# Addendum to Tudor Street, Abergavenny Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Report by: Trysor

For: McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd

August 2018

trysor

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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2018/626

For: McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd

August 2018

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*Cover photograph: The existing magistrates court on proposed development site to the north side of Tudor Street, Abergavenny*

**Addendum to Tudor Street, Abergavenny**
**Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2018/626

DYDDIAD 5ed Awst 2018 DATE 5th August 2018

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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*Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.*

*We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.*

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Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

Contents

## 1. Summary

1.1 An historic environment desk-based assessment was undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed development on the north side of Tudor Street, Abergavenny at SO2967514178. The desk-based assessment was completed in November 2017 and a planning application was submitted in January 2018, planning application DC/2018/00007 (Monmouthshire).

1.2 Submitted with the planning application was a site investigation and contamination appraisal carried out by ACS Ltd during October 2017. The site investigation comprised of eight boreholes and three test pits (ACS Ltd, 2017).

1.3 In a letter to the Development Control Manager at Monmouthshire County Council, the archaeological planning officer at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust asked for archaeological field evaluation as there was insufficient evidence of the nature of the buried archaeological resource, in line with the findings of the desk-based assessment.

1.4 As an already developed site with structures still standing and in use, the opportunity for field evaluation is reduced. In particular the standing buildings stand over a large proportion of the historic buildings demolished in the later 20th century. This is also the area where the impact will be greatest.

1.5 A proposal to review the data from the boreholes and test pits was suggested and accepted by the archaeological planning officer at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust to assess if the archaeological potential could be evaluated.

1.6 This assessment of the borehole data shows

- no evidence of deep/complex archaeological deposits,
- no evidence for cellars, infilled or otherwise
- that archaeological horizons may have been truncated or removed after demolition of the former houses along Tudor Street and during the realignment of the road.

## 2. Copyright



## 3. Introduction

3.1 McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd of First Floor Blackbrook Gate 1, Blackbrook Park Avenue, Taunton Somerset TA1 2PG commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake additional work to the historic environment desk-based assessment for a potential retirement

development on the north side of Tudor Street, Abergavenny, see Figure 1 (Trysor, 2017).

3.2 The development plot lies at SO2967514178 on the north side of Tudor Street, Abergavenny. This eastern edge of the plot is approximately 40 metres outside Abergavenny's medieval town wall. The original historic desk-based assessment was completed in November 2017 and submitted with a planning application in January 2018, planning application DC/2018/00007 (Monmouthshire).

3.3 Also submitted with the planning application was a site investigation and contamination appraisal carried out by ACS Ltd during October 2017. The site investigation comprised of eight boreholes and three test pits (ACS Testing Ltd, 2017).

3.4 In a letter to the Development Control Manager at Monmouthshire County Council, the archaeological planning officer at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust asked for archaeological field evaluation as there was insufficient evidence of the nature of the buried archaeological resource, in line with the findings of the desk-based assessment.

3.5 As a previously developed site with structures still standing and in use, the opportunity for field evaluation was reduced. In particular the standing buildings stand over a large proportion of the historic buildings demolished in the later 20$^{th}$ century. This is also the area where the impact will be greatest.

3.6 A proposal to review the data from the boreholes and test pits was suggested and accepted by the archaeological planning officer at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust to assess if the archaeological potential could be evaluated from this data.

3.7 A separate Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the addendum was not prepared, but a discussion was held with Judith Doyle of GGAT (GGAT file reference MON2301) as to how the data held with the various geo-technical/contamination reports may be used to help understand the potential for buried archaeology.


*Figure 1; The 1881 1:500 Ordnance Survey map overlain by modern Ordnance Survey mapping. The approximate development area is outlined in red . This shows that the old road line ran slightly north of the present road and also that a number of the buildings demolished in 1958 stood beneath the Magistrates Court and Police Station, within the proposed development site.*

## 4. The Development Site

4.1 The development site is located in an urban setting at the southern edge of Abergavenny town. The densely packed streets of the town lie to the north, west and east; to the south is the lower ground of the Usk valley, which remains largely undeveloped and includes mainly farmland and parkland. The site is currently occupied by two large, modern, civic buildings, the former Magistrates Court and the Police Station. These were both built in the early 1970s following the demolition of all the properties along this part of Tudor Street in the late 1950s as part of an urban renewal scheme, see Figure 1.

4.2 Most of the site is covered by buildings or hardstanding made of macadam or concrete. There are small areas of soft landscaping adjacent to Baker Street on the west and Tudor Street on the south. The modern topography of the site slopes down from north to south with a total drop in level of 2.50 metres. The new buildings are on platforms and access through the site is by steps and slopes.

4.3 The underlying bedrock is composed of Argillaceous rocks and sandstones of the St Maughans Formation laid down in river channels or floodplains, some 419 million years ago in the Devonian Period. This is largely masked by glacio-fluvial sands and gravels deposited by meltwater during warmer periods during the last Ice Age (BGS, 2018). Soils in the area are described as freely draining, slightly acid loamy soils (Cranford Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2018)

4.4 The potential for surviving buried archaeology at the proposed development site is unknown. It is known that post-medieval buildings along Tudor Street were demolished and cleared away in 1958, but the extent to which any building foundations or cellars survived in unknown. Some evidence of cellars was found in 1966 by J.L. Davies, who also found slight evidence of earlier activity in the form of two sherds of Roman pottery (Davies JL 1966. p.9). Since that date the site has been redeveloped, firstly as a car park and then, in 1972-73, as the site of the Magistrates Court and Police Station. The extent of ground disturbance during that period is unknown. Both of the present buildings are raised above the level of Tudor Street, but it is not known whether this level was achieved artificially or whether it represents the natural ground level.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The information in the report on the boreholes and test pits undertaken in 2017 by ACS Testing Ltd was studied along with photographs of the test pits. Each of the layers recorded was given an archaeological context number within the sequence 001 to 051, see Appendix 1 for the borehole contexts and Appendix 3 for three projected sections based on the borehole data.

5.2 The potential for archaeological horizons was evaluated as well as the impact from the development on those horizons.

