

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND TO THE REAR OF THE CHEQUERS HOTEL,
15 HIGH STREET, HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: H09-0909-21
NGR: TF 35968 24864
AAL Site Code: CHHO 21
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By
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Cover image: General site shot, looking north

Executive Summary

- Armchair Property Investments Limited commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the rear of the Chequers Hotel, 15 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, as a condition of planning consent for a residential development.
- There is no evidence of prehistoric to Roman activity within the vicinity of the development site as the area is believed to have been underwater during these periods. Holbeach is first mentioned in a document of AD 810 when land was granted to Crowland Abbey. It also appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 and was granted a market licence around 1252. The development site is located within the historic core of the post-medieval settlement.
- Two trenches were excavated across the proposed development area. Nineteenth century archaeology was encountered in the form of walls and drainage systems. The brickwork from these structures suggests a late Victorian date. The walls and drains are located to the rear of Chequers Hotel and they appear to correlate with a sequence of garden features recorded on the 1887 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.
- The results from the evaluation suggest a high potential for encountering early modern building archaeology within the proposed development area.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Armchair Property Investments Limited commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the rear of the Chequers Hotel, 15 High Street, Holbeach Lincolnshire, as a condition of planning consent for a residential development.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2020a), and the Historic England document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2015) and a specification prepared by AAL (AAL 2021).
- 1.3 The archive will be compiled in line with 'Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation' (AAF 2011) and 'Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA 2020b) and local guidance set out in the 'Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook' (LCC 2019) was also followed. The archive will be submitted to The Collection, Lincoln under museum accession code LCNCC: 2021.196 by June 2022.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development area is located in the parish of Holbeach in the administrative district of South Holland. It is situated 13km east of Spalding and 32km south of Boston. The site is located within the town centre on the north side of the High Street to the rear of The Chequers Hotel. The site is centred at NGR TF 35968 24864 and is approximately 4m above Ordnance Datum (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises calcareous mudstone, silty mudstone and siltstone belonging to the West Walton Formation, laid down during the Oxfordian Age, with overlying superficial tidal flat deposits of silty clay (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission has been granted for 'erection of one detached dwelling and a pair of semi-detached dwellings with associated works' on land to rear of the Chequers Hotel, 15 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire (Planning Application Reference H09-0909-21).
- 3.2 The permission was granted subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to the development. This will allow the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, advising South Holland District Council, to make a reliable observation regarding the impact of the development upon any archaeological remains and enable them to make a reasoned decision on any further scheme of works.
- 3.3 The approach adopted is consistent with the guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being 'Chapter 15: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2021).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 No prehistoric to Roman activity is evidenced in the vicinity of the development site. It is believed that the land was submerged during these eras, lying beyond where the east west line of the Anglo-Saxon period coastline is believed to have been (British Geological Survey 1992).
- 4.2 The name Holbeach is derived from the Old English 'hol' meaning a hole or hollow and the Old English 'baec' meaning a ridge. Later forms also show the influence of the Old Norse 'bekkr' meaning stream. Holbeach is a raised site and this meaning might suggest the topographically accurate 'the concave ridge' (Cameron 1998). At this time Holbeach was situated along a low ridge of land marked by a series of other settlements including Spalding, Moulton, Whaplode, Fleet Hargate and Gedney, close to the former coastline.
- 4.3 The earliest reference to Holbeach is dated to AD810. The land was granted to Crowland Abbey by Count Siward. Additional land grants were made to Crowland Abbey by the kings of Mercia in 833 and 851 (Sawyer 1998). A possible Anglo-Saxon industrial site, containing slag pits, a furnace and associated slag and burnt deposits has been recorded at the William Stukeley Primary School, southwest of the development area, adjacent to the grounds of Stukeley Hall and Gardens (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2002). A ditch on land north on land at 4, Park Road (HER 23697, 20557, ELI2113) produced a single sherd of 10th-12th-century pottery suggesting the feature was late Saxon or medieval in date (Cope-Faulkner, 2000).
- 4.4 The Domesday Book of 1086 records 51 households, with a population of 29 villagers and taxable assets including nine ploughlands, 20 geld units, and a meadow of 80 acres, with lands owned by St. Guthlac, Guy of Craon and Count Alan (Morgan and Thorne 1986). This suggests that Holbeach was an established settlement by the medieval period. Large scale land reclamation enabled more extensive cultivation to occur which enabled Holbeach to develop further. In c.1252 Holbeach was granted a licence for a market and fair, which was later increased to two or more fairs. The guildhall at Holbeach is believed to have been of regional importance (Archaeological Project Services 1997).
- 4.5 An archaeological watching brief to the west of the development site recorded a medieval pit and medieval pottery (Failes 2010) (HER 20227, ELI10581).
- 4.6 The development site is located within the core of the post-medieval settlement, and no development prior to this appears to have occurred on it. The proposed development site is to the rear of The Chequers Hotel. The building was formerly known as Chequers Hall and thought to have been built around 1800 AD. It has been identified as of historical interest on the South Holland District Council Local List (<https://hbsmrweb-lincolnshire.esdm.co.uk/Monument/MLI97212>).
- 4.7 The Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows the land of the proposed site as having buildings at the north end of the site and a walled garden to the east. This layout still remained when the site was mapped by the Ordnance Survey of 1970. However, later maps show the garden to have been removed and buildings erected in its place.
- 4.8 The proposed development area is currently used for parking.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the evaluation by trial trenching was to gather sufficient information for the Senior Historic Environment Officer to be able to make a decision regarding the management of sub-surface heritage assets at the site.
- 5.2 Evidence was gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains, and to allow for the determination of any appropriate strategies to mitigate the effect of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

6.0 Methodology

- 6.1 The evaluation methodology entailed the excavation of 2no trenches, each measuring 20m long and 1.8m wide, within the development area. In practice, due to buried services and buildings, 1no 15m x 1.6m trench and 1no 10m x 1.6m trench were excavated (Figure 2). This amendment to the original methodology was approved by the County Archaeologist.
- 6.2 The evaluation trenches were accurately located using a survey grade GPS receiving RTK corrections. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 6.3 In each trench all hard standing layers and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in spits of 0.1m thickness until the first archaeological horizon or natural geology was reached, whichever was encountered first.
- 6.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique identifier (context number) consisting of three digits and accorded a written description, e.g. 101; a summary of these is included in Appendix 2.
- 6.5 All excavated sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy and all photographs incorporated scales and a directional arrow, as appropriate.
- 6.6 Fieldwork was undertaken from 15th to 17th November 2021 and was supervised by Dave Shaw.

