



LAND ADJACENT TO CREWE GREEN LINK ROAD, Cheshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology North

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology North was commissioned by the Duchy of Lancaster to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Crewe Green Link Road, Cheshire (NGR SJ 725 548), subsequent to a geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan Ltd in November 2004. The work was required to inform an application for planning permission to construct industrial premises on the site (Planning Application ref: P04/0489). The fieldwork was undertaken in March 2005.

The proposed development is situated in an area identified as being of high archaeological importance. The earliest archaeological evidence for the area relates to the later medieval period; Crewe is listed in the eleventh century Domesday survey. Settlement is thought to have existed in the vicinity, in the present grounds of Crewe Hall, supplanted following the creation of the park. Several unidentified earthworks have been identified within the park boundary, and it is possible that these earthworks may represent remnants of previous medieval settlement. Furthermore, a watching brief was carried out by Liverpool Museums Field Archaeology Unit during the construction of Crewe Green Road. Two shallow ditches were identified, whose projected lines continued into the evaluation area. These ditches were provisionally dated to the early post-medieval period.

The evaluation required the excavation of three 50m by 2m trenches, centred on anomalies identified during the initial geophysical survey. The majority of the anomalies were shown to correlate with field boundaries relating to the post-medieval field system, although evidence of deep hillwash in Trench 1 is suggestive of a landscape feature such as an infilled local quarry or similar. The results of the evaluation provided further useful information on the survival of archaeological deposits within the development area, and their nature and composition. Pottery fragments found on the ground surface around the trenches dating from the sixteenth to early eighteenth century were relatively large and showed little abrasion. This suggested that they had not been much disturbed since their deposition, and could well imply settlement close by. However, evidence from the evaluation implies that the area had been subject to arable use until relatively modern times with a relict plough soil having been observed. Therefore, the retrieval of pottery of such size and type from the surface is intriguing and will contribute to the corpus of pottery evidence for the area.

The earliest evidence, however, is in the form of a single fragment of Roman pottery, which hints at a Roman presence in the area, but is insufficient to suggest intensive activity. Other finds can be dated to the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century and include late vessel and window glass, as well as contemporary ceramic building material and fuel ash indicating general agricultural activity across the area.

The evaluation results indicate that the majority of the proposed development area has little surviving in the way of archaeological deposits or features other than that relating to post-medieval agricultural practices. The potential for the recovery of significant archaeological deposits appears to be low, and therefore the construction of a commercial development on the site will only have a limited or negligible impact on any sub-surface archaeological resource.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Nick Dart of the Duchy of Lancaster for commissioning the work. Thanks are also due to Mark Leah, the Historic Environment Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Cheshire County Council, for his help and advice in the course of the project. Thanks are also extended to Mr Lewis of Park Farm, Crewe Green, for providing extensive information on the former field layouts in the area.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Matthew Town and assisted by Jason Clarke. Matthew Town compiled the report, and the drawings were by Mark Tidmarsh. The finds report was by Jo Dawson. The report was edited by Emily Mercer and Alan Lupton. The project was managed by Emily Mercer.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following an application for planning permission (Planning Application ref: P04/0489) for a development proposal on land adjacent to Crewe Green Link Road, Cheshire (NGR SJ 725 548; Fig 1), Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by the Duchy of Lancaster to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. The proposed development consists of the construction of a number of industrial units and warehouses on the east side of the road.
- 1.1.2 The outlined application site covers 12.5ha and has been identified as an area of archaeological potential by the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Consequently, a verbal brief was provided by Mark Leah, the Historic Environment Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Cheshire County Council (CCC), requesting a geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation trenching. In accordance, a project design (*Appendix 1*) was prepared by Oxford Archaeology (OA) and approved by Mark Leah prior to its implementation
- 1.1.3 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Stratascan Ltd in November 2004, and entailed magnetometer scanning of the outlined area followed by detailed magnetometry targeting three areas of archaeological potential (Stratascan 2004). Anomalies identified as being of possible archaeological significance were investigated during a subsequent programme of evaluation trenching by OA North, which consisted of the excavation of three trenches carried out between the 7th and 11th of March 2005.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The development area lies to the south-east of the modern town of Crewe. The area is bordered on the western side by the recently constructed Crewe Green Link Road, and the Crewe Gates Industrial Estate lies beyond the road to the west. The eastern side of the development area is bordered by the landscaped grounds of Crewe Hall; the area is fringed by woodland, named Rookery Wood on modern Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, and which extends along the eastern and southern sides of the development area (Fig 1). The northern side of the development area is bounded by Englesea Brook, a meandering water-course running north-north-east/south-south-west and lying within a shallow valley.
- 1.2.2 The evaluation area is laid down to pasture and bounded by wooden fences on all sides, with a new plantation of trees running along the north-western flank of the field. The ground is broadly flat, with a very gradual rise towards the north-east corner of the field; the north-eastern side of the field drops down steeply into the Englesea Brook valley.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology consists of Triassic Mudstones including Keuper Marl and dolomitic conglomerates (BGS 1982), with overlying soils composed of typical Stagnogleys (Furness 1978). The site lies at approximately 55m aOD.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 **Introduction:** a desk-based assessment was undertaken for the Crewe Green Link Road adjacent to the outlined proposed development area by Liverpool Museum Field Archaeology Unit (Adams 2000). Therefore, an additional study was not required prior to evaluation (M Leah *pers comm.*). A general assimilation of the content of the desk-based assessment has been provided below in order to relate the findings of the evaluation to its archaeological and historical context.
- 1.3.2 **Prehistoric Period:** the general area has produced relatively limited evidence of prehistoric activity. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites are limited in Cheshire to the Pennine fringes to the east of the study area, and most evidence recovered is the result of finds of lithic scatters (Adams 2004). Similarly, settlement evidence for the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods within the area is equally scarce, and consists mainly of scatters of lithics and pottery recovered from fieldwalking. Funerary monuments are known for the Early Bronze Age but these are situated fringing the Pennines (Adams 2000).
- 1.3.3 During the Iron Age, the region was occupied by the *Cornovii* (Webster 1991). However, the settlement evidence is again poorly represented, and limited to chance finds of pottery; although the production of a characteristic type of Iron Age pottery, Very Coarse Pottery (VCP), has been linked to the Cheshire salt trade (Morris 1985 quoted in Adams 2000). The limited evidence from surrounding areas (eg Shropshire and the Mersey Basin) suggests that settlement was generally restricted to enclosed farmsteads, though no examples are known from south Cheshire (Adams 2000).
- 1.3.4 **Roman Period:** there are many urban and military sites known from the Roman period in the North West. However, recent research using aerial photography has located a number of potential rural small-scale settlements, typified by sub-rectangular/curvilinear enclosures, upon which only limited excavation has been carried out. Only limited artefactual material such as coins and pottery have been recovered from these excavations which may explain the difficulty in previously locating these sites (*ibid*).
- 1.3.5 Nevertheless, the salt industry established during the Iron Age was developed by the Roman administration, particularly with Middlewich and Nantwich becoming centres of the Roman salt industry in Cheshire, and developed accordingly, but little evidence of salt production is known in the immediate area (*ibid*).
- 1.3.6 **Medieval Period:** the early medieval period is limited to place-name evidence and limited contemporary documentary sources, with the only excavated settlement known for this period being Tatton. Crewe derives from the Welsh *criu* or *cryw*, meaning fish-trap or ford, and Englesea Brook is of Middle English origin (*Angle*, *Ingle* meaning 'nook', *Ea* meaning 'stream'). Saxon settlements are thought to have been small and shifting, only becoming more nucleated villages in later periods (*ibid*).
- 1.3.7 The later medieval period provides the first secure archaeological evidence for the area, when Crewe (*Creu*) is listed in the Domesday Book. In general, the rural landscape appears to have been occupied by a series of small scattered settlements in the vicinity of the township. During the establishment of the park boundaries for Crewe Hall it is likely that the township was substantially remodelled, and any