## 6. Evaluation of Borehole Data

6.1 Information taken from the data about the eight boreholes and three test pits is given in Appendices 1 and 2, and is summarised in Table 1 below.

| Identifier | Potential | Impact |
|---|---|---|
| **WS01** | **Low Potential** | **Very Low Impact** |
| **WS02** | **Low Potential** | **Very Low Impact** |
| **WS03** | **Moderate Potential** | **Low Impact** |
| **WS04** | - | - |
| **WS05** | **Moderate Potential** | **High Impact** |
| **WS06** | **Very Low Potential** | **Very Low Impact** |
| **WS07** | **Low Potential** | **High Impact** |
| **WS08** | **Moderate Potential** | **High Impact** |
| **WS09** | **Moderate Potential** | **High Impact** |
| **SA01** | **Moderate Potential** | **Low Impact** |
| **SA02** | **Moderate Potential** | **Low Impact** |
| **SA03** | **Very low potential** | **High Impact** |

*Table 1; Assessed archaeological potential and impact from the development.*

6.2 The natural subsoil across the site appears to be reddish brown gravelly sand with cobbles/larger stones, or variations of this. This is similar to data from boreholes within 1.5 kilometre of the development site (BGS, 2018b) although these are more often described as clays. This appears to be either a difference in describing, or difference in texture within the glacial deposits.

6.3 The ground level of the northern part of the development site will be not be reduced significantly from its present level. On the 1881 Ordnance Survey map this area was gardens to the rear of houses on the north side of Tudor Street. The boreholes WS01, WS02, WS03 and WS06, and test pits SA01 and SA02 are within this area, see table 2, figure 2, 3, 4 and 5

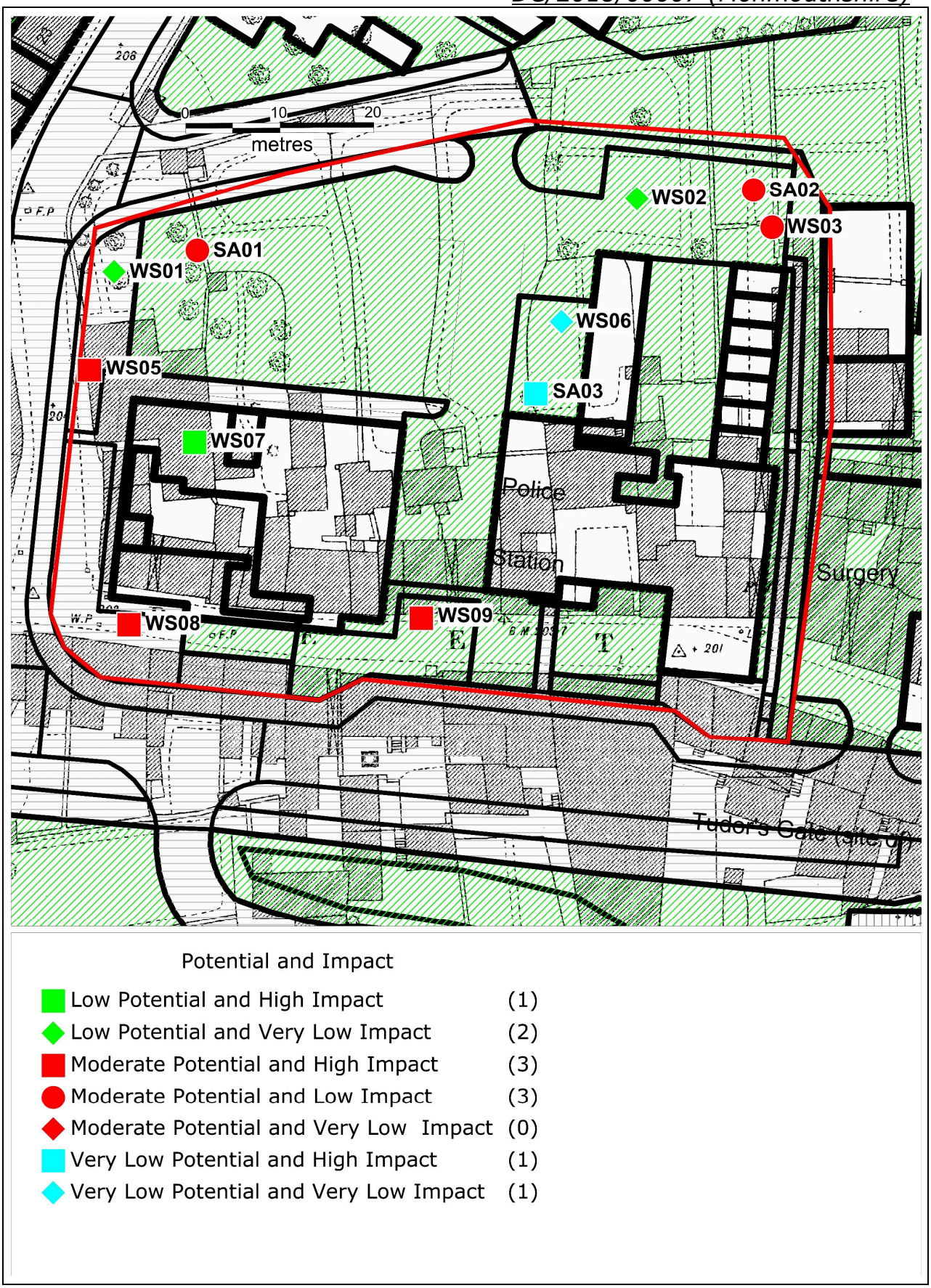



*Figure 2: Location of the boreholes and test pits showing the level of archaeological potential and the level of impact*

6.3.1 Within SA01, SA02 and WS03, there are recorded layers which may be of archaeological interest. In SA01, layer (011) was described as a "dark greyish brown gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to rounded sandstone, brick and clinker". In SA02 layer (038) was described as "Reddish grey cobbly, gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone. Cobbles comprise sub-rounded to rounded sandstone". In WS03 layer (042) was described as a "Dark brown gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone and brick".

| Identifier | Potential | Impact |
|---|---|---|
| **WS01** | **Low Potential** | **Very Low Impact** |
| **WS02** | **Low Potential** | **Very Low Impact** |
| **WS03** | **Moderate Potential** | **Low Impact** |
| **WS06** | **Very Low Potential** | **Very Low Impact** |
| **SA01** | **Moderate Potential** | **Low Impact** |
| **SA02** | **Moderate Potential** | **Low Impact** |

*Table 2: Boreholes and test pits in the southern part of the area.*

6.3.2 These layers all have a possible former organic content giving the colour of the layer a grey or dark brown tone. Layer (011) also includes brick and clinker, and (042) contains brick. They may represent former garden layers or demolition levelling layers. No corresponding layer was recorded in WS02.

