

Mount Foundary, Tavistock, Devon.

Archaeological Evaluation Report



**Mount Foundry,
Tavistock, Devon**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Cavanna Group to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the site of the former Mount Foundry, Parkwood Road, Devon (centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 248620 074700). The work was required to meet a planning condition imposed by the Local Planning Authority (Planning Application No. 8857/2006/TAV and 8858/2006/TAV), for redevelopment of the site, involving demolition of industrial buildings, change of use of former foundry building to dwellings and erection of 32 new dwellings.

Four trial trenches were excavated, all of which produced structural remains of the former foundry (and other industrial) remains. Building remains could be positively correlated to historic foundry facilities mapped between 1842 and 1906.

The evaluation proved an extensive survival of historic remains related to the former Mount Foundry complex and subsequent post-medieval industrial use of the Site, which falls within the bounds of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. The remains identified are thematically related to the World Heritage Site.

The remains appear in a good state of preservation, however, currently almost entirely exposed at ground level beneath a thin layer of recent demolition rubble. Any construction activity on the Site will therefore at a minimum detrimentally affect them. The Curator has therefore indicated that a programme of archaeological mitigation will be required in this part of the Site.

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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by The Cavanna Group, and Wessex Archaeology is particularly grateful to David Jones in respect of this.

Thanks are also due to Bill Horner, Devon County Council Archaeological Officer, for his assistance throughout the project.

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mike Trevarthen and Julia Sulikowska, with additional surveying by Steve Beach. This report was prepared by Mike Trevarthen, with figures by Rob Goller. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Brigitte Buss.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Cavanna Group to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the site of the former Mount Foundry, Parkwood Road, Tavistock, Devon (hereafter the Site). The Site is centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 248620 074700 (**Figure 1**). The work was required to meet a planning condition imposed by the Local Planning Authority (Planning Application No. 8857/2006/TAV and 8858/2006/TAV). The proposal is for residential redevelopment involving demolition of industrial buildings, change of use of former foundry building to dwellings and erection of 32 new dwellings.

1.1.2 The Site is that of Rundle and Gill's Mount Foundry, a brass and iron foundry complex that was established in the early years of the 19th century. It produced mining machinery and other metal products principally for the local copper and arsenic mines and also for export. The foundry closed in 1891 and then operated until 1965 as a wool combing factory.

1.1.3 The Site lies within a Conservation Area. It has recently been designated as part of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. The main foundry building is Grade II Listed and the listing description describes it as one of the earliest foundries in Tavistock.

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site lies on the north side of Parkwood Road on the east side of Tavistock. It is located on relatively flat ground on the northern edge of the flood plain of the River Tavy. The valley side rises steeply at the northern boundary of the Site, with a bench or bank (formerly carrying a leat) in the valley side about 5m above Site level. Ground level varies between 51 and 52.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) within the flat part of the Site, rising to between 56.5 and 57.8m aOD on the bank along the northern boundary.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey map of the area (Sheet 337, Tavistock) indicates that the Site is underlain by basalt and slate bedrock of the Milton Abbas Formation. The map also indicates that the bedrock is overlain by alluvial deposits in the central and southern parts of the Site. Mineral veins (called "lodes" by the miners) occur within the strata in the Tavistock area. These were exploited for copper, tin, lead and arsenic during the 19th century.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The following presents an excerpt from a more extensive reporting of the Site's history prepared for the preceding previous phases of archaeological works, namely an Impact Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2006a) and Building Recording report (Wessex Archaeology 2006b).
- 2.1.2 There is a long history of mining in and around Tavistock, starting with the tin industry in the 12th century which continued until the mid 18th century. There is evidence for at least four foundries in Tavistock in the 19th century:
- the Higher Foundry, later also known as the Tavistock Iron Works or Mount Foundry (within the limits of the Site),
 - the Lower Foundry at Dockrell Yachts site also in Parkwood Road
 - the Bedford Iron Works in Lakeside
 - the Tavy Iron Works in Mount Tavy Road
- 2.1.3 For much of the first part of the 19th century, the Gill family were the major metal processors in Tavistock and they ran both the Lower and Higher Foundries and had other business interests. The Gill family were also cloth manufacturers processing serge for the East India Company.
- 2.1.4 The Upper Foundry was first planned in 1800, and advertised as Mount Foundry Iron Works. It was described as nearly complete in October 1805.
- 2.1.5 John Wood's map of 1842 shows that the Site formed part of a larger foundry. All the buildings which are shown on the 1842 map and within the Site boundary have been demolished. The remains of a number of walls were observed in the north-west corner of the Site during the Site visit on 31st July 2006 which were assumed to belong to historic buildings shown on this map.
- 2.1.6 A modification to the 1808 lease, dated 1845, shows how much the foundry had expanded and also indicates the uses of the various buildings. The expansion was required to provide equipment to service increased mining activity and associated activity, for example the production of a wheel to pump water from the Tavistock canal (completed 1817). A new lease taken out by Thomas Gill in 1861 for 43 years shows further development at the foundry, including the northern single storey part of the building on the Site which is now Listed. By 1842, map evidence shows parts of the buildings to have been demolished, while other parts have been added.
- 2.1.7 In 1864, the Upper Foundry was acquired by Tavistock Iron Works and Steel Ordnance Company Limited to start large scale munitions production. In 1867, the foundry was bought by Nicholls Matthews and Co, owners of the Bedford Iron Works, Lakeside. They carried out repairs to the foundry building west of the Listed Building and built the two storey southern part of the Listed Building. Orders from Brazil for mining machinery kept the foundry at Parkwood Road in production until 1879 when economic

