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Spring Mews, Vauxhall Walk SE11 5EL

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Site Code: VAU12
WA ref: 86150.02
August 2013



**Spring Mews, Vauxhall Walk
SE11 5EL**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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August 2013

**Site Code VAU12
WA Project Ref: 86150.02**



Quality Assurance

Project Code	86150	Accession Code	VAU12	Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	11/04510/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	530530, 178360		

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v02	F	DDR	DDR/RTL		23/09/13
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File:					
File:					
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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by SKM Enviros Ltd on behalf of Spring Mews Ltd to undertake an archaeological programme of observation and recording at Spring Mews, Vauxhall Walk, London, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 530530, 178360.

SKM Enviros produced a desk based assessment for the Site in 2011 following which it was recommended on the advice of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service that an enhanced programme of archaeological observation and recording should be undertaken during the course of the development. The desk based assessment identified the potential for prehistoric and medieval activity being present at the Site.

The watching brief was unable to identify the survival of any archaeological features and or deposits pre-dating the late 18th century. A number of 19th century walls were identified that pre-date the existing buildings that occupied the Site until they were themselves demolished as part of the current development. A single wall possibly dating to the late 18th century/early 19th century was identified at the south end of the Site. Any archaeological features and or deposits that may have been present at the Site are likely to have been removed by the extensive development that has been undertaken at the Site since the Victorian period

The work was undertaken on an intermittent basis from September 2012 to August 2013.



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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by SKM Enviro Ltd on behalf of Spring Mews Ltd and Wessex Archaeology would like to particular thank Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Mark Stevenson of GLAAS for his help and advice.

The watching brief was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski, Simon Flaherty, Joe Browne, Paul McGarrity and Mark Beasley. This report was written and compiled by Damian De Rosa with illustrations prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Paul White and Damian De Rosa.



Spring Mews, Vauxhall Walk SE11 5EL

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by SKM Enviros Ltd on behalf of Spring Mews Ltd to undertake an archaeological programme of observation and recording at Spring Mews, Vauxhall Walk, London, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 530530, 178360 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposals for the Site involve redevelopment to provide a mixed use scheme including a 120 bedroom hotel, 399 student bedrooms, a convenience retail store, B1 office units and a replacement community centre.
- 1.1.3 SKM Enviros produced a desk based assessment (DBA) for the Site in 2011 (SKM Enviros, 2011) which was approved by the Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), which provides archaeological advice to the London Borough of Lambeth (LBL), the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Based on the results of the DBA it was recommended that an enhanced programme of archaeological Observation and Recording would be appropriate.
- 1.1.4 Planning permission (11/04510/FUL) granted for the Site included the following condition (No.22) in order to ensure that any surviving archaeological resource was properly recorded as part of the development:
- 'No development shall take place other than in full accordance with a programme of archaeological work (including a written scheme of investigation and in accordance with appropriate English Heritage guidelines) which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'*
- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2012) setting out the manner in which Wessex Archaeology would undertake the observation and recording in accordance with GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers (GLAAS 1999) was submitted to and approved by GLAAS prior to the commencement of any fieldwork.
- 1.1.6 The watching brief was undertaken on various dates from September 2012 to August 2013.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located within south London in the London Borough of Lambeth. It lies on the southern side of the River Thames almost directly opposite the Tate Gallery between Lambeth Bridge to the north and Vauxhall Bridge to the south (**Figure 1**). The Site covers approximately 1ha and was characterised prior to development by a mix of late 19th



Century and early 20th Century former industrial buildings, which have since been demolished as part of the current development.