6.3.3 Within WS01, layer (002) was described as a silt rather than a sand, but it lies below a deep topsoil and is more likely to be a natural subsoil than a former soil horizon.

6.3.4 The impact in this northern area is less than the south. The ground level is to be generally lowered by less than 0.50 metres creating car parking and soft landscaping/garden.

6.4 The southern part of the development site will be reduced down to modern street level, with steps and a sloping ramp up to access the car parking and the rear of the building at the higher ground level. On the 1881 Ordnance Survey map this area was generally occupied by the buildings on the north side of Tudor Street, and the former line of the roadway of Tudor Street. The boreholes WS05 and WS07 lie within the area of the former buildings, boreholes WS08 and WS09 lie within the former road line. The test pit SA03 lies within a former garden area.

| Identifier | Potential | Impact |
|---|---|---|
| **WS05** | **Moderate Potential** | **High Impact** |
| **WS07** | **Low Potential** | **High Impact** |
| **WS08** | **Moderate Potential** | **High Impact** |
| **WS09** | **Moderate Potential** | **High Impact** |
| **SA03** | **Very low potential** | **High Impact** |

*Table 3: Boreholes and test pits in the southern part of the area.*

6.4.1 There will be a high impact across the whole of this area. However the archaeological potential is no more than moderate.

6.4.2 In test pit SA03, there were no identifiable layers apart from a shallow topsoil (024) and a natural subsoil (025). In WS07 no layer could be identified as of archaeological interest where a bound macadam (044) surface overlies a grey gravel levelling layer (045) which appears to lie on natural subsoils (046) and (047).

6.4.3 In WS05 the shallow topsoil (005) overlies layer (006) described as a "Dark brown gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to rounded sandstone, brick and concrete. Rare ceramic and metal fragments noted". Similarly in WS08, below the shallow topsoil (010) is layer (011) which is described as "Dark greyish brown gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to rounded sandstone, brick and clinker". Layers (006) and (011) are of similar depth and suggest that material was spread across the site after the demolition of the former houses. In WS09 a topsoil (026) overlies layer (027) described as "Greyish brown slightly gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone and brick". This layer could be a demolition layer, or a former soil horizon.

## 7. Conclusion

7.1 As the evidence from the boreholes was not observed at first hand it is not possible to be definite about what is likely to have archaeological potential. Nor do the boreholes cover the entire area as the extant magistrates court and police station occupy part of the southern part of the development site. However the data does seem to suggest certain things.

7.2 There is no evidence of former cellars, infilled or otherwise, from the borehole data.

7.3 There are not complex sequences of deposits recorded in any of the boreholes. In WS02 and WS09 there are more layers than other boreholes but this appears to relate to variations in the natural subsoil.

7.4 The layers that have be identified as having archaeological potential are described as having brick, concrete and/or clinker in them. They may have had an organic component to them giving a greyish or browner colour to them. These layers in the northern part of the site may represent former garden layers or post-demolition levelling layers. In the southern part of the site they may be the levelling of the area using demolition material.

7.5 This assessment of the borehole data appears to show that

- there are no deep/complex archaeological deposits,
- that there are no cellars infilled or otherwise where the boreholes were placed
- that archaeological horizons may have been truncated or removed after demolition of the former houses along Tudor Street and during the realignment of the road.

## 8. Reporting

8.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

## 9. References

### 9.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1881, 1:500, 1st edition

### 9.2 Web-based materials

ACS Testing Ltd, 2017, *Site Investigation & Contamination Appraisal Report*, dated 15 November 2017, available from Monmouthshire County Council planning portal

BGS, 2018, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html , accessed on 5th August 2018

Cranford Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2018, http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ , accessed on 5th August 2018

### 9.3 Published sources

Davies JL, 1966, *Archaeology in Wales* No 32

# Appendix 1
# Borehole Contexts

| Context | Borehole/ Test pit | Description | Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 001 | WS01 | Dark brown, slightly gravelly, silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse. Sub-angular to rounded sandstone. Rare brick and glass fragments noted | 0.71 metres | TOPSOIL |
| 002 | WS01 | Soft, dark reddish brown, sandy, gravelly silt, sub-angular to rounded sandstone. Occasional rounded sandstone cobbles noted. | 0.68 metres | Probably natural subsoil but could be natural subsoil. |
| 003 | WS01 | Loose becoming medium dense dark reddish brown silty sandy gravel. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone | 2.12 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 004 | WS01 | Medium dense becoming dense, dark reddish brown very gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone | > 0.49 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 005 | WS05 | Dark brown, slightly gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to rounded sandstone. Rare angular sandstone cobbles and glass fragments noted | 0.24 metres | TOPSOIL |
| 006 | WS05 | Dark brown gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to rounded sandstone, brick and concrete. Rare ceramic and metal fragments noted | 0.54 metres | MADE GROUND – this could be the remains of levelled former buildings on the site |
| 007 | WS05 | Medium dense dark reddish brown silty gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse; sub-angular to rounded sandstone. Frequent rounded sandstone cobble noted | 2.14 metres | Natural Subsoil |
| 008 | WS05 | Medium dense reddish brown gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone. | 0.92 metres | Natural Subsoil |
| 009 | WS05 | Medium dense reddish brown sand | > 0.16 metres | Natural Subsoil |
| 010 | WS08 | Dark brown slightly gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to rounded sandstone. Frequent rootlets noted. | 0.32 metres | TOPSOIL |
| 011 | WS08 | Dark greyish brown gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to rounded sandstone, brick and clinker | 0.48 metres | MADE GROUND - this could be the remains of levelled former buildings on the site |
| 012 | WS08 | Loose dark greyish brown becoming reddish brown very gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to rounded sandstone. Occasional rounded sandstone cobbles noted. | 2.54 metres | Natural Subsoil |
| 013 | WS08 | Loose reddish brown sand | 0.45 metres | Natural Subsoil |
| 014 | WS08 | Very dense dark reddish brown gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine to medium, angular to sub-rounded sandstone. | > 0.21 metres | Natural Subsoil |
| 015 | WS02 | Bound Macadam | 0.14 metres | Car park surface |
| 016 | WS02 | Light grey, very sandy gravel. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to sub-rounded sandstone and concrete. | 0.57 metres | MADE GROUND This layer probably equates to a levelling layer below the modern car park, variants also seen in SA01, WS03, SA02 and WS07 |
| 017 | WS02 | Loose reddish brown gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone | 0.96 metres | Could be a former soil horizon but given location, depth and colour it is more likely to be a natural subsoil, but with fewer cobbles than elsewhere |
| 018 | WS02 | Reddish brown very sandy gravel, Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, | 0.15 metres | Could be a former soil horizon but given |