7.0 Results



Plate 1: The general sequence of modern surfaces and rubble demolition/levelling layers within Trench 2. East facing section, scales 1m

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 7.1 Trench 1 (Plate 2) was excavated in a northeast-southwest orientation on the north side of the proposed development area. A 0.75m deep sondage was excavated at the western end to confirm the underlying natural geology, a grey brown clay silt, 108 (Plate 3).



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking west, scales 1m



Plate 3: Sondage through Trench 1 investigating the natural deposits, looking northeast, scale 1m

- 7.2 Beneath levelling layer 101 a compact, dark grey clay made ground with occasional brick inclusions, 105 was recorded within the eastern part of the trench. A further made ground layer, 107, a compact mid orangey brown silt sand with occasional brick and stone inclusions was recorded to the west. The deposits were separated by wall [102] and they appear to abut the wall rather than be cut by it and therefore are likely to have been formed after wall [102] was constructed. These deposits directly overlay the natural geology.
- 7.3 Wall [102] measured 0.48m wide, and was constructed from red brick, bonded with a dark grey mortar (Plate 4). The wall had three courses surviving and sat upon a brick foundation [113], 0.54m wide. The bricks forming this structure were handmade, spalled, with traces of a frog on the upper bed and were 0.28m x 0.12m x 0.08m in size. Beneath the foundation was a compact dark grey sandy clay 104, 0.14m thick containing large amounts of 19th - 20th century glass, pottery and pebbles, which was used as levelling and bedding material for the foundation.



Plate 4: Wall [102], foundation [113], and wall [103] (right) with soil pipe 109 in foreground, looking west, scales 0.50m and 1m

- 7.4 Abutting the eastern side of wall [102], overlying 105, and seen only in the northern section, was east-west orientated wall [103] (Plate 4). This brick wall had three surviving courses and was bonded with an orange brown lime mortar. The bricks were machine made and so and had a frog. The western end of [103] utilised the footings [113] of wall [102]. This wall appeared to have been partially removed during the demolition phase of the site as it only had a surviving length of 0.50m.
- 7.5 West of wall [102] was [106], an un-bonded northeast to southwest oriented brick structure that was possibly a drain (Plate 5). It was three courses high. The handmade bricks of this structure had longitudinal strike marks and had an uneven underside. The drain comprised a base 0.28m wide, made from bricks placed end to end, flanked by one brick wide walls, placed at right angles to the base bricks. The structure was sealed by layer 107.



Plate 5: Brick drain [106], looking northwest, scales 0.50m and 2 x 1m

- 7.6 Soil pipe 109 ran parallel with and to the east of [102] (Plate 2 and 4). There was no visible cut for this feature and it was overlain by deposit 105.
- 7.7 At the east end of Trench 1 was 110, a north-northeast – south-southwest oriented soil pipe trench within a light yellowish brown clay, 112 (Plate 2).

Trench 2 (Figures 4 and 5)

- 7.8 Trench 2 (Plate 6) was located towards the south of the site and oriented roughly north to south.



Plate 6: Trench 2 looking south, scales 1m

- 7.9 The earliest archaeological deposit found within Trench 2, at the southern end of the trench, and overlying natural 217, was a dark grey clay, 209, with frequent brick and limestone inclusions. This deposit was cut by a foundation trench cut [212].
- 7.10 Also cut by foundation cut [212] and sealing layer 217 was layer 215, a 0.40m thick, compact orange grey sand silt, equated to layer 222 in the opposing section of the trench. This layer did not have as many inclusions at its base, this cleaner material was given context 216.
- 7.11 Cut [212], which was the foundation trench for wall [203] (Plate 7) was seen only to cut deposits to the north of the wall. Wall [203] was northwest to southeast oriented, seven courses high, and constructed of London Brick Company Phorpres and bonded with a lime mortar. There was no clear sign of any footings. Cut [212] was backfilled with a dark grey clay, 213.



Plate 7: East facing section of wall [203] (centre), bricks 221 (left) and soakaway [205] (right), scales 1m

- 7.12 No foundation cut was noted to the south of wall [203], and most of the layers to the south of 203 abutted the wall. The earliest of these layers were 0.30m thick levelling and consolidation deposits, 202 and 208. Layer 202, (Plate 8), not abutting the wall, consisted of large rounded river cobbles, and 208, was a compact, brown clay with occasional small stones.
- 7.13 The lack of a southern foundation cut for wall [203] suggests that the level was reduced down to layer 209 here and that this may be the interior of the building that [203] formed part of, with 202 and 208 representing consolidation/levelling layers.
- 7.14 Brick rubble 221, sealed cobble layer 202 and consolidation material 208. For the most part this was a jumble of London Brick Company stamped bricks within a loose, very dark grey clay matrix, 211.



Plate 8: Consolidation material 202 looking south, scales 2 x 1m

- 7.15 Layer 210, a compact, 0.07m thick orange brown sand, sealed 221 and appears to represent the bedding material for a later surface, which abutted [203], but which has since been removed.
- 7.16 On the north side of [203], cutting into 215/222, suggesting a contemporary date, was a soakaway, [205], protruding from the west side of the trench (Plate 9). This feature was circular and its construction cut, [214], was approximately 1.0m wide. Soakaway [205] had a domed brick roof with a limestone cap and was constructed of handmade red brick, with slight arrises and longitudinal strike marks. A slight cintring and associated blistering was noted on a header. The depth of [205] is unknown.



Plate 9: Soakaway [205] looking west, scale 1m

- 7.17 Soakaway [205] was fed by [206], a northeast to southwest oriented gully 0.39m wide and 0.30m deep (Plate 10). Gully [206] was backfilled with 207, a very dark sand clay and banded light brown sand and silt, 223.
- 7.18 A brick drain [204] was constructed parallel to, and southeast of [206]. It was built of the same red brick as wall [203], was 0.40m wide and 0.44m deep, four courses high with a capping course. A construction cut [218], was noted only on the northern side of the structure, filled with a compact, dark grey clay with frequent brick and limestone inclusions, 224. It is presumed that drain [204] was constructed so tightly to the southeast drain cut that the cut could not be seen. Drain [204] was constructed in the same manner as drain [106] in Trench 1, suggesting they are contemporary.
- 7.19 A brick floor surface 219, seen only in section, was at the same level as 204's capping. This surface, which was only seen for c.1m, was only one brick thick and had a cream mortar bedding and bonding. It is presumed that this surface would have butted [203].