depression set in. Production at the foundry complex became intermittent until its closure in 1891.

- 2.1.8 After the closure of the foundry in 1891, the plant and machinery were sold at auction and the buildings were unused until 1897, when the premises were leased to Hosken, Trevithick, Polkinhorne and Co. of Hayle and became a woollen mill. By 1898, mechanical wool combing machinery had been installed and the worsted factory went into production. In 1933, the company formed a specialist subsidiary company Devon Woolcombers, although the whole company sold out to Messrs Spillers and Co in 1936.
- 2.1.9 During this time, a number of additions and alterations were made to the now Listed buildings within the Site, namely the linking of two extant buildings by the construction of a first floor covered walkway, and the addition of wool combing sheds. The wool combing business closed in 1965.
- 2.1.10 The Upper Leat, which runs along the northern boundary of the Site, powered plant and machinery for the foundry initially by water wheels and later by both steam and water driven turbines. A second leat, known as Mill Brook or Mill Leat, runs through the south part of the Site. Both leats are clearly shown on the 1885 map.
- 2.1.11 In 2004, the Site was used as a garden centre and builders' yard.

2.2 Previous investigations

Geotechnical Investigation and Culvert Inspection

- 2.2.1 A total of 38 geotechnical testpits were excavated in November 2004 and May 2006. Again, a brief summary of the results only is presented here, and a full description of the observations made can be found in the Site's Impact Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2006a).
- 2.2.2 The first phase geotechnical investigation (comprising 24 testpits, excavated in November 2004) confirmed the presence of Basalt bedrock beneath the Site, overlain in the central and southern parts of the Site by alluvial soils of varying thickness. Made ground of between 0.5-1.3m depth was encountered in most testpits, with the exception of those situated on the northern bank. Remains of masonry walls of the demolished foundry buildings were encountered in Trial Pits T10 and T23.
- 2.2.3 A further 14 testpits, undertaken in May 2006, were designed to investigate the depth of foundation of the Listed Buildings, underlying ground conditions, and the position and depth of a former wheel pit adjacent to, and two culverts beneath them. This revealed the ground conditions to be alluvial gravels with localised bands of peat in the investigation area, predominantly overlain by made ground of a probable post-medieval date to a depth of between 0.6-1.7m below ground level (BGL).
- 2.2.4 One culvert was located beneath the southern part of the Listed Building, and its position correlated to the position of the leat shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map. All but the base of the historically attested wheel pit (at 1.3m

BGL) proved to have been destroyed by the construction of a 20th century foul sewer. A further masonry culvert was identified leading southwestwards from the wheelpit location.