- 1.2.2 The Site is surrounded by a mixture of residential housing, offices and light industrial uses to the north and east, a Texaco Garage, flats and office buildings to the west, and the Spring Gardens Park to the south.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology comprises the Kempton Park Gravel Formation (drift geology) underlain by the London Clay Formation and Upper Chalk. The Site is level at approximately 47m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Desk-based Assessment (DBA) of the Site (SKM Enviro 2011) was undertaken to inform the planning application for the Site. The DBA detailed the archaeological and historical background within a 100m radius (Study Area) of the Site. Full details are provided in the DBA and therefore only a summary of the information pertaining to the previous archaeological work on the Site itself is presented below.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical background

- 2.2.1 Within the Study Area a background level of prehistoric activity represented by find spots was identified. One early medieval feature was identified with the Study Area. This related to ditch alignments found to the north-west of the Site. This area of Vauxhall appears to have been in existence by the 13th century and a possible pothouse may have been constructed on the Site in the 1600s, although the exact location of this building is unknown. Thus, the Site is considered to have been occupied during the medieval period.
- 2.2.2 The DBA concluded that due to the development of the Site between the 1800s and 1960s, it considered that this activity would have removed surviving archaeological deposits on the Site. The proposed development groundworks for the Site had the potential to reveal features such as building foundations and evidence of the possible former pothouse which may have been located and survived later development on the Site. The likelihood of survival of these features however, and any archaeological deposits was considered to be low given the level of disturbance which has taken place across the Site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The objective of the archaeological programme was to establish within the constraints of the agreed strategy the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, and depth of any surviving remains which may be impacted by the proposed development.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 A Site Code: **VAU12** was obtained from the Museum of London prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 3.2.2 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2012).



- 3.2.3 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of all groundworks made beneath the present ground surface that had the potential to impact upon any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits.
- 3.2.4 Any archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Monitored works were referenced to OS mapping.
- 3.2.5 A full photographic record was compiled using digital images. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.

3.3 Best practice

- 3.3.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the WSI (WA 2012) and relevant guidance given in the *Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2008) and in accordance with the GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers (GLAAS 2009).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The watching brief monitored groundworks across the Site both prior to the demolition of the existing buildings through a number of test pits (Test Pits 1 and B to C) to investigate the nature of existing foundations and during the demolition of the existing buildings and associated ground reduction. Ground reduction across the majority of the Site was undertaken to depths of 4m to 6m. Ground reduction around the perimeter of the Site was more circumspect due to the proximity to occupied neighbouring buildings and pedestrian pathways.

4.2 Test Pits 1 and B to C

- 4.2.1 Test pit 1 (**Plate 1**) was excavated within an upstanding building in the north-east corner of the Site prior to demolition and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m below ground level at which point excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and the test pit only revealed concrete (**304**) at its base overlain by brick rubble (**302**) and a concrete floor (**301**). The upstanding wall was seen to be constructed upon a 19th century pale yellow frogged brick foundation (**303**) of which five courses were exposed within the test pit. This wall is likely to be the same as wall (**106**) that was recorded in the watching brief following demolition of the upstanding building.
- 4.2.2 Test pit B (**Plate 2**) was excavated within an upstanding building in the southern part of the Site and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.10m. At the base of the test pit a layer of mid orange brown sand (**204**) with gravel was revealed. It was unclear whether this was made ground or a natural deposit as the test pit could not be entered at this depth. This was overlain by a c. 1m deep layer of mid brown grey silty sand (**203**) which contained ceramic building material and red brick fragments. Overlying this layer was c.0.70m of made ground (**202**) comprised of a mid orange brown silty sand with very frequent yellow brick rubble. This was capped by the existing concrete floor level (**201**). Test pit B was located within an area that was later observed in August 2013 following demolition of the upstanding building.



4.2.3 Test pit C (**Plate 3**) was excavated externally within the north west corner of the Site and was only able to identify a 19th century yellow frogged brick wall/footing (**103**) overlain by made ground brick rubble (**102**) overlain by the existing concrete ground level (**101**). The stepped red brick foundation wall (**104**) of the upstanding building was also revealed within the test pit, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. An unexploded hand grenade (**Plate 4**) dating to World War II was found within the brick rubble (**102**) which led to the evacuation of the Site.

