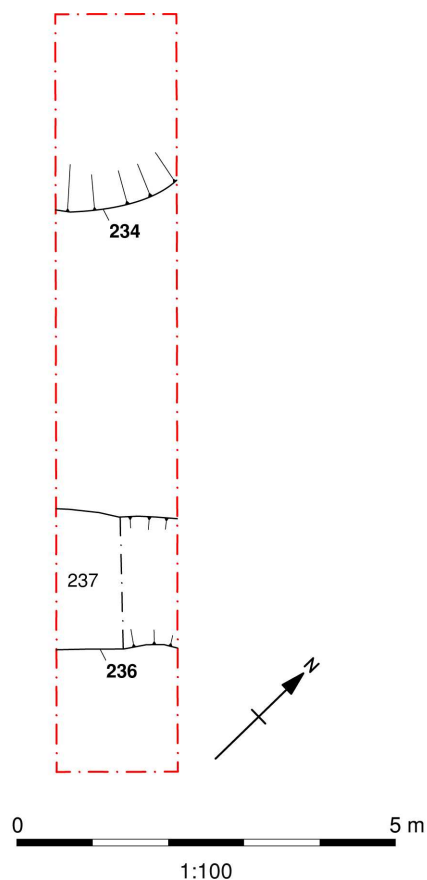
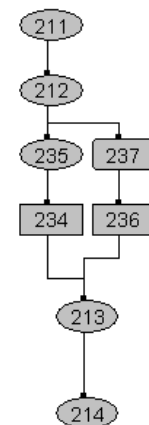


## Trench 30

Located to the south-west of Trench 27 in Southend Road Car Park, Trench 30 was aligned north-west/south-east. It measured 10m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.2m. The upper 0.7m of the trench comprised an overburden of tarmac and sub-base **211**, which sealed buried soil horizon **212**.

Cut into subsoil **213** were two features. At the north-west of the trench was modern pit **234**, not fully visible in plan. The feature was probably roughly U-shaped in profile, although it had been obscured by the north-west trench edge, with sharp breaks of slope to the top and a rounded base. It measured 2.5m from the trench edge and 1.5m deep. It was filled by **235** a coarse and friable, dark-mid brown silty-sand with >25% gravel inclusions and >10% modern metal, brick, sandstone and mortar fragments, as well as a wooden sleeper.

Towards the south-east end of the trench was a small stone-lined drain **237**. This was aligned north-east/south-west, and measured 0.5m in width and 0.17m in depth. It was constructed from medium-large sub-rounded granite cobbles, lining the sides and capping the feature. The matrix was a sticky brown-black clay-silt with <2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, no finds were recovered from the feature. It was cut through both subsoil **213** and natural deposit **214**, suggesting a post-medieval date rather than a medieval.

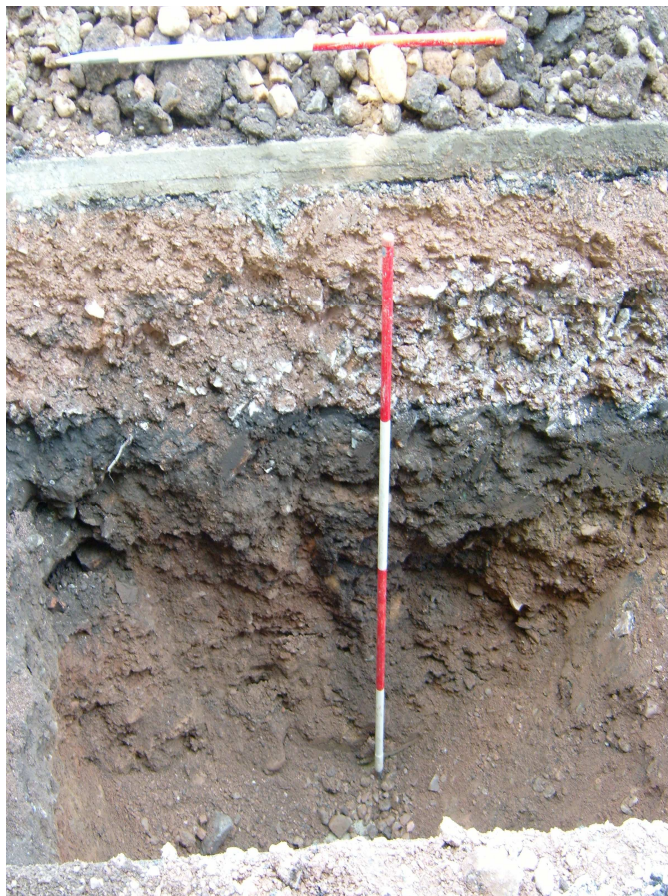


Plan of Trench 30



Trench 30 looking south-east





Trench 30, section through pit 234, looking north-east

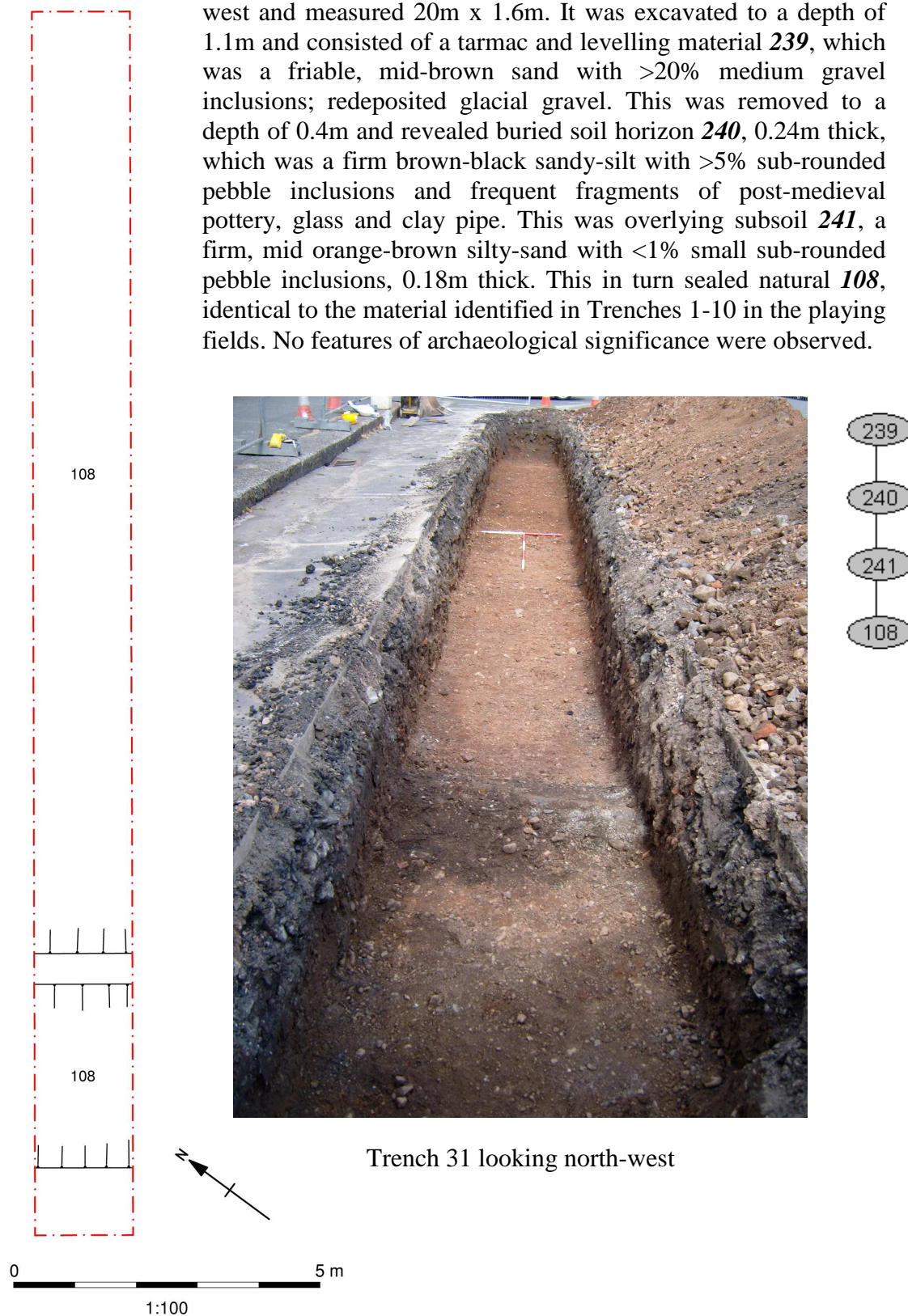


Trench 30, drain 237



### TRENCH 31

The trench was located to the south-east of Trench 30 in the Outer Southend Road Car Park. It was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 20m x 1.6m. It was excavated to a depth of 1.1m and consisted of a tarmac and levelling material **239**, which was a friable, mid-brown sand with >20% medium gravel inclusions; redeposited glacial gravel. This was removed to a depth of 0.4m and revealed buried soil horizon **240**, 0.24m thick, which was a firm brown-black sandy-silt with >5% sub-rounded pebble inclusions and frequent fragments of post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipe. This was overlying subsoil **241**, a firm, mid orange-brown silty-sand with <1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, 0.18m thick. This in turn sealed natural **108**, identical to the material identified in Trenches 1-10 in the playing fields. No features of archaeological significance were observed.



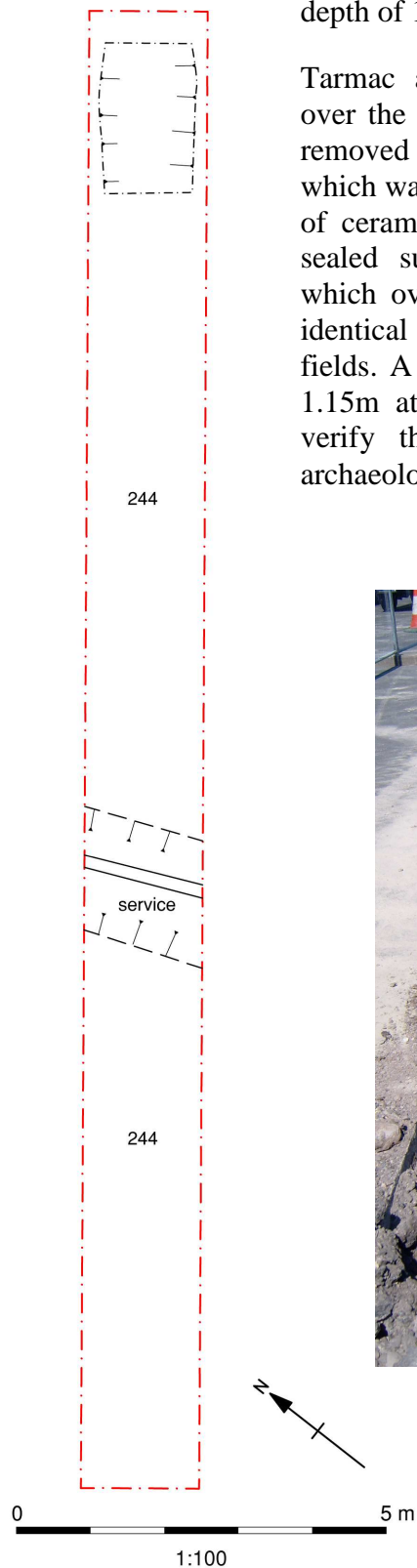
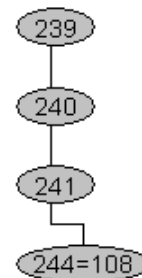
Trench 31 looking north-west

Plan of Trench 31

## TRENCH 32

Located to the south-east of Trench 31 in the Outer Southend Road Car Park, Trench 32 was oriented north-east/south-west, and measured 20.8m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.15m.

Tarmac and levelling deposits **239** extended over the trench to a depth of 0.47m. This was removed to reveal the old ground surface **240**, which was 0.09m thick and contained fragments of ceramic, clay pipe and glass. This deposit sealed subsoil **214**, measuring 0.28m thick, which overlay natural deposit **108=244**, again identical to the material observed in the playing fields. A sondage was excavated to a depth of 1.15m at the north-east end of the trench to verify the natural deposit. No features of archaeological significance were observed.



Plan of Trench 32



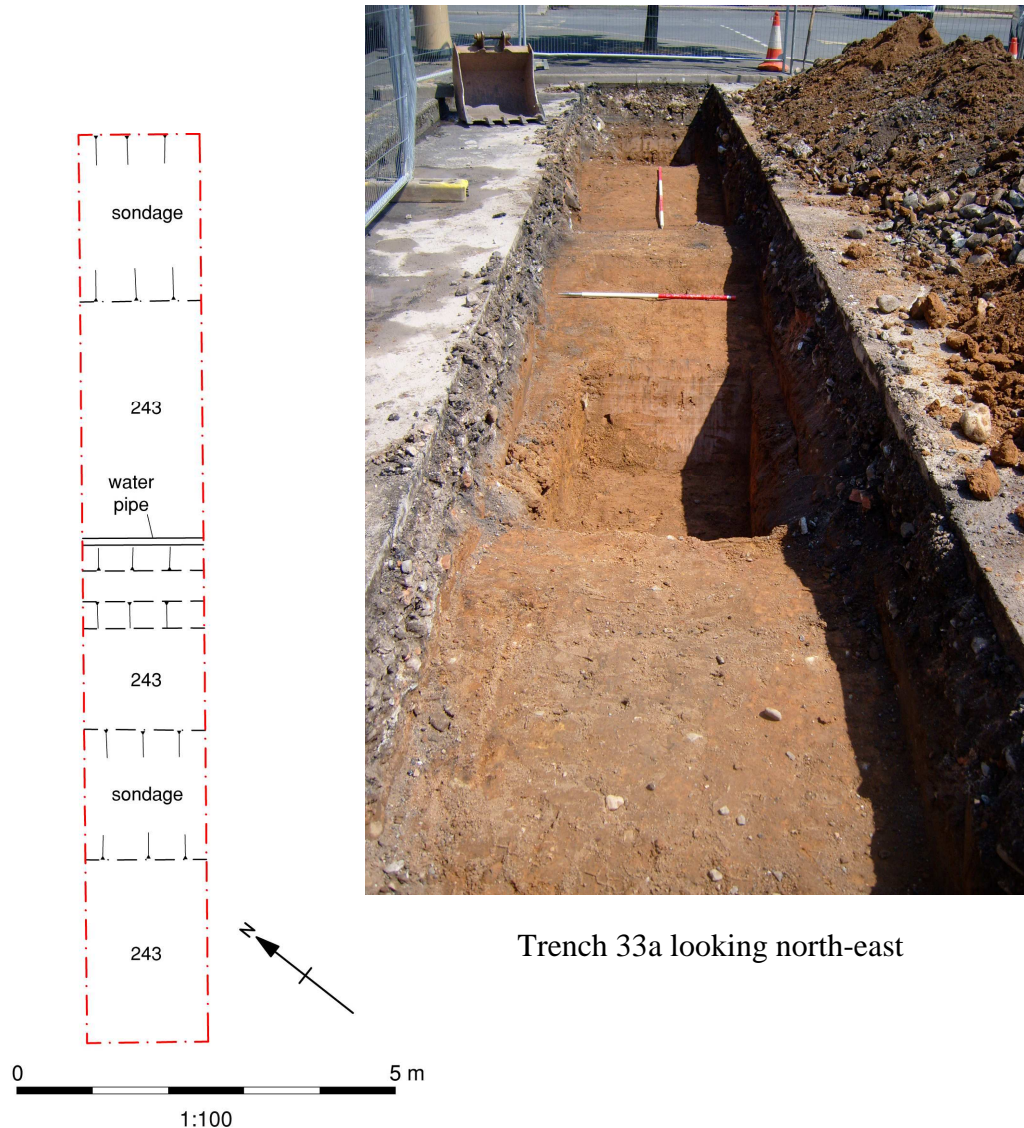
Trench 32 looking north-east



### TRENCH 33A

The trench was located to the north of Trench 32 in the Outer Southend Road Car Park. It was aligned north-east /south-west, measured 12m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.13m.

The trench comprised an overburden of tarmac and sub-base **238**, the latter of which was a compact orange clay with >40% small-medium gravel inclusions, to a depth of 0.4m. This sealed former topsoil **240**, measuring 0.04m thick and included ceramic and clay pipe fragments. Beneath this was subsoil **241**, which sealed **242**, an orange-brown sandy-silt natural, and second natural **243**, an orange-brown sand with >40% gravel inclusions, again very similar to **108**. Two sondages were excavated to verify natural deposits. No features of archaeological significance were observed.



Trench 33a looking north-east

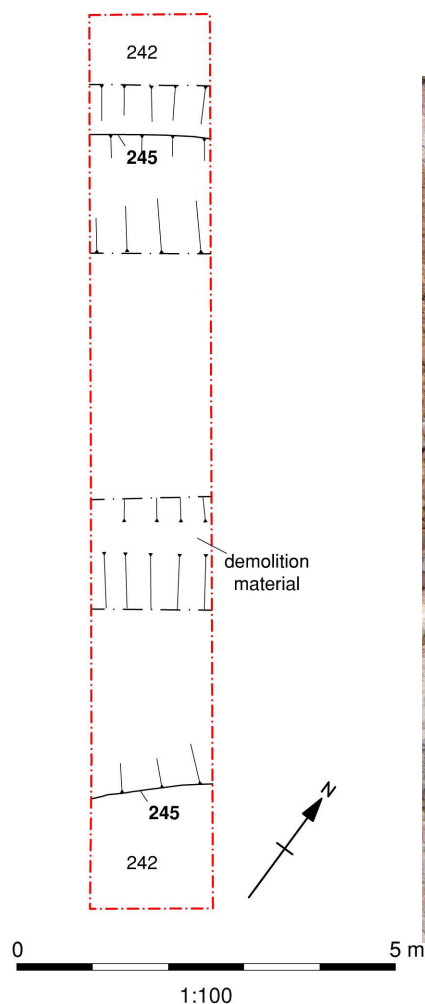
Plan of Trench 33a

### Trench 33b

Located to east of Trench **33a** in Outer Southend Car Park, Trench **33b** was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 10m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.77m. The upper layers comprised tarmac and levelling material **239**, to a depth of 0.58m. This sealed a deposit of modern demolition material **248**, a friable, brown-black silty-sand with >40% demolition rubble, including sandstone and brick.

Deposit **248** sealed ditch **245**, and probably disturbed the upper layers of the feature. Although not fully excavated, ditch **245** measured 8.5m in width and >0.92m in depth, and probably had a wide bowl-shaped profile.

The upper fill, **247**, 0.25m thick, consisted of 80% loose, sub-rounded granite cobbles with a friable, dark brown silty-sand matrix. No finds were recovered. The stony fill, **247**, was the remains of an attempt to stabilise subsidence in the area at a later date. The lower fill, **246**, 0.59m thick, was a homogeneous, friable, mid-brown silty-sand with 5% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, a fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from near the base of the fill.



Trench 33b looking north-north-west

Plan of Trench 33b



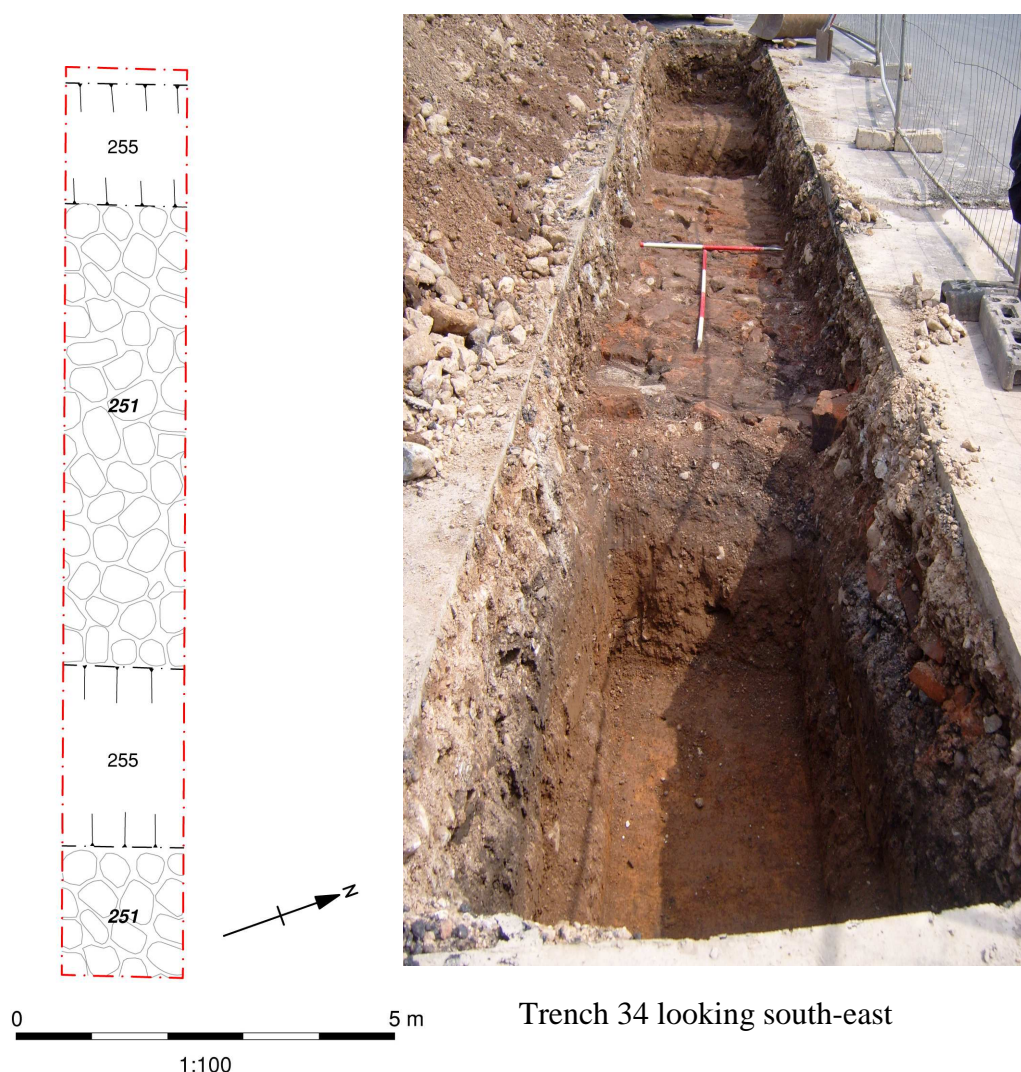


Trench 33b, section through ditch **245**, looking west

### Trench 34

Located to east of Trench 33b in the Outer Southend Road Car Park, Trench 34 was aligned west-north-west/east-south-east, measured 12m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.23m.

An overburden of tarmac and demolition material **249** extended over the trench to a depth of 0.65m. This sealed a compact stone rubble surface **251**. Constructed from a mixture of roughly-worked sandstone blocks and flags, with a matrix of soft friable redeposited cream-yellow mortar, the surface extended across the trench for 9.9m. A sondage was excavated through it to reveal that it was 0.18m thick. The layer was created from redeposited demolition material that had been compressed and flattened to create a roughly level surface. It was perhaps used as a backyard for a former small-scale industrial building fronting Southend Road, as such buildings were depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (1865) Fragments of post-medieval pottery, glass, metal and even a confectionery wrapper suggest that the surface was laid at a very recent date.



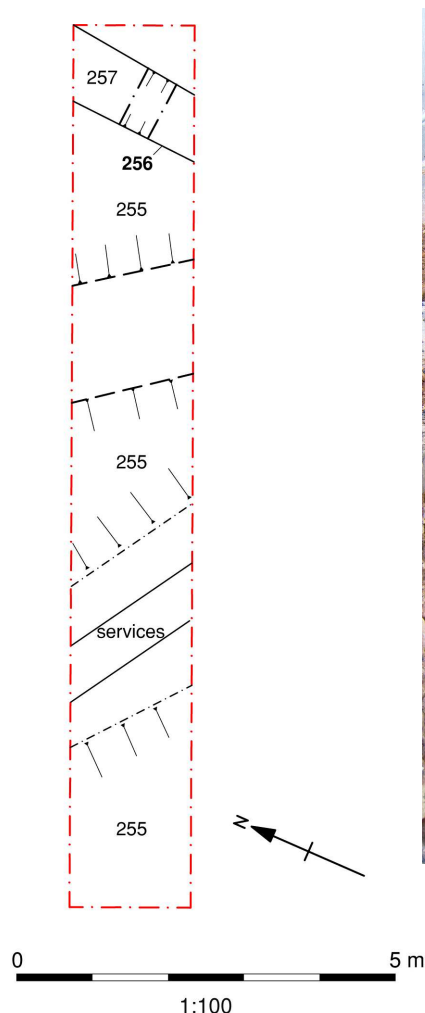
Plan of Trench 34



The sondage excavated through **251** revealed that it sat on a finer mortar base **252**, which sealed a buried soil horizon, **253**. The former topsoil was a friable, dark brown sandy-silt with 5% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, fragments of post-medieval pottery, glass and iron nails were recovered from the deposit. This lay above subsoil **254**, a friable mid red-brown sandy-silt with 5% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and several fragments of post-medieval pottery, which in turn sealed a compact, orange-brown silty-sand natural geology with >2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No further features of archaeological significance were identified.

## TRENCH 35

The trench was located to the east of Trench 34 in the Outer Southend Road Car Park. It was oriented north-east/south-west, measured 10m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.53m. The initial 0.28m of overburden comprised tarmac and sub-base **249**, which sealed a thick deposit of demolition rubble, **250**, measuring 0.42m thick. This was removed to reveal buried soil horizon **253**, 0.1m thick, which was overlying subsoil **254**, 0.25m thick. Cut into the natural deposit **255** and sealed by subsoil **254**, was a shallow linear gully, **256**. The feature ran north/south across the trench, and was 0.5m width and 0.1m deep. It was V-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope, and filled with **257**, a loose mid red-brown sand with >40% small gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits within the trench. No further features of archaeological interest were identified.