Archaeological Impact Assessment and Building Recording

- 2.2.5 An Archaeological Impact Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2006a) and Building Recording (Wessex Archaeology 2006b) of the Listed Buildings on the Site were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during 2006. The Impact Assessment concluded that, while an archaeological watching brief and some further building recording sufficed across the majority of the Site, evaluation should undertaken in the area of proposed **Units 1-5** and **26-33** in order to determine further mitigation requirements in this area.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The aim of the investigation was to elucidate the character, distribution, extent, importance and state of preservation of any archaeological and historic remains within the Site, particularly those forming part of the historic foundry complex.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The fieldwork methodology was laid out in detail in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Wessex Archaeology and approved by DCC prior to the commencement of fieldwork (WA doc ref 63991.01) and will not be reiterated in full here.
- 4.1.2 In the WSI, the excavation of two trenches were originally proposed; upon excavation, the overburden covering historic remains proved extremely shallow (effectively a thin layer of loose rubble), therefore a decision was made during the course of the fieldwork to open four separate areas which enabled a more conclusive interpretation of the remains. Three of the trenches lay on the raised terrace in the north-east corner of the Site (hereafter **Area 1**), and the fourth lay on lower-lying ground to the east (hereafter **Area 2**).
- 4.1.3 **Trenches 1** and **2** were undertaken in accordance with the original project design and staked out by a combination of GPS and manual survey. Additional **Trenches 3** and **4** were positioned to investigate key structural elements within the former building complex. All Trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a JCB, fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Sufficient manual cleaning and limited hand-excavation was undertaken to define structural remains, and determine their sequence where possible

5 RESULTS

- 5.1.1 All four Trenches revealed building remains associated with the foundry and its later development (**Figure 2**).

5.2 Area 1

Trench 1

- 5.2.1 The earliest observed deposits within **Area 1 (Layer 32)** comprised levelling dumps of slag (including some very large pieces), stone and yellow-brown clay mixed with founding waste. Three freshly excavated geotechnical pits observed on site against the rear (upper leat) retaining wall indicated that this layer rested directly on the upper exposure of bedrock, and increased in depth from east to west.
- 5.2.2 At the northern end of **Trench 1**, the south-eastern corner of a building was exposed (**Building 1**), along with part of the narrow alleyway which separated it from a similar structure to the east (**Building 2**). The upper interface of these remains lay at the current ground-level, or immediately below a thin spread of redeposited rubble.
- 5.2.3 **Wall 36** was *c.*70m wide and built of white lime-mortar bonded slate, arranged so that the wall was roughly faced internally and externally. Partially overlying the truncated wall footing and occupying the area south of the **Building 1** was a demolition layer, **Context 33**, comprising up to 0.2m of mixed, redeposited mortar and slate fragments. On the eastern arm of **Wall 36**, a structural modification was evident: part of original wall had been removed and the resulting gap subsequently re-blocked with a narrower insert (**Context 37**), this time 0.5m wide and of slate and dark grey cement.
- 5.2.4 A small patch of fragmented and undulating cement floor (**Context 34**) survived above a sub-floor layer of loose, fine-medium black clinker and founding waste (**Context 35**), and was itself sealed beneath more fine black clinker.
- 5.2.5 Immediately east of the building, a dumped deposit, **Context 38**, probably relates to demolition of **Buildings 1** and **2**. Partially exposed amongst this material was part of a rusted iron sheet, resting flush against the outer south east corner of the building.
- 5.2.6 At the southern end of **Trench 1**, a single east-west aligned wall base (**Wall 30, Building 3**) was 0.5m wide, with slate facing stones on both edges and a rubble core. The whole wall was bonded with white lime mortar. Immediately south of **Wall 30**, a small (1m by 0.75m) patch of stone rubble in white crushed mortar (**Context 31**) may be demolition-related, or alternatively be a remnant of hardstanding/floor.

