

GeoArch

Report 2008/35

Excavations at Ned's Garden,
Shropshire (NG08):
Data Structure Report

Non-Technical Summary

The Ned's Garden complex includes two sites, one west of the Southall Bank Brook in Stottesdon and one east of the brook in Billingsley. These two have become known as Ned's Garden West and Ned's Garden East, although Ned's Garden itself appears to have been an early post-medieval smallholding on the west bank. Two trenches were dug in Ned's Garden West and four in Ned's Garden East.

Ned's Garden West provided evidence for a medieval working floor and slag dump associated with bloomery iron smelting. Dating evidence provisionally suggests a 12th-13th century age for the onset of smelting. The upper part of the slag dump yields late 16th/early 17th century pottery, but it is not clear whether this indicates continued iron-making activity or simply later disturbance, perhaps associated with the early occupation of Building B.

A building ("Building B") was located in an area previously suspected of having building debris on the surface. The structure included a wall with one side of a doorway together with an internal flagstone floor or hearth. Dating evidence suggests that the structure was short-lived and of 17th century age. The orientation of the wall does not correspond to the existing geophysical evidence for a building, which may suggest that the geophysical survey identified a building associated with the earlier, medieval, use of the site. To the north of Building B, a continuation of the major slag dump yielded pottery provisionally dated as late 17th or more probably 18th century, possibly indicative of interest in slag as a resource for resmelting at this period.

On the east bank of the brook the earliest dating evidence was medieval pottery from the margins of a slag dump on the brook side of a ridge above the modern floodplain. This slag deposit is sealed by two layers of redeposited natural pale clay. Similar clay layers were located in two small trenches further east on the valley side, where they were overlain by deposits containing abundant 18th century pottery. On the terrace above the iron smelting remains, interpreted as an ore roasting area in the geophysical survey, a partially burnt clay surface was found immediately below topsoil.

The main trench on the east side of the valley located a substantial leat, with a base 2.35m below the present top of the adjacent ridge and only 0.90m above the summer brook level at the time of excavation (and only 0.5m above the winter brook level at the time of the geophysical survey). The leat contained about 0.65m of water-lain sediments, so would have required a weir to raise water level by about 1.5m to allow water to flow under normal conditions. The exposed side of the leat was also partially covered with a layer of redeposited natural clay. The leat yielded no dating evidence from its water-lain sediments (neither pottery nor usable charcoal), but the later sediments in the leat yielded 18th century pottery.

The deposits between and above the various clay layers in the trenches in Ned's Garden East all yielded slag debris, but were clearly not primary slag dumps. It is therefore possible that the clay surfaces are associated with 17th-18th century re-use of the site, perhaps both as a slag quarry and as an area for roasting the ore being quarried in pits higher up on Southall Bank. The leat may be relatively early in this re-use of the site and is likely to have been associated with the waterwheel draining the coal mines situated some 250m downstream, although a stamp for crushing the reworked slag cannot be discounted.

In summary the site shows evidence for medieval iron smelting on both sides of the brook. The west side was utilised for a small building (house?) in the 17th century. In the 18th century a leat was dug through Ned's Garden East to provide power for mine drainage. The leat is accompanied by working surfaces, probably associated with ore roasting for local blast furnaces.

Methods

The initial project design was intended to provide evidence to date the three bloomery sites (Ned's Garden West, Ned's Garden East and Fiddle) surveyed in 2007. The intention was to test selected areas of possible structures using 1m-square test-pits and to extract charcoal (and pottery if possible) from the slag dumps using 2m-square test-pits.

The test-pitting was begun at Ned's Garden West. Here the choice of location was very limited, partly by the small area of stone identified as belonging to Building B in the survey and partly by the closely-spaced small trees. An area was identified in which both the test-pits intended for the site could be located close together, so as to supplement each other. Indeed as laying out of the trenches progressed it became clear that altering the 2m-square test-pit on the slag dump to a 1x4m trench and aligning it with the 1m-square test-pit on the building would maximise the information to be gained. The 1m gap between the two pits contained a small tree. As clearance started on the trenches, it was realised that the stone on the surface might not correspond closely with the footprint of the original building, and so the plan was further adapted to remove the tree and dig a single 1x6m trench (Trench 1) in order to increase the likelihood of intersecting Building B.

The second task was the digging of a 2m-square test-pit (Trench 2) into a slag dump in Ned's Garden East. The principal target on this side of the river was the deposit of slag forming a low cliff on a ridge above the modern floodplain. The river-ward side of the ridge shows thick slag deposits, but it could not be assumed, given the apparent erosional margin to the deposit, that these slags are *in situ*. The location chosen was therefore on the eastern (up-slope) side of the ridge. The hollow between the ridge and the rising valley side to the east was interpreted in the survey as a probable slag quarry (since quarrying for slag for resmelting at Charlcot was documented in the 18th century; Charlcot operated from just before 1700 to 1777. Ore mining at Chorley Covert ran from 1707-1715 for Old Willey Furnace near Broseley, and then until 1721/3 for Charlcot Furnace. It is not known if the slag quarrying was contemporary with this but it seems likely), with the linear hollow being a possible trackway servicing the quarry. As Trench 2 was opened it became clear that it did not intersect a slag dump, despite including some slag-rich sediment, and that the east side of the ridge at least was formed by natural deposits. Trench 2 was continued, since it revealed important new features, but the task of obtaining dating evidence for the slag dumps needed to be pursued elsewhere.