settlement within the grounds of the park were destroyed. Several unidentified earthworks have been identified within the park boundary, and it is possible that these earthworks may represent remnants of previous medieval settlement. This period also sees a general increase in the complexity of sites which may be located, for example moated sites, grange farms and industrial sites occur across Cheshire (*ibid*).

- 1.3.8 **Post-Medieval Period:** Crewe Hall was established between 1615 and 1636, built by Sir Randolph Crewe after he acquired the estate from the Fouleshurst family (*ibid*). The establishment of the park boundaries probably relate to this time and the grounds of the hall covered 200ha originally. In the 1930s most of the estate was sold to the Duchy of Lancaster. After the Second World War the Hall was leased as offices (*ibid*).
- 1.3.9 The post-medieval landscape in the area altered little to its present day form, with field systems laid out in a characteristic 'quilted' pattern, which may have origins in medieval assarting. Much of Cheshire was enclosed by private agreement before the main period of Parliamentary enclosures, and therefore no enclosure maps exist.
- 1.3.10 The modern town of Crewe developed as a result of the railways first established in 1837; by 1842 the station was at the junction of four lines from Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Chester which resulted in the rapid expansion of the town.
- 1.3.11 **Previous Archaeological Interventions:** the development area lies close to an area surveyed during the North West Wetlands Survey (Leah *et al* 1997); sites located to the east of the study area include a possible moated enclosure, and Roman pottery and flints were also recovered. More recently, a watching brief was carried out by Liverpool Museums Field Archaeology Unit during the construction of Crewe Green Road (Adams 2004), where two shallow ditches were identified, whose projected lines continue into the evaluation area. These ditches were provisionally dated to the early post-medieval period, although the pottery sherds recovered were very abraded and slight (M Leah pers comm).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken initially in order to identify areas of possible archaeological potential in which to target with subsequent evaluation trenching. A reconnaissance survey, employing magnetic scanning, was used over the proposed development site. This resulted in three areas being targeted with detailed magnetometry (Stratascan 2004). Only one of the detailed survey areas showed anomalies of possible archaeological significance. These anomalies were investigated with three evaluation trenches (Fig 2) at the request of Mark Leah (CCC).

2.2 EVALUATION

2.2.1 A detailed trench location plan of the three 50m by 2m trenches was agreed with Mark Leah prior to the commencement of fieldwork (Fig 3).

2.2.2 The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Excavation proceeded to the natural geology or the top of the first archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. For health and safety reasons the depth of the trench was limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The stratigraphy of the trenches was recorded even where no archaeological deposits were identified. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers (*Appendix 2*), and context recording was in accordance with established OA practice. Any small finds and samples were to be allocated unique numbers; in the event, no deposits were identified which merited sampling.

2.2.3 A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained and, similarly, general views were generated. Photography was undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivally stable monochrome print film as well as colour transparency. Photographic records were maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets. Site plans were drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features and sample sections of stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:20. If significant deposits were present the full lengths of trench sections were to be drawn; in the event, no significant deposits were identified.

2.2.4 On completion of the site works, the trenches were backfilled in accordance with the instructions of the client, but were not otherwise reinstated.

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Cheshire Record Office with a copy to the Cheshire HER.

3. EVALUATION RESULTS

3.1 TRENCH 1

- 3.1.1 Trench 1 was 50.8m long by 2.38m wide, orientated approximately north-east/south-west (Fig 3, Plate 1). It was positioned at the north-eastern side of the evaluation area, and was excavated to examine a sub-circular geophysical anomaly. The trench ran downslope in a north-easterly direction and, consequently, the maximum depth of the trench was 1.2m at the north-eastern end, rising to 0.35m at the south-western end.
- 3.1.2 The machining removed 0.35m of mid greyish-brown sandy-clay topsoil **01**, containing rare sub-rounded pebbles. At the north-eastern end of the trench, at the base of the slope, removal of the topsoil exposed a mid brownish-orange loose sand deposit **02**, which was removed to a depth of 0.10m; this overlay a deposit of mid greyish-black sandy-clay mixed with ash **03**, which contained sub-rounded pebbles and large quantities of pottery, glass, vitrified iron slag and fragments of brick. Deposits **02** and **03** extended 2.54m from the north-eastern end of the trench, and a sondage was manually excavated through these deposits in order to maximise finds retrieval (Plate 2). A discussion with the former tenant farmer of the land (Mr Lewis pers comm) identified that this deposit resulted from dumping activity undertaken off the side of the track in the twentieth century.
- 3.1.3 The removal of the topsoil across the length of the trench exposed a deposit of subsoil **04**, identified as hillwash. The south-western end of the trench preserved only very thin deposits in pockets no deeper than 0.05m, where ploughing at the top of the hill had removed the subsoil; the deposit increased in thickness to over 1.2m at the north-eastern end. However, depth restrictions meant that machining could not be continued, and the excavation of the deposit was halted around 5.1m from the north-eastern end of the trench. The deposit consisted of a mid brownish-grey compacted sandy-clay containing subangular stones; a sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the deposit, which is likely to have derived from early farming of the land. In addition, a vessel fragment was found of possible Roman date (see *Section 4.2*). Such a deep hollow feature in a relatively flat landscape suggests that it may be an infilled man-made feature, such as a local quarry.
- 3.1.4 Removal of the subsoil exposed the natural drift geology **05**, a reddish-brown marbled with creamy white compacted marly boulder clay. There was no evidence of any archaeological features from the excavation of the trench.