Trench 3

- 5.2.7 **Trench 3** exposed the majority of the western wall of **Building 1**. *In situ* remains lay at, or immediately below surface level, beneath a thin spread of redeposited rubble.
- 5.2.8 NNW-ESE aligned **Wall 42** was of lime-mortared undressed slate and other local stone, roughly faced on its external (west) side (where it revetted a deep artificial channel/wheel pit (**Structure 44**) – see below), and was originally

integrally bonded to the leat-revetting wall, which formed the rear of the building.

- 5.2.9 Inside the building (as in **Trench 1** to the east), most of the internal floor had been destroyed, although a small area of irregular cement surface (**Context 40**) survived. A patch of pale degraded mortar, also with traces of an internal surface (**Context 39**) was also noted. Against the base of the rear retaining wall, concrete coving indicated the former floor-level.
- 5.2.10 Beneath the floor-layers, a deposit of loose, black fine-medium cinder and clinker (**Context 41**) formed a sub-base. No excavation was undertaken below this level, although an adjacent geotechnical pit suggested that this layer is underlain by larger lumps of slag and cinder rubble.
- 5.2.11 Some 2m to the west, another parallel wall (**Wall 43**) was similarly faced on its eastern side, forming the opposing edge of a deep NNW-SSE aligned channel/leat, possibly originally built to house a water-driven wheel. **Wall 43** was seen only in partial elevation, being much concealed by rubble infill and corrugated iron sheet, and the top of the wall was not exposed.
- 5.2.12 Channel/leat **Structure 44** had been partially excavated by site contractors prior to archaeological fieldwork. It was 2m wide and in excess of 2.4m deep. Its base was not exposed. At the northern end of **44**, the base of the upper leat retaining wall was angled outwards (to the south), presumably to increase its stability. The base consisted of larger stones than the above-ground fabric. To the south, the projected alignment of **Structure 44** was overlain by made-ground deposits and a wall-footing (**Building 3**) possibly indicating that the channel passed through an artificially roofed culvert at this point.

Trench 4

- 5.2.13 Trench 4 comprised a small area exposed to confirm the nature of masonry which had been partly visible beneath the rubble deposit covering the Site. The masonry was aligned with another major (lower) revetting wall (**Wall 101**) to the east. No natural deposits were seen in this trench.
- 5.2.14 **Wall 100 (Building 2)** was aligned NNE-SSW, of slate (and ?limestone) construction, roughly faced on its edges with a rubble core, and bonded with a soft mid-grey sandy mortar. Its construction appeared integral with the lower revetting **Wall 101** to the east, which had more recently been capped with modern cement. To the south, perpendicular **Wall 104** was 0.55m wide, and evidently of later construction: its northern end clearly butted against **100**.
- 5.2.15 North of **Wall 100**, rubble infill overlay the end-segment of a large iron outflow pipe or culvert, probably a relatively modern insertion associated with the water-turbine which formerly lay immediately to the north. South of **Wall 100** (and west of **Wall 104**), a dumped rubble deposit, **Context 102**, is probably of considerable depth and more recent date.

5.3 Area 2

Trench 2

- 5.3.1 Similar to **Area 1**, the earliest observed deposits (**Contexts 1, 9, 10, 14, 15**) were redeposited, here comprising yellow-brown and reddish-brown clays, intermixed with stone fragments and some founding waste.
- 5.3.2 At the northern end of **Trench 2** was a NNW-SSE aligned wall base (**Wall 11, Building 4**), 0.75m wide and consisting of undressed slate slabs and blocks, arranged to create rough facing to both sides. The wall core was of rubble, and the whole wall was bonded with white lime mortar
- 5.3.3 To the south, another wall base (**Wall 4, Building 5**) was aligned nearly east-west. This was 0.5m wide, and constructed of large slate and other stone pieces, along with brick and tile rubble, bonded with a coarse blueish-grey mortar. **Wall 4** was constructed within a 0.8m wide construction cut (**Context 3**), which had itself removed the southern half of partially-exposed sub-circular feature (**Context 23**), perhaps the remains of a small founding pit. The pit (**Context 23**) was not excavated, but two fills were evident: an upper disuse deposit (**Context 7**) comprising rubble material, and a lower fill (**Context 8**), a compact, black and 'oily' soil.
- 5.3.4 In the western offshot arm of **Trench 2**, a wall base (**Wall 16**) was 0.5m wide, and of near identical construction and bond to (perpendicular) **Wall 4**. This is also probably part of **Building 5**. To the east, an indistinct dump of clinker and gravel in dark soil (**Context 15**) was noted.
- 5.3.5 West of **Wall 4**, the ground had been entirely disturbed by the construction of a large subterranean conduit. The top of this feature, comprising a broad arch of pitched slate and white lime mortar (**Context 20**), was noted but (with the consent of DCC's Archaeological Officer) not excavated or recorded in any further detail. Also noted here were deposits **Contexts 17, 18, 19, 21**, all of which post-dated conduit 20, but offered no further interpretation. The purpose and structural associations of a short NNE-SSW aligned wall stub (**Wall 22**) located above the conduit arch remain unknown. This was 0.4m wide, and also of slate bonded with coarse blueish-grey mortar.