It was decided, in consultation with members of the FPHG, that it would be more appropriate to try to complete the dating exercise at Ned's Garden East, rather than to split the project with Fiddle as originally intended. A flexible response to problem-solving seemed better than strict adherence to initial project design, which was clearly not going to yield the required data. Several new 1m-square test-pits were therefore opened sequentially in pursuit of undisturbed slag dumps.

Trench 3 was placed on the crest of the ridge above Trench 2, with their western sections aligned. The succession in this test-pit did not include deposits that were convincingly *in situ* dumps. It did provide further evidence for the nature of pale clay layers within the succession, as observed in the southern part of Trench 2.

Trench 4 was positioned on the edge of the terrace on which the survey suggested ore roasting was undertaken. In the absence of locatable slag dumps, this appeared to offer an alternative target for stratified charcoal. This trench came down onto a partially burnt clay surface immediately below topsoil. Since the risk of encountering metallurgical structures (ore roasters or furnaces) in this area was high, it was deemed inappropriate to dig such a surface under these conditions and the trench was abandoned.

Trench 4 was then replaced by Trench 5, positioned lower down the slope between trenches 5 and 2. The rationale was that this area might have accumulated residues, including charcoal, from processes occurring on

the terrace above. In fact Trench 5 proved to have derived slag, but in a sequence punctuated by similar clay layers to those in Trench 3.

Trench 6 was opened as a very superficial excavation of a 2x2m area previously investigated by FPHG member Andy Johnson. Surface rocks suggested the possibility that the E corner of the building encountered in Trench 1 might be preserved above ground level. Cleaning of this area showed however that the rocks were all wall tumble, the intact deposit below the topsoil was a slag dump, and that therefore the return of the wall must be in the small interval between Trench 1 and Trench 6.

All trenches were dug by hand, with spoil stored on sheeting to minimise impact on the vegetation. Contexts were numbered with 3-digit codes, with the initial digit being the trench number. The site code is NG08.

Geographical location is given in this report using the site coordinate system [X,Y,Z] employed for the 2007 survey. The 2007 report states "Coordinates presented here are given in terms of site [X,Y] and elevations in terms of site Z. Site zero lies at (approximately) SO 70709 83813. The site Y direction is oriented on a bearing of 305° with respect to National Grid. Site elevations (Z) are based on an arbitrary datum at approximately minus 26m OD". The extensive tree cover for some considerable distance around the site precluded direct control of the survey by RTK-GPS as would normally be done for a GeoArch survey.

Site Narrative

Ned's Garden West (Trenches 1 and 6)

Trench 1

The earliest evidence for human activity in the area of Trench 1 was provided by a single flint flake recovered during cleaning of the "natural" subsoil surface (110). Over most of the trench this surface was formed by a brownish-yellow clay. At the extreme east end of the trench there were much paler clays, which may have been the top of the geological "natural" and have run westwards under the thin layer of yellow clay subsoil.

The subsoil surface was irregular, with overlying deposits piped downwards into innumerable small root holes and animal burrows. In the SE corner of the trench a much larger root hole brought loose, unconsolidated, slag deposits well down below the natural surface. In this area the potential for stratigraphic disturbance is particularly great, and it should be noted that the single sherd of pottery from (106) spit 3 occurred in this area. The lowest archaeological deposits over the remainder of the trench, (117), (116) and (115), were rich in charcoal, particularly small pieces of round-wood charcoal up to about 25mm in diameter, and towards the east of the trench a large carbonized branch over 1.2m in length was pressed into the subsoil surface. This material is interpreted as an early occupation or clearance layer. A considerable amount of pottery (44 sherds) was closely associated with the basal surface. To the east of the trench the basal layer was also rich in slag, whereas to the west the proportion of charcoal fines, pottery and of roasted ores increased markedly. This suggests a differentiation into a western working surface and an eastern slag dump. Initial spot-dating of the pottery suggests a date of approximately 12-13th Century for the initial occupation.

The stratigraphy of the slag dump proved difficult to unravel. In general the basal clay-rich slag deposit graded upwards and eastwards from the yellowish-brown (116), into the browner clay-rich slag deposit of (113) and into the much darker slag deposit (106), which in its upper parts had a dark, friable humic matrix. Thus overall the clay content of the dump increases downwards and westwards. (116) and (113) were dug stratigraphically on this basis, but much of (106) was removed early-on in a box trench by spits. The dump had a maximum preserved thickness of about 550mm.

After completion of the trench it was observed that the slag dump had probable tip lines dipping from the east towards the west. This original stratigraphy could not be confirmed with certainty – but it would imply that the observed differentiation into (106)/(113)/(116) might be the result of downward percolation of the original matrix, leaving the uppermost levels of the slag dump as a loose “sieve deposit”. Spot-dating of pottery from the dump suggested 13th-14th Century for material within the body of the dump and late 16th-earliest 17th Century from the top. A few sherds of later 17th century material may be intrusive (*via* tree roots), may indicate disturbance, or may have been associated with the later deposits onlapping the dump from the west.

To the west of the dump, the basal deposits (115) and (117) were associated with a brown clayey deposit (114) of up to about 200mm thickness, which overlay (117) and probably overlapped (115). The upper parts of this deposit were largely clean of clasts, although did contain some charcoal, with the abundance of slag, roasted ore and pottery increasing downwards, suggesting a somewhat gradational boundary with the underlying (117). Provisional spot-dating of the 32 sherds pottery from context (114) suggests a 12th-13th century age for assemblage.