4.2.4 Two further proposed test pits (Test pits 2 and A) were not undertaken.

4.3 Monitoring during groundworks

4.3.1 A series of monitoring visits were made to the Site following the demolition of the upstanding buildings and subsequent ground reduction. No archaeological features and or deposits were revealed during the course of the monitoring although a number of brick foundations and footings dating to the mid to late 19th century were observed across the central and north-eastern parts of the Site.

4.3.2 Along the eastern boundary of the Site an east to west aligned wall (**106**) (**Plate 5**) of reddish orange brick with occasional yellow brick was observed. The section of wall observed was 10m long by 0.60m wide and 1.50m deep and had been constructed in English bond. The wall corresponded with the northern wall of the former Vauxhall Garden Community Centre. To the north of wall **106** a north to south aligned yellow brick late 19th century wall (**108**) in English bond measuring 3m long by 0.60m wide by 1m high was observed.

4.3.3 Immediately to the south of wall **106** a rectangular brick pillar foundation (**107**) measuring 3m x 2m x 4m was recorded (**Plate 6**). It was constructed of yellow frogged brick and is presumably of late 19th century date. A second brick pillar (**111**) (**Plate 7**) was recorded c. 25m to the south-west of **107** with the same dimensions but constructed of both yellow and light red brick. It is possible that these pillars are associated with the 19th century gas works which formerly occupied the Site.

4.3.4 A further east to west light red and yellow brick wall (**112**) measuring 5m long by 0.20m wide by 0.50m wide with irregular coursing was recorded to the north of brick pillar **107**. To the south east of brick pillar **107** a north-west to south-east aligned wall **109** measuring 3m long by 0.40m wide by 1m high and a half circular wall **110** with a diameter of 3.30m and 1m high constructed of light red and yellow brick was observed (**Plate 8**). Both walls (**109** and **110**) were seen to have irregular coursing. They are likely to be of mid to late 19th century date and are possibly associated with the gas works which formerly occupied the Site.

4.3.5 In the north-west corner of the Site a 5m x 5m x 3.4m deep sondage (**Plate 9**) was excavated, which revealed below the modern concrete crush an up to 2.4m deep layer (**113**) of 19th and 20th century made ground comprised of frogged brick and concrete rubble containing frequent corroded metal fragments and lenses of redeposited natural brickearth. This deposit (**113**) was seen to overlay a loose mid light reddish yellow sand and gravel (**114**), which may be a natural deposit although the sondage could not be entered due to the depth of excavation of 3.40m below ground level.

4.3.6 The final piece of monitoring was undertaken at the southern access area of the Site and did not reveal the survival of any archaeological features and/or deposits. The excavation comprised of an area c.30m long by 2m wide by 1.60m deep and was excavated along the length of a north to south aligned brick flanking wall (**Plate 10**). The excavation



revealed the scant remains of a north to south and turning east to west aligned corner of red brick wall (**117**) (2.85m north to south by 1.20m east to west by a maximum 1.35m wide by 1.20m high) bonded in a grey sandy lime mortar (**Plate 11**), which possibly dates to the 18th to early 19th century. The remainder of the excavation revealed disturbed 19th century to modern made ground overlying the natural sandy gravel (**119**). Overlying the natural gravel **119** was a heavily disturbed c.0.40m deep redeposited brickearth (**116**), which was overlain by a 0.70m deep 19th century/modern made ground layer (**115**) containing frequent brick rubble. This layer was overlain by modern made ground (**Plate 12**).

5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

5.1 Finds

5.1.1 No artefacts suitable for retention were identified during the course of the work. This included an English stoneware ink bottle with Bristol (feldspathic) glaze dating to the mid 19th to early 20th century. The ink bottle was found during groundworks whilst an archaeologist was not in attendance, but was photographed and subsequently identified by Lorraine Mephram, the finds manager at Wessex Archaeology.