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 The structural evidence was considered conclusive in the fieldwork stage, and it was therefore felt that retention of artefacts could not aid the interpretation further; consequently no finds were collected.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 Similar to the artefactual evidence, the collection of environmental samples was considered unnecessary and potentially hazardous at this stage, consequently none were taken.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 A good correlation of the excavated remains with historic mapping of the Site could be made and is shown in **Figures 3 a-c**.
- 8.1.2 **Buildings 1 and 2** are indicated on John Wood's map of 1842, although the presently recorded form of **Building 2** may represent a later remodelling (perhaps representing the layout mapped in 1885 and 1906). **Building 1** was clearly directly contemporary with construction of the leat revetting wall, as was channel **Structure 44**. Bonded joints were observed at its junction with **Walls 36 and 42**.
- 8.1.3 **Building 2** was probably constructed later (possibly replacing an original pre-1842 building?). Its bonding material was unlike the white lime mortar used in **Building 1** and there was no evidence that its walls were ever bonded into the leat revetting wall. The presence of an indistinct, narrow vertical zone of mortar patches on the revetting wall may confirm that **Building 2** was butted onto the pre-existing structure. **Wall 104 (Trench 4)** represents a tertiary construction phase of an uncertain date. The iron pipe north of **Wall 44** may be a modification associated with the installation of water-turbines.
- 8.1.4 Channel **Structure 44** appears on the 1885 mapping of the Site. It is not illustrated in 1842, but its existence at this time can be inferred from its clear structural unity with building remains and the upper leat revetting wall. The complex of buildings mapped to the south in 1842 (including **Building 3**) overlie the projected line of **Structure 44**, and may have been constructed above an artificially roofed (perhaps vaulted?) conduit.
- 8.1.5 Within **Area 2**, **Wall 11** is probably the eastern wall of a narrow building mapped in 1842. The absence of a corresponding western wall may be a consequence of later building work. **Walls 4 and 16** are on perpendicular alignments, and were constructed using similar grey cement-based mortar. They are probably directly contemporary with each other, and are most likely to be part of the east-west aligned range of structures built after 1885 and mapped in 1906 as part of the 'Worsted Factory'.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The evaluation proved an extensive survival of historic remains related to the former Mount Foundry complex and subsequent post-medieval industrial use of the Site, which falls within the bounds of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. The remains identified are thematically related to the latter.
- 9.1.2 The remains appear in a good state of preservation, however, currently almost entirely exposed at ground level beneath a thin layer of recent demolition rubble. Any construction activity on the Site will therefore at a minimum detrimentally affect them. The Curator has therefore indicated that a programme of archaeological mitigation will be required in this part of the Site.

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1.1 The project archive is fully cross-referenced and stable and currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code **63991**. It is envisaged that it will be deposited with an appropriate museum at a future date.

