



**Archaeological
Research
Services Ltd**

**Old Coppice Side, Marlpool, Derbyshire.
Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief.**



ARS Ltd Report 2007/65
May 2008

Compiled By:

Jessika Shakarian
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Checked By:

Dr. Richard Chatterton

Tel: 01629 814540

Fax: 01629 814657

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

**Old Coppice Side, Marlpool, Derbyshire
Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief**

ARS Ltd Report 2007/65

May 2008

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Contents

	List of figures.....	1
	Executive Summary.....	2
1.	Introduction.....	3
2.	Location and Geology.....	3
3.	Background.....	3
4.	Aims of the Project.....	6
5.	Method statement.....	6
6.	Description of archaeological investigations.....	8
7.	Conclusions.....	16
8.	Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright.....	16
9.	Statement of Indemnity.....	16
10.	Acknowledgments.....	16
11.	References.....	17
	Appendix 1 - Derbyshire County Council Brief.....	18
	Appendix 2 - Harris Matrix.....	25
	Appendix 3 - Context Registers.....	27

LIST OF FIGURES

1.	Location map of Marlpool.....	3
2.	1713 Enclosure map of Shipley.....	4
3.	1 st Edition OS map of Marlpool.....	5
4.	2 nd Edition OS map of Marlpool.....	5
5.	Site Plan.....	7
6.	Trench excavation plan.....	8
7.	View of House One.....	9
8.	Footing one, looking west.....	9
9.	Footing eight, looking west.....	9
10.	Footing seven, looking north.....	10
11.	Footing seven, looking west.....	10
12.	Footing six, looking north-west.....	11
13.	Footing nine, looking east.....	11
14.	Footing two, looking east.....	12
15.	Footing three, looking south.....	13
16.	Footings six and seven, looking south-west.....	13
17.	Northern end of trench.....	14
18.	Red brick Structure.....	14
19.	Southern end of trench.....	15
20.	East side of modern service trench.....	15
	West side of modern service trench.....	16

Executive Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in two phases, one in April and October 2007 and the second in April 2008, by Archaeological Research Services Ltd on behalf of Mr M. Grainger on land at Old Coppice Side, Marlpool, Derbyshire (National Grid Reference SK43625 45161). The project was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for the construction of three dwellings on the site and during the installation of a sewerage pipeline. All of the ground works were observed by an archaeologist. No significant archaeological features were encountered.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken as before by Archaeological Research Services Ltd on the excavation of foundation trenches for Mr M. Grainger in advance of the construction of three dwellings on land at Old Coppice Side, Marpool. A second phase in the development was the installation of a sewage pipeline running in direction north-east south-west and lined with the façade of the three dwellings. A second archaeological watching brief was undertaken for these developments in April 2008.

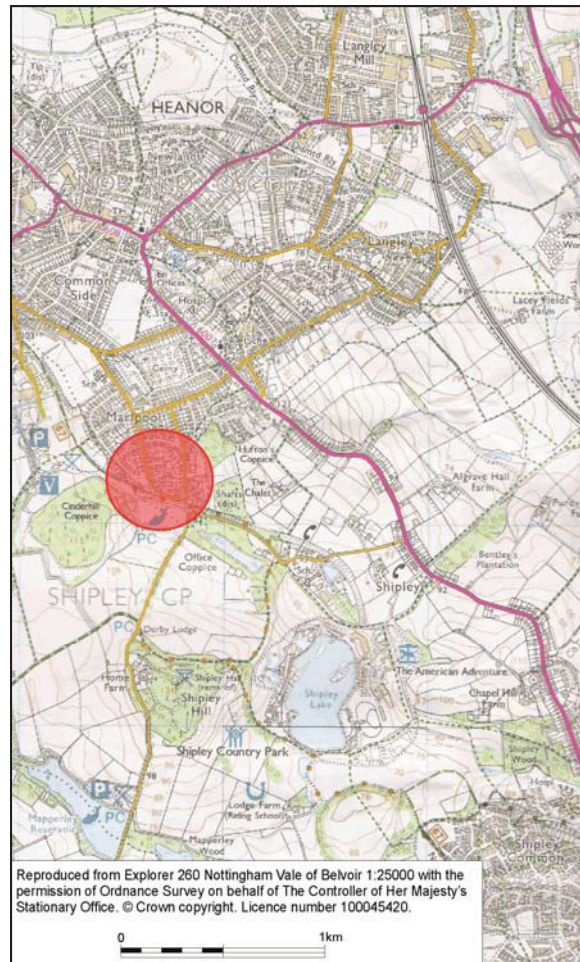


Fig. 1 Location map of Marpool.

2. Location and Geology

- 2.1 Marpool is a suburb of the town of Heanor situated in the Amber Valley region 8 miles north-east of Derby.
- 2.2 The site at Old Coppice Side lies on Carboniferous middle coal measures interspersed with sandstone beds, while the main origins of Marpool overlay a pocket of boulder clay (BGS 1993).