5.2 Environmental

5.2.1 No deposits suitable for the taking of environmental samples were identified during the course of the work.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1.1 The watching brief was unable to identify the survival of any archaeological features and or deposits. No evidence of any archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or medieval periods as had been highlighted as a possibility in the DBA could be identified. A number of 19th century walls were identified that pre-date the existing buildings that occupied the Site until they were themselves demolished as part of the current development. Any archaeological features and or deposits that may have survived at the Site have been shown to have been totally removed by the extensive development that has been undertaken at the Site since the Victorian period.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Museum of London. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **VAU12**. Deposition of the archive with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Preparation of Archive

7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Museum of London, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). and Museum of London, General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London (MoL 2009).



7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code **VAU12**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 file/document case of paper records & plans

7.3 Security Copy

7.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7.4 Oasis

7.4.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been completed and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms (**Appendix 2**). All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed and will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

7.5 Copyright

7.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

7.5.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

8 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARIES

Context	Description		Depth (m) BGL
101	Layer	Test pit C: Modern concrete floor	0 – 0.12m
102	Layer	Test pit C: Deliberate backfill made ground. Mid grey-black silty sand made up of building debris inclusions: wood, concrete and brick both red unfrogged and yellow frogged. Glass bottle (OK Sauce). Modern deposits finds included a leather shoe. Bricks = 230mm x 110mm x70mm	0.12 – 0.76m
103	Wall	Test pit C: Brick wall – yellow brick foundation/footing of earlier demolished building. Lay below modern day yard surface.	0.12 – 0.76m
104	Wall	Test pit C: Brick wall – stepped red brick foundation of upstanding wall	
105	Layer	Test pit C: Concrete layer – modern made ground	0.12 – 1.70m
106	Wall	East to west aligned wall constructed of reddish orange brick with occasional yellow brick (210mm x 100mm x 80mm). In English bond set in a light grey sandy mortar. Wall = 10m E to W x 0.60m wide x 1.50m high. Mid to late 19 th century. Position of wall correlates with former wall of Vauxhall Garden Community Centre which had been recently demolished.	1.50m
107	Wall	Brick pillar constructed of frogged yellow brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) set in a grey hard mortar. Pillar = 3m NW/SE x 2m NE/SW x 4m high. Large late 19 th century pillar possibly associated with former gasworks.	4.00m
108	Wall	North to south aligned wall constructed of yellow frogged brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) Constructed in English bond set in a grey hard mortar. Wall = 3m N to S x 0.60m x 1.0m high. Late 19 th century wall	1.00m
109	Wall	NW to SE aligned wall constructed of orangey pink and yellow frogged brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) with irregular coursing set in a grey hard mortar. Wall + 3m long x 0.40m wide x 1m high. Late 19 th century.	1.00m
110	Wall	Semi-circular wall constructed of orangey pink and yellow bricks (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) with irregular/English bond coursing set in a grey hard mortar. 3.30m diameter x 1m high. Late 19 th century tank or well.	1.00m
111	Wall	Brick pillar constructed of frogged yellow brick and orangey pink brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm). Constructed in English bond set in a light grey hard mortar. Pillar = 3m x 2.50m x 2.50m high. Four iron reinforcement bars on each corner. Large late 19 th century pillar possibly associated with former gasworks.	2.50m
112	Wall	East to west aligned wall constructed of yellow brick and orangey pink brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm). With irregular coursing set in a hard light grey mortar. Wall = 5m long x 0.20m wide x 0.50m high. Late 19 th century.	0.50m
113	Layer	Soft, loose, dark brownish grey with lenses of reddish yellow, silt:sand:clay (40:35:25) with very frequent bricks, wood; frequent metal objects and concrete fragments. Occasional modern pottery sherds. Overlain by 1.0m of modern concrete crush.	1.00 - 3.40m
114	Layer	Loose, mid-light reddish yellow sand : gravel (60:40) - Natural	3.40m+