Above context (114) was a darker-brown layer bearing abundant flecks of burnt clay/soil and small fragments of coal. Inside the later building a thin skim of coal-rich material (111) lay beneath the flagstones (108). This deposit is correlated with (112) outside the building, but a slight possibility remains that (111) comprised fuel remains that percolated between the flagstones during use. Outside the later building (112) was of variable thickness, being typically a thin sheet of 20-80mm thickness, but locally mounded against the outside of the wall (109). This deposit was problematic on two fronts:

- Firstly the collapse of the wall led to clasts (e.g. stone, plaster and mortar) being impressed into and through pre-existing deposits, giving rise to uncertainty over the security of stratigraphic context for other types of find.

- Secondly the relationship between this (and contiguous) contexts with the base of wall (109) is unclear. Wall (109) as preserved shows a well-built inner face, but a very poorly constructed outer rubble face. The wall had no detectable wall trench, but appears to have been built directly onto underlying deposits. The slight hollow below the basal course has not been assigned a context number as a cut feature, but may simply be the result of compaction below the wall. The rubble out part of the wall contains much sediment resembling (112), even bearing pottery fragments in the gaps between the stones. The inner part of the wall contains what is probably a poor decomposed mortar between the stones. The mounded area of (112) against the outer face of the wall has a second localised deposit; context (107) contains stone and yellow clay. This was initially interpreted as a tumble deposit from a clay-bonded section of wall, but could just as easily be upcast from a putative cut for (109).

These uncertainties make interpretation of (109) difficult. Several alternative interpretations are possible:

1. Wall (109) was constructed with a poor-quality outer face, against which deposit (112) was later piled (perhaps as a location for dumping ash immediately outside the door of the building).
2. Wall (109) had a failure of its outer face. The rubble stonework and contiguous deposit (112) were emplaced during a period of repair.
3. Wall (109) did not have an exposed outer face at the level excavated, because it was constructed into a pre-existing mound of deposit. The builders took the short-cut of not constructing a proper outer face because it would not have been visible.

Whatever the explanation, the lower stones of (109) show rotation, suggesting that the lack of a proper outer face to the wall at basal level contributed to structural instability.

Pottery from (112) and (109) has been given a provisional spot-date of early-late 17th Century. The exact significance of the final pottery date will depend on the model for the relationships adopted for the wall (109).

The structure, Building B, including wall (109) and flagstone floor (108) does not correspond to the location or orientation of the building predicted by the geophysical and topographic surveys. It seems entirely plausible that the outline suggested by the geophysics is of an earlier, medieval, structure. The present excavation cannot give any information on the size of Building B. The structure shows significant differentiation with Trench 1. The wall (109) terminates within the trench, apparently at a doorway. Internally, the area north of the doorway is flagged whereas the area in line with the door is not. However, it is not clear whether this is an original differentiation, or whether some flagstones were lifted before the building collapsed. Where the flagstones (108) are covered by the northern baulk of the trench there is evidence for considerable burning on top of the stones. It is unclear whether this was part of the destruction process, or whether the flagstones constituted a hearth rather than a floor.

The presumed northward return of wall (109) must occur between trenches 1 and 6, giving a maximum length of wall from the doorway to the corner of 4m. The magnetic susceptibility data suggest that the maximum N-S dimension of Building B would be 3m.

Despite the likely small dimensions of the building and the poor construction of the outer face of its wall, there are indications that the building was reasonably finished. The lowest of the destruction deposits outside the building (105) and its correlative level at the base of (103) within contains a large quantity of thick plaster. Further investigation of this material may reveal further details of the building's construction, but its occurrence would suggest that the structure may have been domestic in nature.

The destruction deposits of Building B may be due to collapse or demolition, but the problems with the footings of wall (109) certainly makes collapse likely. The associated deposits inside the building were all assigned to (103), but were divided outside the building into an upper stone- and mortar- rich layer (104) and a lower dark layer bearing abundant plaster (105). The top of the building tumble, above the level of survival of wall (109), was rather looser and disturbed by root activity, so was separated as context (102).

The discrete plaster-rich layer, together with the absence of any surviving plaster on the wall, strongly suggests that the plaster fell from the walls before the collapse of the building; this would indicate decay of a standing building rather than deliberate demolition of an intact structure. Spot-dating of pottery from the building tumble contexts suggests a 17th century date for the end of Building B. Such a date is also supported by a limited number of clay pipe fragments and shards of wine bottle.

Trench 6

This trench showed the upper levels of a dark, dense, slag deposit (602), similar in appearance to (106). This slag dump yielded abundant probable 18th century pottery and possible late 17th century clay pipe. The slag dump occupies a similar geomorphological location to the excavated slag dump in Trench 1 and the geophysical evidence suggests the deposit is continuous between the two trenches.

The slag dump was overlain by topsoil (601) containing large stone blocks, presumably tumble from the wall of Building B, which presumably has a northward return in the interval between trenches 1 and 6.

Ned's Garden East (Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5)

Trenches 2 and 3

The early history of the bloomery complex east of the Southall Bank Brook was the target for the various trenches situated in Ned's Garden East, but evidence for this provide elusive.

In Trench 3 (on the ridge above low exposures of slag dump which have yielded medieval pottery) the earliest deposits, resting on weathered conglomeratic natural, were silty sands bearing slag fragments and yielding a single sherd of medieval pottery (304). These are not primary slag dump deposits, and show a similarity with (211), a silty deposit running down the western edge of the leat in trench 2.