3.2 TRENCH 2

- 3.2.1 Trench 2 was 49.95m long by 2.12m wide, orientated approximately east/west (Fig 3; Plate 3). It was positioned to the south of the modern track, and was excavated to examine a series of linear anomalies thought to relate to ploughing on the west side and a relict trackway on the east side. The maximum depth of the trench was 0.54m.
- 3.2.2 The machining removed 0.35m of mid greyish-brown sandy-clay topsoil **01**, containing few inclusions. This exposed a deposit of subsoil **04**, consisting of a brownish-grey sandy-clay also with few inclusions, which was removed to a maximum depth of 0.19m; this was identified as a relict ploughsoil. Beneath the

subsoil, a large ditch **06** was identified 10m from the eastern end of the trench. The ditch measured 3m across, and was partially excavated (due to depth restrictions) to a maximum depth of 0.7m. The ditch was filled with a dark yellowish-brown friable silty-clay **07** found to contain several pieces of broken land-drain towards its base. The ditch was still visible as an earthwork extending from the corner where the track enters the field, to the modern gate to the south-west, and was also identified at the western end of Trench 3 (see *Section 3.3*); this ditch accounts for the geophysical anomalies identified in this location. Discussions with the former tenant farmer (Mr Lewis pers comm) indicates that this ditch formed part of a former field boundary, excavated in the nineteenth century; the field boundary is visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1882 (www.old-maps.co.uk), and was evidently remodelled in the twentieth century to the present day layout.

- 3.2.3 Removal of the subsoil exposed the natural drift geology **05**, also seen in Trench 1. There was no evidence of any further archaeological features from the excavation of the trench.

3.3 TRENCH 3

- 3.3.1 Trench 3 was 50.07m long by 2.02m wide, orientated approximately east/west (Fig 3; Plate 4). It was positioned to the south of Trench 2, and was excavated to examine a rectilinear geophysical anomaly. The maximum depth of the trench was 0.7m.
- 3.3.2 The machining removed 0.35m of mid greyish-brown sandy-clay topsoil **01**, containing few inclusions. This exposed a deposit of subsoil **04**, consisting of a brownish-grey sandy-clay also with few inclusions, which was removed to a maximum depth of 0.19m; this was identified as a relict ploughsoil. Beneath the subsoil, the large ditch **06**, previously identified in Trench 2 (*Section 3.2*), was uncovered at the western end of the trench measuring 3m across, and was partially excavated (due to depth restrictions) to a maximum depth of 0.7m. The ditch was filled with a dark yellowish-brown friable silty-clay **07** which was found to contain several pieces of pottery, glass, brick fragments, wooden stakes and a horse-shoe (Plate 5) of varying dates from post-medieval through to modern (*Section 4, Appendix 3*).
- 3.3.3 Approximately 21.45m from the eastern end of the trench, a further small ditch **08** was identified, running north-west/south-east across the trench, and measuring 1.8m in width (Plate 6). The manual excavation of this ditch showed it to be 0.35m in depth, and filled with a mid brownish-grey friable sandy-clay **09**; a ceramic drain was identified running along the north-eastern side of the ditch. The base of the ditch was uneven, and it appears likely that this feature represents the line of a grubbed-out hedgerow, into which a drain had been inserted. Several sherds of post-medieval pottery were uncovered. The ditch is likely to be contemporary with ditch **06**, and forms part of the post-medieval field system layout; the two ditches account for the geophysical anomalies identified in the survey.
- 3.3.4 Removal of the subsoil exposed the natural drift geology **05**, a reddish-brown marbled with creamy white compacted marly boulder clay, with patches of reddish clayey-sand at the eastern end. There was no evidence of any further archaeological features from the excavation of the trench.

4. THE FINDS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 In total, 49 fragments of artefacts were recovered from the evaluation, comprising burnt coal, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, industrial debris, iron, and pottery. The bulk of the finds were retrieved from dumped deposit **3** in Trench 1, with additional finds from subsoil **4**, and ditch fills **7** and **9**. A small group of finds was also recovered from the ground surface around the trenches, collected on the basis of their potential interest. The type of finds found in the different contexts is summarised in Table 1, below. A full catalogue is also presented in *Appendix 3*.

	Surface	3	4	7	9	Total
Burnt coal	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ceramic building material	0	3	0	4	3	10
Clay tobacco pipe	0	4	0	0	0	4
Glass	0	4	0	2	0	6
Industrial debris	0	11	1	1	0	13
Iron	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pottery	6	0	3	0	5	14
Total	6	23	4	8	8	49

Table 1: Type of finds from different contexts

4.1.2 All the artefacts appeared to fall into a date range between the sixteenth and the twentieth century, with the exception of a single abraded fragment which has been dated to the Roman period.

4.2 POTTERY

4.2.1 The earliest fragment of pottery identified was dated to the Roman period, and was recovered from subsoil or hillwash, **4**, in Trench 1. It was an abraded fragment from a thin-walled hollow-ware vessel, in a fine, reduced fabric with an oxidised outer surface. It was clearly residual, as **4** also contained a large, unabraded vessel base dated to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century.

4.2.2 No medieval pottery was found during the evaluation, but two fragments dated to the sixteenth to early eighteenth century were recovered from the ground surface around the trenches. They were finely potted black-glazed wares, probably cups, and one had a double handle. Also from the ground surface was a slipware cup fragment, which had trailed and combed slip decoration on the exterior. It was dated to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century, as was a brown-glazed orange earthenware dish base, decorated with a thick white slip pattern, and a mottled ware dish base.

- 4.2.3 Other than the sixteenth to eighteenth century pottery recovered from the ground surface, the most substantial fragment was the vessel base mentioned above, from **4**. It was of brown-glazed red earthenware, with a thick, raised pattern in white and green slip on the exterior. It was also dated to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century. Fragments from ditch fill **9** were also dated to this period. Two vessels were represented, both having a laminated red and orange-buff fabric and a brown glaze; one appeared to be the base of a small jar.
- 4.2.4 The only evidence of white earthenware came from within the lumps of fuel ash recovered from dumped deposit **3**. The form of the foot-rim on one of the inclusions dated it to the nineteenth or twentieth century. The burnt white earthenware was heavily potted and more typical of the later than the earlier nineteenth century, or could have dated to the twentieth century.