115	Layer	Friable, very dark brown grey sandy silty clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel, CBM, rubble frags & mortar flecks and fragments. 19 th Century soft fill make up. Truncated by numerous service runs. Overlain by modern overburden (+)	0.30m – 1.0.m
116	Layer	Loose, mixed mid orange, light orange brown sandy clay silt with occasional small sub rounded gravel. Dirty redeposited brickearth heavily churned/disturbed	1.0 – 1.40m
117	Wall	Constructed of red brick set in a grey sandy lime mortar. 2.85m N to S turning to E 1.20m x 1.35m maximum width x 1.20m high. Wall footing 18 th /19 th century.	1.40m+
118	Cut	Construction/robber cut for wall 117. Rectilinear with vertical sides and flat base. 2.85m N to S turning to E 1.20m x 1.35m maximum width x 1.20m high	
119	Layer	Natural – loose mid red orange brown clayey sand and gravel.	1.40m+
120	Fill	Backfill of construction/robber cut 118. Friable very dark brown grey sandy clay silt with occasional sub-rounded stone and brick rubble.	0.30 – 1.40m
201	Layer	Test pit B: Modern concrete ground surface	0 – 0.30m
202	Layer	Test pit B: Mid orange brown silt sand made ground layer with frequent CBM/brick fragments. Sub base for overlying concrete surface	0.30 – 1.0m
203	Layer	Test pit B: Mid brown black silt sand made ground layer with CBM/brick fragments	1.0 – 2.0m
204	Layer	Test pit B: Mid orange brown sand with gravel likely to be natural, but test pit to deep to enter	2m+
301	Layer	Test pit C: Concrete floor	0 – 0.1m
302	Layer	Test pit C: Made ground yellow brick rubble	0.1 – 0.30m
303	Wall	Test pit C: Wall/foundation supporting upstanding wall consisting of yellow frogged bricks. 5 courses exposed. Occasional orange bricks within wall.	0.30m – 0.65m+
304	Layer	Test pit C: Concrete – excavation of test pit ceased	0.65m+



APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-157946

Project details

Project name	Spring Mews, Vauxhall Walk SE11 5EL
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by SKM Enviro Ltd on behalf of Spring Mews Ltd to undertake an archaeological programme of observation and recording at Spring Mews, Vauxhall Walk, London. SKM Enviro produced a desk based assessment for the Site in 2011 following which it was recommended on the advice of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service that an enhanced programme of archaeological observation and recording should be undertaken during the course of the development. The desk based assessment identified the potential for prehistoric and medieval activity being present at the Site. The watching brief was unable to identify the survival of any archaeological features and or deposits. A number of 19th century walls were identified that pre-date the existing buildings that occupied the Site until they were themselves demolished as part of the current development. Any archaeological features and or deposits that may have survived at the Site have been shown to have been totally removed by the extensive development that has been undertaken at the Site since the Victorian period. The work was undertaken on an intermittent basis from September 2012 to August 2013.
Project dates	Start: 24-09-2012 End: 09-08-2103
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	VAU12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	86150 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LAMBETH LAMBETH Spring Mews, Vauxhall Walk
Postcode	SE11 5EL
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	530530 178360 530530 00 00 N 178360 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian de Rosa
Project director/manager	Paul White
Project supervisor	Joe Brown, Mark Beasley, Paul McGarrity
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Project supervisor	Simon Flaherty
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Spring Mews Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	De Rosa, D