3. Background

- 3.1 The area of Old Coppice Side is located at the southern extent of the modern housing estate in Marpool. Marpool is now a suburb of the old hilltop market town

of Heanor mentioned as Hainoure in the Domesday book of 1086 (Hinde 1985). Marlpool derived its name from a large pool that was formed after the extraction of marl from the area to be used in agriculture; the pool was filled in around 1792 (Heanor and District local History Society 2007). The expansion of Heanor into the outlying suburbs started after the industrial revolution which brought canals and railways to the area, enabling the transportation of coal from the numerous mines in the region to London and beyond. One of these mines, Shipley Colliery's Coppice Pit was serviced by a tramway that is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed c. 1844-6) which is shown abutted by the rear boundary of the site. On the 2nd edition OS map this tramway is shown widened northwards into the property for the construction of a cutting for the Heanor branch line of the Great Northern Railway in the 1870's.

- 3.2 A 1713 map of the area shows the proposed development site as an area of unenclosed grazing land which was part of Heanor Common. A small house or cottage is shown in roughly the same position as the development site which may represent the first piecemeal settlement of the common land.

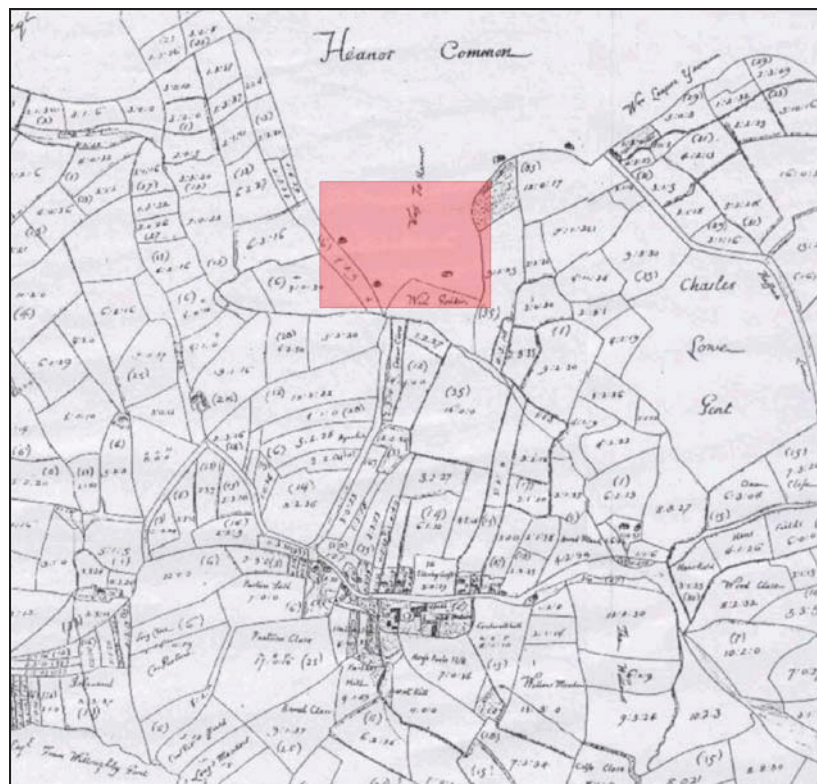


Fig. 2 1713 Enclosure map of the 'Mannor of Shipley' showing the probable area of Heanor Common that the development site is situated within.

- 3.3 The first edition OS map, surveyed c. 1844 to 1846, shows the presence of at least one building, an associated garden, a well and orchard (Fig. 2) and small rail or tramway appears to run behind the dwelling to the south. At this time Old Coppice Side is shown as a track serving Thorpehill Farm to the north-west (Derbyshire County Council Brief, 2). Falling within the development area on the opposite side of the track appears a square building that is probably a barn. The barn building also appears on the 2nd Edition OS map, surveyed c. 1900, but

the house shown on the earlier map has disappeared. The 2nd Edition OS map shows the new GNR cutting running to the south of the site and the line of the earlier Old Coppice Side road running through the site. The alignment of this earlier road changed when Roper Avenue was constructed (Derbyshire County Council Brief, 2).

- 3.2 The 'Mannor of Shipley' is shown on the earliest map of the area in 1713, a small house or cottage is shown in approximately the same location as the development site. On the 2nd edition OS map the size of the property is greatly reduced and a house shown on earlier maps has now disappeared, this is due to the construction of the cutting for the Great Northern Railway. During this period the development site was a garden to the cottage at 108 Old Coppice Side, which is locally believed to be approximately three hundred years old and has links with the novels of D.H. Lawrence.

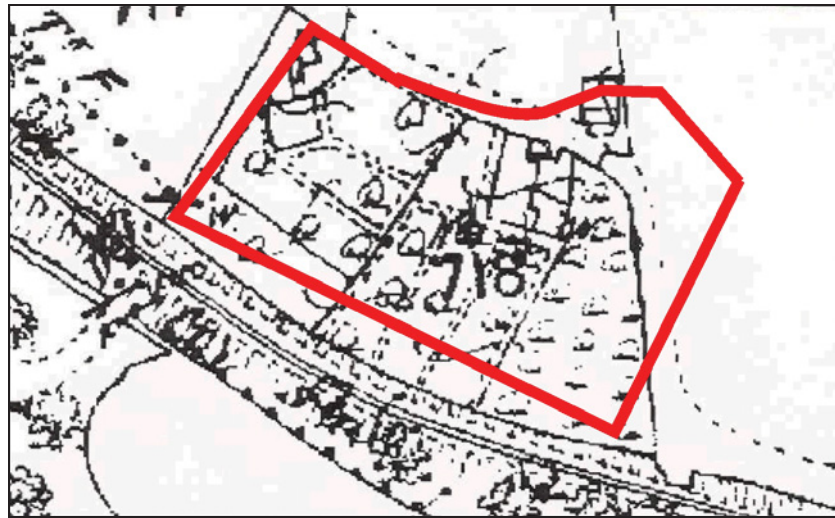


Fig. 3 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map showing the development site.