| Context | Borehole/ Test pit | Description | Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | sub-angular to rounded sandstone | | location, depth and colour it is more likely to be a natural subsoil, but with fewer cobbles than elsewhere |
| 019 | WS02 | Medium dense reddish brown gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone. | 0.59 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 020 | WS02 | Medium dense becoming dense reddish brown very gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone | 1.59 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 021 | WS06 | Dark brown slightly gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to rounded. Rare angular sandstone cobbles noted. | 0.16 metres | TOPSOIL |
| 022 | WS06 | Medium dense reddish brown very sandy gravel. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone. Frequent rounded sandstone cobbles noted. | 3.80 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 023 | WS06 | Medium dense reddish brown Sand | >0.04 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 024 | SA03 | Soft brown sandy silt | 0.18 metres | TOPSOIL |
| 025 | SA03 | Brownish red, very gravelly cobbly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub angular to rounded sandstone. Cobbles sub- rounded to rounded sandstone | > 1.62 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 026 | WS09 | Dark brown slightly gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone and concrete | 0.37 metres | TOPSOIL |
| 027 | WS09 | Greyish brown slightly gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone and brick | 0.39 metres | MADE GROUND – could be a demolition layer, or a former soil horizon. It is probably more likely to be demolition. |
| 028 | WS09 | Dense becoming medium dense reddish brown silty gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone. Frequent rounded sandstone cobbles noted. | 1.65 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 029 | WS09 | Medium dense becoming loose reddish brown slightly gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine to medium, angular to rounded sandstone | 0.90 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 030 | WS09 | Loose reddish brown gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone | 0.38 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 031 | WS09 | Very dense reddish brown slightly gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine,. Medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone. | > 0.31 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 032 | SA01 | Bound Macadam | 0.10 metres | Car Park Surface |
| 033 | SA01 | Grey Gravel, gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to sub-rounded sandstone | 0.22 metres | MADE GROUND This layer probably equates to a levelling layer below the modern car park, variants also seen in WS02, WS03, SA02 and WS07 |
| 034 | SA01 | Reddish grey cobbly gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine. Medium and coarse, angular to rounded sandstone, Cobbles comprise sub-rounded to rounded sandstone. | 0.63 metres | MADE GROUND This could be a former soil horizon |
| 035 | SA01 | Brownish red, very gravelly, cobbly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone. Cobbles comprise sub-rounded to rounded sandstone. | > 1.05 metres | Natural subsoil |

| Context | Borehole/ Test pit | Description | Depth | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 036 | SA02 | Bound Macadam | 0.10 metres | Car park surface |
| 037 | SA02 | Grey, cobbly gravel. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to sub-rounded sandstone. Cobbles comprise angular to sub-angular sandstone. | 0.35 metres | MADE GROUND This layer probably equates to a levelling layer below the modern car park, variants also seen in WS02, WS03, SA01 and WS07 |
| 038 | SA02 | Reddish grey cobbly, gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone. Cobbles comprise sub-rounded to rounded sandstone | 0.15 metres | MADE GROUND This could be a former soil horizon |
| 039 | SA02 | Brownish red very gravelly cobble sand, sub-angular to rounded sandstone. Cobbles comprise sub-rounded to rounded sandstone | > 1.52 metres | Natural subsoil |
| 040 | WS03 | Bound Macadam | 0.09 metres | Car Park surface |
| 041 | WS03 | Light brownish grey gravelly sand. Sand comprises fine, medium and coarse. Sub-angular to rounded sandstone. Rare angular sandstone cobbles noted | 0.22 metres | MADE GROUND<br>This layer probably equates to a levelling layer below the modern car park, variants also seen in WS02, SA02, SA01 and WS07 |
| 042 | WS03 | Dark brown gravelly silty sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sub-angular to rounded sandstone and brick | 0.88 metres | MADE GROUND<br>This layer contains brick, and could relate to demolition previous structures, or could be levelling up to bring the car park area up to a consistent layer |
| 043 | WS03 | Dense becoming very dense to dense reddish brown very gravelly sand. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse. Occasional rounded sandstone cobbles noted | > 2.79 metres | Natural Subsoil |
| 044 | WS07 | Bound Macadam | 0.05 metres | Surfacing to an open, external pedestrian access below first floor of magistrates court |
| 045 | WS07 | Light greyish brown sandy gravel. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, angular to sub-rounded sandstone and concrete | 0.19 metres | This layer probably equates to a levelling layer below the modern car park area seen in SA01, SA02, WS02 and WS03 and relates to the building of the magistrates court in the later 20th century. |
| 046 | WS07 | Dense reddish brown very cobbly sand. Cobbles sub-rounded to rounded sandstone | 1.02 metres | Natural Subsoil |
| 047 | WS07 | Medium dense reddish brown very sandy gravel. Gravel comprises fine, medium and coarse, sun-angular to rounded sandstone | >2.74 metres | Natural Subsoil |