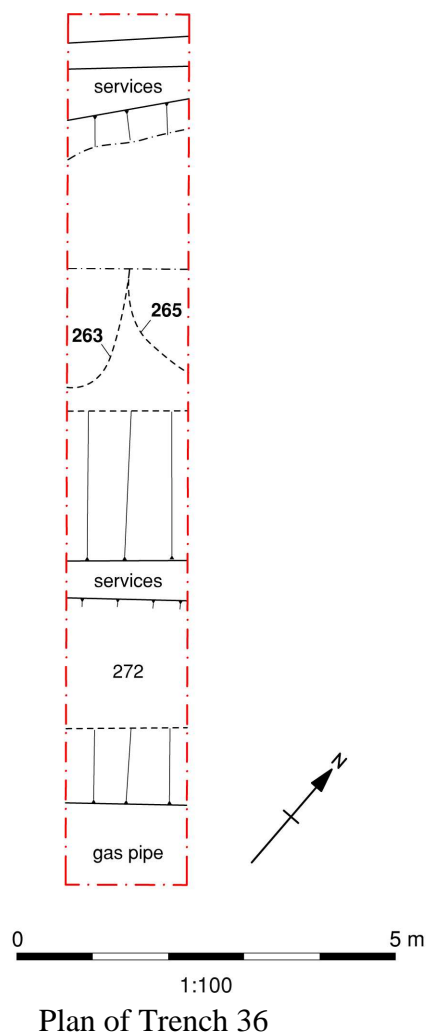
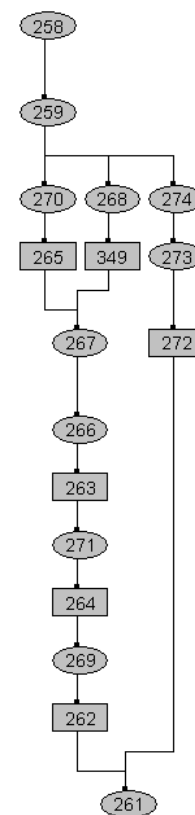


Trench 35 looking south-west

Plan of Trench 35

## TRENCH 36

Located at the eastern edge of the Outer Southend Road Car Park, Trench 36 was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 11.5m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.2m. The overburden of tarmac and demolition material, **258**, a loose mid grey-brown sand with >25% rubble fragments including sandstone blocks, bricks and mortar, extended over the trench to a depth of 0.8m. This sealed a heavily disturbed buried soil horizon **259**, which was a firm mid-brown sandy-clay with >10% sub-angular stone inclusions and >1% CBM fragments, measuring 0.28m thick. No finds were removed from this deposit. Sealed beneath **259**, and cut into natural **261**, which was a mid red-orange sand with >25% small gravel inclusions, were several features; ditch **272** and inter-cutting pits, **262**, **263**, **264**, **265** and **349**.



Trench 36 looking south-east



Ditch **272**, was a substantial feature. Due to the presence of several modern services it was impossible to fully view the ditch, although it was over 1.1m deep. The south-eastern side was partially visible, before running being obscured by a gas pipe, and indicated that the sides were slightly concave in shape. The feature contained two deposits. **273** was the primary fill, which was a friable, dark brown sand with >10% small gravel inclusions, measuring 0.45m thick and was most likely the result of sedimentation of the natural deposit eroding into the ditch; no finds were observed.

The upper fill, **274**, was a friable, mid-brown sandy-clay with >7% medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions, 0.8m thick, from which no finds were recovered. It appeared to be the result of erosion of the surrounding natural deposits. It is possible that pits **262-265** actually demarcate the north-western edge of **272**. If this is so, then the ditch measured roughly 8.25m in width.

The collection of inter-cutting pits were located towards the north-western end of the trench, the majority of them were only visible in section, only **263** and **265** were partially visible in plan. The earliest of the pits was **262**, which was positioned along the northern edge of the trench, obscured in plan it was U-shaped in profile, although it had been truncated towards the top by pit **265**.

Pit **262** had been filled by **269**, a friable, mid pink-brown sandy-silt with >30% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, which was 0.48m thick. This was probably the primary fill, but it had been truncated by **265**.

Immediately to the west, **262**, was cut by small pit **264**, which had been heavily truncated by both **263** and **265**. Measuring only 0.4m in width and 0.28m in depth, pit **264** was U-shaped, but the majority of the sides have been obscured. It was filled with **271**, a firm mid-brown sandy-silt with >15% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit **263** cut through the western edge of pit **264**, and measured over 2.8m in width, although the southern edge was not visible, and 0.98m in depth. Although the feature was not completely clear in plan, the U-shaped profile could be observed in section, and it was filled by **266** and **267**.



Trench 36, section through **272**, looking north-east



Deposit **266** was the primary fill of **263**, a friable mid pink-brown silt with >25% gravel inclusions, from which five fragments of medieval pottery were recovered. The upper fill, **267**, was a damp but friable dark grey silty-clay with >30% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions; no finds were recovered.

Pit **349** was a large recut through the centre of **263**. Although not visible in plan, it was a rounded V-shaped in profile with a sharp break of slope to the top and the base, and measured 1.12m wide and 0.78m deep. It contained a single fill, **268**, a friable, mid orange-brown silty-sand with >30% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The latest pit in the sequence was **265**. This was a substantial feature, although the ground was so disturbed in this area it was difficult to see in plan. Only one side was partially visible, suggesting that the pit was probably U-shaped in profile. From the base of **259**, the pit was 0.74m in depth, and solely filled by **270**, a sticky, mid-dark grey-brown, silty-clay with >10% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.



Trench 36, section through pits **262** and **265**, looking north-east



Trench 36, section through pits **263** and **349**, looking south-west

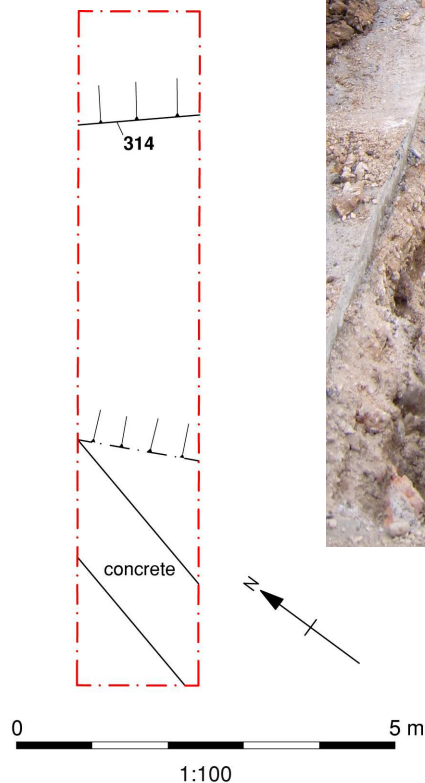


## TRENCH 37

Located immediately south-east of Trench 35 in the Outer Southend Road Car Park, Trench 37 was aligned north-east/south-west, and measured 8.9m x 1.6m in order to avoid surrounding services. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. The trench consisted of an overburden of tarmac and sub-base **287**, and rubble levelling layer **288**, which consisted of a friable mid-brown sandy-silt with >60% sandstone, to a depth of 0.5m. This was removed to reveal buried subsoil, **290**; any former topsoil appeared to have been removed during levelling work on the car park. The subsoil was 0.5m thick and consisted of a friable light grey-brown sandy-silt with 15% small sub-rounded and sub-angular pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.



Trench 37 looking north-east



Plan of Trench 37



Trench 37, section through pit **314** looking south

The subsoil sealed the western edge of a pit/ditch, **314**, at the north-east end of the trench. This was cut into natural deposit **291**, which was a friable mid orange-brown sandy-clay with ~15% small to medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Only the south-western edge of pit/ditch **314** was visible in plan, and therefore its full form is unknown. The profile was only partially visible, the sides being steep towards the top and sloping more gradually towards the base. The break of slope to the top was sharp; it had been slightly disturbed along the edge by animal burrowing. The feature contained two fills, **315** and **316**. The primary fill was **315**, a friable dark brown clay-silt with 20% small-medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions, measuring 0.24m thick, resulting from erosion of the surrounding sediments. It produced a fragment of medieval pottery and a piece of industrial debris. The upper fill, **316**, was a firm and tacky dark brown silty-clay with >5% small sub-angular pebble inclusions, produced by surrounding subsoils leaching into the feature, which was 0.47m thick. No finds were recovered.

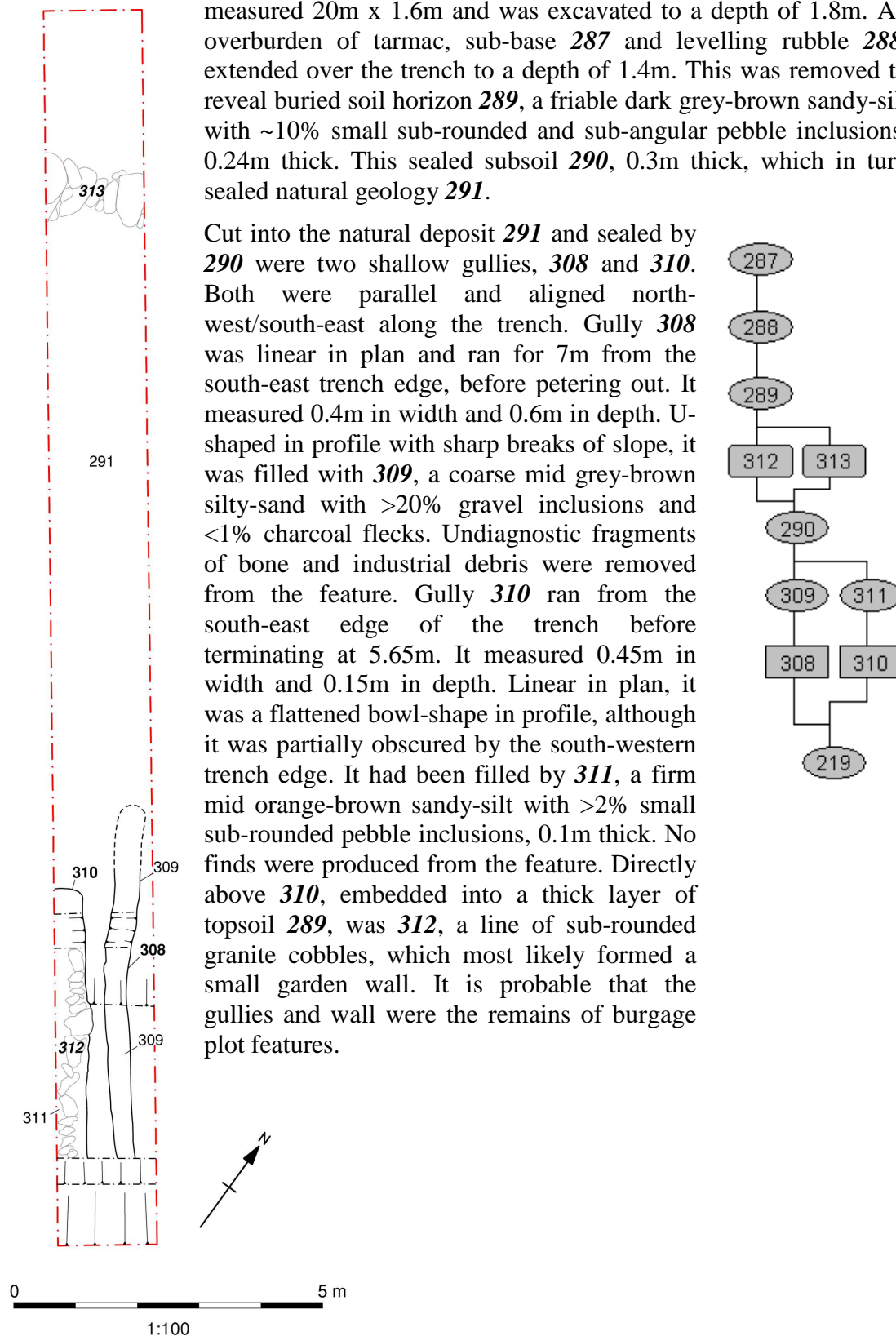
The south-western end of the trench was dominated by a large concrete, probably modern, sewerage pipe running north/south across it.



## Trench 38

The trench was located to the south-east of Trench 37 in the Outer Southend Road Car Park. Aligned north-west/south-east it measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.8m. An overburden of tarmac, sub-base **287** and levelling rubble **288**, extended over the trench to a depth of 1.4m. This was removed to reveal buried soil horizon **289**, a friable dark grey-brown sandy-silt with ~10% small sub-rounded and sub-angular pebble inclusions, 0.24m thick. This sealed subsoil **290**, 0.3m thick, which in turn sealed natural geology **291**.

Cut into the natural deposit **291** and sealed by **290** were two shallow gullies, **308** and **310**. Both were parallel and aligned north-west/south-east along the trench. Gully **308** was linear in plan and ran for 7m from the south-east trench edge, before petering out. It measured 0.4m in width and 0.6m in depth. U-shaped in profile with sharp breaks of slope, it was filled with **309**, a coarse mid grey-brown silty-sand with >20% gravel inclusions and <1% charcoal flecks. Undiagnostic fragments of bone and industrial debris were removed from the feature. Gully **310** ran from the south-east edge of the trench before terminating at 5.65m. It measured 0.45m in width and 0.15m in depth. Linear in plan, it was a flattened bowl-shape in profile, although it was partially obscured by the south-western trench edge. It had been filled by **311**, a firm mid orange-brown sandy-silt with >2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, 0.1m thick. No finds were produced from the feature. Directly above **310**, embedded into a thick layer of topsoil **289**, was **312**, a line of sub-rounded granite cobbles, which most likely formed a small garden wall. It is probable that the gullies and wall were the remains of burgage plot features.



Plan of Trench 38



At the north-western end was a larger feature, **313**, which appeared to be substantial foundations for a wall. Constructed from large granite cobbles and boulders, it measured 0.6m in width, survived to a height of 0.67m, and ran roughly east/west across the trench. The foundations had been cut through subsoil **290** and natural deposit **291**, indicating that it was probably contemporary with **312**. No finds associated with the wall were recovered, and a foundation cut was not identified. It is likely that wall **313** demarcated an early property boundary.

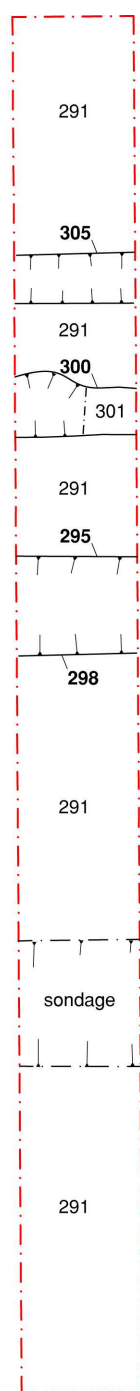
Trench 38, looking south-east



Trench 38, section through gully **310**, looking south-east

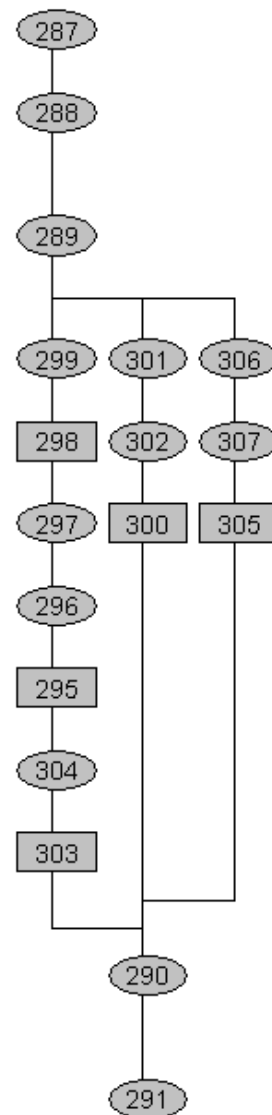
## Trench 39

The trench was located to the west of Trench 38 and ran parallel to it in the Outer Southend Road Car Park. It was orientated north-west/south-east, measured 18.2m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.86m. The overburden of tarmac, sub-base **287** and levelling material **288** extended over the trench to a depth of 0.8m. This was removed to reveal former topsoil **289**, 0.12m thick, then subsoil **290**, 0.22m thick. Cut through subsoil and natural, **291**, were four linear features, **295**, **298**, **300** and **305**.



Approximately in the centre of the trench were two inter-cutting ditches, **295** and **298**. The earliest was **295**, aligned south-west/north-east it measured 1.8m in width and 0.6m in depth, it had been cut along its south-eastern edge by **298**. Linear in plan with a wide V-shape in profile, it contained fill deposits **296** and **297**. The primary fill, **296**, was a fine but friable, dark brown silty-clay, 0.08m thick. A thin line of sediment that had leached into the feature, no finds were recovered. The upper fill, **297**, was a coarse, mid orange-brown silty-clay with >25% gravel inclusions, 0.48m thick, the result of silting from the surrounding sediments. Again, no finds were produced from the feature.

Ditch **298** was likely to be a recut of **295**. It was not as sizeable as the former, being 1.3m in width and 0.48m in depth, but was also linear in plan with a wide V-shape in profile, with slightly shallower sides to the south-east. It was filled with a single deposit **299**, a coarse, mid orange-grey slay-silt with >25% small gravel inclusions, 0.48m thick, the result of surrounding materials eroding into the feature. No finds were recovered. It is likely that **303** was animal disturbance cutting into the base of ditch **295**.



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Plan of Trench 39





To the north-west of the ditches lay the possible remains of ridge and furrow agriculture, **300-307**. Two shallow linear gullies, **300** and **305**, ran parallel across the trench along the same alignment as the two ditches. Gully **300** measured 1.18m in width and 0.4m in depth. It had a V-shaped profile and was filled with **301**, a soft, mid grey-brown silty-sand with >10% small sub-angular pebble inclusions, the result of the upcast and surrounding subsoil eroding into the feature. No finds were recovered. Immediately to the north-west was the ridge, **302**. This consisted of friable, orange-brown sand with >25% small gravel inclusions, 0.2m high, which is likely to be redeposited natural deposits from when the feature was excavated. Furrow **305** was cut directly to the north-west of ridge **302**.

Trench 39, looking south-east



Trench 39, north-east-facing section through ditches **295** and **289**

Gully **305** was very similar in form to **300**. It measured 1.2m in width and 0.4m in depth, with a sharp V-shaped profile. The fill, **306**, was a coarse, mid grey-brown silty-sand with >10% small sub-angular pebble inclusions. As before, no finds were recovered from the deposit. The ridge, **307**, was 0.85m in width and 0.2m high and comprised of redeposited natural soil from the excavation of the furrow.

It is possible that ditches **295** and **298**, and the fragment of ridge and furrow **300-307**, were all part of the same field system. Although no diagnostic finds were recovered, the features cut through subsoil **290**, which suggests that they are more likely to be post-medieval in date than medieval.



Trench 39, section through ridge and furrow **300**, looking south-west

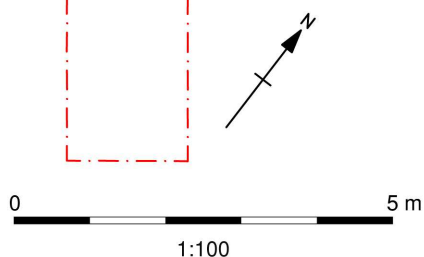


## TRENCH 40

The trench was located to the south-west of Trench 39 in the Outer Southend Road Car Park. Aligned north-west/south-east it measured 15m x 1.6m, due to live services to the north-west, and was excavated to a depth of 1.18m. Tarmac, sub-base **287** and levelling material **288** extended over the trench to a depth of 0.62m. This was removed to reveal buried soil horizon **289**, which was 0.12m thick, then subsoil **290**, measuring 0.2m thick. This in turn sealed natural deposit **291**. A large concrete capped service was identified at the north-western end of the trench. No features or finds of archaeological importance were observed.



Trench 40 looking north-north-west



Plan of Trench 40

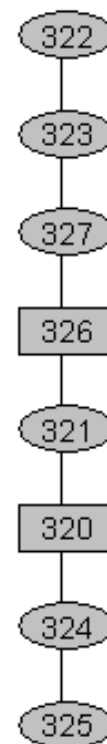
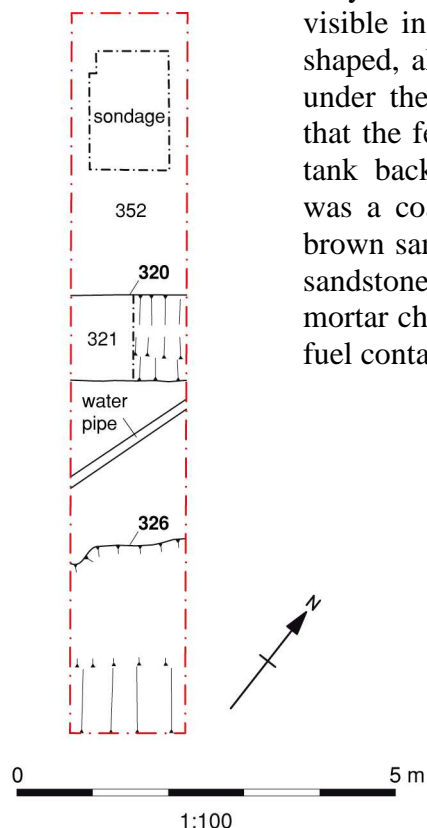


## TRENCH 41

Located on the site of a former garage on the eastern side of Southend Road, Trench 41 was oriented north-west/south-east. It measured 10m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.6m. Extending over the trench to a depth of 0.43m was a tarmac and sub-base overburden **322**, which consisted of a light orange-brown sand with >25% gravel inclusions, and demolition material **323**, a loose dark black-brown clay-sand with >15% sandstone rubble and mortar inclusions. This was removed to reveal a former subsoil, **324**, which was a soft, light brown silty sand with >1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, 0.07m thick. It seems likely that any buried soil horizons were razed when the former garage was demolished.

Cut into **324** and natural deposit **325**, which was an orange-brown sand with >30% gravel inclusions, was a small ditch **320**. The ditch was linear in plan, running north-east/south-west across the trench. It measured 1.25m in width and 0.54m in depth, and was a wide V-shape in profile. It contained a single fill, **321**, which was a friable, mid-brown sandy-silt with 2% small-medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Three fragments of medieval pottery were removed from the base of the deposit. Although it was very similar in form to the ridge and furrow identified in Trench 39, the absence of a bank undermines this interpretation. However, the site has been heavily truncated in recent years, leaving the possibility open.

In the south-east end of the trench is the edge of a cut for a large pit containing demolition rubble, **326**. The feature is not fully visible in plan and only partially visible in profile. It may have been box-shaped, although the cut seems to project under the natural soil **325**. It is possible that the feature was the remains of a fuel tank backfilled with rubble, **327**, which was a coarse, mottled orange, black and brown sandy-silt with >50% inclusions of sandstone blocks, granite boulders and mortar chunks. There is little evidence for fuel contamination however.



Plan of Trench 41



Trench 41, looking south-east

No finds were recovered to put a definite date on the large feature.

Centrally between the ditch, **320**, and pit, **326**, was a modern service pipe, which clipped the south-eastern edge of ditch **320**.



Trench 41, section through pit **326**, looking south-west





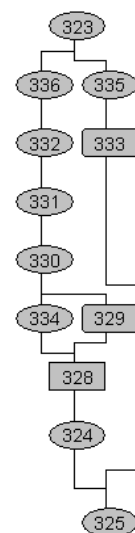
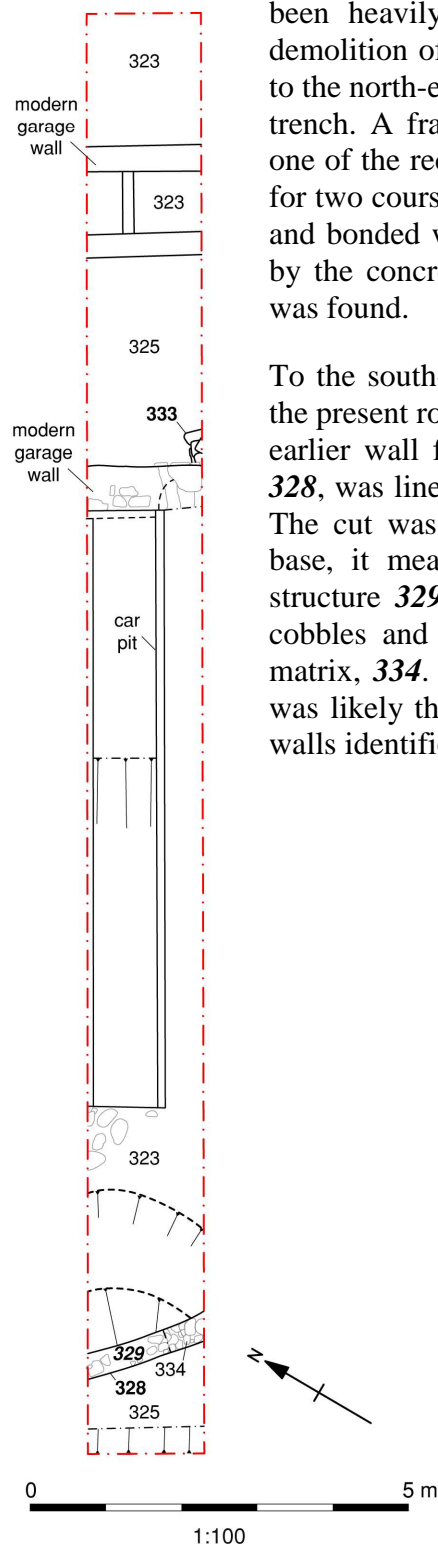
Trench 41, section through ditch **320**, looking east



## TRENCH 42

Located to the south of Trench 41 on the former garage site to the east of Southend Road, Trench 42 was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.06m. Concrete and demolition rubble **323** extended over the trench to a depth of 0.26m. Much of the trench had been heavily disturbed by the construction and subsequent demolition of the former garage. Several foundations remained to the north-east, as did a large inspection pit in the centre of the trench. A fragment of earlier wall, **333**, was identified below one of the recent garage walls. It survived to a height of 0.19m for two courses, and was constructed from red sandstone blocks and bonded with a dark brown friable sand. It was superseded by the concrete base for the garage wall. No dating evidence was found.

To the south-west, beyond the inspection pit and parallel with the present road, were the remains of a cobbled surface, **332** and earlier wall foundations, **329**. The narrow wall sat within cut **328**, was linear and ran north-west/south-east across the trench. The cut was U-shaped, with near vertical sides and rounded base, it measured 0.33m in width and 0.9m in depth. The structure **329**, was constructed from medium to large granite cobbles and boulders, with a soft mid grey-brown silty-clay matrix, **334**. No finds were recovered from the feature, and it was likely that it formed the base of the wall, similar to other walls identified across the site.



Plan of Trench 42



Trench 42 looking north-east

After the wall had been demolished a layer of firm mid-brown clay, **330**, was laid down, measuring 0.12m thick, before a soft mid orange-brown sand, **331**, was deposited, which was 0.16m thick.

Bedded into the sand were cobbles **332**, which were small to medium sub-rounded, grey granite cobbles. These had been disturbed in places by the subsequent garage development, and had disappeared just beyond wall **329**. Between the cobbles was a build-up of a fine, dark green-brown silty-sand, 0.01m thick. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits or features.