4.3 BUILDING MATERIAL

- 4.3.1 Red earthenware tile, drain, or brick fragments, some of which were sand-cast, were recovered from dumped deposit **3**, and ditch fills **7** and **9**. All appeared to have been hand-made, and they were not closely dateable. The edge of a factory-made roof tile with a nib was also recovered from dumped deposit **3**, and was dated to the nineteenth to early twentieth century. Four similar fragments of window glass were recovered from the same context. They were very light turquoise in colour and textured, having a fine ribbed or reeded surface. They were dated to the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century.

4.4 INDUSTRIAL DEBRIS AND BURNT COAL

- 4.4.1 Two different types of industrial debris were recovered. The first was represented by a single dense lump, probably slag from primary iron-working. It was recovered from **4**, which can be dated from the pottery it contained to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century. The second type was much lighter and less dense, probably fuel-ash. Eleven lumps were recovered from dumped deposit **3**, and one from ditch fill **7**. Many of the lumps from deposit **3** contained burnt fragments of white earthenware (see above), which might suggest that it was generated by the incineration of household waste. Both contexts producing this material can be dated to the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century on the basis of finds. A single lump of burnt coal was associated with the fuel ash in **3**, corroborating the identification.

4.5 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE, BOTTLE GLASS, AND IRON

- 4.5.1 Four clay tobacco pipe stem fragments from two individual pipes were found within dumped deposit **3**. They were plain and not particularly diagnostic in terms of date, and were broadly dated to the eighteenth to early twentieth century. Two fragments from a single glass bottle were recovered from ditch fill **7**, and were dated to the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. An iron horseshoe was recovered from the same deposit, and was dated to the post-medieval period.

4.6 DISCUSSION

- 4.6.1 The presence of the single fragment of Roman pottery hints at a Roman presence in the area, but is insufficient to suggest intensive activity and its position within what

appeared to be an infilled hollow feature may be the result of backfilling material from elsewhere.

- 4.6.2 The fragment size and lack of abrasion of the pottery of sixteenth to early eighteenth century date found on the ground surface around the trenches suggests that it has not been much disturbed since its deposition, which contradicts the relict plough soil seen during the evaluation, and could well imply settlement close by.
- 4.6.3 Subsoil **4** and ditch fill **9** both contained pottery dated to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century, and other finds from the same contexts can be dated, by association with the pottery, to the same period. Deposit **3** and ditch fill **7** can both be dated to the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century on the basis of late vessel and window glass, as well as contemporary ceramic building material and fuel ash.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The evaluation trenching comprised three trenches excavated to a total length of 150.82m. The trenches were positioned and excavated in order to examine the geophysical anomalies identified during the magnetometer survey.
- 5.1.2 The results of the trenching showed that the majority of the anomalies correlated with a series of post-medieval field boundaries; these appear to relate to usage of the land by the adjacent farm, and do not indicate any activity of archaeological significance. The evidence correlated with the findings of the desk-based assessment (Adams 2000), which shows that the land appears to have been an open plot used for agricultural purposes for a long period of time, which was confirmed by the depths of the relict plough soil identified in Trench 1. The area of investigation was presumably used for arable purposes until more modern times when it has since been used for pasture. However, the pottery evidence retrieved from the ground surface around the trenches contradicts this, in that the fragments were quite large and unabraded. This perhaps may imply that the pottery has been imported from elsewhere at a later date. Nevertheless, the fragments are considered to be significant in size and type and will contribute to the growing corpus of material for this area.

5.2 IMPACT

- 5.2.1 It is clear from the data collected from both the desk-based assessment (*ibid*) and during the evaluation that the majority of the proposed development area has a low potential for any significant archaeological deposits or features. This is due to its prolonged use for general agricultural purposes in its relation to the adjacent hunting park and estate (see *Section 1.3*). Therefore, the construction of a commercial development on the site will only have a limited or negligible impact on any sub-surface archaeological resource.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Geophysical plot of development area, showing location of anomalies

Figure 3: Trench location plan

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Plate 1: North-east end of Trench 1, showing subsoil depth

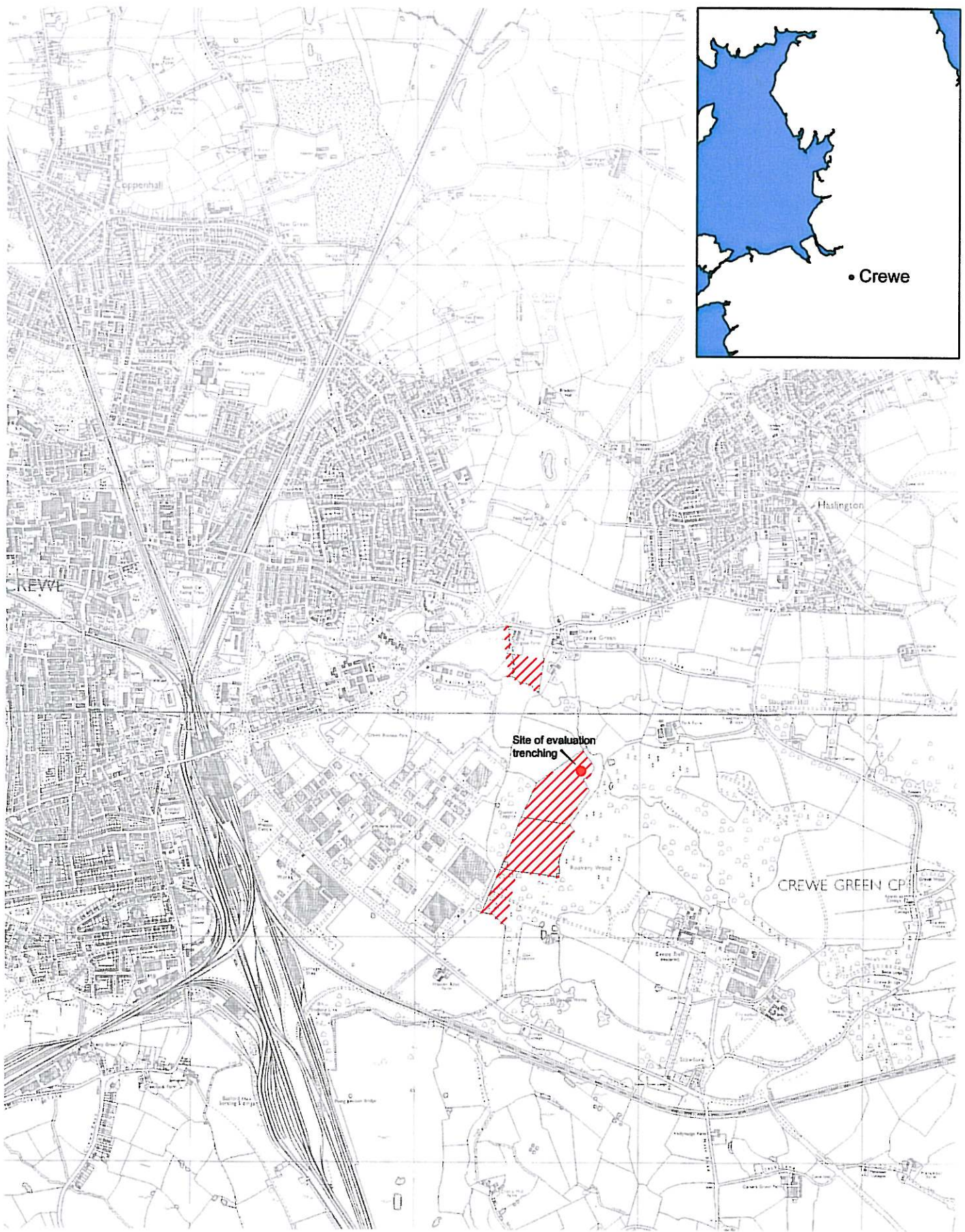
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based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
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 Area subject to geophysical survey