Above the silty sands Trench 3 lies the first of two horizons of redeposited pale natural clay (303), separated from a higher horizon of similar clay (upper part of (302)) by a thin silty horizon (lower part of (302)). In Trench 2 (211) is overlain by a rather patchy deposit of pale redeposited natural clay (204).

In Trench 2 the relationship between the deposits on the side of the leat (described above) and those in its base are unclear, because the lateral context transitions involve changes from slope-derived to water-lain sediments and therefore the superpositional relationships may not be as simple as they appear. However, taken at face value, the oldest deposits in the leat (216) and (217) show no direct relationship to the slope deposits, whereas the subsequent group of water-lain deposits (210), (213), (214) and (215), together (probably) with (208) and (209) which do not appear in the recorded section, appear to have been deposited after (211).

The only truly slag-rich deposit in these two trenches is (205), which was a grey slag gravel, with slag clasts of <50mm. This deposit appears to have overlain the clay surface (204). (205) is overlain only by the various components of the soil profile, (201), (202) and (203), together with (206) which appears to form a transitional deposit between the lower water-lain fills and the upper soils. (202), (205) and (206) all yielded pottery which has been given a provisional spot date of 18th century.

In Trench 3, the largest slag fragments were produced by the uppermost context (301), which rested on the upper redeposited clay layer.

Trench 4

This trench lay on the terrace above the slag dump, in an area where the geophysical survey recorded extremely high magnetic susceptibility values, which were interpreted as being associated with ore roasting. It was hoped that this might have given rise to stratified deposits with fuel residues. The topsoil (501) was thin and came down onto (at a depth of 170mm) a hard, compact, clay surface with patches of reddening and local areas of impressed coal fragments. This surface is likely to be similar to the surfaces recorded in trenches 2, 3 and 5, but in this instance the evidence for burning meant that it was deemed inappropriate to excavate through the layer in a small test pit. This trench yielded on dating evidence.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was situated on a low rise to the east of Trench 2 and at a lower level than Trench 4. The lowest context was an unexcavated hard compact orange clay surface (506), which was overlain by reddish-brown deposits with some slag, (504) and (505). These deposits were overlain in turn by a second clay surface, with a yellow colour, containing some slag, charcoal and coal (503). The surface was overlain by dark brown soil (502) and the modern, more humic, topsoil (501). Contexts (501), (502) and (503) all yielded pottery tentatively dated to the 18th century.

Discussion

The excavations have clarified many aspects of the succession at Ned's Garden, producing a provisional interpretation which now requires refinement and calibration.

On a broad scale there are three phases of activity recognisable on the site:

Phase 1. The Medieval Bloomery. Pottery from the lowest levels currently suggests a 12th-13th century age for the onset of smelting at Ned's Garden West. Geophysical evidence hints at a long building lying between the areas associated with ore preparation and the slag dumps, but this was outside the area of the current investigation. The longevity of this phase is unknown. Upper levels of the slag dumps are disturbed and contain younger pottery, tentatively associated with subsequent disturbance, rather than continued iron-making. Slag dumps in Ned's Garden East also yield medieval pottery, but the nature and scale of the medieval activity is more difficult to determine there, particularly in view of the likely post-medieval origin of many of the features observed.

Phase 2. Post-Medieval Cottage. The structural remains of Building B appear to date from the late 16th or early 17th century, with the building collapsing by the late 17th century. There is no direct evidence to link the structure with iron production; the plastered walls suggest a domestic purpose. Rather, it is tempting to link this structure with the reference to "Ned's Garden" in the Crump manuscript. He mentions two "gardens" within Common Heath Coppice – referring to "a place called Ned's Garden" in the text and also showing an enclosure labelled "Mim's Garden" on one of the plans. It would seem likely that both of these places were smallholdings, or assarts, in the common.

Phase 3. 18th Century Industrial Activity. A renewed interest in the mineral resources of the area is demonstrated by the widespread distribution of 18th century pottery within the upper parts of slag dumps in Ned's Garden West (Trench 6), around Building A (surface finds) and within the upper levels of Trenches 2 and 5 in Ned's Garden East. The pottery on the east bank appears associated with a series of clay surfaces around a leat. The leat apparently drew water from the brook at a level only a little above modern stream level, so a small weir was probably required, rather than a dam. The leat may have been supplying water to the waterwheel employed for mine drainage in the early 18th century (see below). However, it is just possible that it operated a stamp mill for crushing the bloomery slag for resmelting (Crump states that the slag was stamped, but does not indicate whether this was at source or at the furnace). The purpose of the clay surfaces is unclear, but they may have been associated with both the sorting and storage of the slag for resmelting, as well as with the storage and roasting of the fresh ore being mined in the area.

Crump's manuscript provides some indication of the degree of industrial activity in the area in the first half of the 18th century. Iron ore was being mined in Common Heath Coppice between 1707 and 1721/3, firstly for Old Willey furnace near Broseley and later for Charlcot Furnace. Charlcot Furnace also exploited the medieval bloomery slags for resmelting according to Crump, but no dates for this were given. The Knight papers cover ore production from one or both sides of the valley from 1733/4 -1753/4 for Charlcot, despite curiously not being mentioned by Crump. Crump's grandfather sank iron mines in the coppice approximately 200m SE of Ned's Garden in the early 18th century, at the same time as other operators were working the adjacent area on the Southall Bank side, and employing a waterwheel to provide mine drainage. The pump was abandoned perhaps in the 1740s, and Crump makes no further reference to coal extraction in the valley bottom. It is to be assumed that the rise of the blast furnace industry in the 18th century may also have given rise to increased incentive to coppice woodland for charcoal production, although direct evidence of charcoal production in Common Heath Coppice has yet to be recognised.