Trench 42 looking south-west





Trench 42, modern garage wall with earlier wall  
333 below, looking south-west



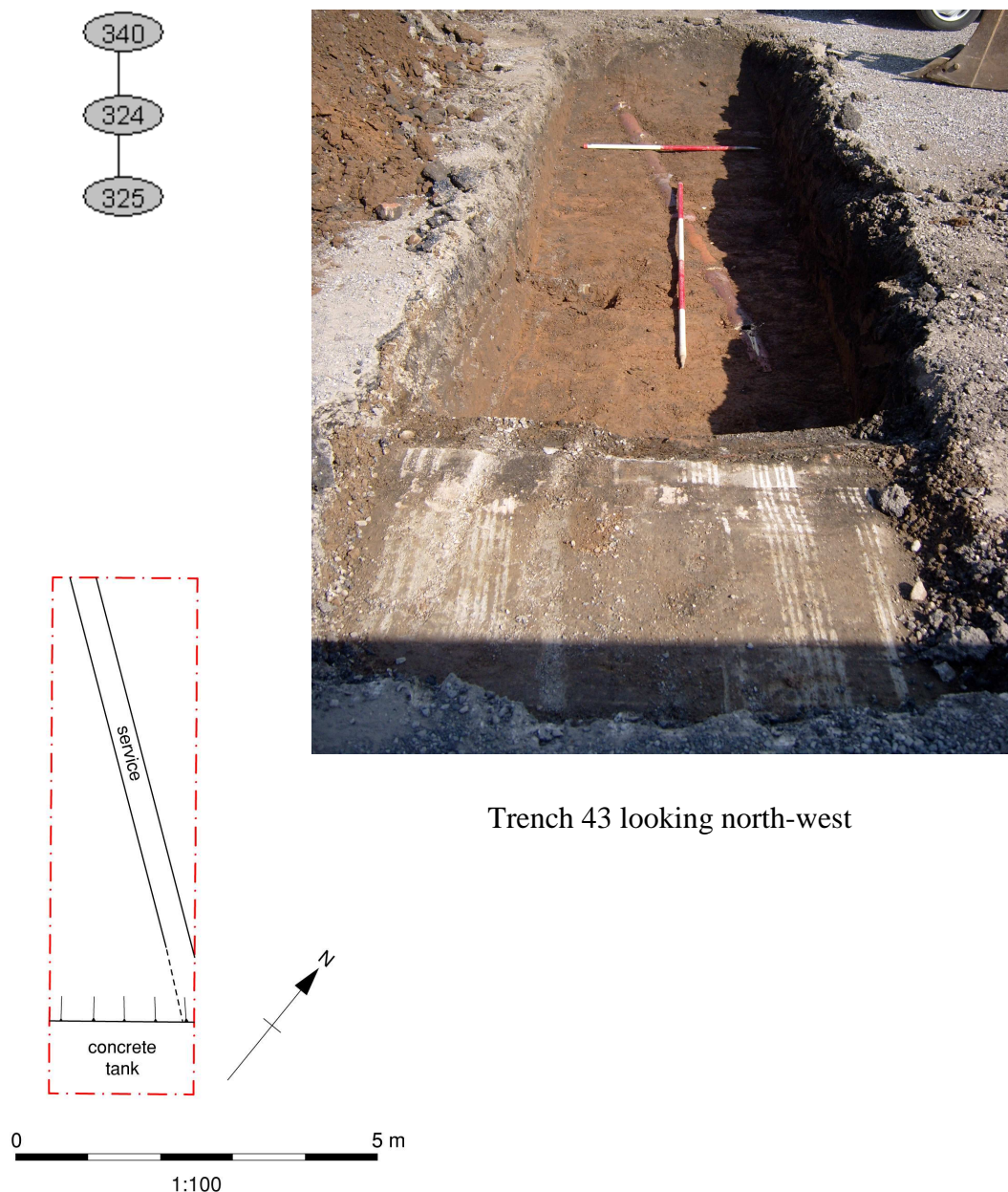
Trench 42, north-west-facing section through wall  
foundations 329 and cobbles 332



### TRENCH 43

Located to the east of Trench 42 on the former garage site to the east of Southend Road, Trench 43 was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 6.6m x 1.7m and was excavated to a depth of 0.65m. Concrete was removed to expose buried soil horizon, **340**, a firm black-brown clay-sand with >1% small sub-rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the deposit.

The former topsoil sealed subsoil **324**, which in turn sealed natural deposit **325**. A single ceramic drain was observed running diagonally, north-west/south-east across the trench. Dominating the final south-east metre of the trench was a large concrete probable fuel tank. Fragments of clay pipe were observed in the subsoil **324**. However, no features of archaeological significance were identified.



Trench 43 looking north-west

Plan of Trench 43

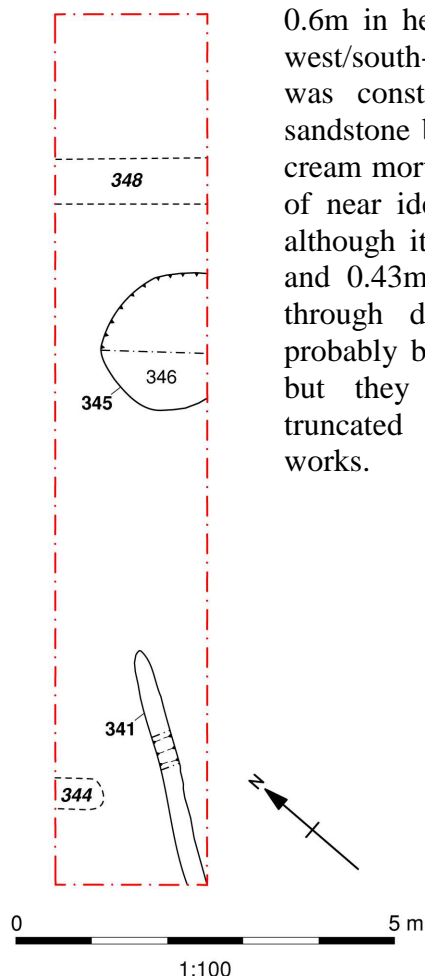
## TRENCH 44

The trench was located to the west of Trench 43, and was aligned north-east/south-west. It measured 11.5m x 2m and was excavated to a depth of 0.93m. The initial 0.45m consisted of a tarmac, sub-base, **322**, and demolition layer, **323**, overburden, which was removed to reveal buried topsoil **340**, subsoil **324** and natural deposit **325**. Four features were identified; gully **341**, pit **345**, and two walls, **344** and **348**.

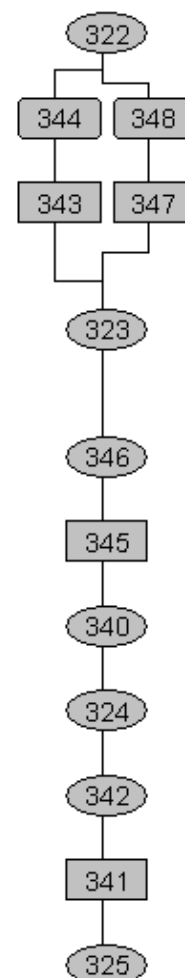
Gully **341**, ran north-north-east/south-south-west from the south-east corner of the trench for 2.7m before petering out, and was cut through natural deposit **325**, and subsoil **324**, and was sealed by former topsoil **340**. It was linear in plan with a shallow U-shaped profile, and measured 0.38m in width and 0.18m in depth. It was filled by **342**, a firm dark-mid brown clay-sand with >10% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, and a fragment of post-medieval ceramic was recovered.

To the north-east of the gully was pit **345**, which cut through topsoil, subsoil and natural geology, **340**, **324** and **325**. It was circular in plan and a flattened bowl-shape in profile. It measured 1.7m in diameter, 0.45m in depth and was filled with a friable dark-grey silty-sand with 30% brick and sandstone fragments, **346**. Several sherds of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe were recovered from the deposit.

Wall **344**, sits within rectangular cut **343**, measuring 0.38m in width and 0.6m in height, the feature ran north-west/south-east across the trench. It was constructed from roughly-hewn sandstone blocks, bonded with a pink-cream mortar. The second wall, **348**, is of near identical construction to **344**, although it measures 0.65m in width and 0.43m in height. Both walls cut through demolition layer **323**, and probably belong to the former garage, but they had since been heavily truncated by subsequent demolition works.



Plan of Trench 44







Trench 44 looking north-east



Trench 44, south-west-facing section through gully **341**





Trench 44, north-west-facing section through pit **345**



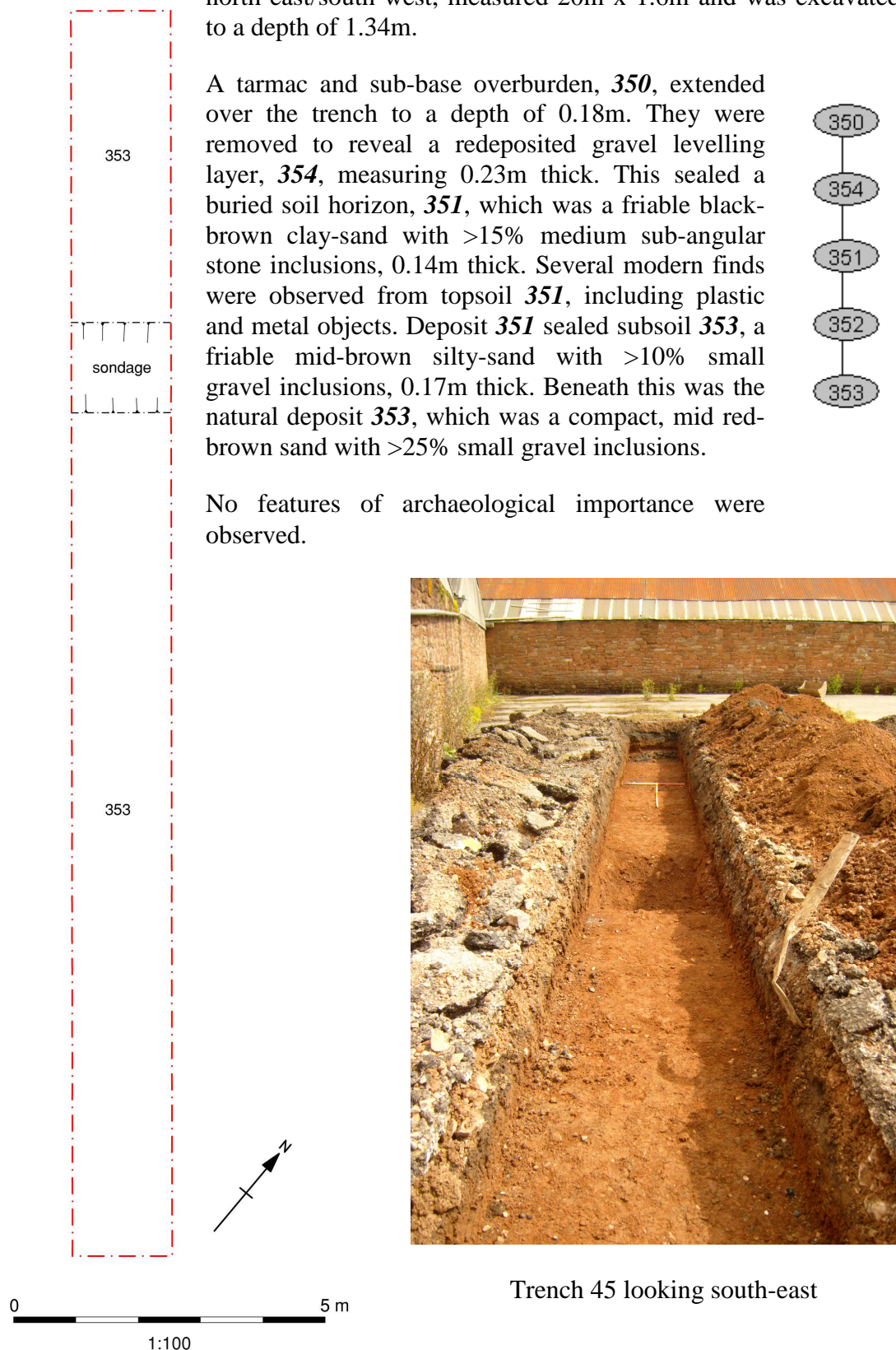
Trench 44, wall **348** looking south-east

## TRENCH 45

The trench was located along the north-eastern side of the courtyard of the former Walton's car showroom. It was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.34m.

A tarmac and sub-base overburden, **350**, extended over the trench to a depth of 0.18m. They were removed to reveal a redeposited gravel levelling layer, **354**, measuring 0.23m thick. This sealed a buried soil horizon, **351**, which was a friable black-brown clay-sand with >15% medium sub-angular stone inclusions, 0.14m thick. Several modern finds were observed from topsoil **351**, including plastic and metal objects. Deposit **351** sealed subsoil **353**, a friable mid-brown silty-sand with >10% small gravel inclusions, 0.17m thick. Beneath this was the natural deposit **353**, which was a compact, mid red-brown sand with >25% small gravel inclusions.

No features of archaeological importance were observed.



Trench 45 looking south-east

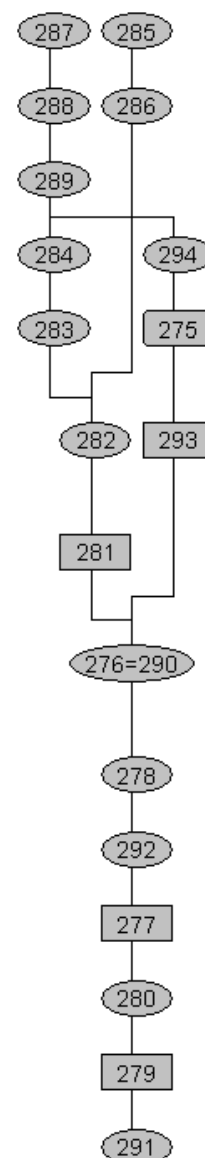
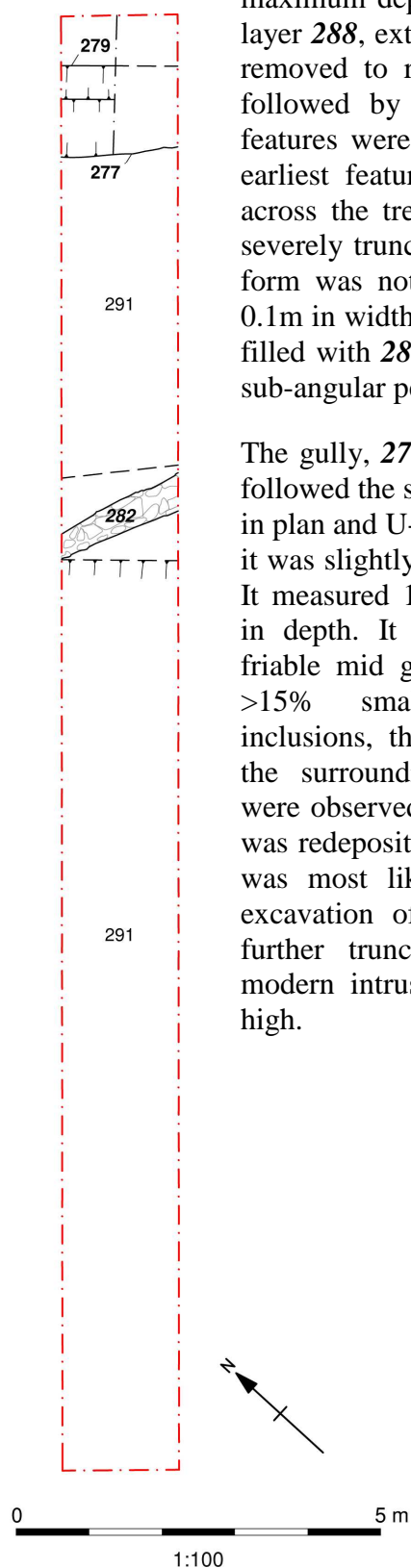
Plan of Trench 45



## TRENCH 46

The trench was located to the south-east of Trench 38, in the access road to Penrith Football Club. It was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.34m. Tarmac, sub-base **287** and demolition layer **288**, extended over the trench to a depth of 0.39m. This was removed to reveal former topsoil **289**, measuring 0.15m thick, followed by subsoil **290=276**, which was 0.39m thick. Four features were identified in the north-east end of the trench. The earliest feature was gully **279**, which ran north-west/south-east across the trench and cut into the natural soil **291**. It had been severely truncated to the west by gully **277**, and therefore its full form was not observed. However, the visible portion measured 0.1m in width, 0.22m in depth and was U-shaped in profile. It was filled with **280**, a soft mid grey-brown sandy-silt with <2% small sub-angular pebble inclusions, no finds were recovered.

The gully, **277**, cutting **279** to the west, followed the same orientation, was linear in plan and U-shaped in profile, although it was slightly stepped to the north-west. It measured 1.26m in width and 0.42m in depth. It contained deposit **278**, a friable mid grey-brown sandy-silt with >15% small sub-angular pebble inclusions, the result of leaching from the surrounding sediments. No finds were observed. To the west of the gully was redeposited natural soil, **292**, which was most likely the upcast from the excavation of gully **277**. It had been further truncated to the west by a modern intrusion and measured 0.44m high.



Plan of Trench 46





Trench 46 looking south-east

At a later date a foundation cut, **293**, was excavated into the subsoil, **276**, which had formed above gully **279**. A rough wall, **275**, was constructed from randomly placed medium to large rounded granite boulders, surrounded by a soft mid-brown sandy-clay matrix, **294**. The wall followed the same alignment as gully **277**, measured 1.44m in width and 0.52m in height. No finds were recovered from the wall, which had been heavily truncated by subsequent development from above and it sat directly beneath demolition layer **288**.

Further to the south-west a stone-lined drain **282**, ran east/west across the trench, and was positioned within square cut **281**, which measured 0.54m wide and 0.68m deep. It was constructed from a mixture of roughly hewn red sandstone slabs and medium granite boulders, and was capped with sandstone flags. The stones were surrounded by a loose, mid-dark brown silty-sand matrix, **283**. Above the main structure the cut had been filled with a mix of redeposited subsoil and natural, **284**, 0.36m thick. Within the drain two deposits were identified; **286** was a compact orange-brown clay, 0.02m thick, that lined the base of the feature, and **285** was a friable dark brown silty-sand with <1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, 0.03m thick and the result of silting. A fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the deposit.





Trench 46, stone-lined drain **282**,  
looking south-east



Trench 46, section through gullies **279** and **277**, looking north-west

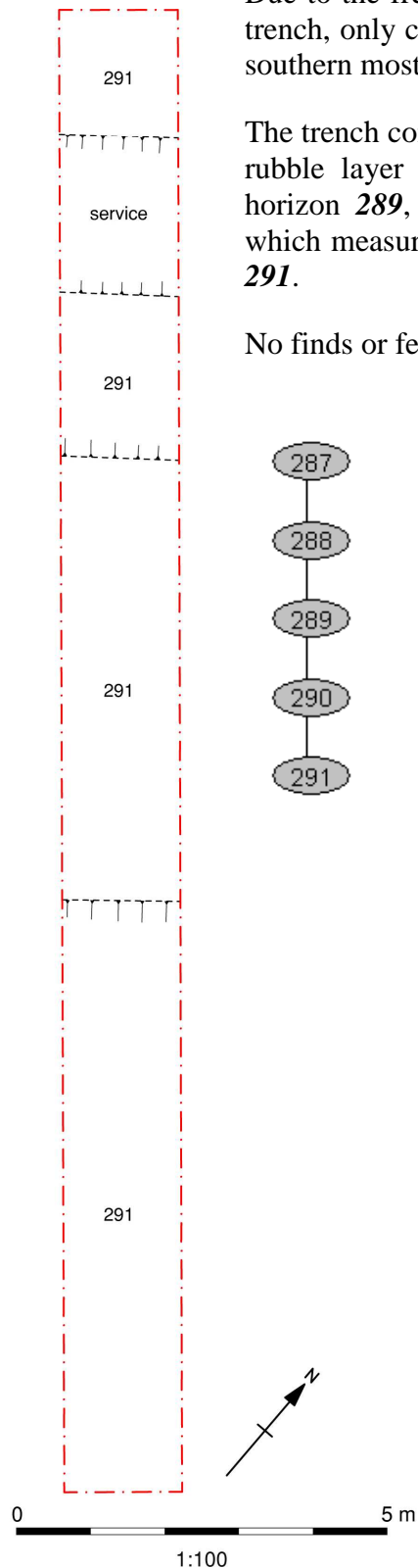


## TRENCH 47

Located to the south-west of Trench 46 in the access way to Penrith Football Club, Trench 47 was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Due to the frequent number of modern services cutting across the trench, only certain areas were exposed to natural deposit **291**; the southern most eight metres were fully exposed.

The trench consisted of an overburden of tarmac, sub-base **287** and rubble layer **288** to a depth of 0.5m. They sealed buried soil horizon **289**, which was 0.1m thick. This overlay subsoil **290**, which measured 0.25m thick. Beneath this was the natural deposit **291**.

No finds or features of archaeological importance were observed.



Trench 47 looking north-east

Plan of Trench 47



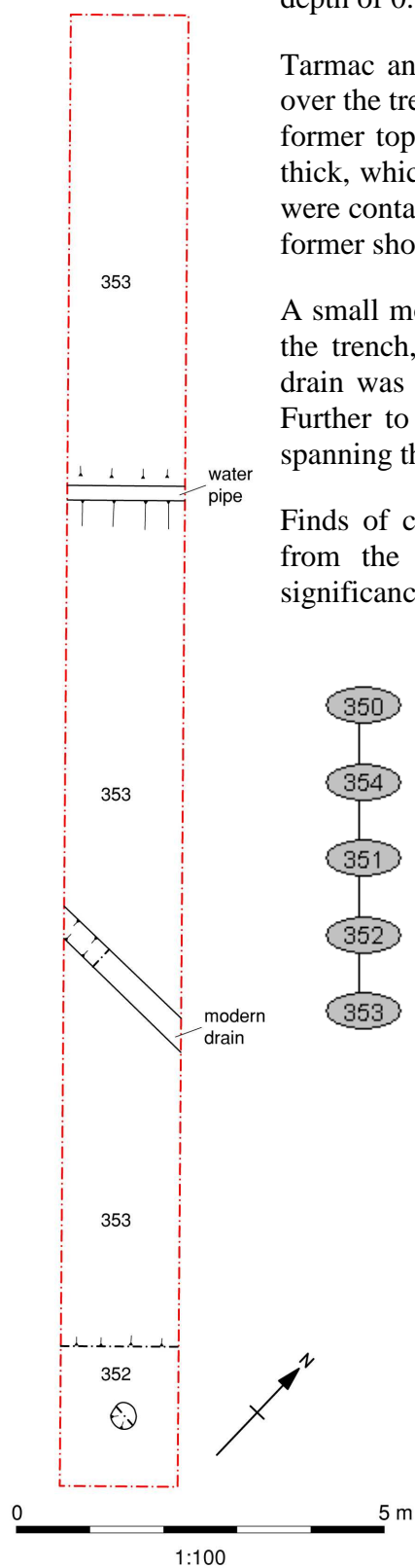
## TRENCH 48

Located to the south-west of Trench 45 within the courtyard of the former Walton's Car Showroom, Trench 48 was oriented north-west/south-east, measured 20m x 1.6m and excavated to a depth of 0.76m.

Tarmac and sub-base **350**, and demolition layer **354** extended over the trench to a depth of 0.3m. They were removed to reveal former topsoil **351**, 0.11m thick, overlying subsoil **352**, 0.28m thick, which in turn sealed natural deposit **353**. All the deposits were contaminated with hydro-carbons from fuel tanks from the former showroom.

A small modern pit **352**, was identified at the south-east end of the trench, cut into topsoil **351**. To the north-west a modern drain was investigated, which ran east/west across the trench. Further to the north-west a modern water pipe was observed spanning the trench north-east/south-west.

Finds of clay pipe and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. No finds of archaeological significance were identified.



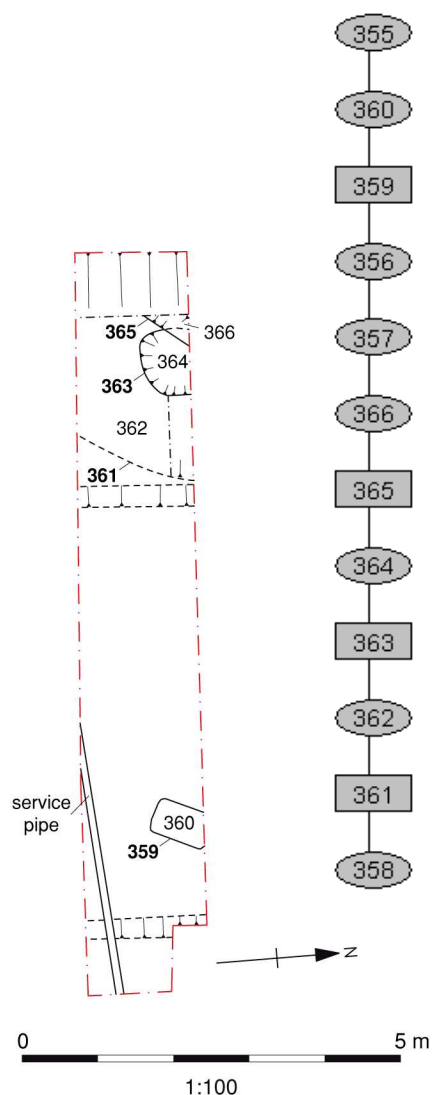
Trench 48 looking north-west

Plan of Trench 48

## TRENCH 49A

Located inside the former Walton's Car Showroom, to the south-east of Trench 48, Trench 49a was aligned east/west, measured 10m x 1.4m and excavated to a depth of 0.71m. The initial 0.3m consisted of concrete and rubble layer **355**, a loose, dark brown clay-sand with >50% fragments of sandstone blocks, >2% slate fragments and >1% mortar flecks. They extended over the trench and sealed buried soil horizon **356**, which was a friable, mid-brown sandy-clay with >1% fragments of sandstone and charcoal intrusions, 0.09m thick. This was followed by subsoil **357**, a friable, mid-brown silty-clay with >2% small sub-angular pebble inclusions, then natural **358**, which was a firm, mid orange-brown sandy-clay with >10% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were retrieved from the deposits.

Towards the eastern end two inter-cutting pits and a gully were investigated. The earliest feature was **361**, a shallow U-shaped pit that was not clear in plan. It measured 0.85m in width, before being truncated to the east by later pit **363**, and 0.12m in depth. The pit contained **362**, a compact, mid orange-brown silty-sand, the result of leaching from the surrounding natural.



Trench 49a looking west

Plan of Trench 49a





Trench 49a, section through pits **361** and **363**, looking north

Pit **363**, was sub-rectangular in plan with a steep U-shaped profile and measured 0.8m x 0.64m x 0.54m. It had cut pit **361** to the west, and was, in turn, truncated by gully **365** to the east. The pit was filled by **364**, a friable mid-brown silty-sand with >2% sandstone and >1% mortar intrusions, from which several fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered. Gully **365** was the final feature in the sequence. It was linear in plan and V-shaped in profile. It measured 0.44m in width and 0.23m in depth, and was oriented north-east/south-west. The fill, **366**, was a firm mid orange-brown silty-sand with >10% sub-rounded pebble inclusions, thought to be the result of sedimentation from the surrounding subsoil. No finds were observed. To the west a small modern pit was identified, **359**, cut into buried soil horizon **356** and was filled with electrical refuse **306**.