Plate 10: Gully [206], drain [204] (centre) and surface 219, (right, centre) looking east, scales 1m

- 7.20 Levelling 210 and surface 219 were sealed by 201 and 220, a 0.54m thick demolition and levelling event comprising a number of different materials. This activity is represented in Trench 1 as layer 101. From 201, 7 pieces of glass, 33 pieces of clay pipe and 8 sherds of 19th century pottery were recovered. The glass and pottery were discarded but the clay pipe retained for reporting. The clay pipe is all 19th century in date and likely to be the product of a local clay pipe kiln.
- 7.21 The most recent demolition deposits were used for levelling the modern car park surface, 200, that comprised loose, orange brown gravel.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

- 8.1 The trial trenching revealed a number of structures and drains. These were constructed from brick identified as being manufactured by the London Brick Company who started production in c.1877, thus dating the structures to the late 19th century. The garden area, whilst to the

rear of the Chequers Hotel appears to be a separate plot of land, separated from the Chequers Hotel building with a trackway running between the two.

- 8.2 The Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows the land of the proposed site as having buildings at the north end of the site and a possible walled garden with walkways to the east. The wall in Trench 2 can be linked to garden boundary wall on the 1887 map, (Figure 6). The wall within Trench 1 may also be related to this structure, but its position is c.3m to the east of the boundary wall shown on the 1887 OS map. It could be a wall shown within the garden area to the east of the boundary.
- 8.3 It is clear that in Trench 2 soakaway [205] and brick drain [204] are within the garden and that cobbling 202 is probably the remains of an early surface to the south of the garden, a trackway which would have led into a courtyard to the northwest. Bricks 221 are later replacement surfaces that raised the ground level.
- 8.4 The garden boundary wall was still present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1970, but was not on the revised map of 1977, indicating that the wall was demolished sometime between these two dates. Demolition of the structures raised the ground level by up to 0.56m.
- 8.5 The evaluation results suggest a high potential for impacting upon 19th century garden features.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The trial trenching methodology was appropriate for the site and has provided sufficient information to determine the archaeological potential of the site. The superimposition of the trenches onto the 1887 map demonstrated the inaccuracy of old cartographic sources and the need for archaeological evaluation to establish the location of features recorded on maps.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 AAL would like to thank Armchair Property Investments Ltd for the commission.

11.0 References

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Cartographic Sources

Extract of the 1887 Ordnance Survey map (www.promaps.co.uk)

Extract of the 1977 Ordnance Survey map (www.promaps.co.uk)

Appendix 1: Clay pipe report

By Alice Forward

A group of 19th century clay pipes was recovered during the work at the Chequers Hotel, Holbeach. This small group is noteworthy as whilst the motifs on the pipe bowls are relatively common this is a very distinct group and local comparable pipes with the same decoration have not been found or if so not been reported on.

Methodology

The clay pipes have been recorded in an excel spreadsheet (see Table 1) following the format of the clay pipe record sheets (Higgins and Davy 2004) and following the *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects* (Higgins 2017).0

Results

This group of clay pipes, found within context 201, represents a minimum number of three clay pipes. Three individual bowls have been identified within the group. They appear to all be identical with the moulded decorative motif displaying three thistles surrounded by foliage on one side and on the other two roses surrounded by leaves. The seams are both decorated with leaves and the letters E H are moulded on either side of the heel. One of the bowls is complete whilst the other two are represented by a broken half bowl in one case and the heel and base of a bowl in the other but the decorative elements apparent on these broken examples are clearly the same as that on the complete bowl.

Two mouth pieces have been identified within the assemblage, both of which are glazed and one is part of a stem comprised of three joining fragments. There is another glazed stem fragment which does not join with either one of the mouthpieces and an additional red waxed stem with glazed patches. The other 24 stem fragments are not glazed and have no particularly stamps or diagnostic elements.

Discussion

The thistle and rose combination is a typical 19th century decorative scheme, celebrating the Union between England and Scotland and is a motif found nationally (C. Jarrett *pers comm*). Whilst this is a common decorative scheme examples from London only have one thistle depicted and therefore the clay pipes from Holbeach are likely to be a product of a local kiln. References to Lincolnshire clay pipes have been consulted in order to find parallels to the ones found at Holbeach but none have been found thus far. However, within the clay pipe makers list there is a reference to an E. W. Hall, based in Holbeach making pipes between 1855 and 1868 (Oswald 1975, 182). It is very likely that the makers mark EH either side of the heel is the mark of E. H. Hall. It is recommended that the bowls and glazed pipe stems be retained and deposited at The Collection as a local example.

References

Higgins, D A 2017, *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*, National Pipe Archive, University of Liverpool.

Higgins, D. A. and Davey, P. J., 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft Guidelines for using the Clay Tobacco Pipe Record Sheets' in S. D. White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800*, British Archaeological Reports, Oxford, British Series 374, 487-90.

Oswald, A. 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, Oxford, British Series 14.

Table 1: Clay pipe archive

Ctext	B	S	M	B/64	Bur	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	Comments
201	1								C			E/H	SH	R	M	Three thistles on one side and two roses on the other. Both backed by foliage decoration and leaf moulding on the front and rear seams.	19th century	Complete bowl with joining heel and stem fragment
201	1								C							1 thistle remaining and the beginning of leaf decoration on the other side. Leaf motif on the seam	19th century	Broken bowl but appears to have the same moulded decorative motif.
201	1																	Only the very base of the bowl with heel and stem
201			3			FO	YG											Broken but joining fragments of mouthpiece
201			1			FO	YG											
201		1					YG											Yellow glaze
201		1																Red wax and splashes of yellow glaze
201		24																
Total	3	26	4															

Appendix 2: Brick report

By G. Williams

Introduction

During an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Chequers Hotel, 15 High Street, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, excavation revealed five brick structures – three walls, a drain and a soakaway – yielding a total of four whole bricks and one fragment of brick, weighing a total of 10,841g. There were two 20th-century bricks and three earlier, albeit undated, examples. A short report and recommendations follow.