Figure 1: Location Map

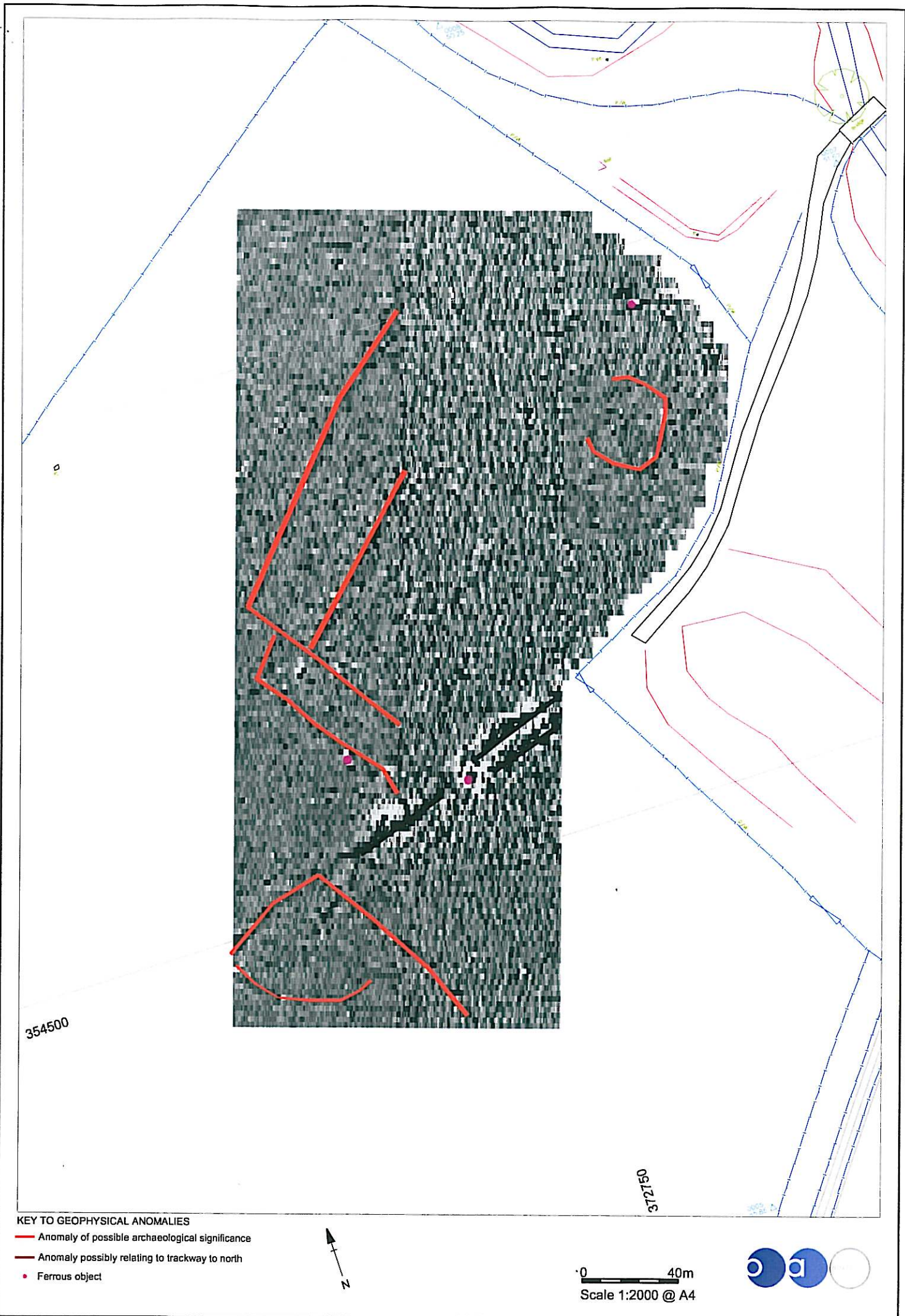


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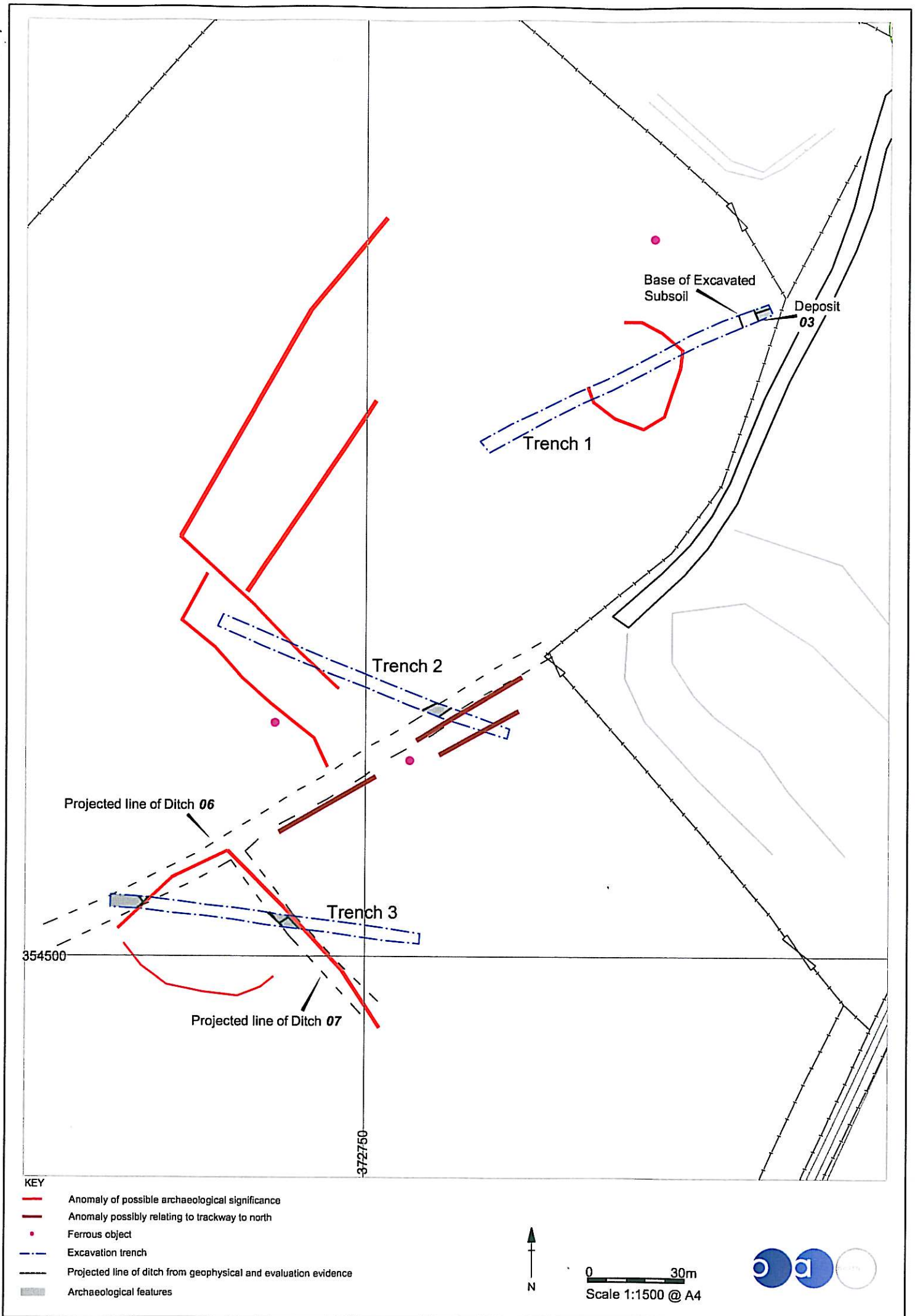


Figure 3: Trench location plan



Plate 1: North-east end of Trench 1, showing subsoil depth



Plate 2: Section through deposits *02-04* at north-east end of Trench 1



Plate 3: Trench 2, facing west, showing large ditch *06* crossing centre



Plate 4: Trench 3, facing east, showing large ditch *06* in foreground



Plate 5: Section through large ditch **06** in Trench 3, with grass-mark to rear



Plate 6: Section through small ditch **08**, showing ceramic drain pipe

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

Duchy of Lancaster.

Land Near Crewe: Crewe Green Link Road Cheshire

NGR SJ 725 548

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Geophysical Survey followed by an Archaeological Evaluation / Watching Brief

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Duchy of Lancaster (the Client) has put forward a development proposal (Planning Application ref: P04/0489) at land adjacent to the Crewe Green Link Road (NGR SJ 725 548). The site covers an area of c 12.5 hectares and has been identified as an area of archaeological potential by the Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record (CSMR). As a requirement from Mark Leah, Cheshire County Archaeological Officer (CCAO), the programme will take the form of a geophysical gradiometer (magnetometry) survey to identify any potential below ground archaeological features. This initial survey will form the primary investigation and will be followed by either a sequence of evaluation trenches or archaeological watching brief, depending upon the results of the survey.
- 1.2 The following Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) describes how Oxford Archaeology (OA) will undertake the requirements and potential options of the archaeological investigation as outlined by the CCAO and the Client. The first part is site specific while the appendices detail OA standard methodologies.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

- 2.1 The development site is bordered to the west by the Crewe Green North Road and is situated to the south-east of Crewe. The site encompasses an area of approximately 12.5 hectares. The site is currently divided by extant field boundaries and is composed largely of agricultural land. The Crewe Gates Industrial Estate flanks the western side of the road with the grounds of Crewe Hall bounding the area to the east of site.