References

Some account of the Coalmines and Ironstone Mines at Chorley in the parish of Stottesdon and in the neighbourhood thereof. Collected from the best accounts that could be obtained and from thirty years observation by Thomas Crump of Chorley, 1799. Copy of an old ms. in the possession of the Rev. Dupre, Rector of Highley. Lent me (Daniel Jones) by Mr.David Rose, Goldthorn Court, Wolverhampton, April 4th 1874. Notebook in the library of the British Geological Survey. Transcribed and presented online at:

<http://www.discovershropshire.org.uk/html/search/verb/GetRecord/theme:20070219221340>

Figures and Tables

Figure 1. Site Plan

Figure 2. Plan of Trenches 1 and 6 after removal of wall tumble

Figure 3. Section on N side of Trench 1

Figure 4. Section on S side of Trench 1

Figure 5. Section of W side of trenches 2 and 3

Figure 6. Stratigraphic matrix

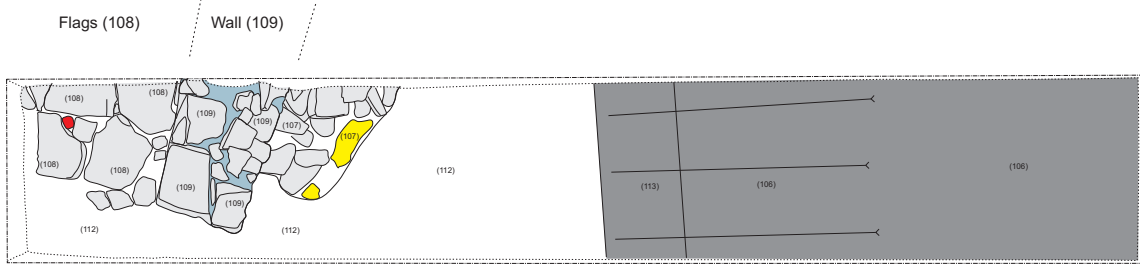
Table 1: Context Register

Table 2: Drawing Register

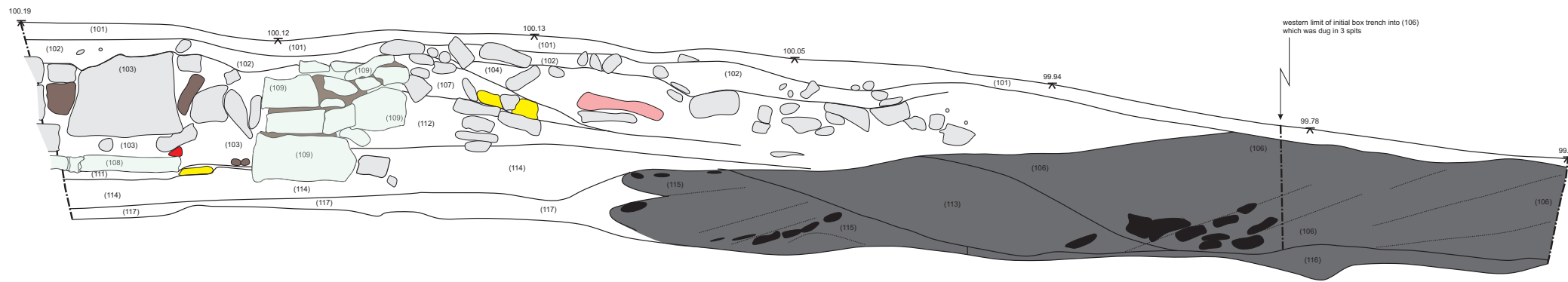
Table 3: Photograph Register



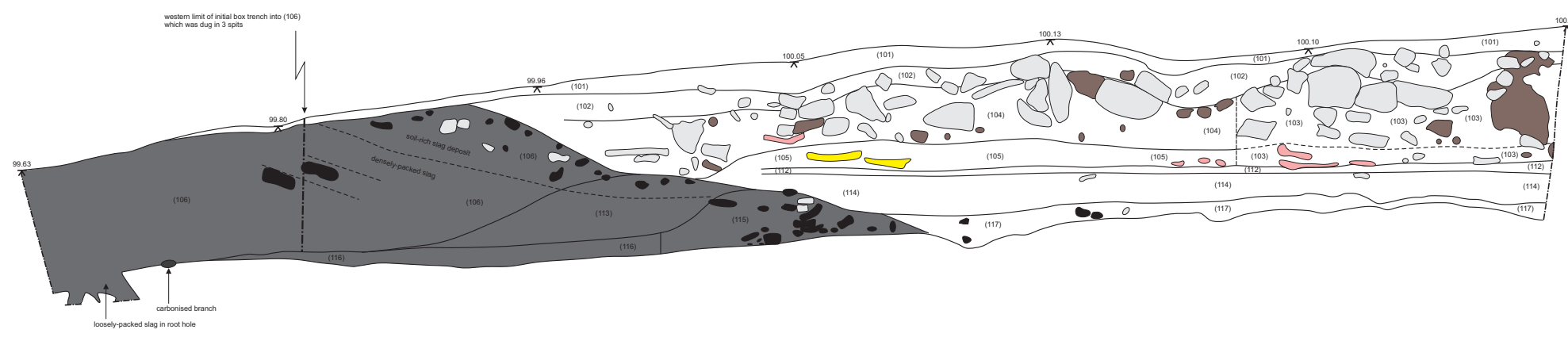
Trench 6

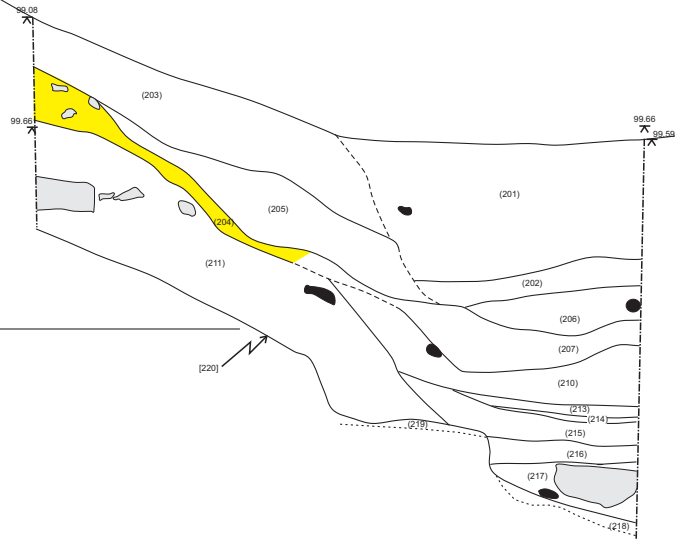
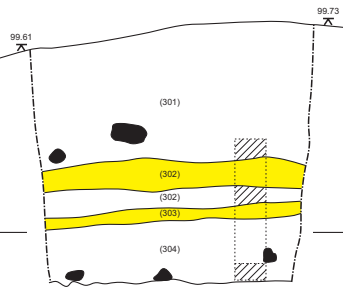