Methodology

The brick was examined by naked eye and the results entered directly into an Excel spreadsheet before being transferred into the report. All measurements are in millimetres and grams.

The report follows the guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Buildings Material Group (Hunter-Mann 2002).

Results

Five bricks with a total weight of 10,841g, were recovered during the evaluation from five different structures.

Three of the bricks were handmade – 102, 106 and 205 – and appear to represent later post-medieval production from the 18th century onwards. These come from a wall, a drain and a soakaway, respectively.

The other two bricks are early 20th-century mass-produced pressed bricks. An LBC Phorpres was recovered from wall 203, while an unknown half-bat with cement was recovered from 103.

Discussion of Potential

The CBM assemblage from land to the rear of Chequers Hotel, 15 High Street, Holbeach, is largely undiagnostic. The Phorpres is associated with a wall shown on the 1877 OS map, but none of the other bricks come from structures visible on mapping. This might indicate an earlier unmapped phase to the garden. The assemblage is wholly post-medieval and modern.

In its current form the assemblage has little more research potential and can be discarded, subject to the receiving museum's policies.

Bibliography

Hunter-Mann, K., 2002 *Ceramic Building Materials Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis & Publication*

Table 2 Brick archive

Fill	Type	Date	Frag	Fabric	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
102	Brick wall	Pmed	1	1	242	115	68	2525	handmade brick, quite spalled, traces of very shallow frog on upper bed, some cement and bituminous material traces
103	Brick wall	Mod	1	2	>145	108	67	1887	unknown machine brick; edge of frog visible under cement
106	Brick drain	Pmed	1	3	240	117	63	2382	handmade brick, longitudinal strike marks, uneven underside bed
203	Brick wall	Mod	1	4	225	110	65	2010	LBC Phorpres
205	Soakaway	Pmed	1	5	220	96	64	2037	handmade brick, slight arrises, longitudinal strike marks, slight cintering at one header and associated blistering
Total			5					10841	

Appendix 3: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Loose, orangey brown gravel	-	-	0.26	Car park surface
101	Layer	Compact, dark grey demolition rubble	-	-	0.18	Levelling layer
102	Masonry	North-northwest-south-southeast oriented English cross, red brick wall with dark grey lime mortar bonding	>1.50	0.48	0.24	Brick wall
103	Masonry	East to west oriented English cross red brick wall with orangey brown lime mortar. 3 courses deep	-	0.54	0.23	Wall abutting 102
104	Layer	Compact, dark grey sandy clay with frequent rubble inclusions	-	-	0.14	Foundation levelling layer
105	Layer	Compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional brick and stone inclusions	-	-	0.45	Made ground/former topsoil
106	Masonry	Northeast-southwest oriented un-bonded red brick drain	1.63	0.41	0.15	Brick built drain
107	Layer	Compact, dark grey clay with occasional brick fragments	-	-	0.48	Made ground/former topsoil
108	Layer	Compact, mid grey silt	-	-	>0.75	Natural geology
109	Fill	A north-south salt glazed Victorian soil pipe	-			Soil pipe
110	Fill	A modern soil pipe	-			Modern soil pipe
111	Cut	Cut for trench for modern soil pipe	>1.80	0.20	0.20	Trench cut for modern soil pipe
112	Fill	Modern soil pipe backfill of trench	>1.80			
113	Masonry	North-northwest-south-southeast oriented red brick foundation with dark grey lime mortar bonding. 2 courses deep	>1.80	0.54	0.17	Brick foundation for wall 102

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Same as 100	-	-	0.20	Car park surface
201	Layer	Same as 101	-	-	0.54	Levelling layer
202	Layer	Hard, rounded mid bluish grey stone.	-	-	0.30	Cobble layer
203	Masonry	Northwest-southeast red brick wall bonded by mid grey lime mortar	>2.00	0.24	0.08	Brick wall
204	Masonry	Northeast-southwest oriented red brick un-bonded structure	0.75	0.40	0.44	Brick built drain
205	Masonry	Circular red brick subsurface structure bonded with lime mortar	0.85	0.85	>0.75	Soakaway
206	Cut	Northeast-southwest oriented	1.73	0.39	0.30	Cut of drain gully

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
		linear with straight sides and slightly concave base				
207	Fill	Compact, very dark grey sandy clay	-	-	0.30	Backfill of [206]
208	Layer	Compact, brown clay with occasional small stones	-	-	0.22	Consolidation layer
209	Layer	Compact, dark grey clay with frequent brick and limestone inclusions	-	-	0.06	Former topsoil
210	Layer	Compact, orangey brown sand	-	-	0.07	Bedding material
211	Layer	Loose, very dark grey clay and rubble	-	-	0.12	Deliberate demolition and levelling event
212	Cut	Northwest-southeast aligned linear feature, Vertical sides			0.30	Foundation trench
213	Fill	Compact, dark grey clay	-	-	0.30	Backfill of [212]
214	Cut	Circular cut with steep straight sides	1.0	1.0	>0.75	Construction cut for [205]
215	Layer	Compact, orangey grey sandy silt	-	-	0.40	Former topsoil
216	Layer	Compact, dark grey clay with frequent brick and limestone inclusions	-	-	0.14	Former topsoil
217	Layer	Same as 108	-	-	>0.75	Natural geology
218	Cut	Northwest-southeast aligned, vertical sided with a flat base				Foundation trench
219	Layer	Red bricks, identical to those of wall 203, laid one deep			0.08	Floor surface
220	Layer	Multiple lenses of backfill material, waste, rubble and wall tumble deposited in one event	-	-	0.30	Deliberate demolition and levelling event
221	Layer	Red bricks, identical to those of wall 203, laid three deep			0.26	Floor surface
222	Layer	Mid grey silt containing demolition material		c.2.5	0.25	Consolidation material
223	Fill	Light brown bands of sand and silt			0.40	Backfill of [206]
224	Fill	Compact, dark grey clay with frequent brick and limestone inclusions			0.44	Backfill of [218]