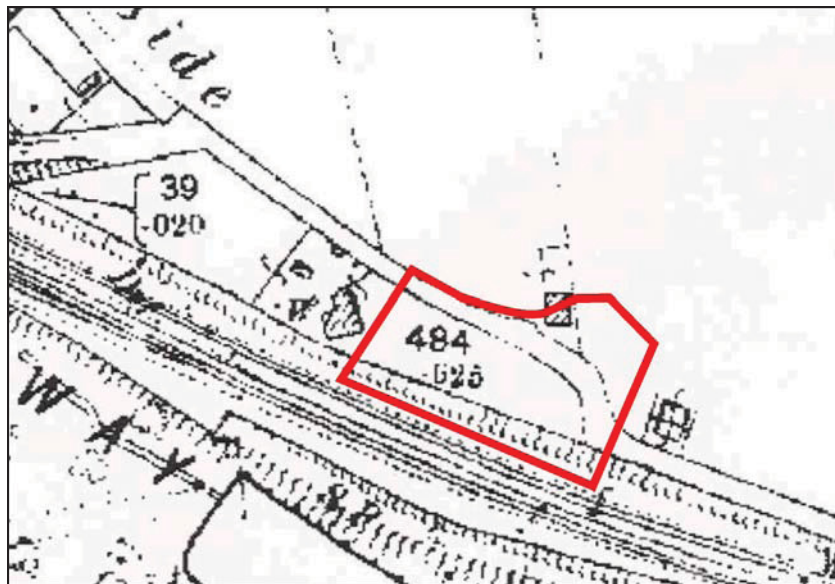


Fig. 4 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map showing the development area – the line of the earlier Old Coppice Side is shown to run through the site.

4. Aims of the Project

4.1 The project was an archaeological watching brief as requested by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (Appendix I). The aims of the project were as follows:

- To observe all groundwork for the presence of archaeology.
- To alert all interested parties to the possible destruction of archaeological features.
- To fully record and excavate any archaeological features encountered.

5. Method Statement

5.1 The overburden was removed to the natural substrate by a back acting JCB using a toothless ditching bucket approximately 0.3 metres in width. The trench was excavated by the removal of level shallow spits and a check was made at all stages for archaeological features.

5.2 All machine excavation on the site was observed by an archaeologist to ensure that no archaeological remains were disturbed. Any features or structures were to be fully cleaned and recorded in accordance with the standards stipulated by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and the guidance provided in 'Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions' (English Heritage 2003).

5.3 Any features or structures were to be photographed, recorded and where possible, fully-excavated. All the contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets, and a context register.

5.4 Photographs were taken using a 35mm SLR camera with black and white print film, and colour transparency, as well as with a digital camera (7.1 megapixel resolution).

5.5 All work was carried out wearing appropriate safety equipment. A system of hand signals was agreed before work commenced to allow for easy communication and a safe environment for examining the potential archaeological remains while supervising machine excavation.