# Appendix 2:
# Borehole locations, potential and impact

| Identifier | Type | Overall Depth | Approximate NGR | Modern Location | Historic Location as relates to the 1881 1:500 Ordnance Survey map | Description | Potential | Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WS01**<br><br>Figure 2. Figures 3, 4 and 6 in Appendix 3. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. Plate 1 in ACS Site Investigation & Contamination Appraisal Report, 2017 | Borehole | 4 metres | | Grass verge to the west of modern car park and east of the pavement along east side of Baker Street. | Within a garden plot to the rear of building on the north side of Tudor Street. | Layer (001) is deep topsoil, which lies over a possible former soil horizon (002), which in turn lies over natural subsoils (003) and (004). | The layer (002) could be a former soil horizon, but it appears to have already been truncated to the east in the car park area and to the south towards the magistrates court. **Moderate Potential** | The levels in this area will not alter significantly and it will be a garden area rather then built-over. Therefore the possible lower soil horizon (002) is unlikely to be affected. **Very low impact** |
| **WS02**<br><br>Figure 2. Figures 3, 5 and 6 in Appendix 3. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. | Borehole | 4 metres | | Car Park | Garden area to the rear (north) of buildings along north side of Tudor Street | Layer (015) is macadam for the car park surface overlying a levelling layer of grey gravel (016). Below this are 4 layers (017), (018), (019) and (020). These are all variations on reddish brown gravelly sand, with few stones/cobbles. | Layers (017) and (18) could be a former soil horizons but given location, depth and colour they are more likely to be a natural subsoil, but with fewer cobbles than elsewhere. The layers below them also have few cobbles **Low Potential** | The levels in this area will not alter significantly and it will be a garden area rather then built-over. Therefore the lower layers below (016) are unlikely to be affected. **Very Low Impact** |
| **WS03**<br><br>Figure 2. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. | Borehole | 4 metres | | Car park | Possibly on a wall line defining structure or garden unit within garden to the rear (north) of buildings | The uppermost layer is macadam (040) which forms the surface of the modern car park. The layer (041) directly below this is probably final levelling up for the car park, a greyish gravelly sand, similar to layers | Layer (042) has a potential to be of archaeological interest **Moderate Potential** | The levels in this area will not alter significantly and it will be a car park rather then built-over. However the layer (042) is only below 0.30 metres below the surface and may be impacted on **Low Impact** |

| Identifier | Type | Overall Depth | Approximate NGR | Modern Location | Historic Location as relates to the 1881 1:500 Ordnance Survey map | Description | Potential | Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | (037) in SA02, (033) in SA01 and (016) in WS02. Layer (042) below (041) layer contains brick, and could relate to a former soil horizon or the demolition of previous structures. Its colour is given as dark brown suggesting that has more of an organic content than the natural subsoil which is consistently described as reddish brown, or could be levelling up to bring the car park area up to a consistent layer before putting down a finer grade of made ground for the macadam. | | |
| **WS04** | Borehole not excavated | - | - | - | - | WS04 could not be drilled due to access restrictions within the compound area of the Police Station | - | - |
| **WS05**<br><br>Figure 2. Figure 3 and 4 in Appendix 3. Appendix 1 for borehole | Borehole | 4 metres | | Grass verge to the west of modern car park and east of the pavement along east side of Baker Street. | Possibly clipping the edge of the location a building shown on the 1881 OS map, but could be just to its west along the side of Baker Street. | A shallow topsoil (005) overlies (006) a dark brown gravelly sand with brick, concrete etc which has more in common with (011) | Layer (006) has a moderate potential to be of archaeological interest or to seal pockets of archaeological interest. This horizon | This layer will be removed during the process of creating the appropriate level in the southern part of the site. |

| Identifier | Type | Overall Depth | Approximate NGR | Modern Location | Historic Location as relates to the 1881 1:500 Ordnance Survey map | Description | Potential | Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| contexts. | | | | | | in WS08 to its south, than (002) to its north. (006) lies above four layers of natural subsoil (007), (008), (009) and (008) | may extend southwards to WS08 (011). **Moderate Potential** | **High Impact** |
| **WS06**<br><br>Figure 2. Figures 3 and 5 in Appendix 3. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. | Borehole | 4 metres | | Grassed area to the rear of the current police station | Garden area to the rear (north) of buildings along north side of Tudor Street | A shallow topsoil (021) overlies (022) a thick deposit of natural subsoil (3.8 metres) | It would appear that earlier levels have already been removed **Very Low Potential** | The levels in this area will not alter significantly and it will be a car park rather then in the footprint of the building. **Very Low Impact** |
| **WS07**<br><br>Figure 2. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. Also Plate 2 in ACS Site Investigation & Contamination Appraisal Report, 2017. | Borehole | 4 metres | | Through a macadam surface in an external open area below the first floor of the magistrates court | Large building to the north side of Tudor Street | The macadam (044) overlies a made ground of greyish gravel (045) similar to that recorded in other boreholes and thought to represent a levelling layer . Layers (046) & (047) below that appear to natural subsoils. | Although this borehole is located where a former building was located, none of the layers in the borehole exhibit characteristics that would suggest remains of a building It would appear that whatever was there previously has been largely removed. **Low Potential** | This area would be within the proposed building footprint. **High Impact** |
| **WS08**<br><br>Figure 2. Figure 3 and 4 in Appendix 3. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. | Borehole | 4 metres | | Within a grassed area to the front of the magistrates court | Within the roadline of Tudor Street as shown on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map. | A topsoil (010) overlies made ground (011) which includes sandstone, brick and clinker. Below this are natural subsoils (012), (013) and | No layers that would equate to a road level appear to have been recorded from the borehole. The made ground layer could possibly be a road surface, but is more | This borehole lies to the front of the proposed building but at about a metre higher than the final level so material will be removed |

| Identifier | Type | Overall Depth | Approximate NGR | Modern Location | Historic Location as relates to the 1881 1:500 Ordnance Survey map | Description | Potential | Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | (014) although the upper part of (012) is described as loose greyish brown grading into a reddish brown | likely to be a demolition layer or levelling material. **Moderate potential** | impacting on (011) **High Impact** |
| **WS09**<br><br>Figure 2. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. | Borehole | 4 metres | | Within a grassed area between the magistrates court and the police station | On the northern edge of Tudor Street, possibly just touching on the front of a building. | A topsoil (026) overlies a made ground (027) containing brick. This may be a demolition or levelling layer, as it is unlikely to be a soil from its location on the edge of the former road. Below (026) are natural subsoils (028), (029), (030) and (031) | There is a moderate potential in this area **Moderate potential** | The area is within the propose building footprint, and the ground levels will also need to be lowered by a metre or so removing (027) **High Impact** |
| **SA01**<br><br>Figure 2. Figures 3 and 6 in Appendix 3. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. Plates 2 to 4 in Appendix 4. Also Plate 3 in ACS Site Investigation & Contamination Appraisal Report, 2017 | Test pit | 2 metres | | Within the car park to the north of the magistrates court | Within a garden plot to the rear (north) of the building on the north side of Tudor Street | A macadam surface (032) overlies a made ground of greyish gravel (033) similar to that recorded in other boreholes and in SA02. Below this is what is recorded as another Made Ground by ACS (034). It is reddish grey cobbly gravelly sand, the grey part of the colour suggesting it may have had an organic component previously. Below this was natural | There is a moderate potential from this borehole. (034) may be a former soil horizon. **Moderate Potential** | This area will be a grassed garden area and the ground surface will not be significantly lowered so the impact on (034) is low. **Low Impact** |