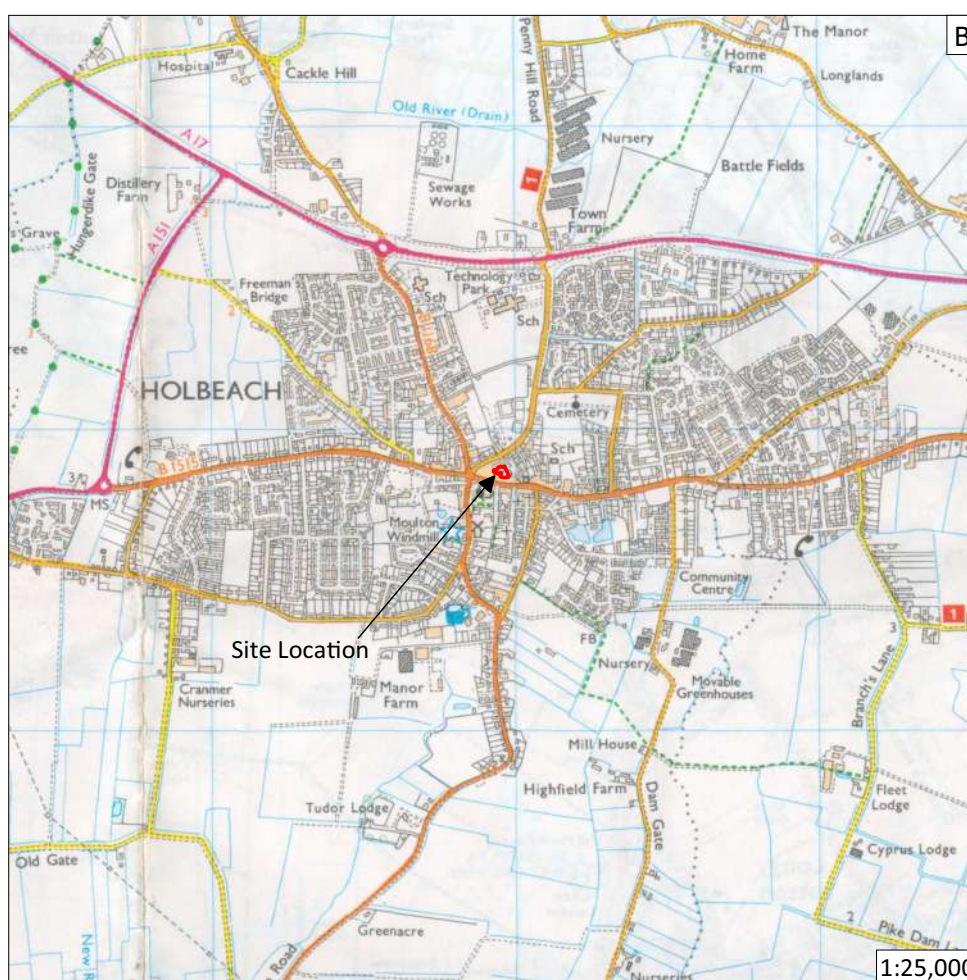
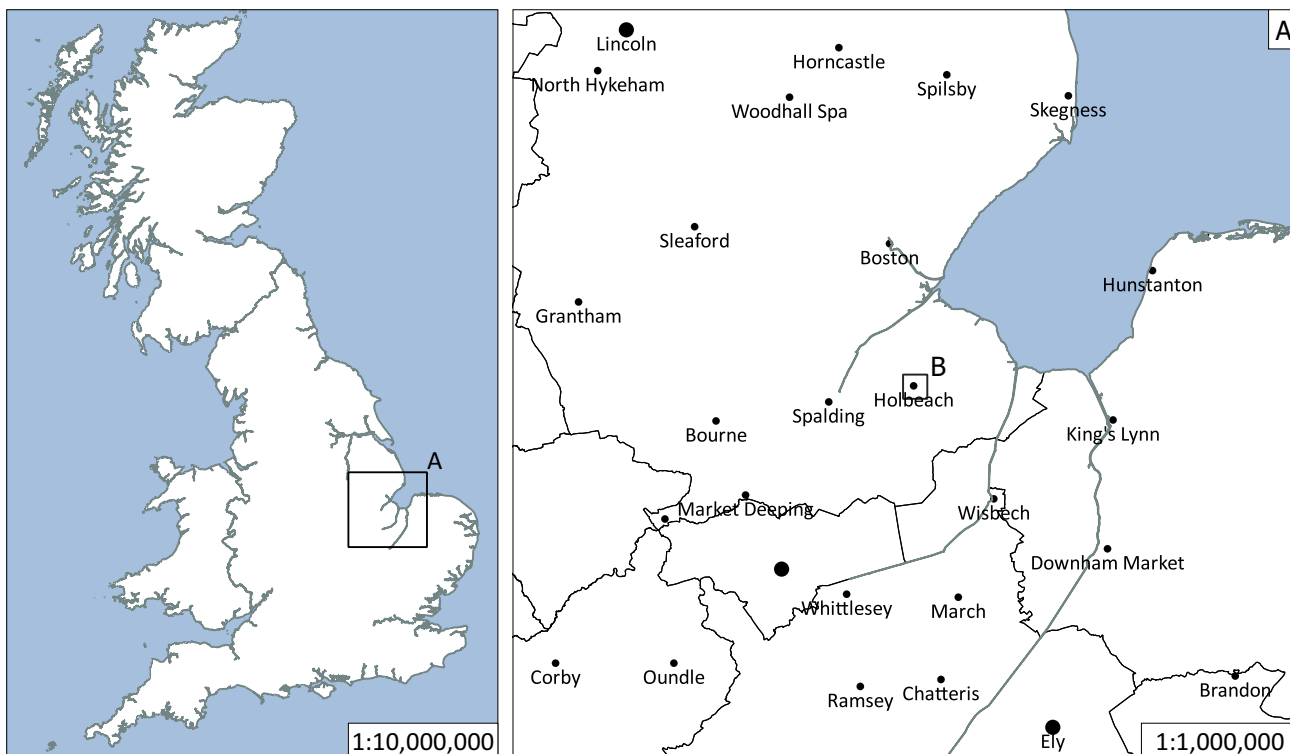