6. Description of Archaeological Investigations

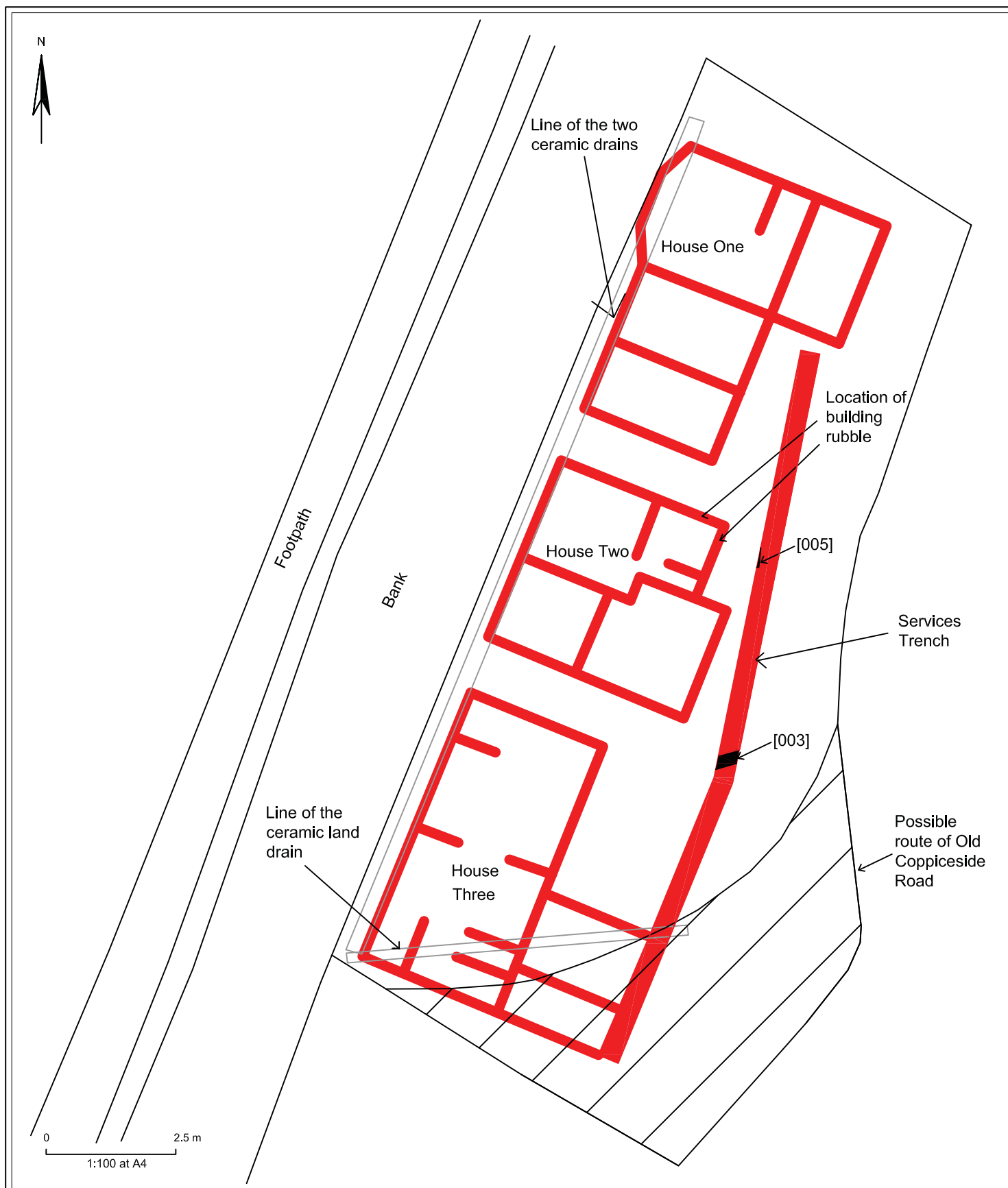
6.1 Phase 1

6.1.1 House One

6.1.1.1 The excavation trenches are shown in Fig. 6. House One measured 11m x 15m and was situated at the north east end of the site (Fig. 7). The foundations for the house consisted of nine footings. Six of these were external footings, the remaining three being smaller, internal footings. The footings were 0.7m to 0.9m wide and between 1m to 1.5m in depth but averaged at a depth of 1.1m (Figs. 9 and 10). The stratigraphy for all nine footings was the same. The first visible layer was a re-deposited clay (002) which contained sandstone aggregate inclusions and was between 0.14m to 0.25m in thickness, which represented material deposited in the construction of the embankment. Beneath this deposit was a buried topsoil deposit (001) which was between 0.17m to 0.2m thick and contained small



Fig 5. Map showing the development area.



Copyright/Licencing:

This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission, Licence
No. 100045420

Fig. 6. Trench excavation plan

Drawing Ref: -
Scale: 1:100

Date: 13 March 2008
Drawn: JS/EAL

Notes:

Site Code: MARL07

rounded stones, post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, glass and broken brick. Below (001) was a natural substratum of orange/yellow boulder clay (003) which existed for approximately 2m before encountering sandstone bedrock (004). The sandstone bedrock was only reached in footing one at the north-west end.



Fig. 7 View of House One (looking north)



Fig. 8 Footing one looking west (Scales: 2m and 1m)



Fig. 9 Footing eight looking east (Scales: 2m and 1m)

6.1.1.2 During the excavation of footings three, six and seven two disused ceramic drains were encountered (Figs. 10 and 11). The drains were removed during the excavation and were found to be bedded on to the natural clay substrate (003). No archaeological finds or deposits were found during the excavation of the footings for House One.



Fig. 10 Footing seven showing the broken ceramic drain, looking north
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 11 Footing seven showing the two ceramic drains, looking west
(Scale: 2m)

6.1.2. House Two

6.1.2.1 House Two was positioned 3m south west of House One and measured 10m x 11m. The foundations for the house consisted of ten footings. Five of these were external footings, the remaining five being smaller, internal footings. The footings were 0.7m to 1m wide and between 1m to 2.8m in depth but averaged at a depth of 1.2m (Figs. 12 and 13). The stratigraphy for all ten footings was the same except for footings one and two which encountered a deposit of building rubble (006). Below the redeposited clay (002), which was between 0.14m to 0.25m in thickness, buried topsoil (001) was again found. (001) was between 0.17m to 0.2m thick and contained small rounded stones, post-medieval pottery, glass and broken brick. Below (001) a natural substratum of orange/yellow boulder clay (003) was identified which existed for approximately 2m before encountering sandstone bedrock (004). The sandstone bedrock was only reached in footing one and two at the west end due to the removal of building rubble (006) which had been deposited in this area, containing modern brick and concrete.



Fig. 12 Footing six looking north west (Scale: 2m and 1m)



Fig. 13 Footing nine looking east (Scale: 2m and 1m)

6.1.2.2 The building rubble (006) encountered in footings one and two existed below the redeposited clay (002) and was 1.6m in depth (Fig.14). No other archaeological finds or deposits were uncovered during the excavation of the footings for House Two.