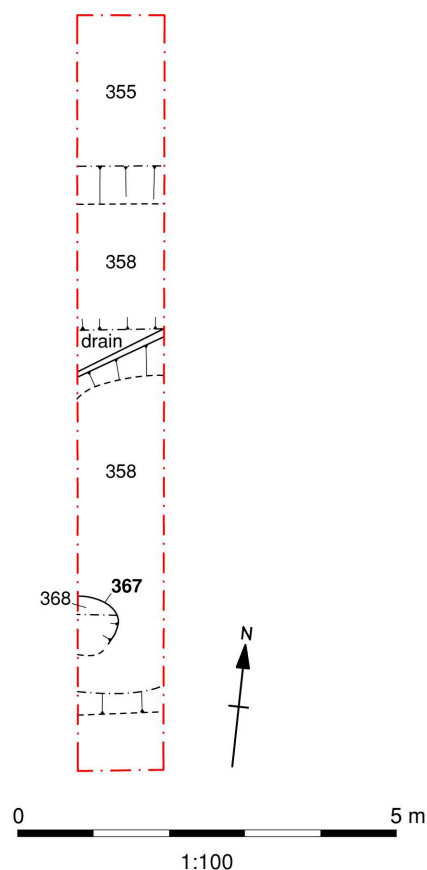
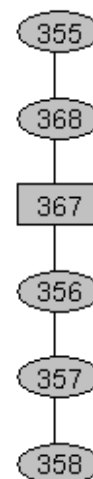


## TRENCH 49B

Located to the south-west of Trench 49a in the former Walton's Car Showroom, Trench 49b was oriented north/south. It measured 10m x 1.15m, and was excavated to a depth of 0.54m. Concrete and demolition layer **355** extended over the trench to a depth of 0.21m. This overburden was removed to reveal buried topsoil **356**, which measured 0.06m thick, overlying subsoil **357**, 0.15m thick, which sealed natural deposit **358**.

Towards the northern end of the trench much of it could not be excavated due to the presence of services and a restriction of space preventing the mechanical excavator from manoeuvring. A modern drain was observed running north-east/south-west across the centre of the trench.

At the south end of the trench was a small pit, **367**. It measured 0.6m from the western trench edge, 0.95m in width and 0.29m in depth. It was sub-circular in plan and a squared U-shape in profile. It cut through topsoil **356** and subsoil **357**, indicating a probable post-medieval date for the feature. The pit was filled by **368**, which was a friable mid-dark grey-brown sandy-silt with <15% small-medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature, which had been truncated by later development.



Plan of Trench 49b



Trench 49b looking south

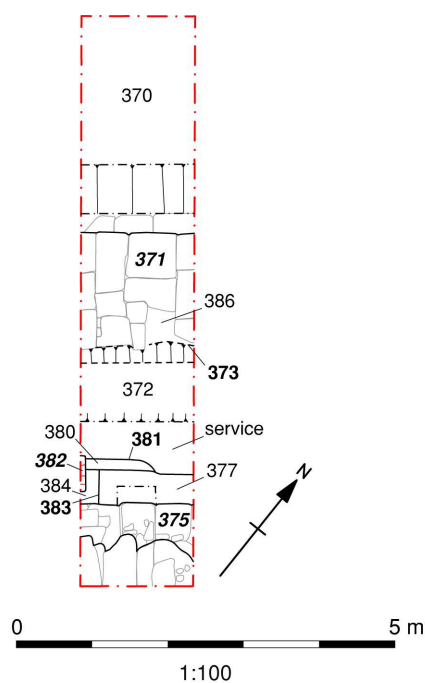


Trench 49b, east-facing section through pit 367

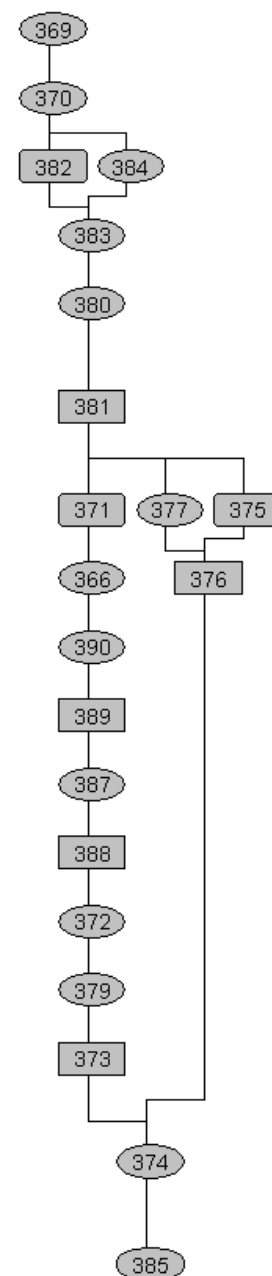
## TRENCH 50

The trench was located along the eastern side of the former Walton's Car Showroom, between Southend Road to the east, and the showroom to the west. It was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 7.1m x 1.5m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.32m. The initial 0.42m consisted of an overburden of tarmac, sub-base **369** and rubble layer **370**, which was a loose mid-brown clay-sand with >20% sandstone and mortar rubble inclusions. The was removed to reveal a red sandstone flagged surface, **371**, to the south-east. Further to the south-east the demolition material sealed a substantial sandstone wall, **375**, and several more recent features.

The stone floor, **371**, was constructed from medium sandstone flags and bedded into fine orange-red sand **386**. It probably related to eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings that were positioned on the site (Clarke 1787, Wood 1820, Ordnance Survey 1865). Beneath the floor were several inter-cutting pits. The earliest of these was **373**, which had been heavily truncated by later pits **387** and **389** and was, therefore, not visible in plan. Although partially obscured, it was probably U-shaped in profile and 0.28m deep. The pit contained two fills, primary deposit **379** was a compact mid pink-brown clay that may have been a deliberate lining material, 0.05m thick. The upper fill **372**, was a firm mid orange-brown silty-sand with <10% small sandstone intrusions throughout, and measured 0.18m thick. It is most likely derived from material that had eroded into the pit from the surrounding sediments. The pit was cut into subsoil **374**, a sticky mid grey-brown sandy-clay with <20% small-medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions.



Plan of Trench 50







Trench 50 looking south-east

Although the full form of pit **373** was not identified, it seemed likely that pit **387** was centrally cut into the feature. It was also truncated to the south-east by pit **389**, and was not visible in plan, but was likely to have been U-shaped in profile. The pit was 0.26m in depth and 0.17m in width, to the edge of pit **389**. It contained **388**, which was a friable dark orange-brown silty-sand with >1% inclusions of charcoal, again the result of erosion from surrounding subsoils. No finds were recovered.

Pit **389** was the final pit in the sequence. Due to later development it was difficult to observe in plan. However, its profile was U-shaped, although it had been truncated to the south-west by a modern service trench. It measured 0.5m to the modern cut, and 0.36m in depth. It contained a single fill **390**, which was a coarse and compact, mid orange-brown sand with >2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, and >1% intrusions of mortar, charcoal and sandstone flecks. Fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the deposit.

At the south-east end of the trench was a substantial sandstone wall, **375**. The majority of the wall was constructed from roughly worked sandstone blocks, bonded with grey-white lime mortar, in a regular and even bond, surviving for two courses to a height of 0.53m. The wall has been constructed on a foundation of unbonded granite boulders. Immediately to the south-west the foundation cut **378**, for wall **375**, had been truncated by modern brick wall **382**.



Trench 50, north-east-facing section through pits **373**, **387** and **389**



Wall **382** was constructed from machine-made red bricks in a stretcher bond with grey-white mortar bonding, and survived to a height of 0.53m. Only 1m of length remained as it had been cut to the north-west by drain **381**.

It is likely that the sandstone floor, **371**, and the sandstone wall, **375**, are contemporary and form part of the same structure. The pottery from pit **389** indicates that the floor and wall are from the post-medieval period, and probably date to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries.



Trench 50, elevation of wall **375**, looking south-east

## TRENCH 51

The trench was located to the west of the former bowling green for the Two Lions Inn. It was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 20m x 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 0.62m.



The trench consisted of topsoil **130**, a friable, black-brown silt with <2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, 0.25m thick, which sealed subsoil **131**, a friable dark grey-brown sandy-silt with <2% small sub-angular stone inclusions, 0.21m thick. This was removed to reveal the underlying natural deposit **132**, which was a compact mid pink-orange sandy-clay with <2% small-medium sub-angular pebble inclusions.

Cut into natural was a shallow gully, **133**, which ran north-west/south-east across the trench for >5m. It was 0.82m in width, 0.23m in depth, and filled with **134**, which was a friable mid pink-brown sandy-silt with <2% pebble inclusions, which appeared to be the result of erosion from the surrounding sediments. Several fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the feature, suggesting that it may have related to a former burgage plot.



Trench 51 looking south-east

0 5 m

1:100

Plan of Trench 51





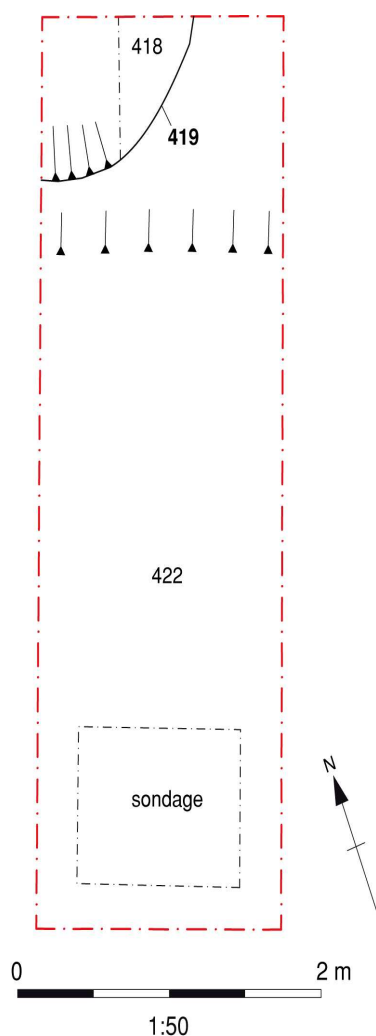
Trench 51, north-east-facing section through  
ditch/gully **133**

## TRENCH 52

Trench 52 was located within no. 9 Princes Street, in the former Sunlight Laundry buildings. It was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west, measured 5m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.39m.

The trench comprised concrete and demolition material, **416**, which was removed to reveal a former soil horizon, **417**, 0.1m thick, which sealed natural geology, **422**.

A pit, **419**, was observed cutting through natural at the north-north-east end of the trench. It measured >1m x >0.9m x 0.75m, and contained three fills, **418**, a brown-yellow sandy-silt, **420**, a mid yellow-grey silty-sand, and **421**, a dark brown-grey clay-silt. No finds were recovered from the feature. No further features of archaeological interest were identified.



Trench 52 looking north-east

Plan of Trench 52



South-west-facing section through pit **419**



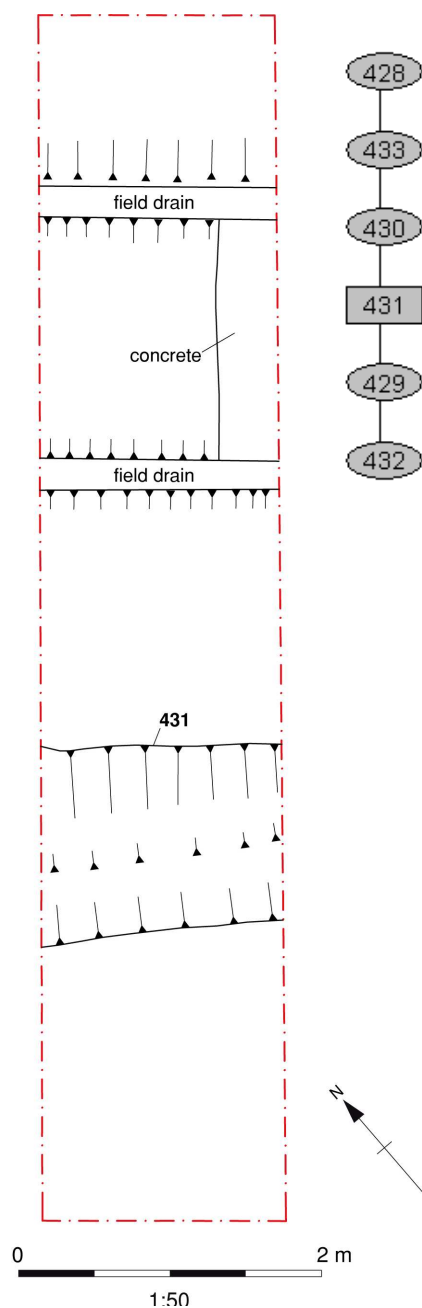
## TRENCH 53

Trench 53 was located along the very eastern wall of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings. It was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 9m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.6m.

The trench comprised concrete and demolition rubble, **428**, to a depth of 0.3m, which was removed to reveal an old ground surface, **433**. This overlay subsoil, **429**, which in turn sealed natural deposits, **432**. A fragment of possible nineteenth century pottery was recovered from the subsoil, **429**.

Towards the south-western end of the trench a ditch, **431**, was investigated. It measured >1.6m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.8m in depth. It was filled by a mid brown-yellow, firm sandy-silt, **430**. No finds were recovered from the feature.

At the north-eastern end a concrete and metal box was identified, which probably related to the former laundry. No further features of archaeological interest were observed.



Plan of Trench 53



Trench 53 looking north-east



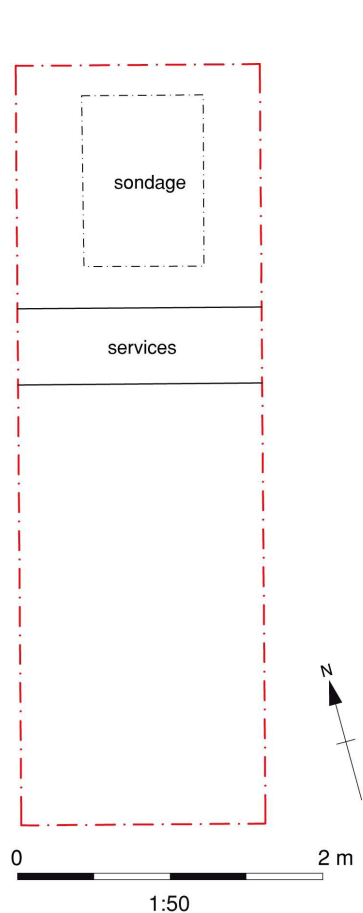
South-east-facing section through ditch **431**

## TRENCH 54

Trench 54 was located on a raised platform behind nos 9 and 10 Princes Street, in the former Sunlight Laundry buildings. It was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west, measured 5m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.95m.

The trench comprised concrete and demolition rubble, **403**, to a depth of 0.3m, which sealed an old ground surface, **404**, subsoil, **405**, and natural geology, **406**. A sondage was excavated at the north-north-east end to verify natural deposits. Fragments of pottery, the earliest dating possibly to the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, and eighteenth to nineteenth century glass were recovered from subsoil, **405**.

No features of archaeological significance were observed in the trench.



Plan of Trench 54



Trench 54 looking south-east

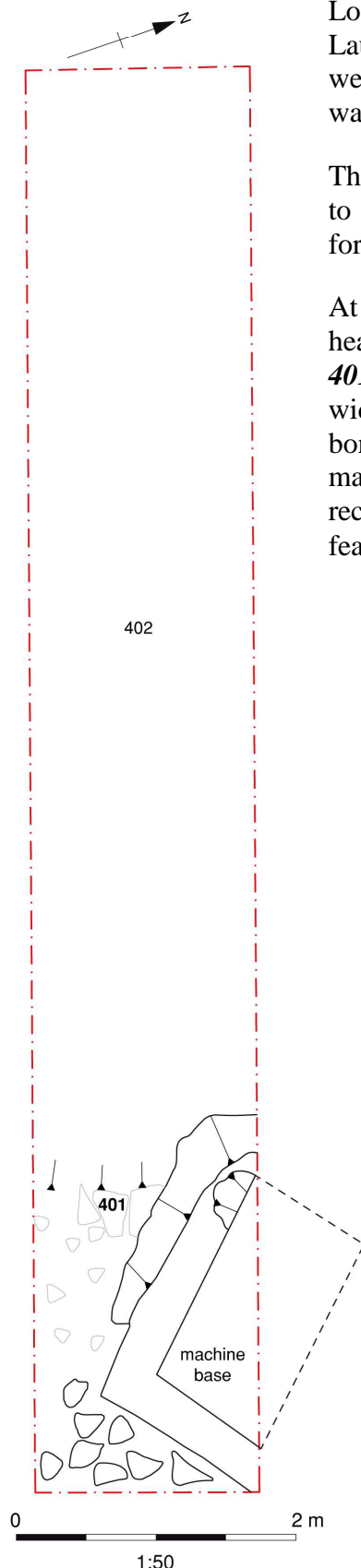


## TRENCH 55

Located in the south-west annexe of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, Trench 55 was orientated north-west/south-east, measured 10m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.5m.

The trench comprised concrete and demolition rubble, **399**, to a depth of 0.3m, overlying a dark yellow-brown, clay-silt former subsoil, **400**, which sealed natural geology, **402**.

At the south-east end of the trench was the heavily disturbed remains of a sandstone wall, **401**. It measured 0.55m in length and 0.3m in width. Only one course remained, there was no bonding evident, and it had been truncated by a machine base to the south-east. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits and no further features of archaeological interest were identified.



Trench 55, looking east

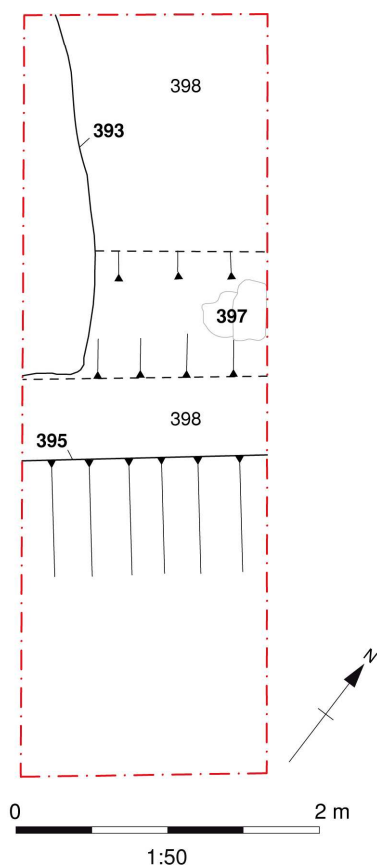
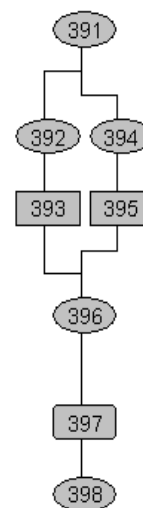
Plan of Trench 55

## TRENCH 56

Trench 56 was located within the centre of the former Sunlight Laundry building, orientated north-west/south-east and measured 5m in length, 1.6m in width and 1.1m in depth.

The trench comprised concrete and demolition rubble to a depth of 0.25m. This was preceded by a layer of disturbed subsoil, **396**, which in turn sealed natural deposits, **398**. Three features were identified.

A small pit, **393**, was observed in the north-east corner, which was filled with a mid orange-brown sandy-clay, **392**, and produced no finds. The heavily truncated remains of sandstone flags, **397**, were identified in the centre of the trench, and sat directly upon natural geology, **398**. The final feature was a large pit or ditch, **395**, which measured >1.6m in length, >3.3m in width, and 0.95m in depth. It was filled by a single deposit, **394**, a mottled mid-red and orange with dark grey-brown silty-sand. No finds were produced from the feature.



Trench 56 looking south-east

Plan of Trench 56



South-west-facing section through pit/ditch **394**

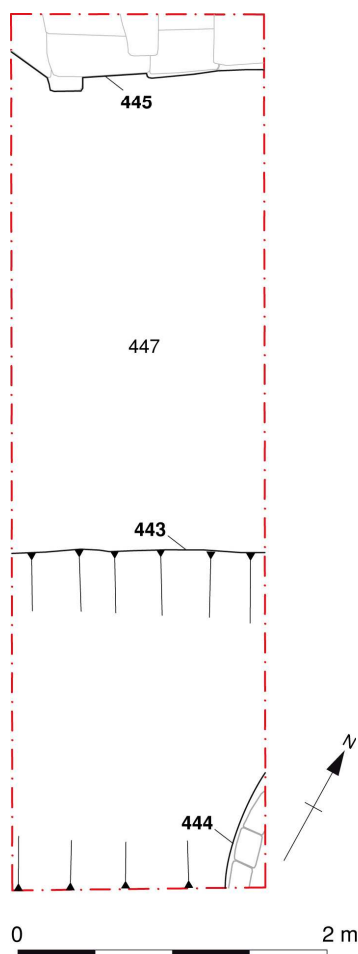


## TRENCH 57A

Located within the former Elliot Outdoors shop, to the west of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, Trench 57a was orientated north/south, measured 5.7m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.8m.

The trench comprised tiles, concrete and demolition material, **441**, to a depth of 0.4m. They sealed a former subsoil, **446**, which superseded natural, **447**. Three features were identified. At the northern end the foundations of a sandstone wall, **445**, traversed the trench. This measured >1.6m in length and >0.43m in width, and survived to two courses, 0.2m, in height. The wall sealed two features, ceramic drain **449** to the west, and a small pit, **451**, to the east. No finds were recovered from either of the features.

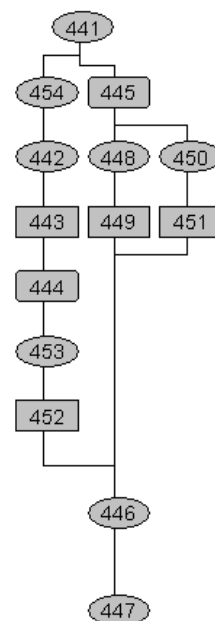
At the southern end of the trench was a large pit/ditch, **443**, 0.78m deep and >1.52m in width. It contained two fills; the upper fill, **454**, 0.34m thick, was a mottled dark brown and mid-orange clay-sand and produced a fragment of clay pipe stem, and the lower fill, **442**, was a dark brown-grey sandy-clay. No finds were recovered. The pit truncated much of an earlier sandstone wall, **444**, which was >0.7m in length and survived to three courses. The lower two courses were bonded with a thick, pure clay, while the third was a cream sandy-mortar.



Plan of Trench 57a



Trench 57a looking south





South-facing elevation of wall **445**



West-facing section through pit **443** and wall **444**

## TRENCH 57B

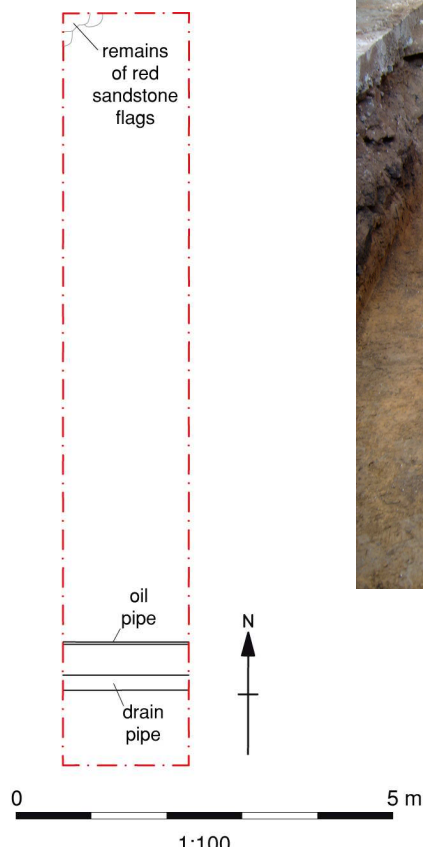
Located within one of the delivery bays in the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, the trench was oriented north/south, measured 10m x 1.67m and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m.

Concrete and demolition layer **317**, a coarse dark-brown clay-silt with >50% sandstone, brick and mortar rubble inclusions, extended over the trench to a depth of 0.48m. These were removed to reveal the truncated remnants of a red sandstone flagged floor in the north-west corner of the trench, a buried subsoil **318**, which was a soft mid-brown silty-sand with >2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, measuring 0.24m thick. This in turn sealed natural deposit **319**, which was a soft and friable orange-brown sand with <1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Two modern service pipes were observed at the south-western end of the trench.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified.



Trench 57b looking south



Plan of Trench 57b



## TRENCH 58

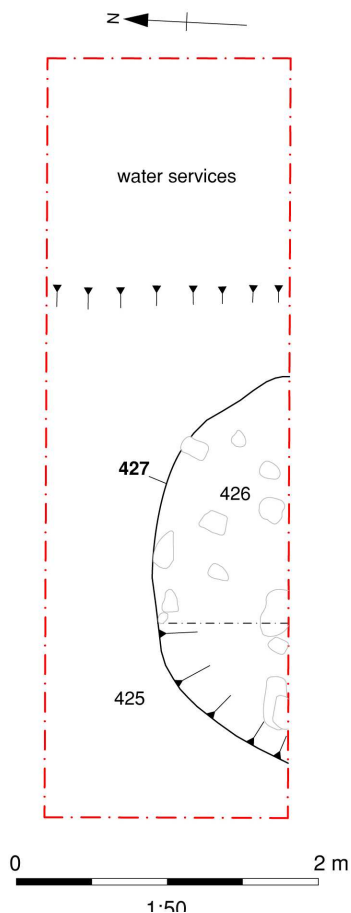
Located along the street frontage within the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, within no 12 Princes Street, Trench 58 was aligned east/west, measured 4.9m in length, 1.6m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.9m. The eastern-most 1.4m of the trench could not be fully excavated due to the presence of a water mains service pipe.

The trench comprised concrete and demolition rubble, **423**, to a depth of 0.6m, which was preceded by subsoil, **424**, sealing natural geology, **425**. A large pit, **427**, was investigated along the south side of the trench. This contained a single fill, **426**, a mid grey-brown sandy-silt with numerous medium to large cobbles throughout. No finds were recovered, but it might represent a deposit of rubble from an earlier phase of demolition. This corroborates with the theory that no 12 was rebuilt in the early nineteenth century (OA North 2006a).

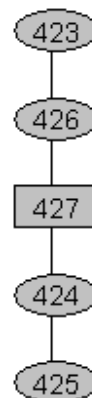
No further finds or archaeological features were observed.



Trench 58 looking west



Plan of Trench 58





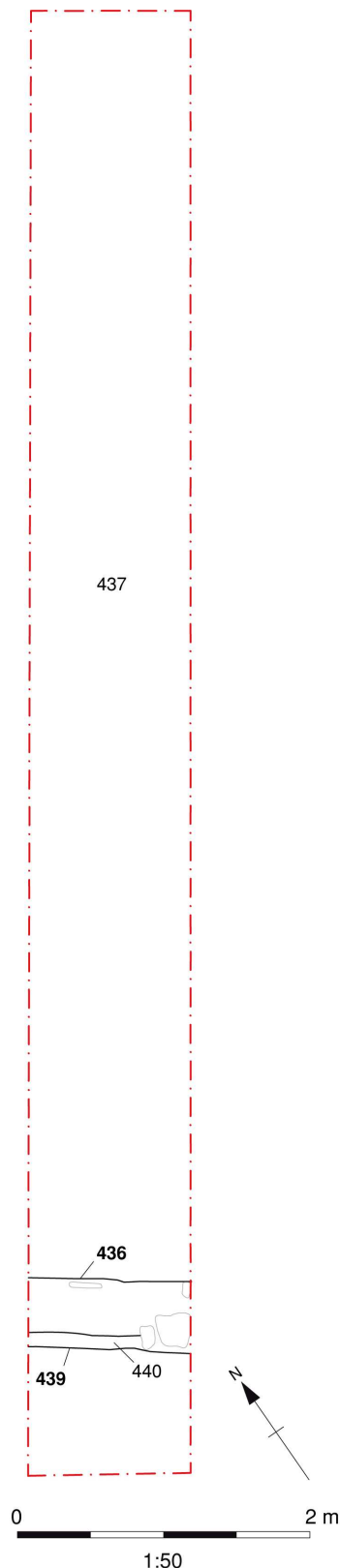
North-facing section through pit 427

## TRENCH 59

Located between Trench 53 and Trench 54 in the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, Trench 59 was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 10m in length, 1.15m in width and was excavated to an average depth of 0.6m.