- 2.2 The underlying geology is Triassic Mudstones including keuper marl and dolomitic conglomerate (BGS *Soil Survey of England and Wales 1979, 3rd Edition*, sheet 110).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The area has been part of a developing medieval landscape but field walking in the vicinity has produced limited evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity. It is therefore considered that there is only limited potential for the proposed development site to contain multi-phase deposits and artefacts relating to the occupational development of this area of Cheshire.
- 3.2 There are several unidentified earthworks within the boundary of Crewe Hall which was constructed during the 17th century by Randolph Crewe. It is a possibility that these earthworks may represent remnants of previous medieval settlement in the grounds of Crewe Hall Park.

- 3.3 A watching brief was carried out by Liverpool Museum Field Archaeology Unit (Dr M. Adams) during the construction of the Crewe Green Road, where two shallow ditches were identified whose projected lines continue into the evaluation area. These ditches were provisionally dated to the early post-medieval period, although the pottery sherds recovered were very abraded and slight.

4. Aims of the Investigation

- 4.1 To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the development area.
- 4.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, date, depth below ground surface and depth of any archaeological remains present.
- 4.3 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 4.4 To make available the results of the investigation.

5. Methodology

Geophysical Survey

- 5.1 The initial phase to the methodology of the site investigation will comprise a geophysical scan of the area. This will be carried out through the use of magnetometer scanning which will provide a rapid scan approach to producing generic archaeological survey information. This will comprise readings between 10 and 20 m intervals through top soil readings enabling a provisional generic survey.
- 5.2 The initial magnetic susceptibility scan will then be followed by an area specific geophysical survey. This will allow targeting of anomalies identified during the initial scanning procedure. The investigation areas will be subject to a full magnetometer survey set out over a sequence of grids measuring 20 m x 20 m (25 grids per hectare).