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

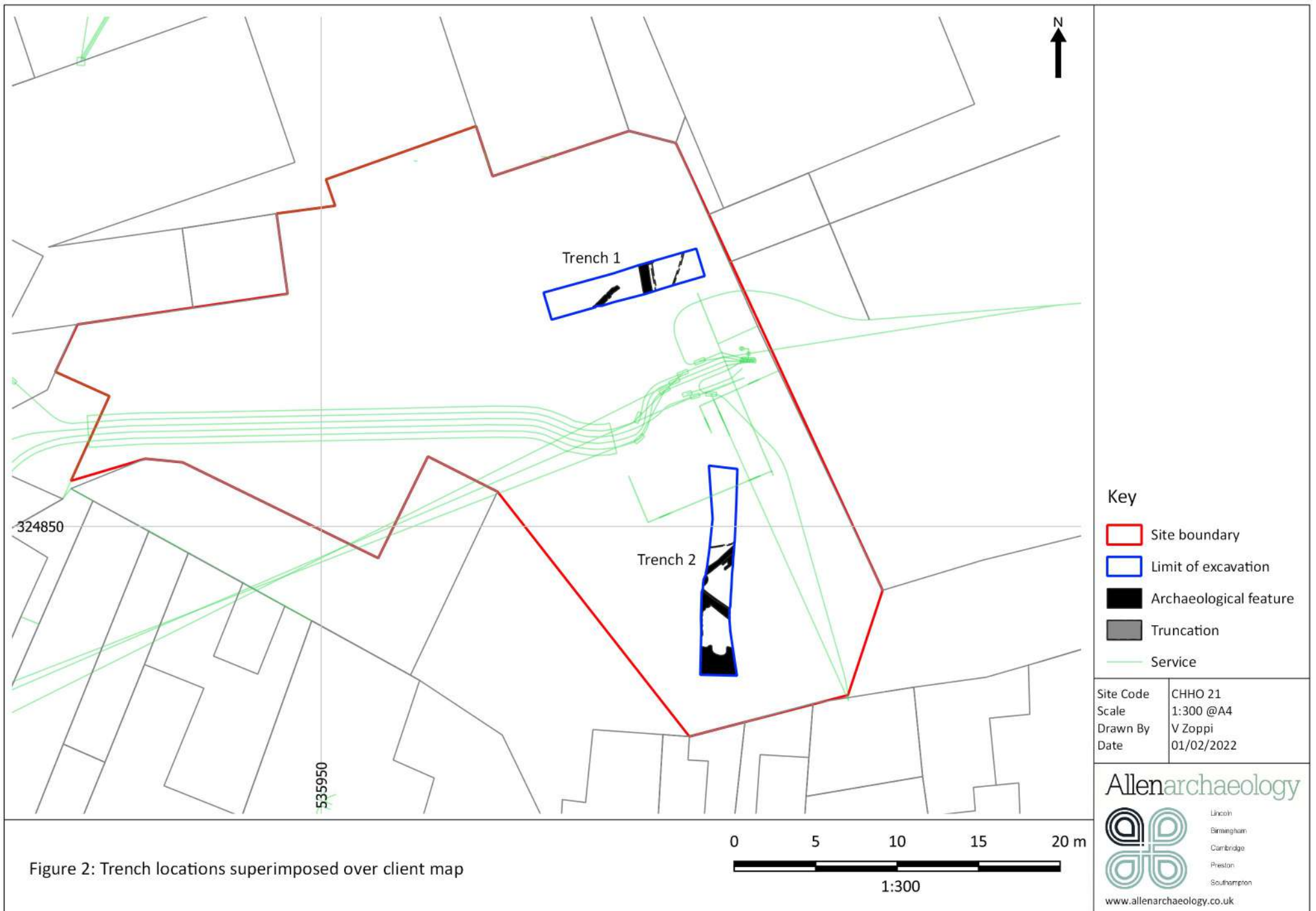
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Site Code	CHHO 21
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	V Zoppi
Date	26/11/2021

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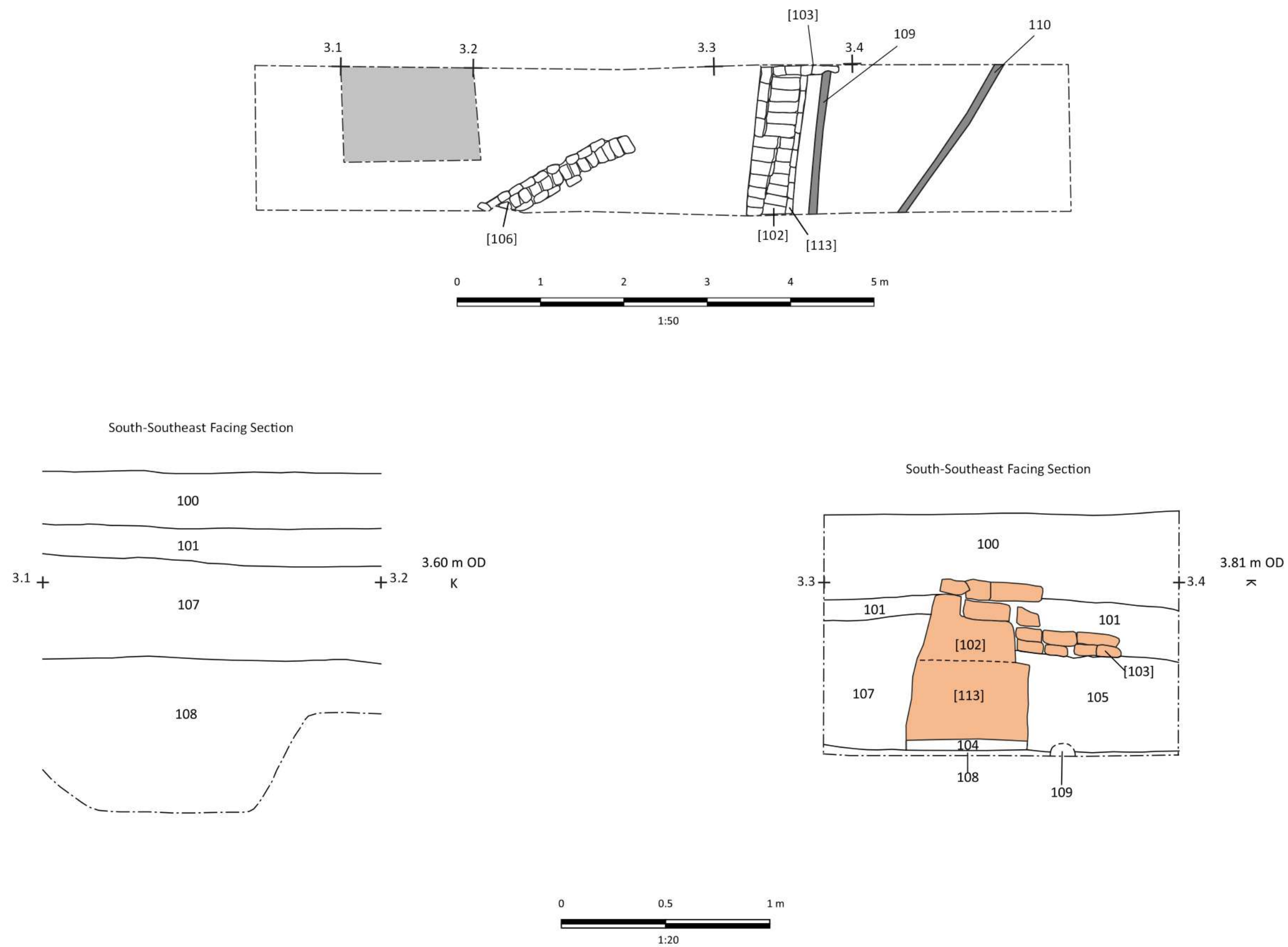