The trench comprised concrete and demolition material, **434**, which was removed to reveal subsoil, **435**, which in turn sealed natural geology, **437**. Towards the south-western end of the trench was a small and heavily truncated wall **436**. It was constructed from sandstone upon a cement mortar and rubble base. Only one stone of the first course remains. It sat within cut **439**, which did not provide any finds for dating.

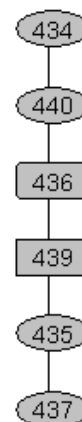
No further archaeological remains were observed.



Plan of Trench 59



Trench 59 looking south-west





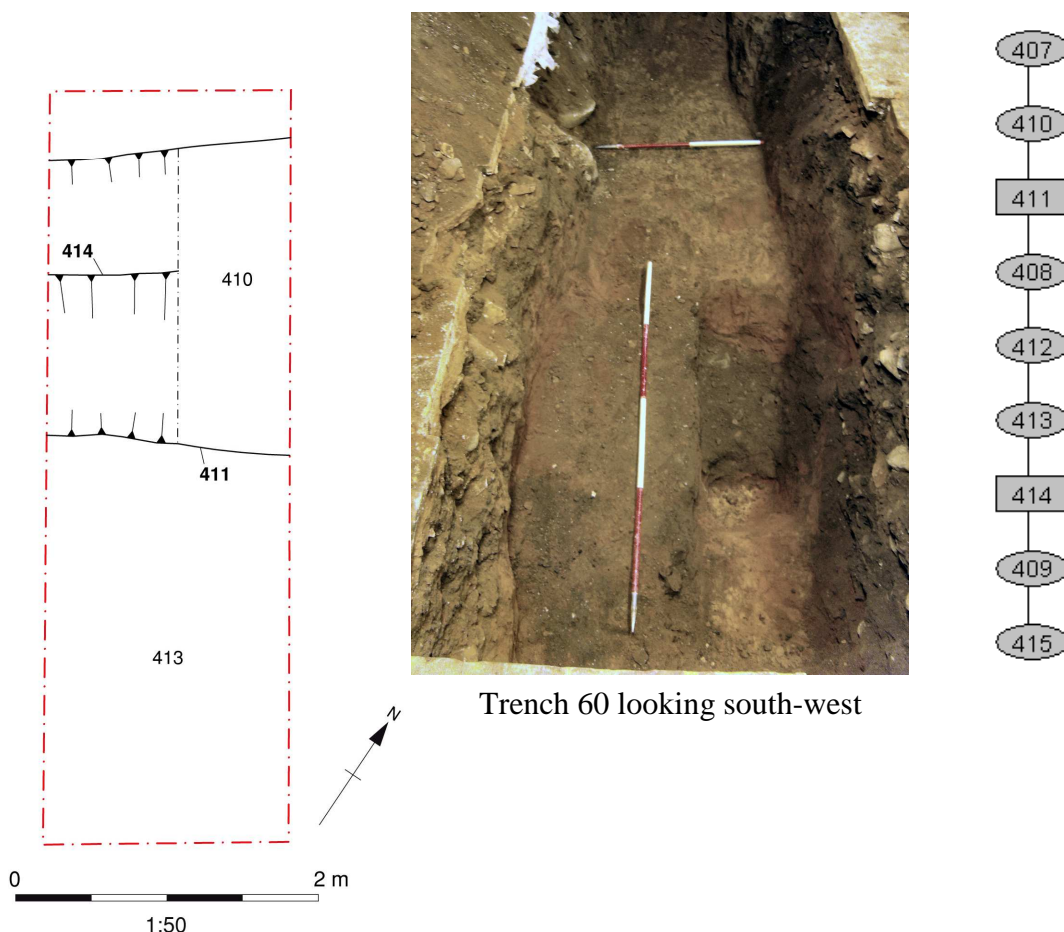
## TRENCH 60

Located within the furthest room to the south-west of the former Sunlight Laundry buildings, Trench 60 was orientated north-west/south-east, measured 5m in length, 1.6m in width, and was excavated to an average depth of 1.35m.

The trench comprised concrete and demolition rubble to a depth of 0.53m. This was removed to reveal a sand layer, **408**, which maybe the result of an earlier phase of levelling. This deposit sealed **409**, a heavily disturbed mixed subsoil deposit, which in turn sealed natural geology, **415**.

Two features were identified cutting into **409** and **410**. The earliest feature was ditch **414**, which ran north-east/south-west across the trench. It was >1.6m in length, 1.36m in width and 0.92m in depth. It contained two deposits; primary fill, **413**, 0.54m thick, a dark grey-brown, coarse sandy-silt; and **412**, a mottled light pink-orange/dark brown-orange, sand, 0.7m thick. No finds were recovered from either deposit.

Ditch **414**, was truncated to the north-west by pit **411**. This large pit measured >1.96m in width, and was 1.22m in depth. It was filled with one deposit, **410**, a dark grey-brown silty-sand with frequent rubble inclusions, suggesting a single deliberate event. Numerous fragments of pottery of late eighteenth century or later date, bone and clay pipe were recovered from the feature.



Plan of Trench 60



North-east-facing section through pit **411** and ditch **414**

## APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT REGISTER

| Context    | Trench  | Depth/height/<br>thickness (m) | Description   |
|------------|---------|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>100</b> | Various | Various                        | Topsoil.<br><br>Mid grey-brown friable sandy-silt with 10% rounded pebble inclusions (0.01m-0.05m), finds included post-medieval pottery, glass and clap pipe, from Trenches <b>3, 6, 9</b> and <b>10</b> . |
| <b>101</b> | Various | Various                        | Subsoil.<br><br>Mid-dark brown friable sandy-silt (30/70) with 30% small-medium sub-rounded stones, no finds recovered.   |
| <b>102</b> | Various | Various                        | Subsoil.<br><br>Light red-brown compact sandy-silt, no inclusions and no finds recovered.   |
| <b>103</b> | Various | Various                        | Subsoil.<br><br>Mid grey-brown coarse and compact sandy-silt with 45% rounded pebble inclusions (0.01m-0.05m). No finds were recovered.   |
| <b>104</b> | Various | N/A                            | Natural.<br><br>Black-grey firm and sticky sand with 5% sub-rounded pebble inclusions.  |
| <b>105</b> | 2       | 0.2                            | Cut of pit.<br><br>Circular, bowl shaped pit, with sloping sides and a rounded base. Sharp break of slope towards the top and gradual at the base.  |
| <b>106</b> | 2       | 0.2                            | Fill of pit <b>105</b> .<br><br>Mid-dark brown, soft and friable silt with 10% small to medium sub-rounded pebbles, and numerous inclusions of slag, late nineteenth century glass and CBM.                 |
| <b>107</b> | Various | Various                        | Subsoil.<br><br>Grey-brown compact sandy-silt with 30% sub-rounded pebbles (0.01m-0.05m). No finds recovered.   |
| <b>108</b> | Various | N/A                            | Natural.<br><br>Red-brown loose sandy-gravel with 40% sub-rounded and rounded pebbles (0.01m-0.02m)   |
| <b>109</b> | 2       | 0.9                            | Cut of sewer drain.<br><br>Linear, 2.1m wide, U-shaped drain cut, with steep tapered sides and slightly concave base. Sharp breaks of slope to the top and base.  |



|            |         |             |   |
|------------|---------|-------------|---|
| <b>110</b> | 2       | 0.9         | <p>Fill of <b>109</b>.</p> <p>Grey-brown friable sandy-silt with 30% gravel and rounded pebbles, directly above grey gravel drainage stones. Finds included bone, clay pipe and a silver shilling dating to 1945.</p>   |
| <b>111</b> | 5       | Unexcavated | <p>Fill of culvert <b>112</b>.</p> <p>Mid red-brown sand of medium compaction, 45% medium sub-angular stones. Fragments of post-medieval pottery and glass were recovered.</p>  |
| <b>112</b> | 5       | Unexcavated | <p>Cut of culvert.</p> <p>Linear measuring 3.21m in width, not excavated.</p>   |
| <b>113</b> | 5       | N/A         | Large modern concrete drain pipe in cut <b>112</b> .  |
| <b>114</b> | 8       | 0.17        | <p>Wall.</p> <p>Grey concrete brick wall measuring 0.3m in width, L-shaped in plan but running under the edge of excavation. The bricks were frogged and measured 0.1m x 0.08m x 0.22m, two courses high, two skins wide and bonded with cream cement mortar with fine inclusions. It was too truncated to identify the form of bond. Probably the remains of the mid-twentieth century rugby club.</p> |
| <b>115</b> | Various | Various     | <p>Levelling deposit.</p> <p>Dark-brown compact sandy-silt (20/80) with ~20% small to medium pebbles and modern demolition material including concrete, mortar, brick, metal and plastic, probably relates to the construction of Penrith Leisure Centre.</p>   |
| <b>116</b> | 8       | 0.07        | <p>Wall base for <b>114</b>.</p> <p>Concrete base with occasional stone, brick and mortar inclusions, relates to the rugby club</p>   |
| <b>117</b> | 8       | 0.06        | <p>Wall base/service capping.</p> <p>Linear concrete deposit 0.54m in width, running north-west/south-east across trench, with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones, relates to the rugby club</p>   |
| <b>118</b> | 8       | 0.07        | <p>Wall base.</p> <p>Linear concrete structure 0.41m wide, with small to medium mortar and stone inclusions, relates to the rugby club.</p>   |
| <b>119</b> | 8       | 0.07        | <p>Wall.</p> <p>Constructed from grey concrete bricks that were frogged and measured 0.29m in width. The bricks were 0.1m x 0.08m x 0.22m and bonded with a cream cement mortar. The wall was too truncated to identify its function. Probably the remains of the mid-twentieth rugby club.</p>   |

|            |    |             |   |
|------------|----|-------------|---|
| <b>120</b> | 8  | 0.08m       | <p>Wall base for <b>119</b>.</p> <p>Linear concrete structure measuring 0.52m in width and with angular stone inclusions, relates to the remains of the mid-twentieth rugby club.</p>   |
| <b>121</b> | 8  | 0.06        | <p>Wall base/ service capping.</p> <p>Pink concrete mortar with angular stone inclusions, 0.52m in width and relates to the remains of the mid-twentieth rugby club.</p>  |
| <b>122</b> | 8  | Unexcavated | <p>Fill of pit <b>123</b>.</p> <p>Brown-grey friable sand with ~60% demolition rubble including sandstone blocks, metal, CBM, bricks, mortar and concrete, probably relates to the construction of the Penrith Leisure Centre.</p>  |
| <b>123</b> | 8  | Unexcavated | <p>Cut for modern demolition pit.</p> <p>Roughly linear in plan, running south-east/north-west and projecting under the trench edges, 1.1m in width, filled with <b>122</b>.</p>  |
| <b>124</b> | 8  | 0.03        | <p>Concrete block forming part of wall <b>119</b>.</p> <p>Concrete slab that measured 0.79m x 0.63m x 0.003m, bonded into wall <b>119</b> with cream cement mortar.</p>   |
| <b>125</b> | 8  | 0.16        | <p>Concrete deposit fill of <b>123</b>.</p> <p>White-pale grey friable concrete with 20% small angular stone inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>126</b> | 8  | N/A         | <p>Wall base/service capping.</p> <p>Grey concrete with small to medium stone and mortar inclusions, relates the remains of the mid-twentieth rugby club.</p>   |
| <b>127</b> | 8  | 0.04        | <p>Wall base for <b>129</b>.</p> <p>Pink-cream concrete with grey inclusions, 0.42m in width.</p>   |
| <b>128</b> | 8  | 0.04        | <p>Wall base for <b>129</b>.</p> <p>As <b>127</b> but 0.54m in width.</p>   |
| <b>129</b> | 8  | 0.15        | <p>Wall.</p> <p>Constructed from factory-made frogged concrete bricks, 0.07m x 0.11m x 0.22m. The wall was 0.31m in width and bonded with grey-white cement mortar. Only one course survives. Unable to identify the form of bond, part of the remains of the mid-twentieth rugby club.</p> |
| <b>130</b> | 51 | 0.25        | <p>Topsoil.</p> <p>Dark black-brown friable silt with &lt;2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, no finds were recovered.</p>  |

|            |    |      |  |
|------------|----|------|--|
| <b>131</b> | 51 | 0.21 | <p>Subsoil.</p> <p>Dark grey-brown friable sandy-silt with &lt;2% small sub-angular stones. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>132</b> | 51 | N/A  | <p>Natural.</p> <p>Mid pink-orange compact sandy-clay with &lt;2% small sub-angular stones, &lt;2% medium sub-angular stones and 2% large sub-rounded stones.</p>  |
| <b>133</b> | 51 | 0.23 | <p>Cut of shallow ditch.</p> <p>Linear in plan running for 5m north-west/south-east horizontally across the trench. U-shaped in profile, 0.82m wide, with concave sides and gradual breaks of slope to the top and base, concave base.</p>   |
| <b>134</b> | 51 | 0.23 | <p>Fill of <b>133</b>.</p> <p>Mid pink-brown friable sandy-silt with &lt;2% stone inclusions, fragments of medieval pottery were removed from the base of the fill.</p>  |
| <b>135</b> | 16 | 0.18 | <p>Topsoil.</p> <p>Mottled orange and black coarse and friable sand with &gt;15% small to large sub-rounded pebbles and &gt;25% cinders and ash. Fragments of clay pipe were recovered.</p>  |
| <b>136</b> | 16 | N/A  | <p>Natural.</p> <p>Light orange-brown firm sand with &gt;2% medium rounded pebble inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>137</b> | 16 | 0.38 | <p>Cut of wall foundation.</p> <p>Linear in plan, 2m in width and running south-east/north-west across the trench. Wide and undulating bowl-shape in profile, with near vertical sides to the south, but heavily truncated to the north.</p>   |
| <b>138</b> | 16 | 0.38 | <p>Fill of <b>137</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown slightly coarse and firm sandy-silt with &gt;25% sub-rounded stones, &gt;5% mortar fleck and the occasional fragment of sandstone building material. Showed evidence of being heavily robbed. Fragments of modern glass were identified from the fill, but not kept.</p> |
| <b>139</b> | 16 | 0.22 | <p>Subsoil.</p> <p>Mid-light orange-brown fine and compact sand with &gt;5% small sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered.</p>  |
| <b>140</b> | 16 | 0.16 | <p>Cut for western wall of Two Lions Pub.</p> <p>Linear in plan and projecting 0.33m from the wall face. Flattened U-shape in profile with sharp sloping sides and flat base.</p>  |



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|            |         |             | Truncated to the south by <b>142</b> .   |
| <b>141</b> | 16      | 0.16        | <p>Fill of <b>140</b>.</p> <p>Dark brown-black friable sandy-silt with &gt;5% small sub-rounded stones, and occasional flecks of charcoal and mortar. No finds were recovered.</p>                           |
| <b>142</b> | 16      | Unexcavated | <p>Cut for wall <b>143</b>.</p> <p>Rectangular in plan, 0.82m in width and 1.34m in length, filled with <b>143</b> and <b>144</b>.</p>   |
| <b>143</b> | 16      | 0.45        | <p>Wall.</p> <p>Red sandstone blocks, roughly worked with cream lime mortar bonding. It has been heavily truncated so unable to identify the form of bond.</p>   |
| <b>144</b> | 16      | Unexcavated | <p>Fill of <b>142</b>.</p> <p>Dark red-brown firm sandy-silt with &lt;5% mortar flecks. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>145</b> | 16      | 0.27        | <p>Foundation cut for robbed wall.</p> <p>Linear in plan, 0.73m wide with a rectangular profile: sharp break of slopes, vertical sides and a flat base. Has been truncated by foundation cut <b>137</b>.</p> |
| <b>146</b> | 16      | 0.27        | <p>Fill of <b>145</b>.</p> <p>Dark brown-black firm sandy-silt with &gt;2% small sub-rounded pebbles, &gt;1% charcoal and &gt;5% mortar flecks. No finds were recovered. Evidence of bioturbation.</p>       |
| <b>147</b> | Various | Various     | <p>Topsoil.</p> <p>Dark brown soft and friable sandy-silt (20/80) with &gt;2% small sub-rounded pebbles. Fragments of post-medieval pottery, glass, bone and metal were recovered.</p>                       |
| <b>148</b> | Various | Various     | <p>Subsoil.</p> <p>Mid-dark orange-brown friable sandy-silt (40/60) with &gt;10% small-medium sub-rounded stones.</p>  |
| <b>149</b> | Various | Various     | <p>Natural.</p> <p>Mid orange-pink coarse sand with &gt;30% small-medium sub-rounded pebbles.</p>  |
| <b>150</b> | 17      | 0.20        | <p>Sub-base</p> <p>Loose, mid-brown sand with &gt;25% small-medium gravel inclusions, redeposited glacial gravel used for levelling.</p>   |
| <b>151</b> | 17      | 0.27        | <p>Topsoil.</p>  |

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|            |    |             | Dark black-brown loose sandy-silt with 2% charcoal flecks. Post-medieval pottery, glass, bone and clay pipe were recovered.   |
| <b>152</b> | 17 | 0.35        | Subsoil.<br><br>Mid orange-brown coarse and friable sand with occasional cobble inclusions, probably redeposited boulder clay. Fragments of post-medieval pottery and glass.  |
| <b>153</b> | -  | -           | Void.   |
| <b>154</b> | 17 | 0.36        | Primary fill within <b>170</b> .<br><br>Dark brown-black firm clay-sand with 10% small sub-angular pebbles and 1% charcoal flecks, possibly disturbed floor surface. Finds included fragments of post-medieval wooden bucket, iron objects, clay pipe, bone, CBM, pottery and plastic.                    |
| <b>155</b> | 17 | 0.1         | Secondary fill within <b>170</b> .<br><br>Dark grey-brown firm clay-sand with 3% charcoal flecks and 1% sub-angular pebbles. Possibly part of a disturbed floor layer.  |
| <b>156</b> | 17 | N/A         | Natural<br><br>Firm, mid orange-brown sand with >25% gravel inclusions.   |
| <b>157</b> | 17 | Unexcavated | Foundation cut for wall <b>158</b> .<br><br>Linear in plan, running east/west, with a sharp break of slope towards the top and 0.93m wide.  |
| <b>158</b> | 17 | 0.38        | Wall.<br><br>Mix of rounded and sub-rounded water worn boulders, 0.28m x 0.14m x 0.06m, and roughly worked sandstone blocks. Unfinished but facing north-west with cream lime mortar for the upper courses, and unbonded rough rubble foundations. Heavily truncated so unable to identify the bond form. |
| <b>159</b> | 17 | 0.42        | Foundation cut for robbed wall<br><br>Linear in plan, being 0.32m wide and running east/west for 0.7m from the eastern trench edge. Box-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope and a flat base, 0.42m deep. Was truncated to the west by foundation cut <b>162</b> .                               |
| <b>160</b> | 17 | 0.76        | Fill of <b>159</b> .<br><br>Mid orange-brown sand with 20% rounded cobbles and smaller sub-rounded pebbles. Pottery dating to the medieval to early post-medieval was recovered.  |
| <b>161</b> | 17 | 0.42        | Fill of <b>162</b><br><br>Mid orange-brown friable sand with >25% medium-large cobbles. Finds included clay pipe and post-medieval pottery.   |

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| <b>162</b> | 17 | 0.5   | <p>Cut for foundation trench of robbed wall</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned north/south and measured 0.86m in width and 0.76m in depth. Squared u-shape in profile, with sharp breaks of slope and slightly rounded base. Projects 1.4m to the south from <b>163</b>, which truncated it. Cuts through smaller foundation cut <b>159</b>.</p>   |
| <b>163</b> | 17 | 0.2   | <p>L-shaped wall.</p> <p>Mix of large sub-rounded water worn cobbles (0.4m x 0.2m x 0.1m) and roughly worked unfinished sandstone blocks. Only one course remains, thus unable to identify the bond form. Bonded by cream lime mortar with small sandstone inclusions. The relationship at the crux of the L is not clear, but it seems to indicate that it is all one structure. A fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the feature. No foundation cut was identified for the wall.</p> |
| <b>164</b> | 17 | 0.28  | <p>Clay lining of <b>166</b>.</p> <p>Light blue-grey soft clay with no inclusions. Part of stone-lined tank within structure.</p>  |
| <b>165</b> | 17 | 0.29  | <p>Rubble fill of <b>166</b>.</p> <p>Mid yellow-brown loose sandy-silt with 60% large angular sandstone inclusions. No finds were recovered within stone-lining <b>169</b></p>   |
| <b>166</b> | 17 | 0.29  | <p>Cut for stone-lined tank.</p> <p>Rectangular in plan, 0.64m x 0.44m, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Lined with clay <b>164</b>, then slabs <b>169</b>.</p>   |
| <b>167</b> | 18 | 0.54  | <p>Wall running north-east/south-west across the trench and 0.55m wide. No sign of a foundation cut.</p> <p>The upper courses were constructed from roughly worked sandstone blocks, 0.5m x 0.2m x 0.1m, bonded with cream lime mortar, in a random-coursed bond. The lower course was large random unbonded water worn cobbles. It probably dates to the eighteenth or nineteenth century.</p>  |
| <b>168</b> | 18 | 0.54  | <p>Demolition rubble deposit.</p> <p>Orange-pink, coarse and friable sand with &gt;20% mortar and 40% sandstone blocks, bricks and clinker fragments, related to later post-medieval development.</p>  |
| <b>169</b> | 17 | 0.29  | <p>Stone lining of tank <b>166</b>.</p> <p>Mid red unfinished sandstone slabs, 0.19m x 0.36m x 0.05m, placed directly against clay lining <b>164</b>.</p>  |
| <b>170</b> | 17 | -     | Same as <b>159</b> .   |
| <b>171</b> | 19 | >0.79 | Demolition rubble deposit (same as <b>168</b> ).   |



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|            |         |             | Orange-red loose and friable rubble and brick backfill, with mortar and charcoal flecks throughout.  |
| <b>172</b> | 19      | 0.1         | Fireplace. Measured 0.5m x 0.4m.<br><br>Roughly finished sandstone slabs, 0.19m x 0.1m x 0.04m, set within wall <b>178</b> .   |
| <b>173</b> | 19      | 0.1         | Cut for fireplace <b>172</b> .<br><br>Rectangular in plan and profile, with vertical sides and a flat base, cuts into wall <b>178</b> .  |
| <b>174</b> | 19      | Unexcavated | Fill of <b>173</b> .<br><br>Light orange-brown friable sandy-gravel with <5% large sub-rounded stone inclusions.   |
| <b>175</b> | 19      | 0.12        | Charcoal deposit in <b>172</b> .<br><br>Black gritty, coarse and friable ashy-silt with >75% charcoal and cinders. No finds were recovered.  |
| <b>176</b> | 19      | 0.03        | Deposit above <b>172</b> .<br><br>Mid-light brown compact clay-silt (40/60) with 10% small charcoal flecks and >5% mortar and sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered.  |
| <b>177</b> | 19      | Unexcavated | Cut for wall <b>178</b> .<br><br>Linear in plan, running east/west, with vertical sides, unable to see entire structure.   |
| <b>178</b> | 19      | Unexcavated | Wall.<br><br>Heavily truncated sandstone wall with cream lime mortar. Unable to see true extent; fireplace <b>172</b> is cut into it.  |
| <b>179</b> | Various | Various     | Sub-base.<br><br>Mid brown-grey coarse sand with >40% sub-angular stones, levelling deposit for car park.  |
| <b>180</b> | Various | Various     | Sand deposit.<br><br>Orange-brown sand, part of the sub-base.  |
| <b>181</b> | Various | Various     | Sub-base, same as <b>179</b> .   |
| <b>182</b> | Various | Various     | Levelling.<br><br>Mid orange-brown firm clay-sand with >30% medium-large rounded and sub-rounded pebbles; redeposited boulder clay, and the occasional brick fragment. Modern metal fragments were recovered from the deposit. |

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| <b>183</b> | Void    | Void    | Void.  |
| <b>184</b> | Void    | Void    | Void.  |
| <b>185</b> | Various | Various | Old ground surface.<br><br>Dark black-brown firm sandy-silt with <10% small rounded stones, <1% charcoal flecks and 2% both mortar and brick fragments.  |
| <b>186</b> | Various | Various | Subsoil.<br><br>Mid brown soft sandy-silt with >10% small sub-rounded stones and >1% charcoal. Finds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, CBM and metal were recovered.  |
| <b>187</b> | 25      | 0.3     | Wall, ran north-east/south-west across the trench and was 0.9m wide.<br><br>Heavily degraded and robbed red sandstone wall, with soft light yellow lime mortar. It has been severely truncated by pit <b>188</b> , and the general state of the structure means that its form is indistinct. The wall is likely to be medieval as pottery recovered from <b>188</b> dated to the fourteenth century. |
| <b>188</b> | 25      | 0.48    | Cut for pit/ditch terminal<br><br>Oval in plan, although extending beyond the trench edge, measured 2.65m in width, and was bowl-shaped in profile. Steep-sided to the south-west and more gradual to the north-east. It has a rounded base, and cuts through wall <b>187</b> .  |
| <b>189</b> | 25      | 0.48    | Fill of <b>188</b> .<br><br>Mid-brown friable silty-sand with 15% small sub-rounded pebbles. Fragments of medieval pottery and an iron object were recovered from the deposit  |
| <b>190</b> | 25      | 0.2     | Cut for stone filled drain.<br><br>Linear in plan, approximately 0.3m wide and ran north-west/south-east, with a U-shaped profile. Steep near vertical sides with a slightly concave base.   |
| <b>191</b> | 25      | 0.2     | Fill of <b>190</b> .<br><br>Mid-brown soft silty-sand with >40% small-medium sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered.   |
| <b>192</b> | Various | N/A     | Natural.<br><br>Mid orange-brown firm coarse sand with >25% small pebbles.   |
| <b>193</b> | -       | -       | Same as <b>179</b> .   |
| <b>194</b> | -       | -       | Same as <b>182</b> .   |