Watching Brief

- 5.3 Should no features be identified during the initial scan and specific survey phases, the area will be put under an Archaeological Watching Brief condition during all ground intrusive construction works.
- 5.4 The watching brief will observe groundworks that may affect or reveal archaeological deposits. This will include monitoring the excavation of surface stripping and other invasive groundworks.
- 5.5 During the watching brief, the attending archaeologist will preserve by record any archaeological remains (if present) that the works may remove or damage within the area of site being investigated. He / she will signal, before the destruction of the material in question, and inform all parties concerned of the discovery of a significant archaeological find, for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard. All groundworks will be halted until the remains have been suitably investigated and dealt with by the attending archaeologist.
- 5.6 Excavation of archaeological features will be undertaken to fulfil the basic objective of retrieval of archaeological data affected by the works. In the event that Human remains are discovered, OA will obtain the necessary burial licence from the Home Office and remove the remains to established OA practises and with due care and respect.
- 5.7 All features and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers, and context recording will be in accordance with established OA practices (OA Field Manual, 1992). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Colour transparency and black-and-white negative photographs will be taken of all trenches and archaeological features.
- 5.8 Site plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features and sample sections of trenches will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Full trench sections will be drawn only if complex stratigraphy is present.

5.9 The project will be carried out by a suitably qualified OA North supervisor, under the overall direction of a project manager.

5.10 The watching brief will be monitored by the CCAO.

Trial Trenching

5.11 Should areas of further archaeological potential be identified during the geophysical survey, a sequence of archaeological trial trenching will be undertaken. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of a 5% sample of the area identified through geophysical survey as archaeologically sensitive. The proposed number of trenches is therefore reliant upon the initial survey results. Indicative costs have been produced for the Client reflecting a 5% sample of the full 12.5 ha area, a 6 ha area and a 1 ha area. The trenches will be located evenly throughout the site in order to give a good spatial representation, or will be located over specific anomalies produced through the magnetometer survey phase. A detailed trench location plan will be agreed with Mark Leah (CCAO) prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

5.12 The trenches will be excavated under archaeological supervision by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Excavation shall proceed to the natural geology or the top of the first archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first.

5.13 The stratigraphy of the trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits can be identified.

5.14 All features and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers, and context recording will be in accordance with established OA practice (OA Field Manual, 1992). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.

5.15 Colour transparency and black-and-white negative photographs will be taken during the ground-works and of any archaeological features and deposits. Site plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features and sample sections of stratigraphy will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. If significant deposits are present then the full lengths of trench sections will be drawn. General site excavation and recording procedures are as defined in the appendices at the end of this document.

5.16 Should human remains be encountered the relevant Home Office burial license will be obtained.

5.17 It is envisaged that the fieldwork shall be carried out in up to three weeks by a project supervisor and five technicians, under the direction of a project manager.

6 Report and archive

6.1 A report of the findings will be produced within two to three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Copies will be forwarded to Mr Roger Whalley (Duchy of Lancaster) and Mark Leah representing the County Archaeology Service.

6.2 The content and style of the report will be as defined in Appendix 8.

6.3 The site archive will be created in accordance with the guidelines published in Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UK Inst. for Conservation 1990) and standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections - see Appendix 8.

6.4 The project archive including finds (subject to the landowner's agreement) will be deposited with an appropriate repository agreed by the landowner in accordance with that museum's requirements.

7. General

7.1 OA 1998 appendices apply. Appendices 2 and 8 are relevant.

OA STANDARD FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY APPENDICES

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by undertakings specified in a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

2 MACHINE EXCAVATED TRENCHES

- 2.1 A visual inspection of the entire site will be undertaken. This will include the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut field ditches and geological test pits).
- 2.2 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB 3CX Sitemaster or 360° tracked excavator with a 5' or 6' wide toothless bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator such as a Kubota KH 90 will be used.
- 2.3 All machining will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.
- 2.4 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.
- 2.5 Following machine clearance, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- 2.6 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.
- 2.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 2.8 Within significant archaeological levels a minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 2.9 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits that appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 2.10 Different environmental sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres, but up to 30 litres if possible for early prehistoric features will be taken for flotation for charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis will be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples will be collected if present. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate contexts.
- 2.11 Any finds of human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected and the coroner informed. If removal is essential it will only take place under appropriate Home Office licence, section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 and local environmental health regulations, and if appropriate in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981.
- 2.12 All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to Treasure Act, 1996. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 2.13 OA welcomes monitoring visits by the local authorities' archaeological representatives. Timetables of the on-site work will be provided in order that visits can be made at appropriate times.

- 2.14 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material, but will otherwise not be reinstated.

RECORDING

- 2.15 Contexts

- If less than ten trenches are to be recorded, a block of numbers, in a continuous sequence will be allocated to each trench.
- If more than ten trenches are to be recorded, a continuous unique numbering system will operate within each trench only.
- Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

- 2.16 Plans

- These will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10.
- The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- A register of plans will be kept.

- 2.17 Sections

- Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.
- A register of sections will be kept.
- Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum. The exception to this is where the proposal for the site is mineral extraction where depth in relation to the development proposals is irrelevant. In these cases only some significant sections will be tied in to OD.

- 2.18 Photography

- A full black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

- 2.19 All recording will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).

FINDS

- 2.20 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. However, no finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority and the receiving Museum. All appropriate ironwork will be X-rayed.

- 2.21 The pottery and other relevant artefacts will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.
- 2.22 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No. 2".
- 2.23 The level of artefact analysis will be sufficient to establish date ranges of archaeological deposits, a general assessment of the types of pottery and other artefacts to assist in characterising the archaeology, and to establish the potential for all categories of artefacts should further archaeological work be necessary.
- 2.24 At the beginning of a project, the local relevant museum and the landowner will be contacted regarding the preparation and deposition of the archive and finds.
- 2.25 Environmental samples, if appropriate will be processed and scanned for potential date. This will usually be co-ordinated by Dr M Robinson of University Museum, Oxford using appropriate specialists.

7 WATCHING BRIEFS

- 7.1 Ground disturbances (demolition, general site strip and levelling, reduction for roads, excavation for service trenches and foundation trenches) will be monitored by an archaeological supervisor assisted, where necessary, by archaeological technicians and under the overall guidance of a project manager.
- 7.2 All archaeological features and deposits exposed will be recorded.
- 7.3 Where only the tops of features or deposits are exposed, these will be located on a site plan, planned, and recorded by written description and by photographs.
- 7.4 Visible artefacts will be collected in order to assist in the dating of features and deposits.
- 7.5 Where trenches are excavated through cut features (pits, ditches, etc.) and vertical stratigraphy is not present, the features will be recorded in section with appropriate collection of finds.
- 7.6 Where ground disturbance exposes stratified remains or significant features, these will be hand excavated by the archaeologist and recorded.
- 7.7 The archaeological curator will be advised at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits that appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 7.8 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be compiled and security copied.
- 7.9 Proposals for analysis and publication will be determined in the light of the results of the fieldwork.