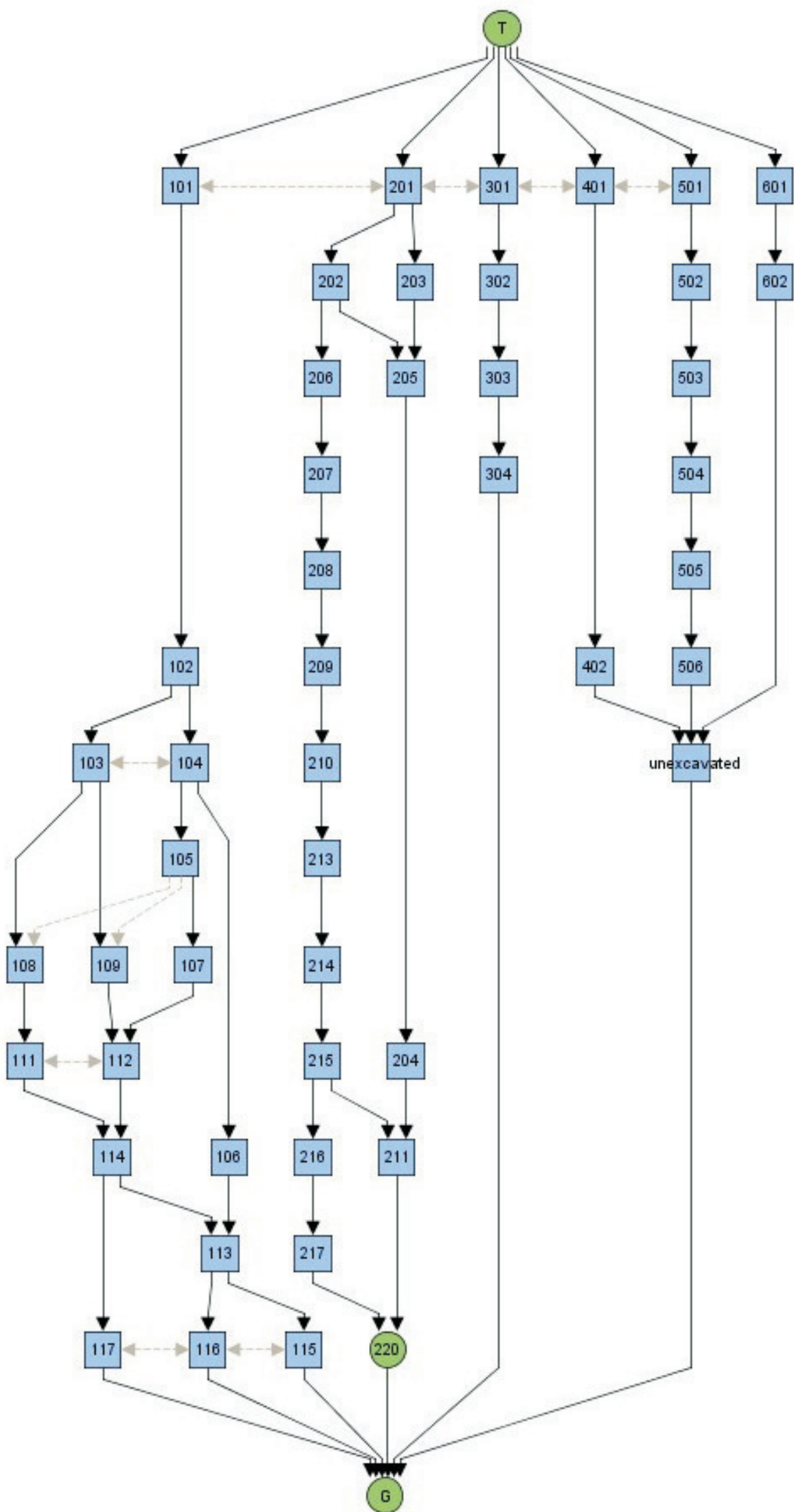
Trench 1



western limit of initial box trench into (106)
which was dug in 3 spits







context	description	pottery
Trench 1		
	101 topsoil	10
	102 loose soil with rubble	
	103 mortar-rich rubble west of wall (109)	11
	104 closely packed rubble east of wall (109)	2
	105 plaster-rich wall tumble east of wall (109)	5
	106 upper slag deposit, E end of trench	spit 1 10 spit 2 5 spit 3 1
	107 wall rubble rich in yellow clay, E of wall (109)	3
	108 flagstone floor North of doorway inside building	
	109 Wall	1
	110 natural	
	111 charcoal (or coal) rich layer immediately below flagstones (108)	
	112 clayey deposit with abundant coal and burnt red flacks, east of wall (109)	6
	113 brown slag-rich layer, eastern centre of trench	1
	114 brown clayey soil western part of trench	0-1m 26 1-2m 6 2-3m
	115 dense slag deposit with brown clay matrix, centre of trench	20
	116 basal clay rich slag E of deposit (115)	3
	117 charcoal rich layer with slag and stones west of (115) below (114)	21
Trench 2		
	201 topsoil	
	202 lower topsoil, as 201 but more stoney	2
	203 friable black soil with slag	
	204 redeposited white natural clay	
	205 grey/brown slag-rich layer	1
	206 brown/orange layer below (205) and (202)	1
	207 orange mottled clay, slag rich	
	208 linear feature - orange mottled grey clay	
	209 linear feature below (208), grey-brown	
	210 orange sandy clay above (207) - compact surface	
	211 orange pinkish soft sandy silt	
	212 (unallocated)	
	213 soft yellow orange sandy silt below (210)	
	214 red mottled skim of sand - lens	
	215 dark grey mottled sand with slag and charcoal	
	216 orange-yellow sandy silt with slag	
	217 mottled grey-orange sand with slag (no context sheet)	
	218 natural - clean orange silt (no context sheet)	
	219 natural - mottled orange conglomerate with coal shale (no context sheet)	
	220 Cut (leat) (no context sheet)	
Trench 3		
	301 topsoil with abundant slag	
	302 clay mottled orange/brown, with slag	
	303 white/grey mottled hard clay with some slag	
	304 red silty sand with slag	1
	305 hard which conglomeratic material - natural	
Trench 4		
	401 Topsoil	
	402 Compact clay surface, some evidence of burning, mottled yellow/red, some areas of pressed-in coal-rich material	