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| <b>195</b> | -       | -    | Same as <b>185</b> . Finds of clay pipe and CBM were produced.   |
| <b>196</b> | 23      | 0.52 | Cut for ditch.<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned east/west and measured 5.7m in width. Shallow U-shape in profile, with gradual sloping sides and flat base.  |
| <b>197</b> | 23      | 0.52 | Fill of <b>196</b> .<br><br>Mid-brown firm sandy-clay with >4% small pebble inclusions and >1% charcoal flecks. Two fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the base of the fill.  |
| <b>198</b> | Various | N/A  | Natural.<br><br>Mottled dark red-brown and mid yellow-brown compact gravelly-sand with >30% small-medium sub-rounded pebbles.  |
| <b>199</b> | 23      | 0.3  | Cut of pit.<br><br>Not seen in plan, the feature was bowl-shaped in profile with steep sides breaking gradually to a rounded base, truncated by ditch <b>196</b> .   |
| <b>200</b> | 23      | 0.3  | Fill of <b>199</b> .<br><br>Mid-brown soft silty-sand with >2% small pebble inclusions and >1% charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.   |
| <b>201</b> | 23      | 0.4  | Cut of pit.<br><br>Not seen in plan, the pit was a shallow U-shape in profile with gradual sides and rounded base. Had been cut by pit <b>199</b> .  |
| <b>202</b> | 23      | 0.12 | Primary fill of <b>201</b> .<br><br>Light pink-grey firm sandy-clay. No finds were recovered. The deposit contained lumps of pure clay, but the feature was not lined in it.   |
| <b>203</b> | 23      | 0.32 | Secondary fill of <b>201</b> .<br><br>Dark brown firm silty-sand with >10% charcoal lumps and >1% small sub-rounded stone. No finds were recovered.  |
| <b>204</b> | 22      | 2.15 | Cut of large pit.<br><br>Full extent not seen in plan. The sides were very steep with a sharp break of slope towards the top. The feature was not bottomed and only excavated to 2.15m by machine.   |
| <b>205</b> | 22      | 2.15 | Fill of <b>204</b> .<br><br>Dark orange-red compact, coarse sand with >20% small sub-rounded pebbles. Several fragments of modern metal were identified in the fill, but were not kept. A depth of 2.15m was reached in the feature but was not bottomed as it was too unsafe. |



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| <b>206</b> | 22      | 0.6     | <p>Rubble deposit.</p> <p>Mix of red sandstone blocks, mortar and modern refuse, including fragments of modern glass, not kept.</p>  |
| <b>207</b> | 24      | 0.22    | <p>Buried soil horizon.</p> <p>Dark grey fine, friable silty-clay with &lt;1% sub-rounded pebbles, &lt;10% modern CBM, sandstone, wood and metal sitting in the upper part of the deposit, which were not kept.</p>        |
| <b>208</b> | 24      | 0.94    | <p>Cut for large ditch.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned west-south-west/east-north-east and measured 5m in width. Undulating bowl-shape in plan, with stepped sides to the south-west and concave to the north-east.</p>    |
| <b>209</b> | 24      | 0.4     | <p>Upper fill of <b>208</b>.</p> <p>Mid orange-brown fine clay-silt with &lt;1% small sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered from this deposit. Probably subsoil that has eroded into the ditch.</p>                 |
| <b>210</b> | 24      | 0.54    | <p>Lower fill of <b>208</b>.</p> <p>Mid grey-orange coarse sandy-clay with 10-25% small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles. A fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the base of the fill.</p>         |
| <b>211</b> | Various | Various | <p>Sub-base.</p> <p>Pink-brown loose and coarse sandy-gravel, with &gt;50% small-medium sub-angular stones. Separating it from <b>212</b> was a sheet of geotextile membrane.</p>  |
| <b>212</b> | Various | Various | <p>Old ground surface/topsoil.</p> <p>Dark-brown firm and coarse sandy-clay with 10% medium sub-rounded pebbles. medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the layer.</p>                                     |
| <b>213</b> | Various | Various | <p>Subsoil.</p> <p>Mid-brown firm silty-clay with 5% small sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered. Fragments of post-medieval pottery were produced.</p>   |
| <b>214</b> | Various | N/A     | <p>Natural.</p> <p>Orange-brown compact silty-clay with 10% sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles.</p>   |
| <b>215</b> | 26      | 0.7     | <p>Cut for large ditch.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned north/south and measured 3.2m in width. Flattened bowl-shape in profile with sharp breaks of slope, slightly concave sides and flat base. Cuts ditch <b>223</b></p> |

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| <b>216</b> | 26 | 0.26      | <p>Upper fill of ditch <b>215</b>.</p> <p>Mid-dark brown soft sandy-silt with &lt;5% medium sub-rounded pebbles. Two fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill.</p>  |
| <b>217</b> | 26 | 0.04      | <p>Cut of gully.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned north-east/south-west and measured 0.23m in width. Shallow bowl-shape in profile with concave sides and a rounded base.</p>   |
| <b>218</b> | 26 | 0.04      | <p>Fill of <b>217</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown soft silty-sand with &lt;5% small sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>219</b> | 26 | 0.18>0.07 | <p>Cut for small ditch/gully.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned north-west/south-east and measured from 0.36m-0.58m in width. It terminates at 11.2m from the north-western end of the trench. U-shaped in profile, with sloping sides, sharp breaks of slope and a rounded base. It truncates drain <b>221</b>.</p> |
| <b>220</b> | 26 | 0.18>0.07 | <p>Fill of <b>219</b>.</p> <p>Dark-brown firm sandy-silt with &lt;5% medium sub-rounded stones, the fill becomes shallower towards the terminus. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>221</b> | 26 | 0.32      | <p>Cut for stone-filled drain.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned east/west and 0.58m in width. U-shaped in profile with sharp breaks of slope, concave sides and a rounded base. Truncated by ditch/gully <b>219</b>.</p>  |
| <b>222</b> | 26 | 0.32      | <p>Fill of <b>221</b>.</p> <p>Mid grey-brown soft silty-clay with 70% medium to large sub-rounded cobble inclusions. No finds were recovered from the deposit.</p>  |
| <b>223</b> | 26 | 0.3       | <p>Cut for ditch.</p> <p>Linear in plan, though partially obscured by <b>215</b>, measured 1.2m to where ditch <b>215</b> cuts. Wide U-shape in profile, with gradual breaks of slope, undulating sides and rounded base. Ditch <b>215</b> is probably a recut of this earlier ditch.</p>                         |
| <b>224</b> | 26 | 0.3       | <p>Fill of <b>223</b>.</p> <p>Mid grey-brown friable silt with &gt;10% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill.</p>  |
| <b>225</b> | 26 | 0.21      | <p>Primary fill of ditch <b>215</b>.</p> <p>Mid orange-brown firm, sticky clay-silt with &gt;5% small sub-rounded pebbles and fragments of iron pan.</p>  |

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| <b>226</b> | 26 | 0.4  | <p>Middle fill of ditch <b>215</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown firm clay-silt with &gt;1% small-medium sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were observed.</p>  |
| <b>227</b> | 27 | 0.08 | <p>Cut of gully.</p> <p>Linear in plan. Aligned north-north-east/south-south-west and measured 0.32m in width. U-shaped in profile with a sharp break of slope, shallow sides and a rounded base.</p>  |
| <b>228</b> | 27 | 0.04 | <p>Primary fill of <b>227</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown soft clay-silt with &gt;1% small rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>229</b> | 27 | 0.04 | <p>Upper fill of <b>227</b>.</p> <p>Mid brown-grey soft clay-sand with &lt;1% small rounded pebbles and &lt;1% charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>230</b> | 27 | 0.48 | <p>Cut of ditch/road.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned east/west and roughly 5.25m in width. Profile was roughly a flattened U-shape, though not fully excavated, with slightly concave sloping sides. Has been truncated towards the top of the feature.</p>  |
| <b>231</b> | 27 | 0.28 | <p>Upper fill of <b>230</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown firm clay-silt with &gt;10% small-medium sub-rounded pebbles, &gt;5% iron pan fragments and &gt;1% small sandstone fragments, probably leached subsoil. Fragments of medieval pottery were recovered, and a corroded iron nail.</p>  |
| <b>232</b> | 27 | 0.14 | <p>Cobbled road surface within <b>230</b>.</p> <p>Rounded and sub-rounded cobbles (0.12m x 0.08m x 0.03m) set randomly into a mid-brown firm and slightly sticky silty-clay, creating a level surface. A small copper alloy bell was recovered from the surface.</p>   |
| <b>233</b> | 27 | 0.1  | <p>Lower fill of <b>230</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown coarse and friable sandy-silt with &gt;15% small gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. May be the primary fill of a ditch later re-used as a road.</p>   |
| <b>234</b> | 30 | 1.5  | <p>Cut for pit</p> <p>Not fully visible in plan, It measured 2.5m from the trench edge and was 1.5m deep. It was roughly u-shaped in profile, although it had been obscured by the north-west trench edge. It had sharp breaks of slope to the top and a rounded base.</p> <p>Looking at the position of the feature's edge it roughly lines up with ditch <b>230</b> in Trench <b>27</b>, and maybe a continuation that has been recut recently, however this is only based on speculation.</p> |



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| <b>235</b> | 30      | 1.5     | <p>Fill of pit <b>234</b></p> <p>A coarse and friable, dark-mid brown silty-sand with &gt;25% gravel inclusions and &gt;10% modern metal, brick, sandstone and mortar fragment inclusions, as well as a wooden sleeper.</p>  |
| <b>236</b> | 30      | 0.17    | <p>Cut for stone lined drain <b>237</b></p> <p>Linear in plan it was aligned north-east/south-west, and measured 0.5m in width and 0.17m in depth. The profile was a flattened bowl-shape, with harp breaks of slope, sloping slides and a flat base.</p>  |
| <b>237</b> | 30      | 0.17    | <p>Stone lined drain</p> <p>Small-medium rounded granite cobbles were used to line and cap the feature, leaving a channel 0.17 x 0.05m wide. A black-brown coarse and sticky, sandy-silt with &lt;2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions formed the matrix of the drain. No finds were recovered from the feature.</p> |
| <b>238</b> | Various | Various | <p>Sub-base.</p> <p>Mid-orange compact sand with &gt;40% small-medium gravel inclusions.</p>   |
| <b>239</b> | Various | Various | <p>Levelling material.</p> <p>Mid-brown friable sand with &gt;20% rounded pebble inclusions.</p>   |
| <b>240</b> | Various | Various | <p>Old ground surface.</p> <p>Dark brown-black firm sandy-silt with &gt;5% sub-rounded pebbles, &gt;10% rubble and demolition material, including plastic, metal, wood, post-medieval clay pipe recovered from the deposit.</p>  |
| <b>241</b> | Various | Various | <p>Subsoil.</p> <p>Mid orange-brown firm silty-sand with &lt;1% small sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered.</p>  |
| <b>242</b> | Various | N/A     | <p>Natural.</p> <p>Orange-brown fine and compact silty-sand with &gt;2% small sub-rounded pebbles.</p>   |
| <b>243</b> | Various | N/A     | <p>Subsoil</p> <p>Orange-brown friable sand with &gt;40% small-medium sub-rounded pebbles.</p>   |
| <b>244</b> | 32      | N/A     | <p>Mid orange-brown friable sand with &gt;25% small-medium gravel inclusions, similar to <b>108</b>.</p>   |
| <b>245</b> | 33b     | 0.9     | <p>Cut for ditch.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned east-west and measured 8.5m in width.</p>   |

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|------------|---------|---------|--|
|            |         |         | Wide U-shape in profile with slightly concave undulating sides and sharp break of slope to the top. The base was obscured as the feature could not be bottomed due to the presence of a service.   |
| <b>246</b> | 33b     | 0.59    | Fill of ditch <b>245</b> .<br><br>Mid-brown friable silt with 5% sub-rounded pebbles. A fragment of medieval pottery was removed from the deposit.   |
| <b>247</b> | 33b     | 0.25    | Stone deposit above <b>246</b> .<br><br>Dark-brown friable silty-sand with >80% medium-large sub-rounded stone inclusions. Possibly re-used for drainage purposes in a later period. No finds were recovered.  |
| <b>248</b> | 33b     | 0.2     | Deposit of demolition material.<br><br>Black-brown friable silty-sand with >40% modern demolition material, including mortar, sandstone and brick. Various finds of post-medieval pottery and glass were identified, none were kept.   |
| <b>249</b> | 34      | 0.55    | Levelling material.<br><br>Grey-brown friable sandy-silt with >30% small-large sub-rounded pebbles, probably redeposited boulder clay.   |
| <b>250</b> | Various | Various | Demolition deposit.<br><br>Dark-brown friable clay-silt with >25% rubble, including mortar, sandstone fragments and brick.   |
| <b>251</b> | 34      | 0.18    | Re-used sandstone surface.<br><br>Constructed from re-used sandstone flags and blocks (0.34m x 0.21m x 0.09m), of a mixture between worked and roughly finished. No bonding material, just hard-packed. Measured 9.9m in length and extended beyond all the trench sections, except to the north-west. Post-medieval pottery, glass, metal and confectionery wrappers were recovered from the surface, no finds were kept. |
| <b>252</b> | 34      | 0.04    | Mortar layer below <b>251</b> .<br><br>Light cream-grey coarse and friable sandy-mortar, with >20% small fragments of sandstone, slate, brick, clay and charcoal. No finds were recovered.   |
| <b>253</b> | Various | Various | Old ground surface.<br><br>Dark-brown friable sandy-silt with 5% small sub-rounded pebbles. Contained fragments of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and glass.   |
| <b>254</b> | Various | Various | Subsoil.<br><br>Mid red-brown friable sandy-silt with 5% small-medium sub-angular stones.  |

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| <b>255</b> | Various | N/A  | Orange-brown fine and compact silty-sand with >2% small sub-rounded pebbles, similar to <b>242</b> .  |
| <b>256</b> | 35      | 0.1  | Cut of gully.<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned north/south and measured 0.5m in width. V-shaped in profile with uneven shallow sides and pointed base.                                    |
| <b>257</b> | 35      | 0.1  | Fill of <b>256</b> .<br><br>Mid red-brown loose sand with >40% small gravel inclusions. No finds recovered from the deposit. The result of natural material leaching into the feature.  |
| <b>258</b> | 36      | 0.7  | Levelling deposit.<br><br>Mid grey-brown friable sand with >10% blocks of sandstone, bricks and >5% mortar chunks.  |
| <b>259</b> | 36      | 0.28 | Subsoil.<br><br>Mid-brown firm sandy-clay with >10% sub-angular stones and <2% CBM. Fragments of post-medieval were recovered.  |
| <b>260</b> | Void    | Void | Void.   |
| <b>261</b> | 36      | N/A  | Natural.<br><br>Mid red-brown friable sand with frequent gravel inclusions.   |
| <b>262</b> | 36      | 0.48 | Cut for pit.<br><br>Shape in plan was not visible, only in section. U-shaped in profile with sloping sides and rounded base, full extent was obscured, but by <b>265</b> .              |
| <b>263</b> | 36      | 0.98 | Cut of large pit.<br><br>Shape in plan not visible, only in section. U-shaped in profile with steep sloping sides, sharp breaks of slope and concave base, cut by <b>265</b> .          |
| <b>264</b> | 36      | 0.28 | Cut of pit.<br><br>Shape not visible in plan, only in section. U-shaped in profile with a rounded base, cut to the south-west and north-east by <b>263</b> and <b>265</b> respectively. |
| <b>265</b> | 36      | 0.74 | Shape not seen in plan, only in section. Wide undulating bowl-shape, with gradual sloping sides and gently undulating base, possibly a re-cut of pit <b>262</b> .                       |
| <b>266</b> | 36      | 0.2  | Primary fill of <b>263</b> .<br><br>Mid pink-brown friable silt with >25% gravel inclusions. No finds recovered.  |



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| <b>267</b> | 36 | 0.5  | <p>Fill of <b>263</b>.</p> <p>Dark grey damp and friable silty-clay, with &gt;30% small sub-rounded pebbles. Substantial fragments of medieval pottery were removed from the deposit</p>   |
| <b>268</b> | 36 | 0.78 | <p>Fill of pit <b>349</b>.</p> <p>Mid orange-brown friable silty-sand with &gt;30% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>269</b> | 36 | 0.48 | <p>Primary fill of <b>262</b>.</p> <p>Mid pink-brown friable sandy-silt with &gt;30% small sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>270</b> | 36 | 0.7  | <p>Fill of pit <b>265</b>.</p> <p>Mid-dark grey-brown sticky, silty-clay with &gt;10% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed. It was partially truncated by <b>259</b>.</p>   |
| <b>271</b> | 36 | 0.28 | <p>Fill of pit <b>264</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown firm sandy-silt with &gt;15% small rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>272</b> | 36 | 1.1  | <p>Cut for ditch/large pit.</p> <p>The majority of the feature is obscured either by modern services or it projects beyond the trench edges. The side to the south-east was partially visible, and seemed to be gradually sloping.</p>                                   |
| <b>273</b> | 36 | 0.45 | <p>Primary fill of <b>272</b>.</p> <p>Dark-brown friable sand with &gt;10% gravel inclusions. No finds were observed.</p>  |
| <b>274</b> | 36 | 0.8  | <p>Secondary fill of <b>272</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown friable sandy-clay with &gt;1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.</p>  |
| <b>275</b> | 46 | 0.52 | <p>Wall aligned south-west/north-east and measured 1.44m in width.</p> <p>Constructed from medium to large granite cobbles (0.3m x 0.2m x 0.2m). They had not been worked or bonded, possibly rough boulder foundations or a garden feature. No finds were observed.</p> |
| <b>276</b> | 46 | 0.25 | <p>Upper fill of <b>277</b>.</p> <p>Mid brown-grey soft and friable clay-silt with &gt;5% small sub-angular pebbles. No finds were observed.</p>   |
| <b>277</b> | 46 | 0.42 | <p>Cut of small ditch.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned north-east/south-west and measured 1.26m in width. U-shaped in profile, with moderate break of slopes, steep</p>   |

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|            |         |         | sides and a rounded base.  |
| <b>278</b> | 46      | 0.4     | Primary fill of <b>277</b> .<br><br>Mid grey-brown friable sandy-silt with >15% gravel inclusions. No finds were observed.   |
| <b>279</b> | 46      | 0.3     | Cut of possible gully.<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned roughly north-east/south-west. Full extent unknown as it projects beyond the edge of the trench.   |
| <b>280</b> | 46      | 0.3     | Fill of <b>279</b> .<br><br>Mid grey-brown soft sandy-silt with <2% small sub-angular pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.   |
| <b>281</b> | 46      | 0.68    | Cut of stone-lined drain.<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned north-west/south-east and measured 0.54m in width. Flat bottomed U-shape in profile, with near vertical sides.  |
| <b>282</b> | 46      | 0.34    | Stone-lined drain.<br><br>Constructed from roughly finished red sandstone slabs (0.1m x 0.2m x 0.08m), which cap the drain. The sides were constructed from sub-rounded granite cobbles, similar to <b>275</b> . |
| <b>283</b> | 46      | 0.16    | Matrix of stone lined drain <b>282</b> .<br><br>Mid-dark brown loose and fine silt forming the matrix between the stones of the drain. No finds were observed.   |
| <b>284</b> | 46      | 0.36    | Upper fill of drain cut <b>281</b> .<br><br>Mottled mid-brown and orange-brown compact silty-clay, with >5% small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>285</b> | 46      | 0.03    | Silt within drain <b>282</b> .<br><br>Dark brown friable sandy-silt with <2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. One fragment of possible nineteenth century pottery was recovered from the deposit.            |
| <b>286</b> | 46      | 0.02    | Clay basal lining of <b>282</b> .<br><br>Light orange-brown compact clay lining the very base of the drain. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>287</b> | Various | Various | Sub-base.<br><br>Mottled dark orange and red compact sand with 10% angular stone chippings.  |
| <b>288</b> | Various | Various | Demolition layer.<br><br>Mid-brown friable sandy-silt with ~60% sandstone blocks and   |

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|------------|---------|---------|---|
|            |         |         | mortar inclusions. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>289</b> | Various | Various | Old ground surface.<br><br>Dark grey-brown friable sandy-silt with ~10% small rounded and sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>290</b> | Various | Various | Subsoil.<br><br>Light grey-brown friable sandy-silt with 15% small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles. No finds were observed.   |
| <b>291</b> | Various | Various | Natural.<br><br>Mid orange-brown friable sandy-clay with ~15% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.  |
| <b>292</b> | 46      | 0.44    | Redeposited natural bank.<br><br>Mid orange-yellow firm clay-sand with <2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Redeposited natural probably from <b>277</b> . No finds were observed.  |
| <b>293</b> | 46      | 0.54    | Cut for wall <b>275</b> .<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned north-west/south-east and 1.3m in width. Flattened U-shape in profile with sharp breaks of slope and near vertical sides.  |
| <b>294</b> | 46      | 0.45    | Matrix of wall <b>275</b> .<br><br>Mid-brown soft sandy-clay with >1% small sub-rounded pebbles and >1% charcoal flecks. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>295</b> | 39      | 0.6     | Cut for ditch.<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned south-west/north-east and measured 1.8m in width. Wide V-shape in profile with a rounded pointed base, cut by ditch <b>298</b> .  |
| <b>296</b> | 39      | 0.08    | Primary fill of <b>295</b> .<br><br>Dark-brown friable silty-clay with no coarse component. No finds were observed.   |
| <b>297</b> | 39      | 0.48    | Secondary fill of <b>295</b> .<br><br>Mid brown-orange coarse and firm silty-clay with 25% small to medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.   |
| <b>298</b> | 39      | 0.48    | Cut for ditch.<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned south-west/north-east and measured 1.3m in width. Wide V-shape in profile, with sloping sides, moderate breaks of slope and a rounded point at the base. Truncates <b>295</b> and may be a recut. |
| <b>299</b> | 39      | 0.48    | Fill of ditch <b>298</b> .  |



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|            |    |      | Mid orange-grey coarse clay-silt with >25% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>300</b> | 39 | 0.4  | <p>Cut of furrow.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned north-west/south-east and measured 1.18m in width, some animal disturbance along the eastern edge. V-shaped in profile with moderate-sharp breaks of slope and steep sides.</p> |
| <b>301</b> | 39 | 0.4  | <p>Fill of <b>300</b>.</p> <p>Mid grey-brown friable silty-sand with &gt;10% small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were observed.</p>   |
| <b>302</b> | 39 | 0.2  | <p>Ridge bank.</p> <p>Mottled orange-brown and yellow-brown friable sand with &gt;20% gravel inclusions; up-throw from the creation of furrow <b>300</b>. No finds were observed.</p>  |
| <b>303</b> | 39 | 0.16 | <p>Cut for pit/ditch.</p> <p>Obscured in plan and cut by ditches <b>295</b> and <b>298</b>, but U-shaped in profile, although the side to the south-east has been truncated and is difficult to discern.</p>                     |
| <b>304</b> | 39 | 0.16 | <p>Fill of <b>303</b>.</p> <p>Grey coarse and compact gravel with some evidence of bioturbation, no finds were observed.</p>   |
| <b>305</b> | 39 | 0.4  | <p>Cut for furrow.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned north-west/south-east and measured 1.2m in width. V-shaped in profile with sharp breaks of slope and steep sides.</p>  |
| <b>306</b> | 39 | 0.4  | <p>Fill of <b>305</b>.</p> <p>Mid grey-brown coarse silty-sand with &gt;10% small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were observed.</p>  |
| <b>307</b> | 39 | 0.2  | <p>Ridge bank.</p> <p>Mottled orange-brown and yellow-brown friable sand with &gt;25% gravel inclusions; up-throw from the creation of furrow <b>305</b>. No finds were observed.</p>  |
| <b>308</b> | 38 | 0.6  | <p>Cut for gully.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned north-east/south-west and measured 0.4m in width. U-shaped in profile, with steep sides and a flattened base.</p>   |
| <b>309</b> | 38 | 0.6  | <p>Fill of <b>308</b>.</p> <p>Mid grey-brown coarse silty-sand with &gt;20% small sub-rounded</p>  |

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|            |     |      | pebble inclusions and <1% charcoal flecks. Pieces of metal and bone were recovered from the deposit.   |
| <b>310</b> | 38  | 0.15 | <p>Cut for gully.</p> <p>Linear in plan, aligned north-west/south-east and measured 0.45m in width. Flattened bowl-shape in profile with sharp breaks of slope and sloping sides. Probably stems from garden/back yard activity.</p>   |
| <b>311</b> | 38  | 0.1  | <p>Fill of <b>310</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown with orange mottling, fine and firm sandy-silt, with &gt;2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.</p>   |
| <b>312</b> | 38  | 0.06 | <p>Wall.</p> <p>Aligned north-east/south-west and 0.3m in width, the wall was constructed from unworked rounded granite cobbles (0.4m x 0.5m x 0.1m), with no bonding and only one course high. They had been bedded in subsoil <b>290</b> within the depression created by gully <b>310</b>. Probably formed part of a garden feature/plot boundary.</p>  |
| <b>313</b> | 38  | 0.69 | <p>Large wall.</p> <p>Aligned south-east/north-west and 0.6m in width, the wall was constructed from large unworked granite boulders (0.75m x 0.5m x 0.2m), unbonded, but with a mid-brown silt matrix, similar to subsoil <b>290</b>. The construction was random and it may be the remains of boulder foundations for a more substantial wall. No obvious foundation cut could be discerned, and no finds were observed within the matrix.</p> |
| <b>314</b> | 37  | 0.73 | <p>Cut for pit/ditch.</p> <p>Obscured in plan as the south-west side projects beyond the trench edge, thus the true form is not discernable. Likely to be a flattened U-shaped in profile, with steep sides, a flat base, sharp break of slope to the top, and gradual to the base.</p>  |
| <b>315</b> | 37  | 0.24 | <p>Primary fill of <b>314</b>.</p> <p>Dark-brown friable clay-silt with 20% small-medium sub-rounded pebbles. A fragment of medieval pottery and industrial debris were recovered from the deposit.</p>  |
| <b>316</b> | 37  | 0.47 | <p>Upper fill of <b>314</b>.</p> <p>Dark-brown tacky clay-silt with &lt;5% small sub-angular stones. No finds were observed.</p>   |
| <b>317</b> | 57b | 0.36 | <p>Levelling demolition deposit.</p> <p>Dark brown-black coarse and firm clay-silt with &gt;50% rubble including sandstone, mortar, brick and metal.</p>   |
| <b>318</b> | 57b | 0.24 | Subsoil.   |

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|------------|---------|---------|---|
|            |         |         | Mid-brown soft silt-sand with >2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>319</b> | 57b     | N/A     | Natural.<br><br>Orange-brown soft and friable sand with <1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.  |
| <b>320</b> | 41      | 0.54    | Cut for ditch.<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned north-east/south-west and measured 1.25m in width. V-shaped in profile with gradual breaks of slope, sloped undulating sides and concave base.  |
| <b>321</b> | 41      | 0.54    | Fill of <b>320</b> .<br><br>Mid-brown friable sandy-silt with 2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Three fragments of green-glazed medieval pottery were recovered from the deposit.       |
| <b>322</b> | Various | Various | Levelling deposit.<br><br>Light brown-orange loose sand with >25% rubble including sandstone, mortar and bricks. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>323</b> | Various | Various | Demolition deposit.<br><br>Dark black-brown loose clay-sand with >15% white mortar and >15% sub-angular fragments of sandstone. No finds were observed.                                       |
| <b>324</b> | Various | Various | Subsoil.<br><br>Mid-brown soft silty-sand with >1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.   |
| <b>325</b> | Various | N/A     | Natural.<br><br>Orange-brown friable sand with >30% gravel inclusions.  |
| <b>326</b> | 41      | 2.6     | Cut for large pit/cellar.<br><br>Not seen in plan as it projects beyond the trench edges, the one side visible is near vertical and the feature was not bottomed at 2.6m.                     |
| <b>327</b> | 41      | 2.6     | Fill of <b>326</b> .<br><br>Mottled orange, brown and black friable sandy-silt with >50% rubble, including sandstone blocks, granite boulders and mortar.                                     |
| <b>328</b> | 42      | 0.9     | Foundation cut for wall.<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned north-west/south-east and measured 0.33m in width. Flattened U-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope and near vertical sides. |
| <b>329</b> | 42      | 0.9     | Wall.   |