RECORDING

- 7.10 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the *OA Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).
- 7.11 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 7.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50 but in urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.
- 7.13 A register of plans will be kept.
- 7.14 Sections of features or trenches showing stratigraphy will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.

- 7.15 A register of sections will be kept.
- 7.16 All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum if possible or into the contractors TBM.
- 7.17 A black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- 7.18 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.
- 7.19 All identified finds and artefacts from stratified archaeological deposits will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained.

8 WATCHING BRIEF AND EVALUATION REPORTS

- 8.1 Style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:
- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
 - Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
 - A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising per trench the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
 - A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
 - An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.
- 8.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and the Archaeological Officer monitoring the works. Copies of the report will also be supplied to the County Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (normally six months).
- 8.3 If the evaluation works generate archaeological results of importance which merit wider publication, the client will be consulted about further arrangements.

ARCHIVES

- 8.4 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.
- 8.5 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.
- 8.6 The site archive will be microfilmed by the RCHME National Archaeological Record as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs. The site archive will be deposited with the relevant receiving Museum at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected within one year of completion of the archive. OA will advise the landowner that any artefacts resulting from the project work should be given to the relevant Museum.

11 GENERAL

- 11.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.
- 11.3 The scope of work detailed in the main part of the Written Scheme of Investigation is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost-effective manner. Oxford Archaeology attempts to foresee possible site-specific problems and resource these. However there may be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the costing and programme.

- Unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism, etc.
- Complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.
- Extensions to specified trenches or feature sample sizes requested by the archaeological curator.
- Trenches requiring shoring or stepping, ground contamination, unknown services, poor ground conditions requiring additional plant, specialist reinstatement of surfaces (i.e. tarmac, turf).

HEALTH AND SAFETY and INSURANCE

- 11.4 All work will be carried out to the requirements of *Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) H & S manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 1991*, the OA Health and Safety Policy, and any main contractors requirements.
- 11.5 A copy of OA's Health and Safety Policy is available on request. OA will require copies of the H & S policies of all other contractors and operators present on site in compliance with *The Manual of H & S Regulations 1992*.
- 11.6 OA holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details will be supplied on request.
- 11.7 OA will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:
- Damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor);
 - The use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way, light, air or water or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
 - Any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
 - Injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents, servants or their contractors (not being employed by Oxford Archaeology) or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

COPYRIGHT and CONFIDENTIALITY

- 11.8 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved;

excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

- 11.9 Oxford Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).
- 11.10 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects that are not OA's copyright.
- 11.11 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

OA STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

- 11.12 OA shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluations, Desk Based Assessments, etc. and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 11.13 OA is a member of the Institute of Environmental Assessment and the Council for British Archaeology.
- 11.14 Project Directors normally will be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA. For more extensive and complicated evaluation projects especially where they are part of large-scale programmes of work in historic urban centres, the procedures outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd Edition 1991 (MAP 2) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment. Agreement to then be reached, in collaboration with the local authority's archaeological representative, about what aspects will need to be taken forward to provide a report in the required format containing the information needed for planning purposes.

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Trench	Description	Depth
01	T1-3	Topsoil	0.35m
02	T1	Sand Dump	0.10m
03	T1	Rubbish Dump	0.25m
04	T1-3	Subsoil/Hillwash	1.2m max
05	T1-3	Natural Drift Geology	-
06	T2-3	Ditch Cut – Field Boundary	0.7m+
07	T2-3	Ditch Fill – Field Boundary	0.7m+
08	T3	Ditch Cut – Field Boundary	0.35
09	T3	Ditch Fill – Field Boundary	0.35

APPENDIX 3: FINDS

Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date Range
-	Surface	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed orange earthenware dish base, slip-decorated	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century?
-	Surface	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware, most of the glaze flaked off, from vessel base?	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
-	Surface	Pottery	1	Buff-bodied earthenware with external trailed and combed slip decoration and internal white slip coating (?), from finely potted cup or similar vessel	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
-	Surface	Pottery	1	Mottled ware; base of large diameter straight-sided vessel	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century
-	Surface	Pottery	1	Blackware, high-fired purple fabric; straight-sided, finely-potted cup (?) with double handle	Sixteenth - early eighteenth century?
-	Surface	Pottery	1	Blackware, orange fabric and black glaze with purplish metallic tints. Very finely potted hollow-ware vessel rim (probably from cup)	Sixteenth - early eighteenth century?
1	3	Clay tobacco pipe	4	Stem fragments from two individual stems; both pairs of fragments join together	Eighteenth - early twentieth century
1	3	Industrial residue	11	Lumps of fuel ash with white earthenware inclusions	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
1	3	Burnt coal	1	Lump	Not closely dateable
1	3	Glass	4	Textured window glass, very light turquoise, with ribbed or reeded pattern	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
1	3	Ceramic building material	2	Coarse red earthenware tile or drain fragments	Not closely dateable
1	3	Ceramic building material	1	Factory-made roof tile with nib	Nineteenth - early twentieth century?
1	4	Pottery	1	Abraded, thin-walled vessel fragment, fine reduced fabric with oxidised outer surface	Roman?

Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date Range
1	4	Pottery	2	Base and adjoining fragment from black-glazed red earthenware pot with thick, raised white and green slip decoration	Late seventeenth - early eighteenth century?
1	4	Industrial debris	1	Lump of dense vesicular slag, from primary iron-working?	Post-medieval?
3	7	Iron	1	Corroded horseshoe	Post-medieval?
3	7	Ceramic building material	3	Red earthenware tile or drain fragments	Not closely dateable
3	7	Ceramic building material	1	Tile with black deposit on one surface	Post-medieval
3	7	Glass	2	Adjoining fragments from neck and rim of mineral water bottle. Pale natural turquoise.	Mid-nineteenth - early twentieth century
3	7	Industrial debris	1	Large lump of fuel ash with various inclusions but no pottery visible	Nineteenth - early twentieth century?
3	9	Ceramic building material	3	Sand-cast tile or brick fragments, and brick fragment with no surfaces present	Not closely dateable
3	9	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed red earthenware, laminated fabric, small fragments from single vessel, two are joining	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century?
3	9	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware, laminated fabric, base of straight-sided vessel with small diameter	Late seventeenth - eighteenth century?