Fig. 14 Footing two showing the building rubble (006), looking east
(Scales: 2m and 1m)

6.1.3 House Three

- 6.1.3.1 House Three was positioned 3m south west of House Two and measured 15m x 13m. The foundations for the house consisted of eleven footings. Six of these were external footings, the remaining six being smaller, internal footings. The footings were 0.7m to 1m wide and between 1m to 2.8m in depth but averaged at a depth of 1.2m. A large ceramic drain was present in footings three, five, six and seven which caused some trench collapse in places. A tarmac surface (007) was uncovered in footings nine, ten and eleven. The tarmac represents the remains of Old Coppice side Road which changed its course when Roper Avenue was laid out (Derbyshire County Council Brief, 2). The remaining footings had the same stratigraphy found in the footings for houses one and two.
- 6.1.3.2 A large ceramic drain was uncovered whilst excavating footings three, five, six and seven (Figs. 15 and 16). The drain measured 0.5m in diameter and was probably a disused land drain.



Fig. 15 Footing three showing the ceramic land drain, looking south (Scale: 0.5m graduations).



Fig. 16 Footings six and seven showing the ceramic land drain, looking south west (Scale: 2m and 1m).

6.2 Phase 2

- 6.2.1 The trench was 38.5m long by 1m wide and ran the length of the proposed pipeline, oriented north east-south west. The maximum depth achieved was 1.20 m. The stratigraphy for the pipe trench was the same as the stratigraphy recorded for the foundation trenches of all the three houses (Fig. 17).



Fig 17 Northern end of the trench.

- 6.2.2 A modern service trench cut across the trench from west to east, between House One and Two. The corner of a modern red brick structure was also recorded opposite to the southern end of House Two and related to the building rubble recorded in the previous watching brief (Figs. 18 and 19). The presence of Post-Medieval pottery, glass and broken brick from the construction of the embankment was recorded. No features of archaeological importance were found within the trench.

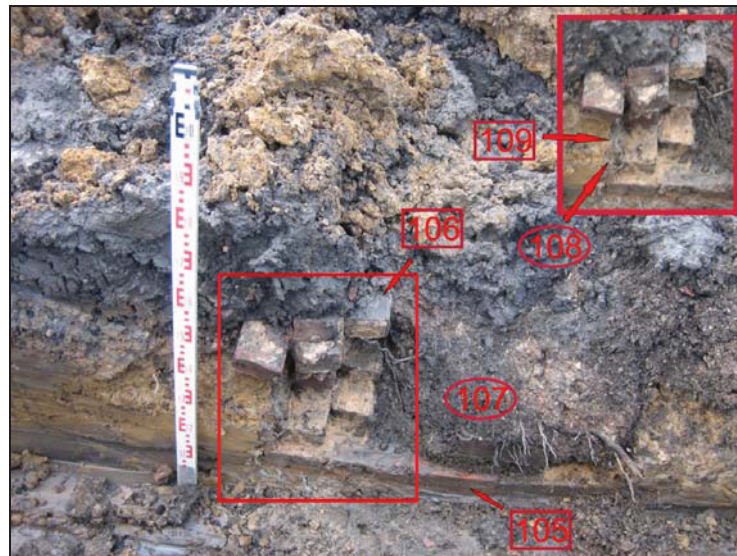


Fig. 18 Red brick structure.



Fig 19 Southern end of the trench.

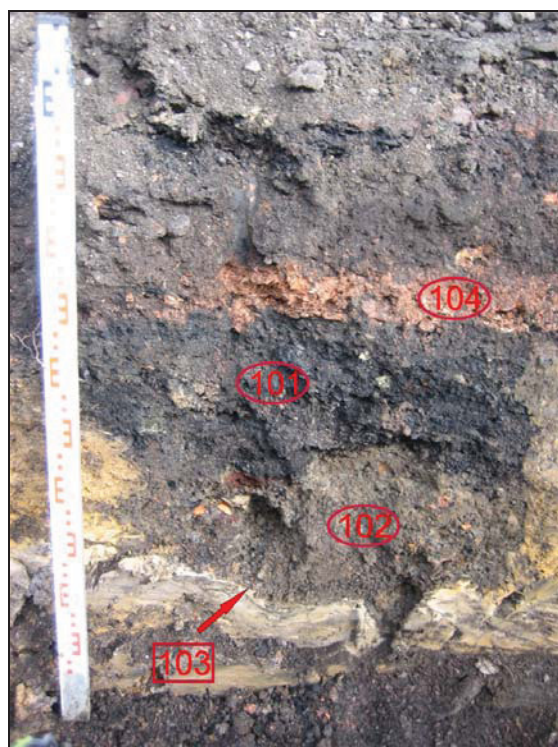


Fig 20 East side of modern service trench

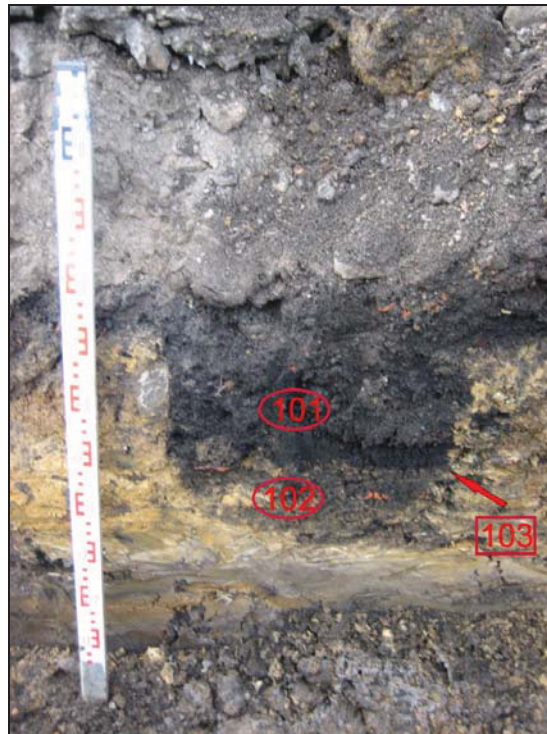


Fig. 21 West side of modern service trench

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 Although in close proximity to the cottage at number 108, locally believed to be approximately three hundred years old with links to the novels of D.H. Lawrence, and within an area where there was the possibility of earlier buildings which may have stood on the development site, this watching brief revealed no archaeological features.