11 REFERENCES

Wessex Archaeology, 2006a, *Mount Foundry, Devon: Archaeological Impact Assessment*, unpublished client report, WA doc reference **63990.01**

Wessex Archaeology, 2006b, *Mount Foundry, Devon: Building Recording*, unpublished client report, WA doc reference **63990.02**

Wessex Archaeology, 2006c, *Mount Foundry, Devon: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished client report, WA doc reference **63991.01**

Appendix 1: Trench summary tables

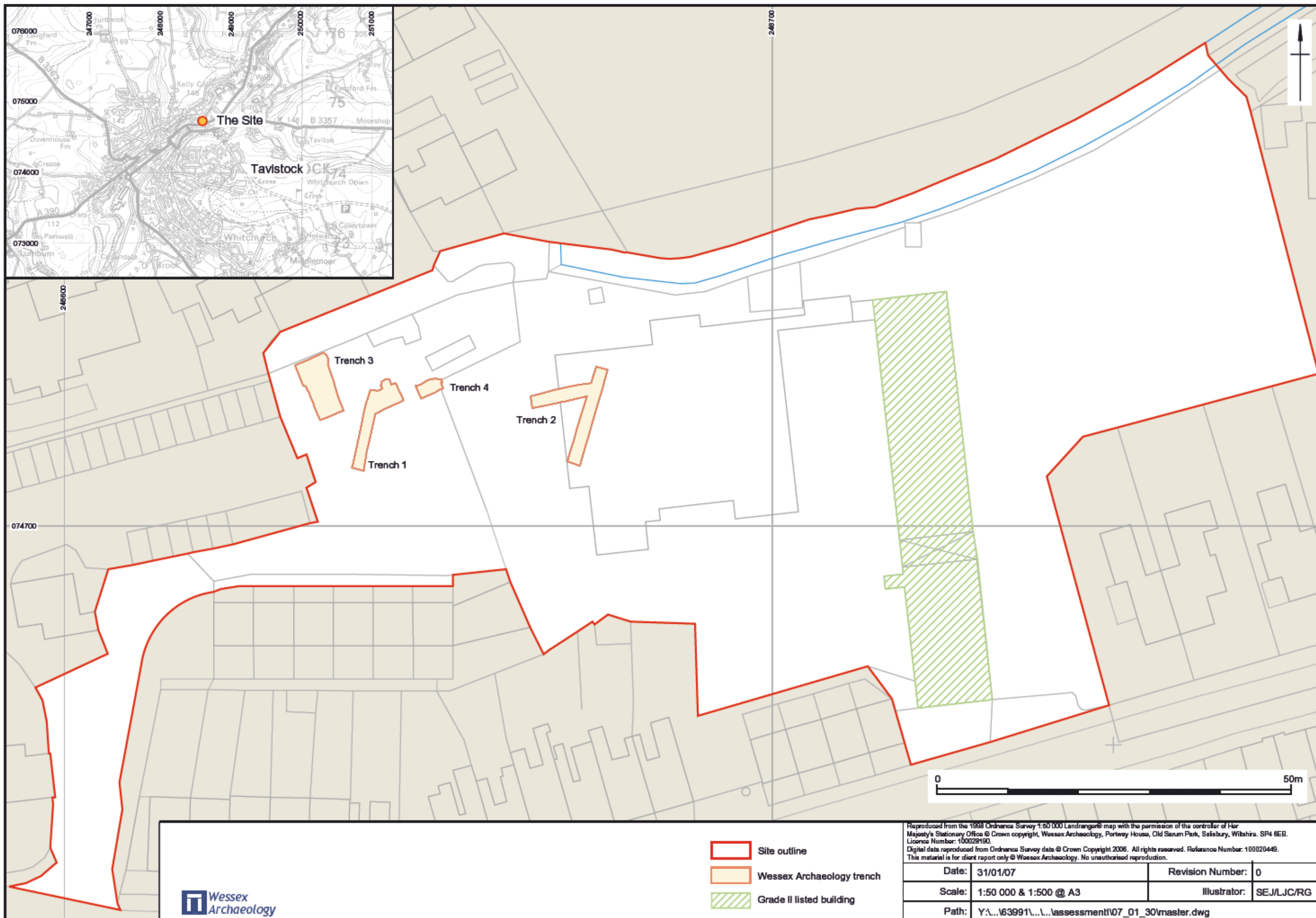
TRENCH 1			
Max. Dimensions	Length: 13 m	Width: 1.8 m	Max. Depth: 0.25 m
Context	Description		Depth BGL
30	Wall: Aligned approximately east-west. Width 0.5m. Undressed slate blocks, crudely faced on both sides, with a rubble core, all bonded with white lime mortar.		0.15m+
31	?Demolition deposit: Slate rubble in fragmentary white lime mortar.		0.10m+
32	Redeposited clay: Mid-brown, mixed with founding waste.		0.25m+
33	Demolition deposit: Mixed slate rubble and fragmentary white lime mortar.		0.10m+
34	Floor: Patch of thin, irregular cement floor, internak to Building 1.		0.15m+
35	Construction deposit: Sub-floor layer of fine-medium black clinker mixed with red/brown founding waste.		0.15m+
36	Wall: Aligned approximately east-west, turning ninety degrees to north-south. Width 0,6m. Slate, roughly faced internally and externally, bonded with white lime mortar.		0.10m+
37	Wall: Structural modification to wall 36. Width 0.5m, slate, roughly faced on both edges, bonded with a mid blue-grey cement.		0.15m+
38	Demolition deposit: Slate rubble and iron sheet/object with fragmentary white lime mortar.		0.20m+