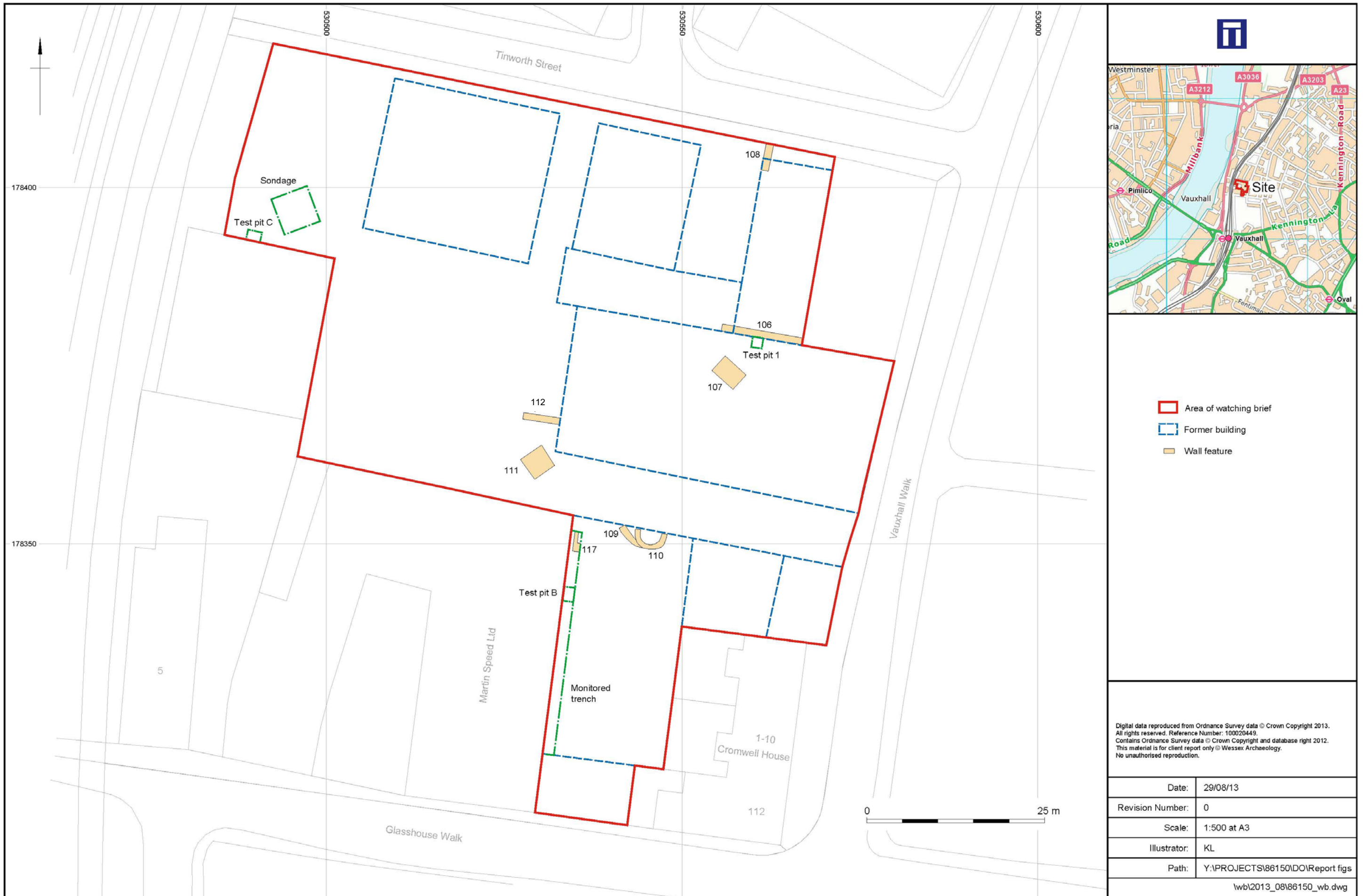
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The Site and areas of observation

Figure 1



Plate 1: Test pit 1, view looking north



Plate 2: Test pit B, view looking south



Plate 3: Test pit C, view looking west



Plate 4: World War II hand grenade found in Test pit C



Plate 5: Wall 106, view looking east



Plate 6: Wall 107, view looking south-east



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Plate 7: Wall 111, view looking west



Plate 8: Walls 109 & 110, view looking south-east



Plate 9: Sondage, view looking west



Plate 10: Watching brief area August 2013, view looking north



Plate 11: Wall 117, view looking east



Plate 12: Section through 19th century/modern deposits, view looking north



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