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

- 8.1 Any Publicity will be handled by the client.
- 8.2 Archaeological Research Services will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act, 1988.

9. Statement of Indemnity

- 9.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank the Derbyshire City Council for their support in this work. We are particularly grateful to Mr. Grainger for ensuring the smooth running of operations on the ground and Andy Myers of Derbyshire County Council.

11. References

- British Geological Survey. 1993. *Derby, England and Wales Sheet 125. Solid and Drift Edition*.
- Coppack, G. 2006. *Abbeys and Priors*, Tempus.
- Dickinson, J. 1961. *Monastic life in Medieval England*, London.
- Friar, S. 1996. *The Sutton Companion to Churches*, Sutton Publishing.
- Heanor and District Local Historical Society. www.heanorhistory.org.uk
- Hinde, T. (ed) 1985. *The Domesday Book. Englands Heritage, Then and Now*. Book Club Associates
- Notes and News. 1965. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 85, 134-35.
- Pevsner, N. 1953. *The Buildings of England*.
- Robinson, D. 2001. *Darley Abbey – Notes on the Lost Buildings of an Augustinian Monastery in Derbyshire*, Reports and Papers 45, English Heritage.
- Shakarian, J. 2006. *Unpublished report on work undertaken at The Old Barn, Darley Abbey for Derby City Council*.

Appendix One

**Derbyshire County Council brief for the Archaeological Watching
Brief at Old Coppice Side, Marlpool.**

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE NAME: Land at Old Coppice Side, Old Coppice Side, Marpool

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: AVA/2006/0830

NGR: SK 43625 45161

ISSUED BY: A. M. Myers (Development Control Archaeologist)

ISSUED TO: Mr Grainger

DATE: 15th March 2007

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Planning application AVA/2006/0830 has received planning consent for the construction of 3 dwellings on land at Old Coppice Side, Old Coppice Side, Marpool

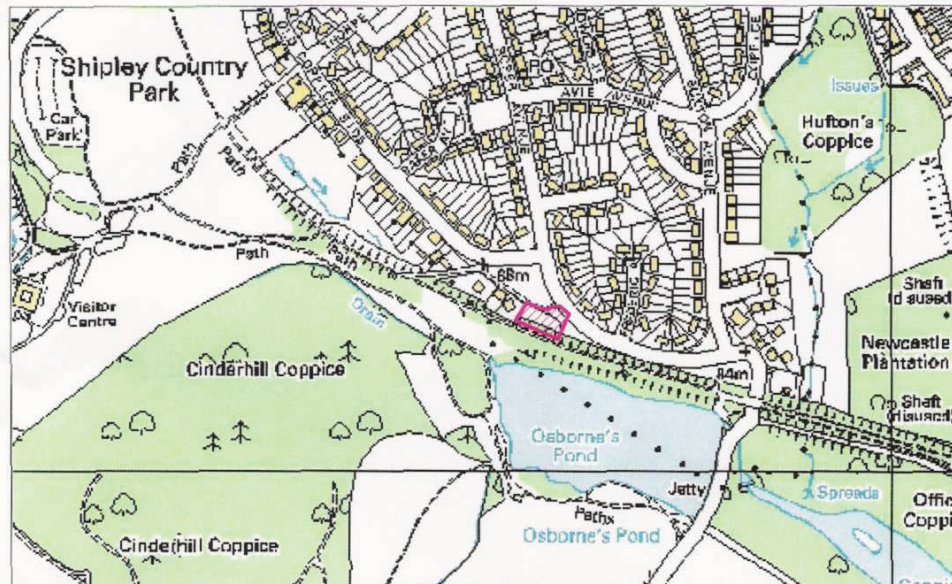


Fig. 1: Location of the development site

1.2 As a condition of the planning consent there is a requirement that no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of an archaeological watching brief in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted by the applicant and approved by the Development Control Archaeologist advising the Local Planning Authority.

1.3 No archaeological desk-based assessment has been produced.

1.4 This document is a brief for an archaeological watching brief.

2.0 Background

2.1 The earliest available mapping shows the 'Mannor of Shipley' in 1713. Through a careful comparison of the fields shown in 1713 and those on the 1st edition OS it is possible to identify the approximate location of the application site. It would appear that at that time the land was part of Heanor Common, an unenclosed area of rough pasture where there were common rights to grazing. Intriguingly, a small house or cottage is shown in more-or-less the same location as that of the application site. It is possible that this cottage indicates early settlement encroachment upon the common. In the seventeenth century and later there was a gradual unplanned, piecemeal settlement of common lands of which this might represent an example.