Trench 5		
	501 top soil with some slag (details in book)	9
	502 very dark brown loose soil with slag and pottery (details in book)	6
	503 yellow clay with charcoal, coal and slag (details in book)	2
	504 very dark brown layer with some slag (details in book)	
	505 reddish rusty coloured soil (details in book)	
	506 compacted orange clay, not excavated (details in book)	
Trench 6		
	601 Loose humic topsoil, bearing large tumbled building stones (no context sheet)	
	602 dense dump of tapslag, dark (no context sheet)	5
near building A		
	unstrat	2
		160

Number	Scale	Type	Date	By	Description	Contexts shown
1	Trench 1	1 to 10	plan	14/05/2008 TY	western end of trench 1 after removal of (103)/(105)	112, 113, 107, 108, 109
2	Trench 1	1 to 10	elevation	15/05/2008 TY	west face of wall (109)	109, 114
3	Trench 1	1 to 10	elevation	15/05/2008 TY	south face of wall (109)	109, 114
4	Trench 1	1 to 10	elevation	15/05/2008 TY	east face of wall (109)	109, 114
5	Trench 1	1 to 10	plan	16/05/2008 TY	western end of trench after removal of (108), (109) and (111)	114
6	Trench 1	1 to 10	plan	16/05/2008 TY	western end of trench 1 after removal of (113) and (114)	115, 116, 117
7	Trench 2	1 to 20	plan	16/05/2008 KEW	working plan of (207), following removal of S part of context, showing stones	207
8	Trench 2	1 to 10	plan	17/05/2008 KEW	plan of surface below (205) and (207)	204, 209, 210
9	Trench 2	1 to 10	section	19/05/2008 KEW	southwest section of Trench 2, post-excavation	201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220
10	Trench 1	1 to 10	section	20/05/2008 TY	south section post-excavation	101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117
11	Trench 1	1 to 10	section	20/05/2008 TY	north section post excavation	101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117
12	Trench 1	1 to 20	plan	20/05/2008 TY	plan of western end of trench, post excavation	110 (and charcoal)
13	Trench 3	1 to 10	section	20/05/2008 KEW	trench 3 , SW section post-excavation.	301, 302, 303, 304, 305
14	Trench 5	1 to 10	section	20/05/2008 AC	trench 5, south-facing section, post-excavation	501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506