Figure 3: Plan and sections of Trench 1

Site Code CHHO 21
 Scale 1:50, 1:20 @A3
 Drawn By V Zoppi
 Date 02/02/2022

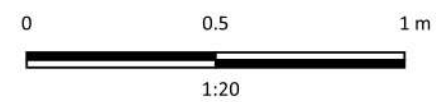
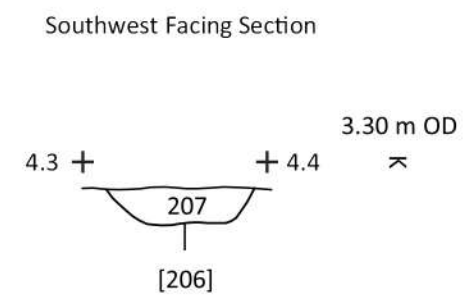
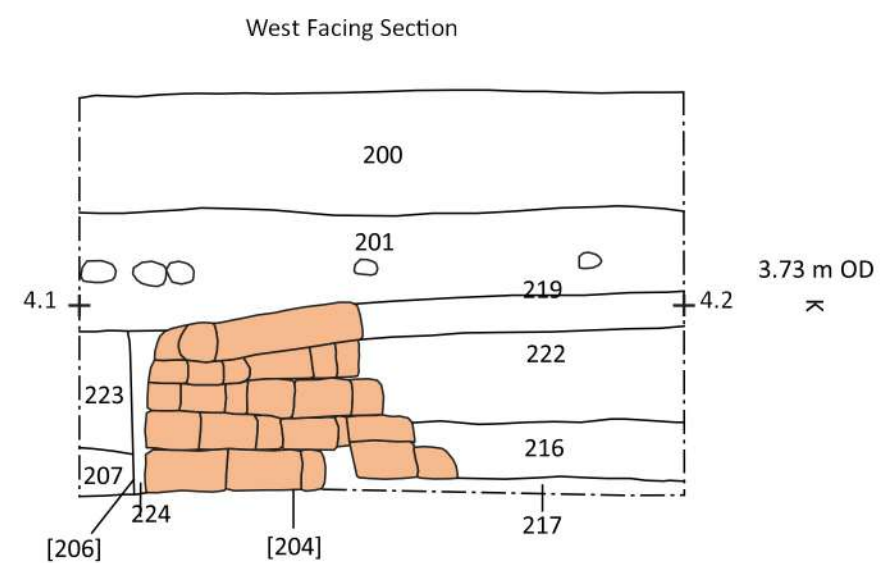
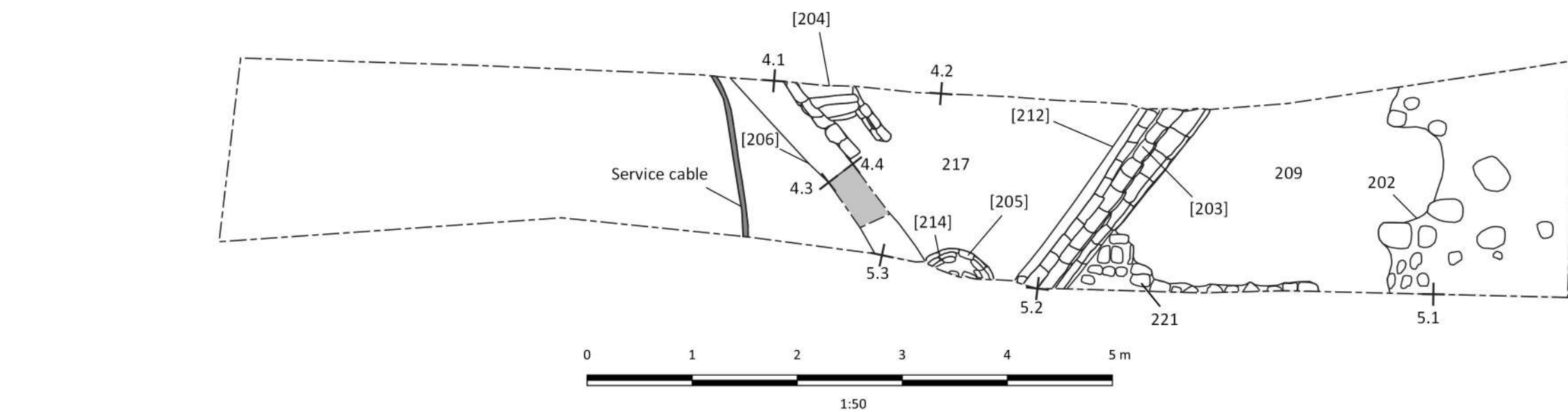


Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 2

Site Code	CHHO 21
Scale	1:50, 1:20 @A3
Drawn By	V Zoppi
Date	01/02/2022

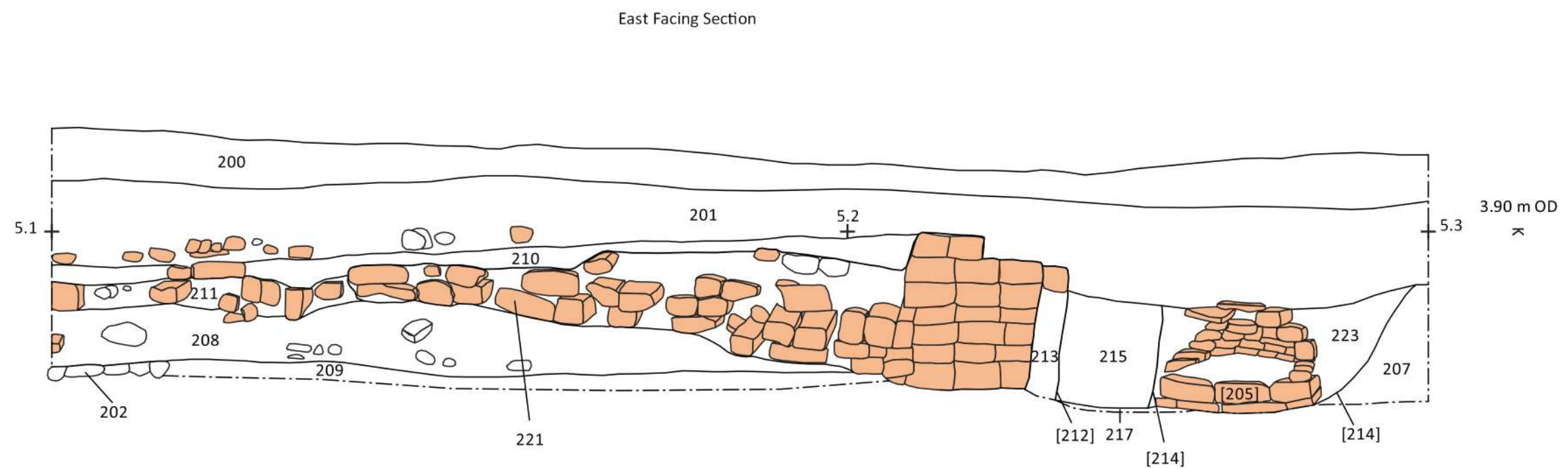


Figure 5: Section located on Figure 4

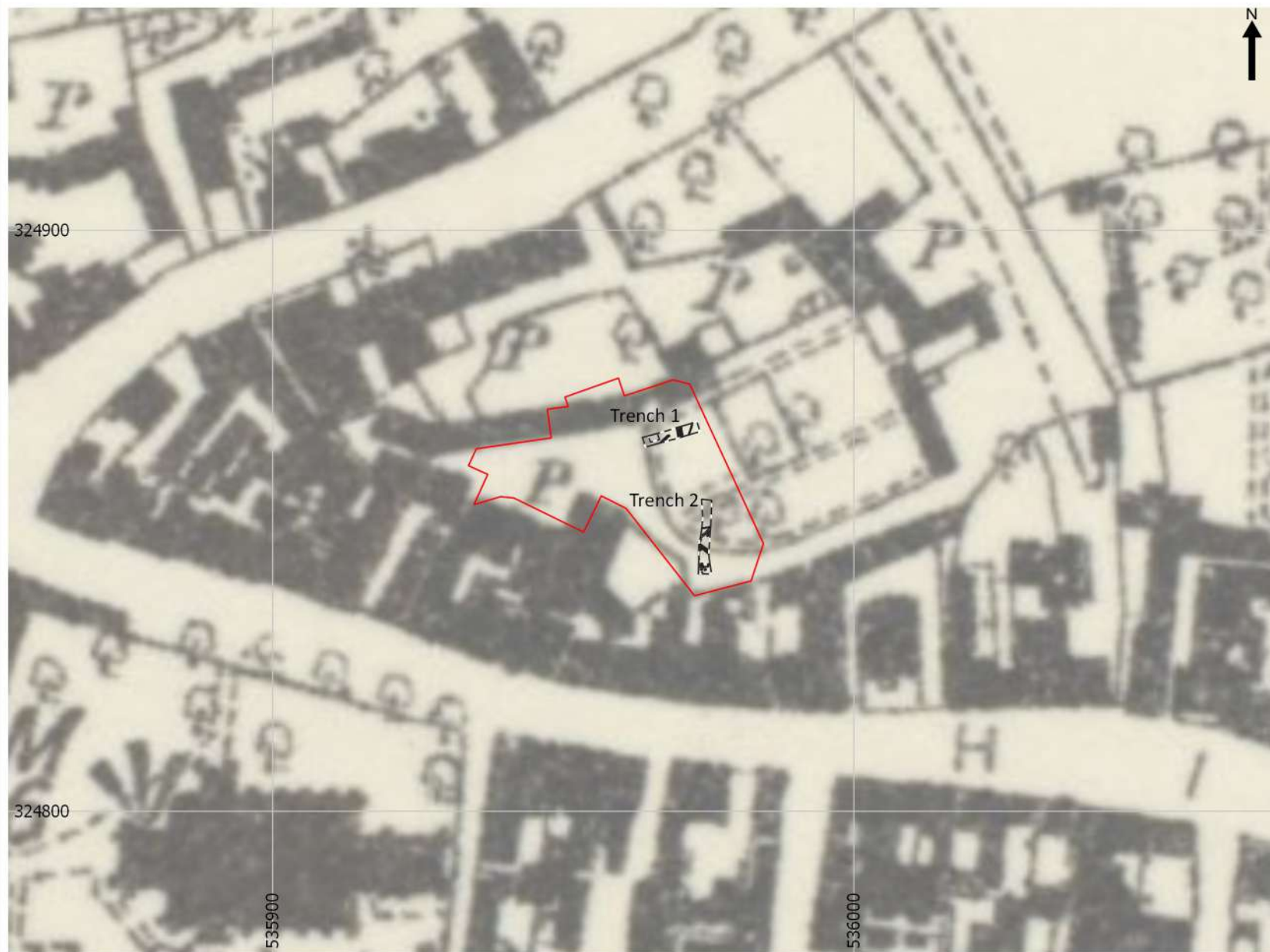


Site Code	CHHO 21
Scale	1:20 @A3
Drawn By	V Zoppi
Date	01/02/2022

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Key

- Archaeological feature
- Limit of excavation
- Masonry
- Truncation
- Site boundary

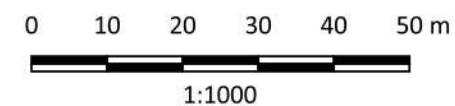
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Scale	1:1000 @A4
Drawn By	V Zoppi
Date	02/02/2022

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Figure 6: Plan of the site superimposed over an Ordnance Survey map of 1887





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