TRENCH 2			
Max. Dimensions	Length: 32.5 m (total)	Width: 1.8 m	Max. Depth :0.30m
Context	Description		Depth BGL
1	Redeposited clay. Bright orange with up to ten persent stone inclusions.		0.30m+
2	Demolition layer. Contains dark soil, brick and stone, as well as cement fragments. Overlay Wall 4.		0.30m+
3	Backfill of construction trench south of Wall 4: Bright orange stoneless clay. See also context 5.		0.30m+
4	Wall: Aligned approximately east-west. Width c 0.5 - 0.6m. Slate fragments, crudely faced to north and south and bonded with coarse blue-grey cement.		0.30m+
5	Backfill of construction trench north of Wall 4: Bright orange stoneless clay. See also context 3.		0.30m+
6	Demolition layer. Rubbly with some lime mortar. Samne layer as context 7?		0.30m+
7	Demolition layer. Rubbly with some lime mortar. Same layer as context 6?		0.30m+
8	Fill of pit 23: Compact/indurated black soil (containing casting sand?)		0.30m+

TRENCH 2 (Cont'd)		
9	Redeposited orange clay with stones.	0.20m+
10	Possible demolition layer? Mixed lime mortar, small stone and brick rubble (overlies layer 9)	0.20m+
11	Wall: Aligned NNW-SSE. Width 0.75m, of slate, roughly faced to east and west with a rubble core, all bonded with white lime mortar.	0.20m+
12	Redeposited clay. Mixed with rubble.	0.20m+
13	Redeposited clay. Some rubble on its upper surface.	0.20m+
14	Redeposited clay. Mixed abundant stone.	0.20m+
15	Redeposited industrial waste: Black/dark brown, clinker, gravel etc.	0.20m+
16	Wall, aligned almost north-south. Slate with blue-grey cement bond.	0.15m+
17	Redeposited layer: mixed rubble and clay.	0.20m+
18	Redeposited layer: Black soil with gravel and clinker.	0.20m+
19	Large stone block: overlies a modern (black plastic) cable.	0.15m+
20	Upper arch of conduit: Cently arched, with pitched slate set in white lime mortar.	0.15m+
21	Redeposited layer: Dark soil with industrial waste.	0.15m+
22	Wall. Aligned northeast-southwest. 0.36m wide, of slate and blue-grey cement bond	0.15m+
23	Possible founding pit? Probably originally circular (estimated diameter 1.75 – 2m), surviving dimensions 1.25, x 0.8m). Filled with black soil 8.	0.30m+
24	Post-demolition rubble. Includes an area of indurated balck industrial waste.	0.00 – 0.30m (max)