Number	File	Date	Description
1	NG08-1	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), plan view, 0-1m from west end of trench
2	NG08-2	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), plan view, 1-2m from west end of trench
3	NG08-3	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), plan view, 2-3m from west end of trench
4	NG08-4	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), plan view, 3-4m from west end of trench
5	NG08-5	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), plan view, 4-5m from west end of trench
6	NG08-6	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), plan view, 5-6m from west end of trench
7	NG08-7	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), view from NW
8	NG08-8	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), view from SW
9	NG08-9	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), view from SE
10	NG08-10	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), view from NE
11	NG08-11	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (101), view from NW, showing stoney western half
12	NG08-12	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (102), plan view, 0-1m from west end of trench
13	NG08-13	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (102), plan view, 1-2m from west end of trench
14	NG08-14	13/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (102), plan view, 0.5-1.5m from west end of trench, showing wall
15	NG08-15	14/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (103), plan view, 0-1m from west end of trench, showing wall and floor
16	NG08-16	14/05/2008	Trench 1. Surface below (103), oblique view, showing wall and floor alignment with doorway
17	NG08-17	14/05/2008	Trench 1. Oblique view of wall (109)
18	NG08-18	14/05/2008	Trench 1. Oblique view of wall (109)
19	NG08-19	14/05/2008	Trench 1. Oblique view of wall (109)
20	NG08-20	14/05/2008	Trench 1. plan view, showing wall and floor
21	NG08-21	14/05/2008	Trench 1. Oblique view of wall (109)
22	NG08-22	14/05/2008	Trench 1. Oblique view of wall (109)
23	NG08-23	14/05/2008	Trench 1. Plan view of west end of trench 1 after removal of floor (108)
24	NG08-24	15/05/2008	Trench 2. View from east end after removal of part of (201)
25	NG08-25	15/05/2008	Trench 2. View from west end after removal of part of (201)
26	NG08-26	15/05/2008	Trench 1. View from west end after removal of (105) and (106)
27	NG08-27	15/05/2008	Trench 1. View from east end after removal of (105) and (106)
28	NG08-28	15/05/2008	Trench 1. View from northeast showing section of (106)
29	NG08-29	15/05/2008	Trench 1. View from NE showing wall (109) and coal-rich deposit (112)
30	NG08-30	16/05/2008	Trench 1. Plan view of basal layer within wall (109)
31	NG08-31	16/05/2008	Trench 2. View towards northeast below (207) - working shot
32	NG08-32	16/05/2008	Trench 2. View towards southwest below (207) working shot
33	NG08-33	17/05/2008	Trench 2. View towards northeast below (207) - after final removal of (207)
34	NG08-34	17/05/2008	Trench 2. View towards southwest below (207) - after final removal of (207)
35	NG08-35	17/05/2008	Trench 2. View towards southwest below (207) - after final removal of (207)
36	NG08-36	18/05/2008	Trench 2. SW section post-excavation
37	NG08-37	18/05/2008	Trench 2. SW section post-excavation
38	NG08-38	18/05/2008	Trench 2. SW section post-excavation
39	NG08-39	19/05/2008	Trench 1. View from east post-excavation
40	NG08-40	19/05/2008	Trench 1. View from west post-excavation
41	NG08-41	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. Plan view. 5-6m from west end.
42	NG08-42	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. Plan view. 4-5m from west end.
43	NG08-43	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. Plan view. 3-4m from west end.
44	NG08-44	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. Plan view. 2-3m from west end.
45	NG08-45	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. Plan view. 1-2m from west end.
46	NG08-46	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. Plan view. 0-1m from west end.
47	NG08-47	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. South section. 0-1m from west end.
48	NG08-48	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. South section. 1-2m from west end.
49	NG08-49	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. South section. 2-3m from west end.
50	NG08-50	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. South section. 3-4m from west end.
51	NG08-51	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. South section. 4-5m from west end.
52	NG08-52	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post-excavation. South section. 5-6m from west end.
53	NG08-53	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post excavation. North section. 5-6m from west end.
54	NG08-54	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post excavation. North section. 4-5m from west end.
55	NG08-55	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post excavation. North section. 3-4m from west end.
56	NG08-56	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post excavation. North section. 2-3m from west end.
57	NG08-57	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post excavation. North section. 1-2m from west end.
58	NG08-58	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post excavation. North section. 0-1m from west end.
59	NG08-59	19/05/2008	Trench 1. Post excavation. North section. Section through wall (109)
60	NG08-60	19/05/2008	Trench 4. Plan view facing south. After removal of (401)
61	NG08-61	19/05/2008	Trench 3. Plan view of (303) (pre-excavation) facing southwest
62	NG08-62	19/05/2008	Trench 3. Plan view of (303) (pre-excavation) facing southwest
63	NG08-63	19/05/2008	Trench 3. View of southwest section (basal deposit 303)
64	NG08-64	19/05/2008	Trench 3. Plan view of natural. View towards southwest
65	NG08-65	19/05/2008	Trench 3. Plan view of natural. View towards southwest
66	NG08-66	19/05/2008	Trench 3. View of southwest section. Post-excavation.
67	NG08-67	19/05/2008	Trench 6. View of south section. After removal of (601) and planing off of (602)
68	NG08-68	19/05/2008	Trench 6. View towards south showing planed off surface through (602)
69	NG08-69	19/05/2008	Trench 5. View of south-facing section
70	NG08-70	19/05/2008	Trench 5. Close-up of east facing section
71	NG08-71	19/05/2008	Trench 5. Plan view of (506)