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|            |    |      | Aligned north-west/south-east and 0.33m in width, the wall was constructed from unworked rounded granite cobbles (0.2m x 0.3m x 0.2m). The stones had been placed in a random fashion in the cut, although it has been heavily disturbed. The wall was not bonded.   |
| <b>330</b> | 42 | 0.12 | Clay layer.<br><br>Mid-brown firm clay with 1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed. The deposit runs for 4m along the trench, sealing wall <b>329</b> , until it is truncated by the former garage to the south-west.  |
| <b>331</b> | 42 | 0.16 | Sand layer.<br><br>Mid orange-brown fine sand with <1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed. Ran for approximately 4m along the trench before it was truncated by the former garage to the south-west. Seals clay <b>330</b> .  |
| <b>332</b> | 42 | 0.08 | Cobbled surface.<br><br>Grey granite cobbles (0.1m x 0.06m x 0.04m) embedded into sand <b>331</b> . Truncated to the south-west by the former garage.  |
| <b>333</b> | 42 | 0.19 | Wall.<br><br>Aligned north-west/south-east and measuring 0.46m in width and 0.75m in length, the wall was constructed from sandstone blocks (0.13m x 0.11m x 0.05m) that had been roughly finished, unbonded but with a dark-brown silty-sand matrix. An earlier truncated wall re-used as foundations for former garage wall. |
| <b>334</b> | 42 | 0.9  | Matrix of wall <b>329</b> .<br><br>Mid grey-brown soft clay-silt with <1% iron pan fragments. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>335</b> | 42 | 0.19 | Silt deposit against wall <b>333</b> .<br><br>Dark-brown friable silty-sand with ~2% sub-angular pebble inclusions, the result of a depositional build-up against wall <b>333</b> . No finds were observed.  |
| <b>336</b> | 42 | 0.01 | Layer.<br><br>Dark green-brown soft silty-sand with <1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusion, the result of soil build-up between cobbles <b>332</b> . No finds were observed.   |
| <b>337</b> | 20 | 0.9  | Redeposited sand.<br><br>Dark orange-red with some yellow mottling soft sand with >5% medium sub-angular stone inclusions, nearly identical to <b>205</b> in Trench 22. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>338</b> | 21 | 0.28 | Cut for ditch.   |

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|------------|----|------|---|
|            |    |      | Linear in plan, aligned south-east/north-west and measured 0.92m wide. Bowl-shaped in profile, with a sharp break of slope to the top, gradual to the base, sloping sides and flat base.                                      |
| <b>339</b> | 21 | 0.28 | Fill of ditch <b>338</b><br><br>Mid-brown, firm silty-sand with >1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>340</b> | 43 | 0.2  | Topsoil.<br><br>Mid black-brown firm clay-sand with >1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.  |
| <b>341</b> | 44 | 0.18 | Cut for gully.<br><br>Linear in plan, tapers out to the north-east, aligned north-east/south-west and measured 0.38m in width. U-shaped profile with concave sides and flat base.   |
| <b>342</b> | 44 | 0.18 | Fill of <b>341</b> .<br><br>Mid black-brown mottled with dark orange firm clay-sand, with >10% small sub-angular stone inclusions. Fragments of medieval, post-medieval pottery, and CBM were recovered from the deposit.     |
| <b>343</b> | 44 | 0.6  | Cut for wall <b>344</b> .<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned north-west/south-east and measured 0.38m in width. U-shaped in profile with sharp breaks of slope, near vertical sides and flat base.                                |
| <b>344</b> | 44 | 0.6  | Wall.<br><br>Aligned north-west/south-east and measuring 0.38m in width, the wall was constructed from roughly finished sandstone blocks (0.14m x 0.07m), bonded with white-pink friable mortar. Has been heavily truncated.  |
| <b>345</b> | 44 | 0.45 | Cut for pit.<br><br>Circular in plan and was 1.7m in diameter. Wide bowl-shape in profile with sharp breaks of slope, vertical sides and flat base  |
| <b>346</b> | 44 | 0.45 | Fill of <b>345</b> .<br><br>Dark grey-brown friable silty-sand with ~30% angular brick fragments, ~10% sub-angular stone inclusions. Fragments of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and glass were recovered from the deposit. |
| <b>347</b> | 44 | 0.46 | Cut for wall <b>348</b> .<br><br>Linear in plan, aligned north-west/south-east and measured 0.75m in width. Rectangular in profile, with near vertical sides and flat base.   |
| <b>348</b> | 44 | 0.46 | Wall.   |

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|------------|-------|---------------|--|
|            |       |               | Aligned north-west/south-east and 0.65m in width, the wall was constructed from roughly squared sandstone blocks (0.35m x 0.2m x 0.3m), bonded with white mortar. Truncated by later development work.       |
| <b>349</b> | 36    | 1.12m x 0.78m | <p>Cut for pit</p> <p>It was not visible in plan, but V-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope and a rounded point for the base. Filled by <b>268</b> and truncated the centre of pit <b>263</b>.</p> |
| <b>350</b> | 45/48 | 0.12          | <p>Sub-base.</p> <p>Dark brown-pink loose gravel with frequent medium sub-angular stone inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>351</b> | 45/48 | 0.15          | <p>Old ground surface.</p> <p>Dark black-brown friable clay-sand with frequent rounded pebble inclusions. Finds identified included plastic and metal objects, none were kept.</p>                           |
| <b>352</b> | 45/48 | 0.17          | <p>Subsoil.</p> <p>Mid-brown friable silty-sand with &lt;5% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Finds included post-medieval pottery and clay pipe in Trench <b>48</b>.</p>                                 |
| <b>353</b> | 45/48 | N/A           | <p>Natural.</p> <p>Mid red-brown compact sand with &gt;25% gravel inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>354</b> | 45/48 | 0.23          | <p>Levelling layer.</p> <p>Mid-brown loose gravel with frequent medium stone inclusions.</p>   |
| <b>355</b> | 49a&b | 0.3           | <p>Demolition material used for levelling.</p> <p>Dark brown loose clay-sand with &gt;50% medium sub-angular sandstone fragments, &gt;2% slag fragments and &gt;1% mortar flecks.</p>                        |
| <b>356</b> | 49a&b | 0.09          | <p>Old ground surface.</p> <p>Mid-brown friable sandy-clay with &gt;1% charcoal flecks and sandstone fragments. No finds were observed. Former topsoil below demolition rubble <b>355</b>.</p>               |
| <b>357</b> | 49a&b | 0.2           | <p>Subsoil.</p> <p>Mid-brown friable silty-clay with &gt;2% small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were observed.</p>  |
| <b>358</b> | 49a&b | N/A           | <p>Natural.</p> <p>Mid orange-brown firm sandy-clay with &gt;10% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>359</b> | 49a   | 0.66 x 0.5    | Cut for pit.   |



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|------------|-----|-------------------|--|
|            |     |                   | Rectangular in plan, and running under the northern trench edge. Was full of modern electrical waste and was not fully excavated, although the sides identified in the trench section were near vertical.  |
| <b>360</b> | 49a | Unexcavated       | <p>Fill for pit <b>359</b>.</p> <p>Dark black-brown loose silty-sand with &gt;2% small sub-angular stone inclusions, also included quantities of modern electrical waste.</p>  |
| <b>361</b> | 49a | 0.85 x 0.12       | <p>Cut for pit.</p> <p>Heavily truncated, the pit was a shallow U-shape with gradual breaks of slope, concave sides and a flat base. It was cut to the west by pit <b>363</b>.</p>   |
| <b>362</b> | 49a | 0.12              | <p>Fill of pit <b>361</b>.</p> <p>Mid orange-brown compact silty-sand with &gt;1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed. Has been disturbed to the west by pit <b>363</b>.</p>   |
| <b>363</b> | 49a | 0.8 x 0.64 x 0.54 | <p>Cut for pit.</p> <p>Rectangular in plan and U-shaped in profile with sharp breaks of slope, near vertical sides and a flat base. It had been cut to the west by pit <b>365</b>.</p>   |
| <b>364</b> | 49a | 0.54              | <p>Fill of pit <b>363</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown friable silty-sand with &gt;2% sandstone fragments and &gt;1% mortar flecks. Fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery were observed in the deposit. Has been truncated to the west by pit <b>365</b>, and disturbed throughout by animal burrows.</p> |
| <b>365</b> | 49a | 0.6 x 0.44 x 0.23 | <p>Cut for gully.</p> <p>Linear in plan with a V-shaped profile, sharp breaks of slope, straight sides and a sharp base. It cut through pit <b>363</b> to the east and runs under the western edge of the trench.</p>  |
| <b>366</b> | 49a | 0.23              | <p>Fill of <b>365</b>.</p> <p>Mid orange-brown firm silty-sand with &gt;10% small sub-rounded stone inclusions. No finds were observed in the deposit.</p>   |
| <b>367</b> | 49b | 0.95 x 0.29       | <p>Cut for pit.</p> <p>Sub-circular in plan and squared U-shaped profile with sharp breaks of slope and near vertical sides to the north, and moderate break of slope to the south with concave sides. Modern pit, cuts through topsoil.</p>   |
| <b>368</b> | 49b | 0.29              | <p>Fill of <b>367</b>.</p> <p>Mid-dark grey-brown friable sandy-silt with &lt;15% medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.</p>  |

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| <b>369</b> | 50 | 0.11               | <p>Sub-base.</p> <p>Dark-grey loose clay with &gt;15% coarse gravel inclusions. No finds were observed.</p>  |
| <b>370</b> | 50 | 0.18               | <p>Demolition levelling layer.</p> <p>Mid-brown loose clay-sand with &gt;20% small sandstone fragments and &gt;10% mortar inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>371</b> | 50 | 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.05   | <p>Sandstone flag surface.</p> <p>Red sandstone flags measuring 0.34m x 0.18m x 0.05m, bedded into sand layer <b>386</b>, forming part of a disturbed sandstone floor. Probably related to houses identified on the eighteenth and nineteenth century maps. Runs under the trench edge to the north-west, south-east and south-west.</p> |
| <b>372</b> | 50 | 0.18               | <p>Upper fill of pit <b>373</b>.</p> <p>Mottled orange-brown firm silty-sand with &lt;10% small sandstone fragment inclusions, the result of the surrounding natural eroding into the pit. No finds were observed. Has been truncated to the south-west by pit <b>387</b>.</p>   |
| <b>373</b> | 50 | 0.28               | <p>Cut for pit.</p> <p>Not visible in plan, U-shaped in profile with gradual breaks of slope to the base and concave sides and base. Truncated to the south-west by pits <b>387</b> and <b>389</b>.</p>  |
| <b>374</b> | 50 | 0.23               | <p>Subsoil.</p> <p>Mid grey-brown firm sandy-clay with &lt;20% small-medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were observed.</p>   |
| <b>375</b> | 50 | 1.28 x 0.58 x 0.53 | <p>Wall.</p> <p>Roughly worked sandstone blocks formed the upper courses, whilst the foundations consisted of rounded granite cobbles. The upper courses were regular but of uneven height and bonded with a mid grey-white friable mortar. A void within the foundations to the north-east may be the result of animal disturbance.</p> |
| <b>376</b> | 50 | 0.08               | <p>Lower fill of wall cut <b>378</b>.</p> <p>Dark grey-brown soft sandy-silt with &gt;1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Redeposited subsoil within the wall cut. Fragments of post-medieval pottery and industrial debris were recovered from the deposit.</p>   |
| <b>377</b> | 50 | 0.18               | <p>Upper fill of wall cut <b>378</b>.</p> <p>Light yellow-brown soft silty-sand with &gt;9% small sub-rounded stones and &gt;1% charcoal flecks. Redeposited natural within the wall cut. No finds were observed.</p>  |
| <b>378</b> | 50 | 0.26               | <p>Cut for wall <b>375</b>.</p>  |

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|------------|----|-------------------|---|
|            |    |                   | Linear in plan, but not fully observed in profile, although it had a flat base. Truncated to the north-west by modern drain pipe <b>381</b> and to the south-west by brick wall <b>382</b> .  |
| <b>379</b> | 50 | 0.05              | Lower fill of pit <b>373</b> .<br><br>Mid brown-pink compact clay with <1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered. Possibly clay lining for the feature.  |
| <b>380</b> | 50 | 0.44              | Fill of modern drain cut <b>381</b> .<br><br>Mottled orange, brown and black firm silty-sand with <5% clinker, ash and mortar flecks, probably the result of redeposited demolition material.   |
| <b>381</b> | 50 | 1 x 0.44          | Cut for modern drain.<br><br>Linear in plan and square in profile, with sharp breaks of slope, a flat base. Cuts through pit <b>389</b> , stone floor <b>371</b> and wall cut <b>378</b> , and contains a modern metal service pipe.          |
| <b>382</b> | 50 | 0.59 x 0.1 x 0.58 | Brick wall.<br><br>Red machine made bricks, unfrogged, 0.23m x 0.08m x 0.1m in a stretcher bond, with mid grey-white mortar bonding. Was truncated to the north by drain <b>381</b> .   |
| <b>383</b> | 50 | 0.35 x 0.27       | Foundation cut for wall <b>382</b> .<br><br>Linear in plan, but not observed in profile. Aligned north-west/south-east, cutting foundation cut <b>378</b> to the south, and was itself cut by modern drain <b>381</b> to the north-west.      |
| <b>384</b> | 50 | 0.35 x 0.27       | Fill of foundation cut <b>383</b> .<br><br>Mid-brown firm sandy-clay with >10% small sub-rounded pebbles, >1% charcoal flecks and >5% fragments of mortar. The result of redeposited demolition material and subsoil. No finds were observed. |
| <b>385</b> | 50 | N/A               | Natural.<br><br>Mid orange-brown coarse and compact sandy-clay with >40% gravel inclusions.   |
| <b>386</b> | 50 | 0.12              | Bedding sand for floor <b>371</b> .<br><br>Mid-dark orange-brown friable sand with >5% mortar, clinker, charcoal and small sandstone inclusions. Sandstone flags <b>371</b> were bedded into the layer. No finds were observed.               |
| <b>387</b> | 50 | 0.17 x 0.26       | Cut for pit.<br><br>Not observed in plan and not visible in profile, only the north-west edge survives in section, which is concave in form. Has been truncated to the south by pit <b>389</b> .  |

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| <b>388</b> | 50 | 0.26       | <p>Fill of pit <b>387</b>.</p> <p>Dark orange-brown friable silty-sand with &gt;1% flecks of charcoal. Probably the result of the surrounding subsoil and earlier pit deposits eroding into the feature. No finds were observed.</p>   |
| <b>389</b> | 50 | 0.5 x 0.36 | <p>Cut for pit.</p> <p>Not observed in plan, U-shaped in profile with sharp break of slope towards the top, concave sides, gradual break of slope to the rounded base. To the south it has been cut by modern drain <b>381</b>, while it truncated pit <b>387</b> to the north.</p>  |
| <b>390</b> | 50 | 0.36       | <p>Fill of pit <b>389</b>.</p> <p>Mid-brown with orange mottling, coarse and compact sand with &gt;2% small sub-rounded pebbles, &gt;1% mortar flecks, &gt;1% small sandstone fragments and &gt;1% charcoal flecks, the result of subsoil and surrounding earlier deposits. A fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered but was lost during backfilling.</p> |
| <b>391</b> | 56 | 0.15m      | <p>Levelling layer</p> <p>Dark pink-grey medium gravel, quite loose in texture with no inclusions. No finds were recovered from the deposit.</p>   |
| <b>392</b> | 56 | 0.28m      | <p>Fill of pit <b>393</b></p> <p>Mid orange-brown, friable sandy-clay with &lt;1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.</p>  |
| <b>393</b> | 56 | 0.28m      | <p>Cut for pit</p> <p>The pit was not seen in plan, and only visible in section. U-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope to the top, steep sides and flat base. Filled with <b>393</b></p>   |
| <b>394</b> | 56 | 0.95m      | <p>Fill of large pit/ditch <b>395</b></p> <p>Mid red-orange with dark grey-brown mottling, friable silty-sand with &lt;10% sub-rounded pebble inclusions and &lt;1% small sandstone fragments. Probably a mixture of natural deposits and demolition material deliberately backfilled. No finds were recovered from the feature.</p>                               |
| <b>395</b> | 56 | 0.95m      | <p>Cut of large pit/ditch</p> <p>Although only the north-west edge was visible it was most likely to be linear in plan, U-shaped in profile, with moderate breaks of slope and sides. It ran north-west/south-east across the south-eastern end of the trench and measured 1.6m in length, and &gt;3.3m in width. It was filled with single deposit <b>394</b></p> |



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| <b>396</b> | 56 | 0.8m  | <p>Mixed subsoil</p> <p>Mid brown-pink, friable clay-sand with &lt;5% small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions. It was quite a mixed deposit, with occasional fragment of sandstone demolition material. Pits <b>393</b> and <b>395</b> truncated the layer. Maybe the remains of a very large negative feature, although no cut was visible. No finds were recovered from the deposit.</p> |
| <b>397</b> | 56 | 0.02m | <p>Sandstone flag surface</p> <p>Constructed from mid orange-brown, roughly worked, sandstone flags, measuring on average 0.4m x 0.3m x 0.02m. Only two flags remain covering an area of 0.5m x 0.4m, the rest of the surface has been truncated.</p>  |
| <b>398</b> | 56 | -     | <p>Natural geology</p> <p>Dark brown-orange, firm sand with &lt;1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>399</b> | 55 | 0.2m  | <p>Demolition deposit</p> <p>Dark brown, loose silty-sand with &lt;50% squared sandstone fragments, &lt;5% light grey-cream mortar flecks and &lt;1% medium sub-rounded natural pebble and cobble inclusions. No finds were recovered from the deposit.</p>  |
| <b>400</b> | 55 | 0.3m  | <p>Subsoil</p> <p>Dark yellow-brown, firm clay-silt with &lt;1% small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the layer.</p>  |
| <b>401</b> | 55 | 0.12m | <p>Sandstone wall</p> <p>Constructed from roughly hewn dark brown-red sandstone blocks measuring on average 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.09m, no bonding material was evident. The wall ran north-west/south-east, although only three stones were still in place, the remainder of the structure had been severely truncated by a concrete machine base to the south-east.</p>                           |
| <b>402</b> | 55 | -     | <p>Natural geology</p> <p>Dark brown, coarse sandy-gravel with light brown-yellow and mid orange-red mottling. The deposit contained &lt;1% small sub-angular stone inclusions</p>   |
| <b>403</b> | 54 | 0.18m | <p>Levelling deposit</p> <p>Light grey-pink, loose and coarse gravel. No finds were recovered from the layer.</p>  |

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| <b>404</b> | 54 | 0.3m  | <p>Former soil horizon</p> <p>Dark grey-brown, friable sandy-silt with &lt;1% small sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered from the deposit.</p>   |
| <b>405</b> | 54 | 0.3m  | <p>Subsoil</p> <p>Light orange-brown, firm clay-sand with &lt;1% sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Several fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the deposit.</p>  |
| <b>406</b> | 54 | -     | <p>Natural geology</p> <p>Dark brown-orange, firm clay-sand with &lt;1% small sub-angular stone inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>407</b> | 60 | 0.42m | <p>Demolition deposit</p> <p>Dark grey-brown, friable to loose sandy-silt with &lt;5% sandstone fragments, &lt;2% sub-rounded pebbles and &lt;1% grey mortar flecks. No finds were recovered from the layer</p>  |
| <b>408</b> | 60 | 0.44m | <p>Levelling layer</p> <p>Mid red-brown, friable clay-sand with no inclusions, no finds were recovered from the deposit.</p>   |
| <b>409</b> | 60 | 0.12m | <p>Subsoil</p> <p>Light pink-orange, firm sandy-clay, with no coarse inclusions or finds.</p>  |
| <b>410</b> | 60 | 1.22m | <p>Fill of pit <b>411</b></p> <p>Dark grey-brown, loose silty-sand with &lt;10% large sub-angular stones and &lt;1% small fragments of sandstone. Fragments of bone and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the feature. A single deliberate fill.</p>   |
| <b>411</b> | 60 | 1.22m | <p>Cut for pit</p> <p>The was not visible in plan, only in section. It was U-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope, moderate sides and a rounded base. It measured 1.96m in width and was filled by <b>410</b>. It truncated the levelling layer, <b>408</b>, but did not cut through the later demolition deposit <b>407</b>.</p> |
| <b>412</b> | 60 | 0.7m  | <p>Secondary fill of ditch <b>414</b></p> <p>Light pink-orange, friable sand with dark brown-orange mottling. No coarse inclusions or finds were recovered from the layer.</p>   |

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| <b>413</b> | 60 | 0.54m | <p>Primary fill of ditch <b>414</b></p> <p>Dark grey-brown, friable to loose sandy-silt with &lt;1% small sub-angular stone and sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered from the feature.</p>  |
| <b>414</b> | 60 | 0.92m | <p>Cut for ditch</p> <p>Linear in plan and bowl-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope, moderate sides and flat base. Aligned north-east/south-west, it measured &gt;1.6m in length and 1.36m in width. It had been truncated to the south-east by pit <b>411</b>.</p> |
| <b>415</b> | 60 | -     | <p>Natural geology</p> <p>Light pink-brown, friable and coarse clay-sand with dark brown-red sand mottling. It contained &lt;1% small sub-angular stone inclusions.</p>   |
| <b>416</b> | 52 | 0.2m  | <p>Demolition deposit</p> <p>Dark yellow-brown, loose silty-sand with &lt;50% sandstone fragment inclusions. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>417</b> | 52 | 0.1m  | <p>Subsoil</p> <p>Light yellow-brown, soft sandy-silt with &lt;1% charcoal flecks and sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the layer.</p>   |
| <b>418</b> | 52 | 0.12m | <p>Upper fill of pit <b>419</b></p> <p>Light brown-yellow, friable sandy-silt, no coarse inclusions or finds were identified. Similar to the surrounding subsoil.</p>   |
| <b>419</b> | 52 | 0.75m | <p>Cut for pit</p> <p>Circular in plan and U-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope, steep-moderate sides and a rounded base. Contained three fills, <b>418</b>, <b>420</b> and <b>421</b>. Cuts through natural <b>422</b>, but precedes subsoil <b>417</b>.</p>      |
| <b>420</b> | 52 | 0.2m  | <p>Secondary fill of pit <b>419</b></p> <p>Mid yellow-grey, soft sandy-clay with &lt;1% small sandstone fragment inclusions. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>421</b> | 52 | 0.42m | <p>Primary fill of pit <b>419</b></p> <p>Dark brown-grey, soft clay-silt with &lt;40% sandstone fragments and &lt;1% charcoal fleck inclusions. Possibly the result of deliberate backfilling, no finds were recovered.</p>   |

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| <b>422</b> | 52 | -     | <p>Natural geology</p> <p>Light brown-yellow, firm clay-sand with &lt;1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>423</b> | 58 | 0.5m  | <p>Demolition deposit</p> <p>Mid brown, friable clay-sand with 30% sandstone fragments and 5% mortar fleck inclusions. No finds were recovered from the deposit.</p>   |
| <b>424</b> | 58 | 0.22m | <p>Subsoil</p> <p>Light grey-orange, firm clay-sand with &lt;1% small sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered.</p>  |
| <b>425</b> | 58 | -     | <p>Natural geology</p> <p>Mid yellow-brown, firm silty-sand with no coarse inclusions.</p>   |
| <b>426</b> | 58 | 0.7m  | <p>Fill of pit <b>427</b></p> <p>Mid grey-brown, soft sandy-silt with &gt;40% medium sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles throughout. Most likely the result of a single deposit of demolition material. No finds were recovered from the feature.</p>              |
| <b>427</b> | 58 | 0.7m  | <p>Cut for large pit</p> <p>Measuring 2.2m in length and &gt;0.8m in width, the pit was circular in plan, U-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope, steep sides and a rounded base. Filled by <b>426</b>, and cuts through natural deposits <b>425</b>.</p> |
| <b>428</b> | 53 | 0.17m | <p>Demolition deposit</p> <p>Dark brown-grey, loose silty-sand with 15% sandstone fragments, &gt;1% CBM fragments and &gt;5% tarmac fragments included. No finds were recovered.</p>   |
| <b>429</b> | 53 | 0.45m | <p>Subsoil</p> <p>Mid brown-yellow, firm clay-sand with &lt;2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, a small fragment of probable post-medieval pottery was recovered.</p>  |
| <b>430</b> | 53 | 0.8m  | <p>Fill of ditch <b>431</b></p> <p>Mid yellow-brown, firm sandy-silt with &lt;15% medium-large sub-rounded cobbles and &lt;1% charcoal fleck inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.</p>   |



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| <b>431</b> | 53 | 0.8m   | <p>Cut of ditch</p> <p>Linear in plan with a wide V-shaped profile, the ditch was aligned north-west/south-east and measured &gt;1.6m in length, and 1.8m in width. It was filled by <b>430</b>, and cuts through subsoil <b>429</b> and well as natural geology <b>432</b>.</p>  |
| <b>432</b> | 53 | -      | <p>Natural geology</p> <p>Light brown-yellow, firm and coarse silty-sand with no inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>433</b> | 53 | 0.05m  | <p>Old ground surface</p> <p>Dark grey-brown, firm clay-silt with no identified inclusions. It was only observed in the south-east facing section towards the south-western end of the trench.</p>  |
| <b>434</b> | 59 | 0.16m  | <p>Demolition deposit</p> <p>Dark blue-grey, loose and coarse silty-sand with light brown-pink mottling. It contained &gt;50% mortar concentration at the north-east end, and 10% across the remainder of the trench, &gt;1% CBM fragments and &gt;2% tarmac fragments. No finds were recovered.</p>  |
| <b>435</b> | 59 | 0.2m   | <p>Subsoil</p> <p>Light yellow-brown, firm clay-sand with &gt;1% sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered from the layer.</p>   |
| <b>436</b> | 59 | 0.02m  | <p>Wall base/foundations</p> <p>Constructed from a mixture of sandstone fragments, slate fragments and pink-cream cement mortar. Only one stone remains from the main fabric of the wall, a regular, roughly hewn sandstone block. It measured &gt;1.15m in length, 0.38m in width, was orientated north-west/south-east, and filled foundation cut <b>439</b>.</p> |
| <b>437</b> | 59 | -      | <p>Natural geology</p> <p>Light yellow-brown, firm silty-sand with &lt;1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>438</b> | 59 | 0.04m  | <p>Old ground surface</p> <p>Dark blue-brown, firm clay-silt with no identified inclusions. Is only present towards the centre of the trench, having been truncated to the north-east and south-west.</p>   |
| <b>439</b> | 59 | Unexc. | <p>Foundation cut</p> <p>Although the feature was no excavated, it was linear and plan, and most likely to have been rectangular in profile, with sharp breaks of slope to the top. It was aligned north-west/south-east and measured &gt;1.15m in length and 0.45m in width. It was filled by</p>  |