| Identifier | Type | Overall Depth | Approximate NGR | Modern Location | Historic Location as relates to the 1881 1:500 Ordnance Survey map | Description | Potential | Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | subsoil (035). | | |
| **SA02**<br><br>Figure 2. Figure 3 and 6 in Appendix 3. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. Plates 1, 9 to 12 in Appendix 4. Also Plate 4 in ACS Site Investigation & Contamination Appraisal Report, 2017. | Test pit | 2.12 metres | | Car park to the north of police station | Within a garden plot to the rear (north) of a building on the north side of Tudor Street | A macadam surface (036) overlies a made ground of grey, cobbly gravel (037) similar to that recorded in other boreholes and in SA01. Below this is what is recorded as another Made Ground by ACS (038). It is reddish grey cobbly sand, the grey part of the colour suggesting it may have had an organic component previously. Below this was natural subsoil (039). | There is a moderate potential from this borehole. (034) may be a former soil horizon.<br>**Moderate potential** | This area will be car parking within the proposed development and the ground surface will not be significantly lowered so the impact on (034) is low.<br>**Low Impact** |
| **SA03**<br><br>Figure 2. Figures 3 and 5 in Appendix 3. Appendix 1 for borehole contexts. Plates 5 to 8 in Appendix 4. Also Plate 5 in ACS Site Investigation & Contamination Appraisal Report, 2017. | Test pit | 1.8 metres | | Within a grassed area to the rear of the current police station | Within a garden plot to the rear (north) of the building on the north side of Tudor Street | A relatively shallow topsoil (024) overlies natural subsoil (025) | Low or no potential, no layers identified which may be archaeological interest<br>**Very Low Potential** | This will be within an external area but where the ground levels change with steps down to the south. Material will be removed.<br>**High Impact** |