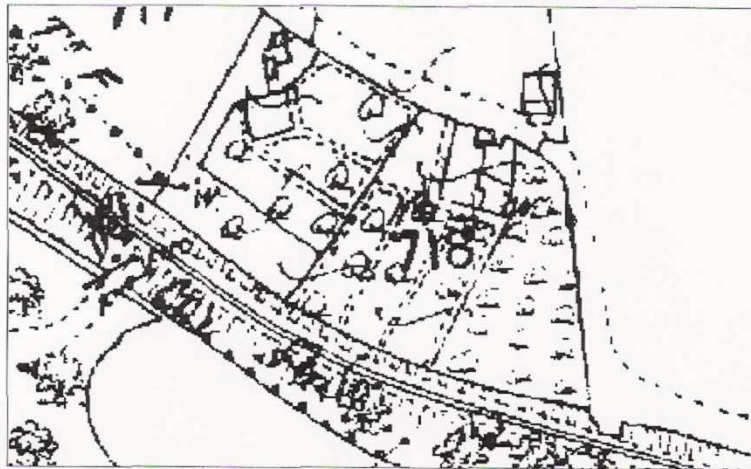


Fig. 2: 1st edition Ordnance Survey

2.2 The first edition OS (surveyed c.1844-6) shows the position prior to the construction of the GNR (fig. 2). At that time Shipley Colliery's Coppice Pit was served by a small rail or tramway which also ran behind the development site. However, this tramway followed an alignment along the southern edge of the later, much wider GNR cutting. Prior to the construction of the GNR in the 1870s the rear boundary of the property abutted the colliery tramway. Mapping indicates the presence of at least one building, an associated garden, a well and orchard. The footprint of the building would appear to fall partly within the present application site. Old Coppiceside is shown as a track that served Thorpehill Farm to the north-west. Directly opposite, across the track, a small, square building is shown standing in the south-eastern corner of a field. The site of this probable field barn also falls within the present application area. Sanderson's 1835 map shows much the same layout as the 1st edition OS, except that there is no barn and the farm track is not depicted, even though the farm is present.

2.3 The second edition Ordnance Survey (fig. 3) shows the GNR cutting. The property is much reduced in size and the house that was shown previously has disappeared. The field barn is still shown, as it is on the 3rd edition map.

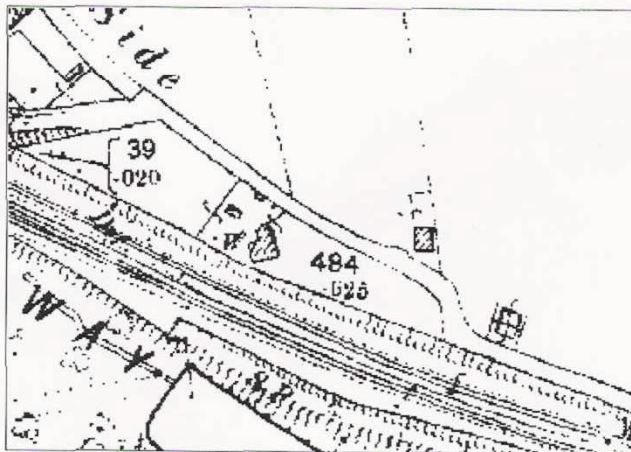


Fig. 3: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey

2.4 The application site today (fig. 4) incorporates land that was formerly part of the original line of the Old Coppiceside road. The alignment was altered when Roper Avenue was laid-out. A wall, shown on the location plan supplied with the application, follows the previous curved alignment of the road. This alignment can be traced on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps

back to the 1880s. Throughout this period the development site was a garden to the house at 108 Old Coppiceside. The rear of the property is bounded by the cutting for the former Great Northern Railway (GNR) Heanor branch line, constructed in the 1870s.



Fig. 4: Present day

2.5 It is said the property has links with D. H. Lawrence's writing. In particular, it is thought the character of the gamekeeper in 'Lady Chatterley's Lover' was inspired by a former occupant of the property.

3.0 Objective

3.1 The watching brief should provide for achieving an appropriate level of *preservation by record* for any archaeological deposits exposed during the development groundworks.

4.0 Fieldwork

4.1 The appointed archaeological contractor shall maintain a watching brief during all groundworks and activity that may cause disturbances to the ground surface thereby exposing buried archaeological features.

4.2. During the watching brief should any potential layers, features, structures or finds be exposed the archaeological contractor should be afforded sufficient time to clean, excavate, sample and record the archaeology.

4.3 The watching brief will not entail archaeological excavation beyond the areas exposed by the development works.

4.4 All archaeological fieldwork, recording of archaeological features and deposits and post-excavation analysis should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and to follow the guidance provided in "Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions" (English Heritage 2003).

4.5 The appointed archaeologists should undertake a site risk assessment and operate at all times with due regard to health and safety regulations.

5.0 Monitoring

5.1 During the course of the fieldwork the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) may undertake monitoring visits.

5.2 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor should contact the DCA and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit. Your contact will be:

Dr. Andrew Myers,
Development Control Archaeologist,
Derbyshire County Council,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire DE4 3RY

Andy.myers@derbyshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01629 585146
Mob: 07781 850742
Fax: 01629 585507

6.0 Finds

6.1 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. Discarded artefactual materials should be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds should be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see **9.0 Archive Deposition** below).