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|            |     |        | wall foundations <b>436</b> and fill <b>440</b> .   |
| <b>440</b> | 59  | Unexc. | <p>Fill of foundation cut <b>439</b></p> <p>Dark brown-grey, friable and coarse silty-sand with &gt;25% small fragments of building rubble and mortar. Abuts wall foundations <b>436</b>. No finds were recovered from the feature.</p>   |
| <b>441</b> | 57a | 0.28m  | <p>Demolition deposit</p> <p>Dark grey-brown, loose and fine sandy-clay with 40% sandstone fragments, 30% mortar flecks, &lt;1% slate fragments and &lt;2% sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were identified.</p>   |
| <b>442</b> | 57a | 0.34m  | <p>Lower fill of pit <b>443</b></p> <p>Dark grey-brown, soft clay-silt with 20% sub-rounded cobbles and c.15% sandstone fragments. Possibly a deliberate backfilling episode. No finds were recovered from the deposit.</p>   |
| <b>443</b> | 57a | 0.78m  | <p>Cut for pit</p> <p>Although not fully visible, it was most likely to be sub-circular in plan. It was flattened U-shaped in profile, with sharp breaks of slope, near vertical sides and a flat base. It was &gt;1.6m in length, 1.52m in width and contained fills <b>442</b> and <b>454</b>. It cuts through subsoil <b>446</b> as well as natural geology.</p>   |
| <b>444</b> | 57a | 0.21m  | <p>Sandstone wall</p> <p>Constructed from roughly hewn, red sandstone blocks, each measuring 0.19m x 0.12m x 0.07m on average. Although only three courses survived, it was most likely to comprise regular, even height coursing. The lower two courses were bonded with pure, grey clay, while the third, and probably the remainder, with a pink-cream sand cement mortar. The wall measured &gt;0.7m in length, being truncated to the north by pit <b>443</b>; the width was not fully visible. It filled foundation cut <b>452</b>.</p> |
| <b>445</b> | 57a | 0.2m   | <p>Sandstone wall</p> <p>Constructed from roughly worked, dark brown-pink sandstone, each measuring 0.61m x 0.35m x 0.07m on average. Similar to wall <b>444</b>, it comprised regular and even height coursing, of which two courses survived, with a dark grey-pink sand cement mortar, while it was faced to the south. It measured &gt;1.6m in length, &gt;0.43m in width (it projected under the northern section), and was orientated east/west.</p>  |
| <b>446</b> | 57a | 0.26m  | <p>Subsoil</p> <p>Mid orange-brown, firm clay-sand with &lt;1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.</p>  |

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| <b>447</b> | 57a | -     | <p>Natural geology</p> <p>Mid brown-orange, firm and fine silty-sand with 2% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions.</p>  |
| <b>448</b> | 57a | 0.2m  | <p>Fill of drain cut <b>449</b></p> <p>Dark grey-brown, soft silty-sand surrounding a red ceramic land drain. No coarse inclusions or finds identified.</p>  |
| <b>449</b> | 57a | 0.2m  | <p>Cut for ceramic drain</p> <p>It had been heavily truncated in plan, therefore it was only visible in section. U-shaped in profile it measured 0.25m in width, the length was unknown. It contained a red ceramic pipe and fill <b>448</b>.</p>  |
| <b>450</b> | 57a | 0.33m | <p>Fill of small pit/gully <b>451</b></p> <p>Light grey-brown, soft sandy-silt with c.50% small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.</p>   |
| <b>451</b> | 57a | 0.33m | <p>Cut of small pit/gully</p> <p>It had been truncated in plan, therefore it was only visible in section. U-shaped in profile, but with a flat base, it measured &gt;0.6m in width, but was obscured by wall <b>445</b>. It was filled by <b>450</b>.</p>  |
| <b>452</b> | 57a | 0.26m | <p>Foundation cut for wall <b>444</b></p> <p>Not fully visible in plan, but most likely to be linear, rectangular in profile, although it has been heavily truncated. Aligned north-east/south-west, it measured &gt;0.7m in length, although the width was obscured by the eastern edge of the trench. It was filled with wall <b>444</b> and deposit <b>453</b>.</p> |
| <b>453</b> | 57a | 0.05m | <p>Fill of foundation cut <b>452</b></p> <p>Mid-dark orange-brown, firm and fine clay-sand with occasional smears of pure grey clay, and &lt;1% small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.</p>  |
| <b>454</b> | 57a | 0.34m | <p>Upper fill of pit <b>443</b></p> <p>Mottled dark brown and mid-orange, coarse and firm clay-sand, with &gt;10% small-medium sub-angular stone and sandstone fragments, and &lt;5% grey mortar flecks. A fragment of clay pipe stem was removed from the layer.</p>  |

## APPENDIX 5: FINDS CATALOGUE

Ctxt = context number; OR = object record number; Qty = quantity recovered;

| Ctxt | OR   | Material     | Category     | Qty | Description   | Date                                     |
|------|------|--------------|--------------|-----|---|--|
| 100  | 1013 | glass        | vessel       | 1   | Marbled blue glass. Pressed   | Nineteenth century or later              |
| 100  | 1021 | ceramic      | tobacco pipe | 4   | Three stems and one bowl, flat based, stamped but illegible.  | 1660-80                                  |
| 100  | 1022 | ceramic      | vessel       | 6   | One fragment terracotta gardenware; two fragments redware with white internal slip; one fragment blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed earthenware; one fragment self-glazed redware; one fragment yellow ware. | Nineteenth century                       |
| 100  | 1026 | glass        | vessel       | 3   | One brown, one green and one cobalt blue fragment machine-blown   | Late nineteenth century on               |
| 100  | 1031 | ceramic      | vessel       | 2   | One fragment creamware, one fragment white-glazed earthenware.  | Late eighteenth century or later         |
| 100  | 1055 | copper alloy | coin         | 1   | Halfpenny. George VI.   | 1938                                     |
| 100  | 1056 | ceramic      | vessel       | 5   | Two joining fragments black-glazed redware plate; one black-glazed redware jug handle; two fragments re-fired earthenware.  | Nineteenth century                       |
| 100  | 1057 | ceramic      | tobacco pipe | 3   | Two stem fragments and one small bowl fragment.   | Post-medieval                            |
| 100  | 1059 | ceramic      | tobacco pipe | 2   | Stem only.  | Post-medieval                            |
| 100  | 1076 | ceramic      | tobacco pipe | 9   | Seven stems, two stamped flat-based bowls, both stamps illegible.   | 1660-80                                  |
| 100  | 1077 | ceramic      | vessel       | 9   | One creamware handle; four fragments black-glazed redware; one fragment creamware; one fragment Staffordshire yellow ware; one fragment manganese speckled ware, one fragment under-glaze transfer-printed china      | Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century |
| 100  | 1078 | glass        | vessel       | 3   | Two fragments embossed brown beer bottle, one colourless vessel - milk bottle.  | Twentieth century                        |
| 100  | 1080 | iron         | rod          | 1   | Bar or rod.   | Not closely dateable                     |
| 106  | 1002 | Ind debris   |              | 1   | Industrial debris   | Not closely dateable                     |



|            |      |              |              |    |   |  |
|------------|------|--------------|--------------|----|---|--|
| <b>106</b> | 1054 | glass        | vessel       | 1  | Colourless-greenish vessel.   | Late nineteenth century                  |
| <b>106</b> | 1081 | ind debris   |              | 26 | Light vesicular slaggy material. Smithing or fuel ash?  | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>110</b> | 1053 | ceramic      | tobacco pipe | 1  | Stem only.  | Post-medieval                            |
| <b>110</b> | 1044 | copper alloy | coin         | 1  | Shilling. George VI.  | 1945                                     |
| <b>111</b> | 1025 | ceramic      | vessel       | 10 | One fragment press-moulded slipware dish, one fragment self-glazed redware with slip decoration, one fragment black-glazed redware, one fragment pearlware, one fragment creamware, two fragments painted white earthenware, and three fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware. | Late eighteenth-nineteenth century       |
| <b>111</b> | 1032 | glass        | vessel       | 4  | Two brown and two green fragments.  | Twentieth century or later               |
| <b>134</b> | 1082 | ceramic      | vessel       | 3  | Three fragments incompletely-reduced hard sandy fabric. Unglazed, one probably a jug rim.   | Thirteenth-fourteenth century            |
| <b>135</b> | 1060 | ceramic      | tobacco pipe | 6  | Stem only.  | Post-medieval                            |
| <b>147</b> | 1023 | ceramic      | vessel       | 6  | One fragment very soft incompletely reduced fabric, one fragment creamware, three fragments black-glazed redware, and one fragment pearlware plate with blue feather-edge decoration.   | Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century |
| <b>147</b> | 1028 | ceramic      | tobacco pipe | 9  | Seven fragments stem, and two small fragments bowl.   | Early eighteenth century                 |
| <b>147</b> | 1045 | copper alloy | coin         | 1  | New halfpenny.  | 1971                                     |
| <b>147</b> | 1047 | ceramic      | vessel       | 3  | One fragment creamware, one fragment plain white porcelain, and one fragment press-moulded slip decorated plate.  | Eighteenth century?                      |
| <b>147</b> | 1049 | glass        | vessel       | 4  | Two fragments colourless embossed bottle (SILLOTH), one fragment dark olive green, and one fragment pressed bowl (leaded glass?)  | Nineteenth - twentieth century           |
| <b>147</b> | 1068 | ceramic      | tobacco pipe | 4  | Stem only   | Post-medieval                            |
| <b>151</b> | 1005 | glass        | vessel       | 1  | Colourless rim fragment. Early milk bottle?   | After 1930s                              |
| <b>151</b> | 1036 | ceramic      | vessel       | 17 | Three fragments blue and white under-   | Late nineteenth                          |

|            |      |         |                   |    |  |   |
|------------|------|---------|-------------------|----|--|---|
|            |      |         |                   |    | glaze transfer-printed earthenware; two fragments black-glazed redware; one fragment self-glazed redware; seven fragments creamware; four fragments pearlware  | century                                   |
| <b>151</b> | 1036 | ceramic | tobacco pipe      | 1  | Bowl fragment.   | Nineteenth century                        |
| <b>151</b> | 1058 | bone    | animal            | 3  | Small fragments.   | Not closely dateable                      |
| <b>152</b> | 1083 | glass   | window            | 2  | Thin greenish mid-pane fragments.  | Seventeenth-eighteenth century            |
| <b>152</b> | 1083 | glass   | vessel            | 1  | Dark olive green wine bottle.  | Eighteenth century                        |
| <b>152</b> | 1085 | glass   | vessel            | 1  | Dark olive green wine bottle.  | Late eighteenth century                   |
| <b>152</b> | 1084 | ceramic | tobacco pipe      | 3  | Stem only.   | Post-medieval                             |
| <b>152</b> | 1085 | ceramic | vessel            | 21 | One fragment tin-glazed ware - abraded, six fragments black-glazed redware, one self-glazed redware fragment, five creamware fragments, three pearlware fragments, three fragments blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware, one fragment late white stoneware, one fragment white salt-glazed stoneware - engine-turned.                          | Late seventeenth-early nineteenth century |
| <b>154</b> | 1003 | glass   | vessel            | 9  | Five fragments dark olive green wine bottle, one pale greenish vessel, two colourless mould-blown vessel, one colourless upright rim.  | Eighteenth-nineteenth century             |
| <b>154</b> | 1003 | plastic | vessel            | 1  | White plastic.   | Mid-twentieth century or later            |
| <b>154</b> | 1003 | glass   | window            | 3  | Two thin pale greenish mid-pane, and one bluish window, mid-pane.  | Seventeenth-eighteenth century or later   |
| <b>154</b> | 1006 | bone    | animal            | 4  | Small fragments.   | Not closely dateable                      |
| <b>154</b> | 1010 | ceramic | building material | 1  | Small fragment.  | Not closely dateable                      |
| <b>154</b> | 1018 | ceramic | vessel            | 17 | Four fragments black-glazed redware, two fragments yellow ware storage vessels, one fragment self-glazed redware plate, one fragment redware with slipped graffito decoration, one small fragment Staffordshire slip-decorated hollow ware, one fragment thin, beige-coloured stoneware tankard?, one fragment industrial slip-decorated creamware, one fragment | Late seventeenth-eighteenth century       |

|            |      |         |              |    |  |  |
|------------|------|---------|--------------|----|--|--|
|            |      |         |              |    | creamware, one fragment tin-glazed ware, one fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware, one fragment plain white earthenware, one fragment creamware plate with blue feathered edge, one small fragment of brow stoneware tankard? |  |
| <b>154</b> | 1042 | ceramic | tobacco pipe | 7  | Stem only  | Post-medieval                            |
| <b>154</b> | 1086 | iron    | bucket?      | 12 | Dry, featureless fragments.  | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>154</b> | 1087 | wood    |              | 2  | Dry, featureless fragments.  | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>154</b> | 1088 | iron    | Nail         | 1  | Nail.  | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>161</b> | 1090 | ceramic | tobacco pipe | 1  | Stem only.   | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>161</b> | 1089 | glass   | vessel       | 2  | Dark olive green wine bottle.  | Late eighteenth century                  |
| <b>160</b> | 1075 | ceramic | vessel       | 3  | One sandy, hard-fired cream fabric, light green-glaze, one Staffordshire slip-decorated hollowware and one internally white-slipped redware.   | Medieval, Seventeenth-nineteenth century |
| <b>163</b> | 1046 | ceramic | vessel       | 1  | Black-glazed redware. Hollowware vessel.   | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>182</b> | 1091 | iron    | object       | 1  | Probably iron object.  | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>186</b> | 1002 | daub?   | 1            |    | Light material, burnt and oxidised. Daub?  | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>186</b> | 1041 | bone    | animal       | 2  | Small fragments.   |  |
| <b>186</b> | 1048 | ceramic | vessel       | 3  | Three fragments soft orange oxidised fabric; one fragment fully-reduced green-glazed in and out, one small fragment very gritty fully-reduced fabric, green-glazed.  | Fourteenth-sixteenth century             |
| <b>186</b> | 1092 | ceramic | vessel       | 1  | Small orange oxidised soft fabric with brownish-yellow glaze.  | Twelfth-fourteenth century               |
| <b>189</b> | 1027 | ceramic | vessel       | 3  | Two fragments fine reduced fabric, green-glazed, and one coarse orange oxidised fabric, unglazed.  | Fourteenth-sixteenth century; Medieval?  |
| <b>189</b> | 1093 | iron    | object       | 1  | Fragment. Unidentifiable.  | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>195</b> | 1094 | ceramic | tobacco      | 1  | Stem only.   | Post-medieval                            |

|            |      |              |                   |    |  |                                     |
|------------|------|--------------|-------------------|----|--|-------------------------------------|
|            |      |              | pipe              |    |  |                                     |
| <b>195</b> | 1095 | ceramic      | building material | 1  | Very small.  | Not closely dateable                |
| <b>197</b> | 1097 | bone         | animal            | 1  | Single canine tooth.   | Not closely dateable                |
| <b>197</b> | 1096 | ceramic      | vessel            | 2  | One fragment incompletely reduced soft sandy fabric, green-glazed; one hard oxidised orange fabric with poorly sorted inclusions. Out-turned club-rim. Cooking jar?  | Twelfth-thirteenth century          |
| <b>210</b> | 1098 | ceramic      | vessel            | 1  | Fine fully reduced fabric. Green-glazed.   | Fourteenth-sixteenth century        |
| <b>212</b> | 1007 | ceramic      | vessel            | 2  | One fragment unglazed terracotta garden ware and one fragment abraded coarse-gritted oxidised fabric, unglazed.  | Twentieth century. Medieval?        |
| <b>212</b> | 1017 | ceramic      | vessel            | 5  | One fragment late stoneware, one fragment refired pearlware with blue feather decoration, one refired fragment white earthenware, one fragment white earthenware, one fragment green and white under-glaze transfer printed.   | Nineteenth century                  |
| <b>213</b> | 1019 | ceramic      | vessel            | 4  | One fragment manganese speckled ware, one fragment black-glazed redware, one fragment thin manganese speckled ware tankard, and one fragment self-glazed redware.  | Eighteenth century                  |
| <b>213</b> | 1099 | ceramic      | vessel            | 1  | Small fragment tin-glazed ware.  | Late seventeenth-eighteenth century |
| <b>216</b> | 1020 | ceramic      | vessel            | 2  | Gritty fabric, green-glazed and one very small sandy oxidised fabric.  | Fourteenth-sixteenth century        |
| <b>231</b> | 1034 | ceramic      | vessel            | 5  | Fragments of fine, fully reduced green-glazed ware.  | Fourteenth-sixteenth century        |
| <b>231</b> | 1037 | iron         | nail              | 1  | Nail   | Not closely dateable                |
| <b>232</b> | 1039 | copper alloy | bell              | 2  | Crushed rumbler bell, made from sheet.   | Not closely dateable                |
| <b>240</b> | 1004 | bone         | animal            | 2  | Cow tooth?   |                                     |
| <b>240</b> | 1029 | ceramic      | vessel            | 35 | Two fragments black-glazed redware, three fragments self-glazed redware, two fragments self-glazed redware with slip decoration, two fragments black-glazed cream fabric, four fragments redware with internal white slip, three fragments brown stoneware including lid, three fragments kitchen yellow wares, one fragment | Nineteenth century                  |



|            |      |            |                   |    |  |   |
|------------|------|------------|-------------------|----|--|---|
|            |      |            |                   |    | creamware jar, eight fragments blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed earthenware, seven fragments white earthenware, possibly heat affected.           |   |
| <b>240</b> | 1035 | ceramic    | tobacco pipe      | 21 | 18 stem fragments (one stamped); two flat-based bowls, both milled; one short spur.  | 1610-40, eighteenth century             |
| <b>240</b> | 1040 | ceramic    | building material | 1  | Small fragment.  | Modern                                  |
| <b>240</b> | 1033 | glass      | vessel            | 4  | Dark olive green wine bottle   | Early-mid eighteenth century            |
| <b>246</b> | 1051 | ceramic    | vessel            | 1  | Incompletely reduced sandy fabric. Green-glazed.   | Fourteenth-sixteenth century            |
| <b>253</b> | 1015 | ceramic    | vessel            | 1  | Creamware plate. Blue feathered rim.   | Late eighteenth century                 |
| <b>253</b> | 1043 | ceramic    | vessel            | 1  | One fragment refired white salt-glazed stoneware?  | Eighteenth century                      |
| <b>253</b> | 1100 | ceramic    | tobacco pipe      | 1  | Stem only.   | Post-medieval                           |
| <b>253</b> | 1014 | glass      | vessel            | 1  | Dark olive green wine bottle.  | Late eighteenth century                 |
| <b>259</b> | 1101 | ceramic    | vessel            | 2  | Two joining fragments blue and white painted earthenware.  | Late eighteenth century or later        |
| <b>267</b> | 1102 | ceramic    | vessel            | 5  | Four very large fragments fine reduced fabric with green-glaze. Jug. One small oxidised, orange-glazed abraded fragment.                                     | Fourteenth-fifteenth century            |
| <b>285</b> | 1103 | ceramic    | vessel            | 1  | Black-glazed redware.  | Nineteenth century?                     |
| <b>309</b> | 1104 | bone       | animal            | 11 | Small fragments of probably a single tooth.  | Not closely dateable                    |
| <b>309</b> | 1105 | ind debris |                   | 1  | Not further identifiable.  |   |
| <b>315</b> | 1107 | ceramic    | vessel            | 1  | One soft sandy oxidised fabric. Possibly green-glazed.   | Thirteenth-fourteenth century           |
| <b>315</b> | 1106 | ind debris | 1                 |    | Not further identifiable.  | Not closely dateable                    |
| <b>321</b> | 1108 | ceramic    | vessel            | 3  | One very gritty reduced fabric, green-glazed, one pale grey reduced fabric with unsorted inclusions, green-glazed and one incompletely reduced green-glazed. | Thirteenth/fourteenth-sixteenth century |
| <b>342</b> | 1109 | ceramic    | vessel            | 5  | One fragment terracotta garden ware, one fragment white slipped redware, one fragment yellow ware, one fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed   | Medieval, nineteenth century            |

|            |      |            |                   |    |   |  |
|------------|------|------------|-------------------|----|---|--|
|            |      |            |                   |    | earthenware and one fragment incompletely reduced green-glazed ware.  |  |
| <b>342</b> | 1109 | ceramic    | building material | 1  | Very small fragment.  | Not closely dateable   |
| <b>346</b> | 1110 | glass      | vessel            | 1  | Dark olive green wine bottle.   | Late eighteenth century  |
| <b>346</b> | 1111 | ceramic    | tobacco pipe      | 1  | Stem only.  | Post-medieval  |
| <b>346</b> | 1112 | ceramic    | vessel            | 24 | Four joining fragments late brown stoneware, three fragments late industrial slip-decorated kitchenwares, five fragments black-glazed redware, two fragments blue and white under-glazed transfer-printed earthenware, one fragment brown stoneware, one fragment self-glazed redware, two fragments white earthenware, five fragments creamware, and one fragment white earthenware with overglaze painting. | Nineteenth century   |
| <b>352</b> | 1114 | ceramic    | vessel            | 2  | One creamware rim; one fragment brown stoneware.  | Early nineteenth century   |
| <b>352</b> | 1113 | ceramic    | tobacco pipe      | 2  | Stem only   | Post-medieval  |
| <b>364</b> | 1115 | ceramic    | vessel            | 2  | One fragment gritty oxidised fabric, unglazed, and one small fragment yellow ware.  | Medieval, nineteenth century or later                                  |
| <b>376</b> | 1116 | ceramic    | vessel            | 1  | One fragment white salt-glazed stoneware tankard.   | Late eighteenth century  |
| <b>376</b> | 1117 | ind debris |                   | 2  |   | Not closely dateable   |
| <b>405</b> | 1003 | glass      | window            | 1  | Thin mid-pane fragment.   | Later eighteenth – nineteenth century                                  |
| <b>405</b> | 1003 | ceramic    | vessel            | 1  | Small fragment of tin-glazed ware.  | Late seventeenth – mid-eighteenth century                              |
| <b>405</b> | 1003 | ceramic    | vessel            | 1  | Large but undiagnostic fragment of fine fully reduced green-glazed ware.  | Probably fifteenth-sixteenth century, but possibly seventeenth century |
| <b>414</b> | 1004 | bone       | animal            | 2  | Small fragments.  | Not closely dateable   |
| <b>414</b> | 1004 | ceramic    | vessel            | 7  | Large fragments, including rim, of black-glazed redware storage vessel.   | Late eighteenth century or later                                       |

|            |      |         |                   |   |  |                                  |
|------------|------|---------|-------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>414</b> | 1004 | ceramic | vessel            | 1 | Handle fragment, black-glazed redware cup.                                       | Late eighteenth century or later |
| <b>414</b> | 1004 | ceramic | vessel            | 1 | Small fragment of blue and white under-glaze transfer printed white earthenware. | Late eighteenth century or later |
| <b>414</b> | 1004 | ceramic | tobacco pipe      | 2 | Plain stem fragments.  | Not closely dateable             |
| <b>429</b> | 1002 | ceramic | vessel            | 1 | Rim fragment. Hard gritty oxidized fabric. Probably garden ware                  | Nineteenth century or later      |
| <b>430</b> | 1000 | ceramic | building material | 1 | Very small fragment.   | Not closely dateable             |
| <b>454</b> | 1001 | ceramic | Tobacco pipe      | 1 | Plain stem fragment.   | Not closely dateable             |

### UNSTRATIFIED FINDS BY TRENCH

| Tr        | OR   | Material | Category     | Qty | Description   | Date                                      |
|-----------|------|----------|--------------|-----|---|---|
| <b>1</b>  | 1016 | ceramic  | vessel       | 13  | One fragment unglazed redware, two fragments black-glazed redware, one fragment self-glazed redware - possibly slip-decorated, three fragment white salt - glazed stoneware, one fragment blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed earthenware, three fragments creamware, one fragment grey stoneware jar, and one fragment ?creamware. | Late eighteenth-nineteenth century        |
| <b>1</b>  | 1030 | Glass    | Vessel       | 7   | Two dark olive green, one brown, one natural bluish and three colourless fragments.   | Mid-twentieth century or later            |
| <b>1</b>  | 1050 | iron     | nail         | 1   | Nail.   | Not closely dateable                      |
| <b>5</b>  | 1024 | ceramic  | tobacco pipe | 1   | Stem only.  | Post-medieval                             |
| <b>7</b>  | 1065 | glass    | vessel       | 1   | Colourless embossed bottle.   | Late nineteenth – early twentieth century |
| <b>7</b>  | 1066 | ceramic  | tobacco pipe | 3   | Stem only.  | Post-medieval                             |
| <b>11</b> | 1067 | ceramic  | tobacco pipe | 3   | One stem, and two bowl fragments.   | Mid-late eighteenth century?              |
| <b>12</b> | 1000 | ceramic  | vessel       | 2   | One fragment industrial slipware, and one fragment under-glaze transfer-printed white   | Mid-late nineteenth                       |

|           |      |            |              |   | earthenware.   | century?                                 |
|-----------|------|------------|--------------|---|--|--|
| <b>13</b> | 1008 | ceramic    | vessel       | 8 | One fragment neck of stoneware bottle, one fragment creamware, one fragment black-glazed redware storage jar, one fragment terracotta garden ware, one fragment re-fired white earthenware, one tessera-like, trapezoidal object in creamware, one fragment pearlware plate with blue feathered edge, and two fragments blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed earthenware. | Nineteenth century                       |
| <b>13</b> | 1011 | glass      | vessel       | 2 | One small bluish bottle with cracked-off rim, and one green body fragment.   | Mid-late nineteenth century or later     |
| <b>13</b> | 1012 | glass      | bead         | 2 | Two small pink globular beads on brass wire.   | Nineteenth century or later              |
| <b>15</b> | 1009 | ceramic    | tobacco pipe | 8 | Six stem fragments and two bowls, milled but not stamped.  | 1660-80                                  |
| <b>15</b> | 1038 | plastic    | flowers      | 6 | Small stamped flowers.   | Mid-twentieth century or later           |
| <b>16</b> | 1061 | bone       | animal       | 1 | Small fragment.  | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>16</b> | 1062 | bone       | animal       | 1 | Small fragment.  | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>16</b> | 1069 | ceramic    | vessel       | 5 | Two fragments creamware (one slip-decorated), one black-glazed cream fabric, and two fragments.  | Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century |
| <b>16</b> | 1072 | ind debris |              | 6 | Possibly from secondary iron-working   | Not closely dateable                     |
| <b>17</b> | 1063 | glass      | vessel       | 1 | Dark olive green wine bottle.  | Eighteenth century                       |
| <b>17</b> | 1063 | glass      | window       | 2 | Thin greenish mid-pane fragments.  | Late seventeenth-eighteenth century      |
| <b>30</b> | 1001 | ceramic    | vessel       | 2 | Joining fragments of hand-printed pearlware.   | Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century |
| <b>39</b> | 1064 | glass      | vessel       | 2 | Pale green vessel.   | Late nineteenth century                  |
| <b>39</b> | 1070 | ceramic    | vessel       | 1 | White earthenware paste jar?   | Nineteenth century                       |
| <b>41</b> | 1071 | ceramic    | vessel       | 1 | One fragment terracotta garden ware.   | Nineteenth century or later              |