# Appendix 3:
# Sections across development site from borehole and test pit data

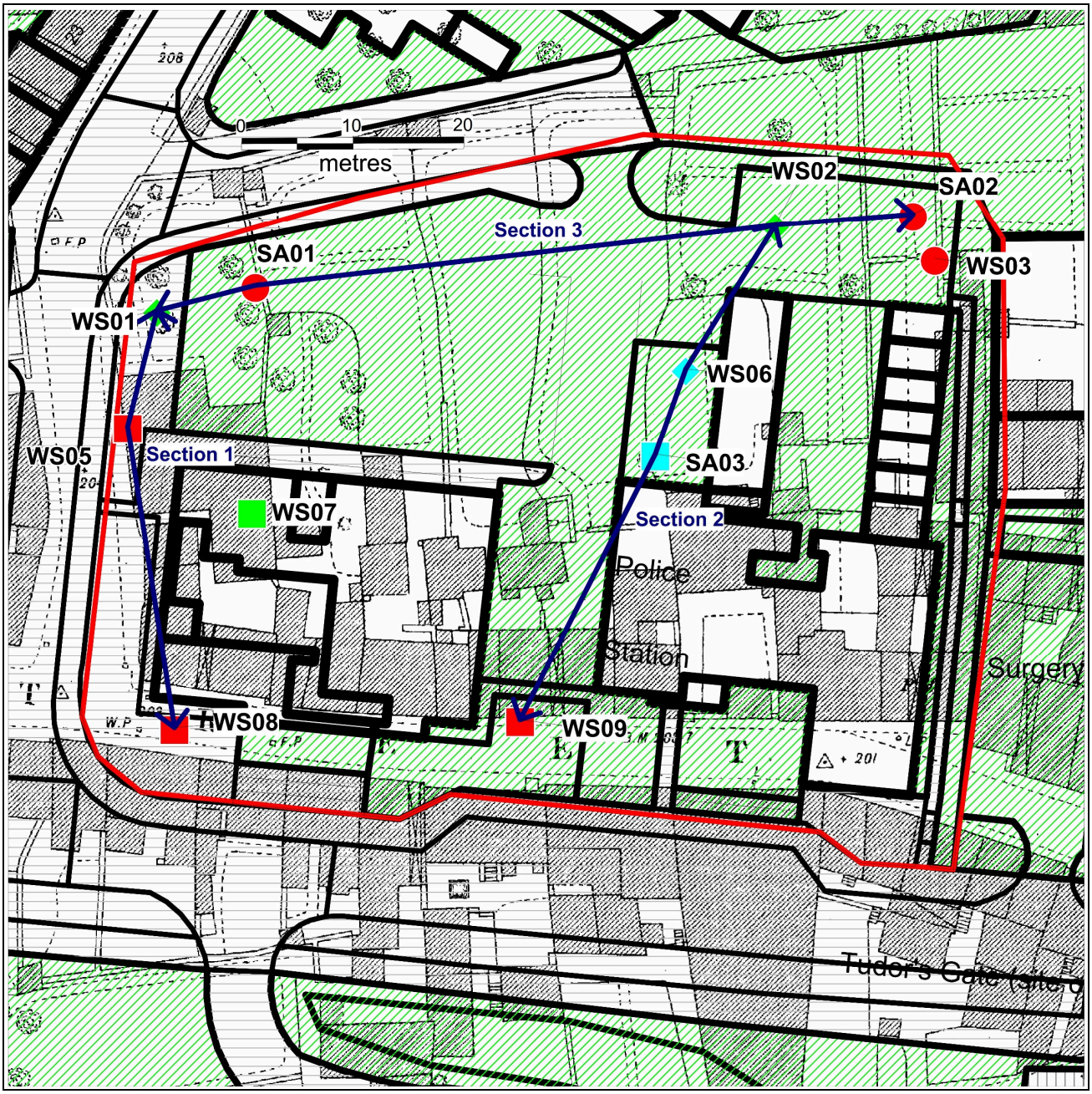
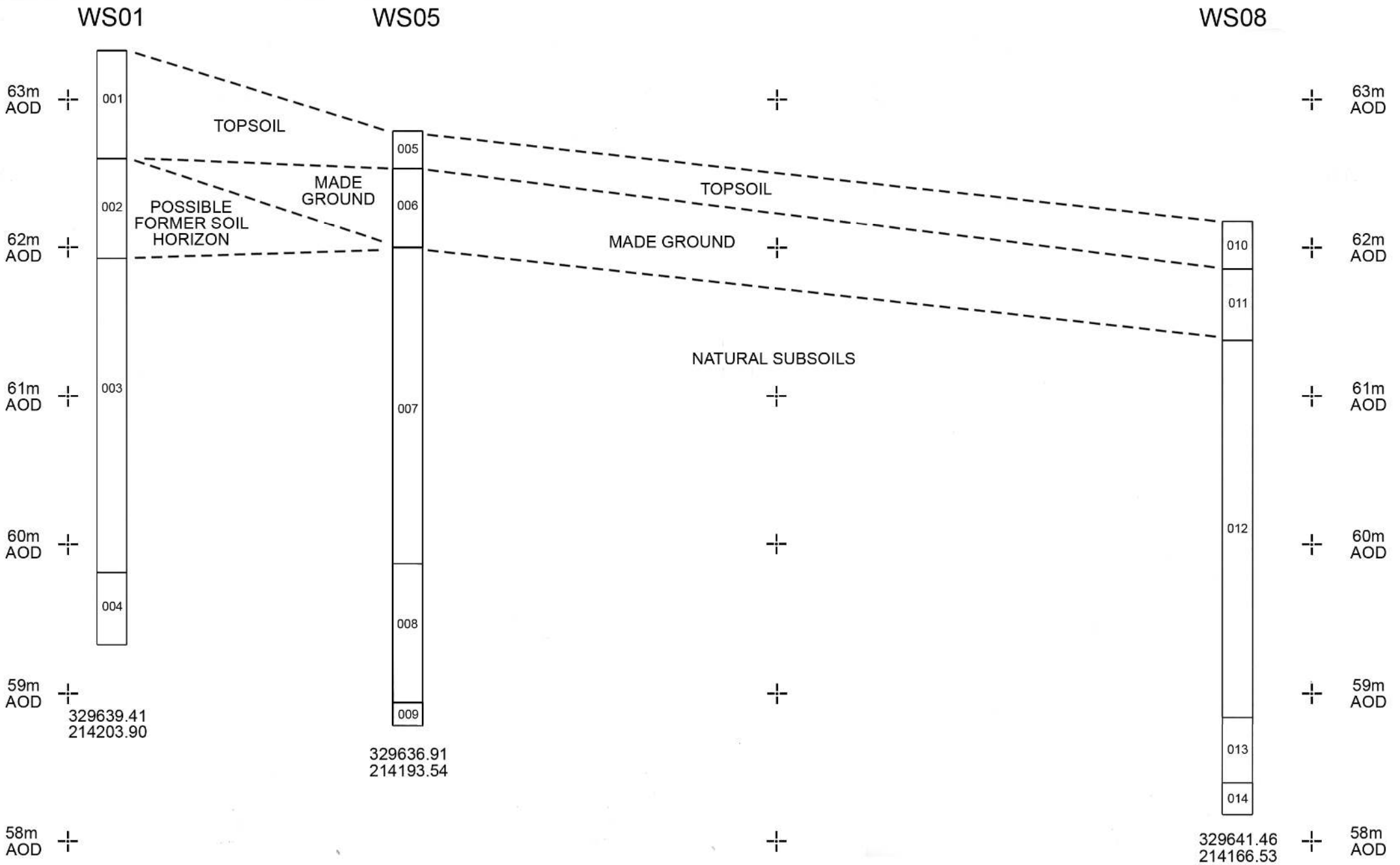
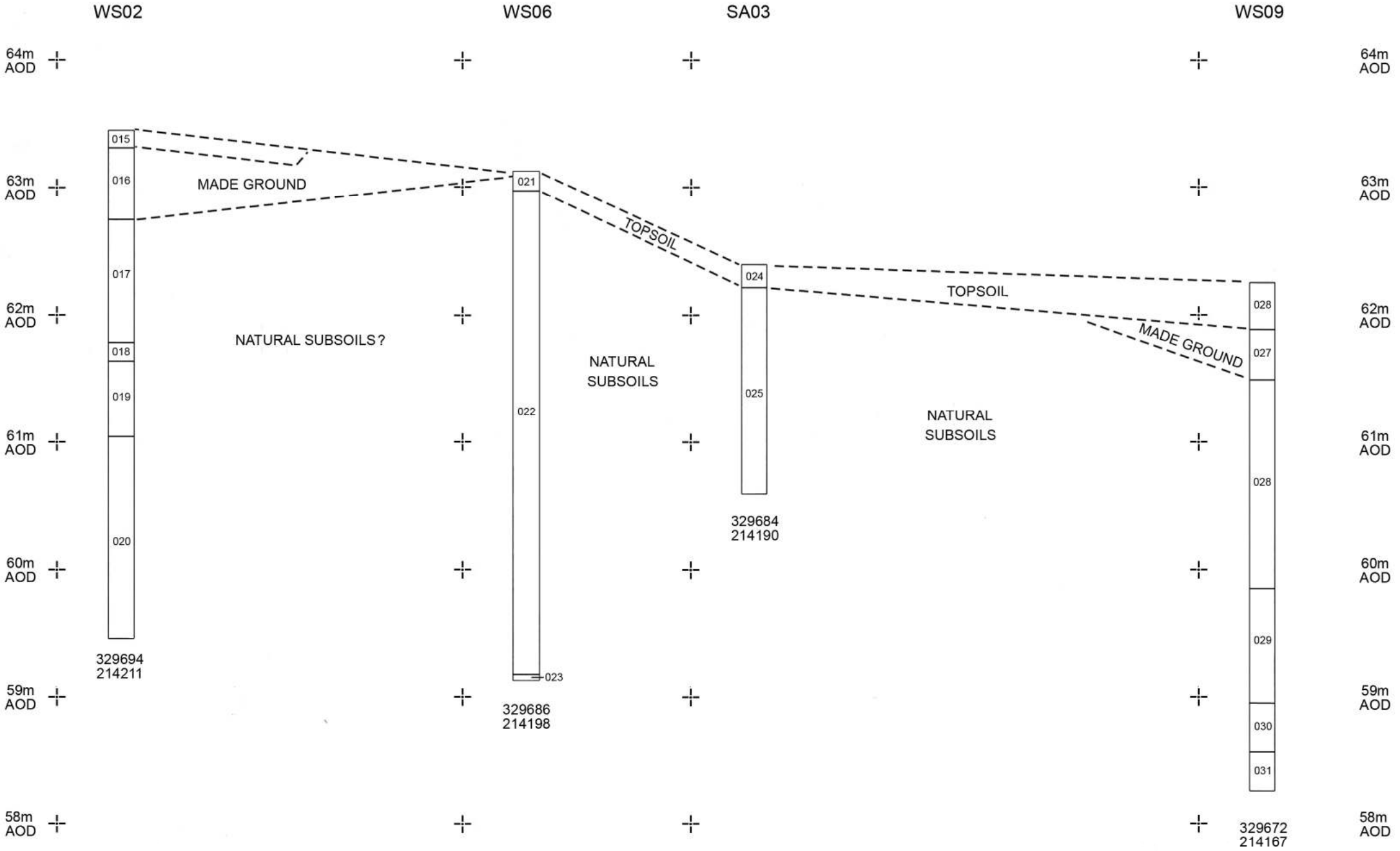
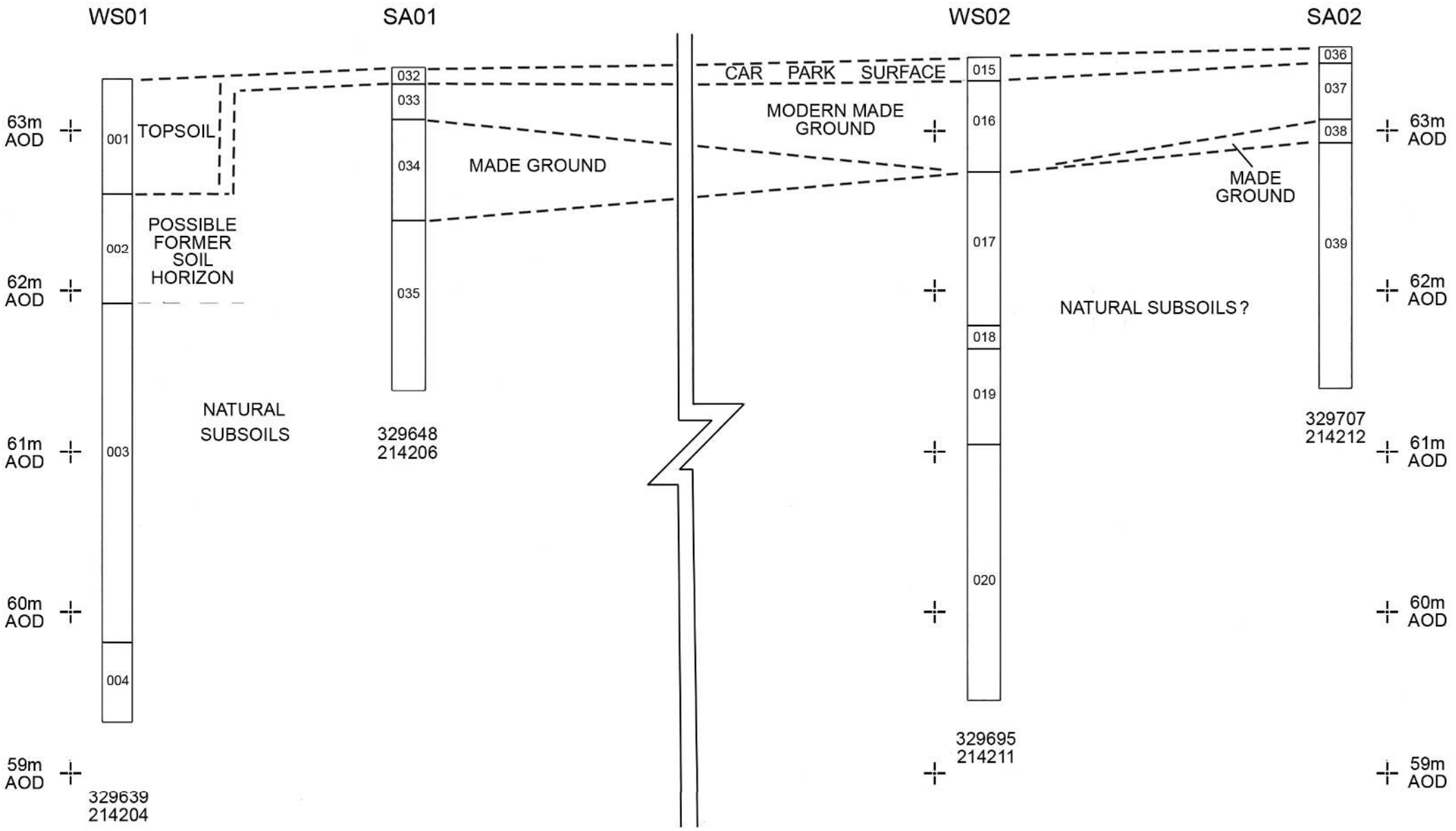