7.0 Human Remains

7.1 In the event of human remains being encountered site works will cease and the Coroner's office notified. Such remains will remain *in situ* until authorised to continue by the Coroner and a Home Office licence obtained. The Coroner is,

Mr P. G. Ashworth,
St Katherins House,
St. Marys Wharf,
Mansfield Road,
Derby DE1 3TQ
Tel: 01332 294942

7.2 Analysis of any human remains will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

8.0 Report

8.1 The preparation of the report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

8.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the DCA and the Derbyshire SMR.

8.3 The report should include as a minimum,

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project

- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication (see 8.5, 10.1)
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements (see 9.3)
- Copy of this brief

8.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts should be supplied to the SMR and deposited with the archive either as colour slides, or as digital images on a CD ROM.

8.5 A short summary report (see notes attached) should be supplied as hard copy and a PDF to the DCA along with the evaluation report. The appointed archaeological contractor should also provide the DCA with a written statement on how the project is to be published. *Where no further publication is envisaged then the short report will be published in an annual round-up on Developer Funded Archaeology in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.*

9.0 Archive Deposition

9.1 Arrangements should be made from the outset of the project for the full and final archive to be deposited in Derby Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. Your contact will be:

Jonathan Wallis,
Principal Curator (Collections)
Derby Museums and Art Gallery
Tel: 01332 716657

9.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

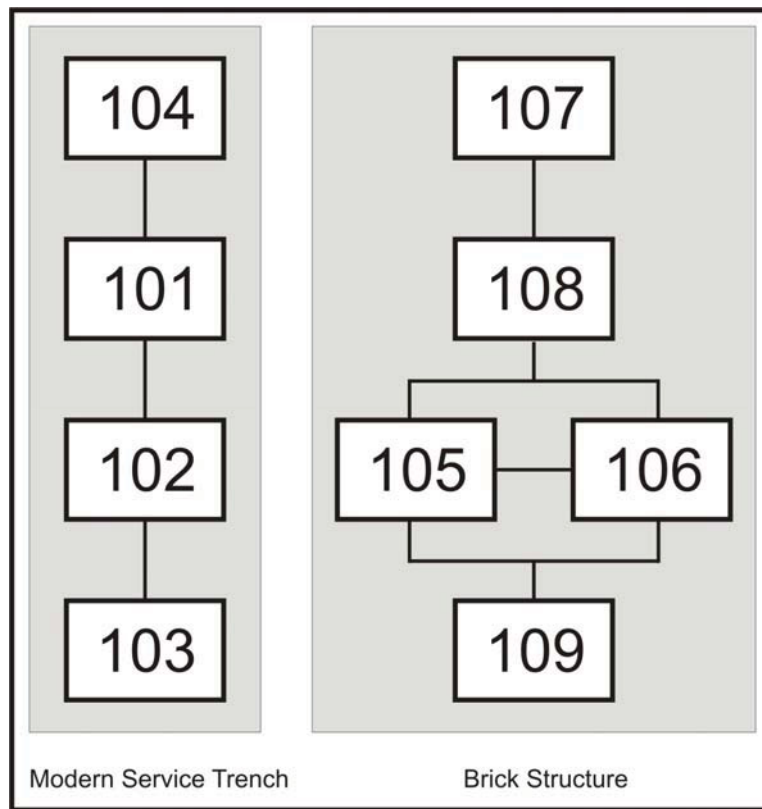
9.3 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, must be included as part of the final report.

10.0 Publication

10.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, should be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication (see 8.5). The results of the work should be published at least in summary form in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. A sheet of instructions for contributors is attached.

Appendix Two

Harris Matrix for the Archaeological Watching Brief at Old Coppice Side, Marlpool.



Appendix Three

Context Registers for the Archaeological Watching Brief at Old Coppice Side, Marlpool.

Context No.	Type	Description
101	Deposit	Black silt containing abundant sand and small stone inclusions. Modern brick and ceramic fragments were also recorded. 45 cm x 50 cm on the west side. 30 cm x 60 cm on the east side.
102	Deposit	Grey silty sand containing clay pellets and abundant fragments of red brick and ceramic pipe. 20 cm x 50 cm on the west side. 22 cm x 65 cm on the east side.
103	Cut	Cut for the modern service trench.
104	Deposit	Thin layer of crushed brick which seems to seal the top of the modern service trench. Only recorded on the east side. 10 cm x 75 cm.
105	Structure	East wall of a modern structure made of red moulded bricks and yellow lime mortar. The visible thickness suggests a two-line brick wall with keyed corner. A single line of five bricks were visible, ranging between 15 cm to 20 cm long by 11 cm wide and 7 cm thick.
106	Structure	North wall of a modern structure made of red moulded bricks and yellow lime mortar. The visible thickness suggests a two-line brick wall with keyed corner. Six layers of bricks were visible, ranging between 15 cm to 20 cm long by 11 cm wide and 7 cm thick.
107	Deposit	Made ground deposit filling the brick structure formed by [105] and [106]. Dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone and modern pottery inclusions, very disturbed by the presence of abundant roots.
108	Deposit	Made ground deposit filling the cut for the construction of the brick structure formed by [105] and [106]. Dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone and modern pottery and glass inclusions. 8 cm wide.
109	Cut	Cut for the modern brick structure.