*Figure 3: Location of projected sections across the site*


WS01
WS05
WS08
63m AOD
62m AOD
61m AOD
60m AOD
59m AOD
58m AOD
001
002
003
004
005
006
007
008
009
010
011
012
013
014
TOPSOIL
MADE GROUND
POSSIBLE FORMER SOIL HORIZON
TOPSOIL
MADE GROUND
NATURAL SUBSOILS
329639.41
214203.90
329636.91
214193.54
329641.46
214166.53


WS02
WS06
SA03
WS09
64m AOD
63m AOD
62m AOD
61m AOD
60m AOD
59m AOD
58m AOD
015
016
017
018
019
020
MADE GROUND
NATURAL SUBSOILS?
329694
214211
021
022
023
TOPSOIL
NATURAL SUBSOILS
329686
214198
024
025
TOPSOIL
329684
214190
028
027
028
029
030
031
MADE GROUND
NATURAL SUBSOILS
329672
214167


WS01
SA01
WS02
SA02
63m AOD
62m AOD
61m AOD
60m AOD
59m AOD
001
TOPSOIL
002
POSSIBLE FORMER SOIL HORIZON
003
004
NATURAL SUBSOILS
329639
214204
032
033
034
MADE GROUND
035
329648
214206
CAR PARK SURFACE
MODERN MADE GROUND
015
016
017
018
019
020
NATURAL SUBSOILS?
329695
214211
036
037
038
MADE GROUND
039
329707
214212

# Appendix 4:
# Photographs supplied by ACS Ltd.