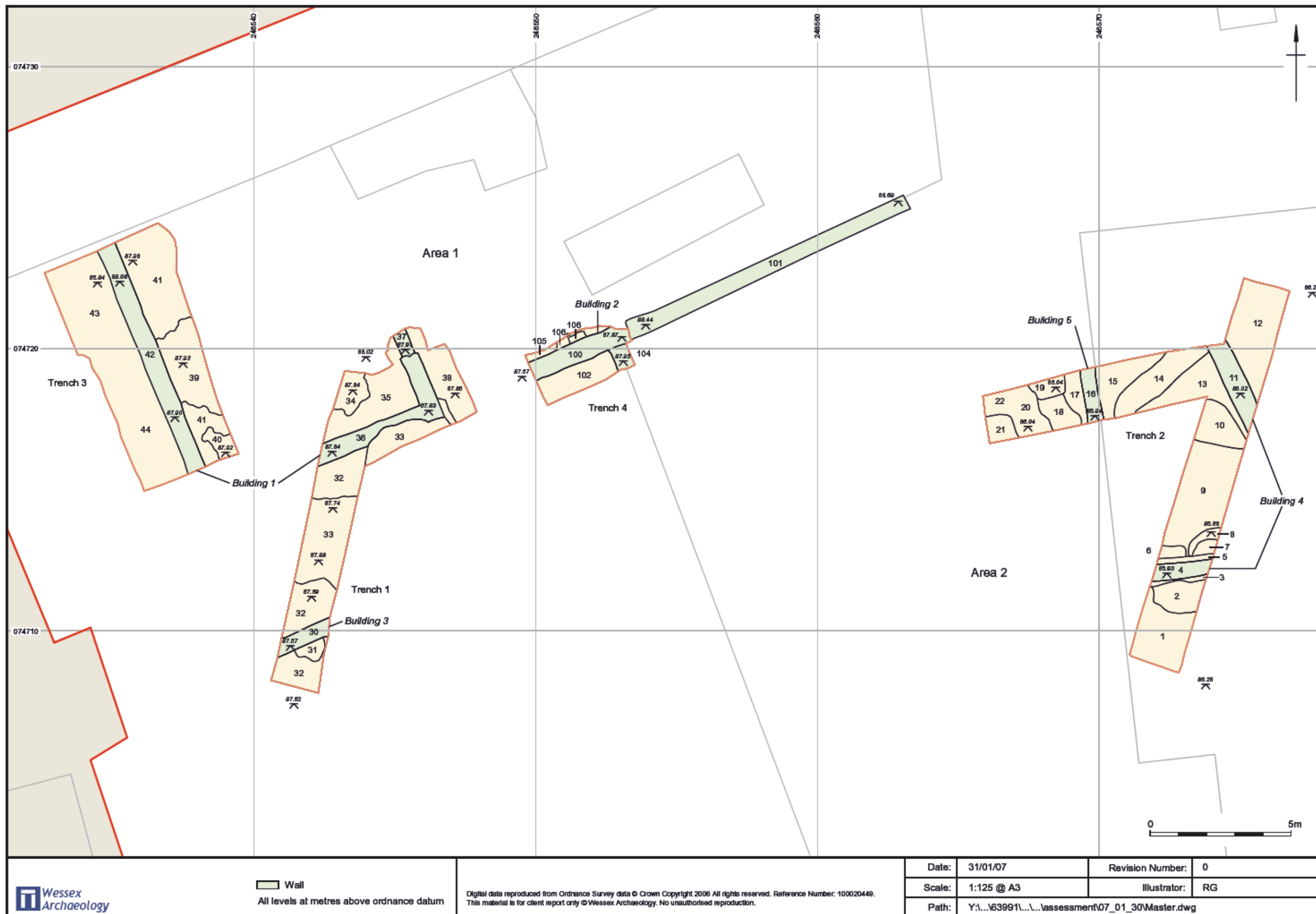
TRENCH 3			
Max. Dimensions	Length: 8.5 m	Width: 4.25m	Max. Depth: m
Context	Description		Depth BGL
39	Floor: Area of pale grey fragmented mortar, with patchy remnants of an internal surface.		c0.15m+
40	Floor: Small patch of irregular internal cement floor. Some black clinker above this not recorded separately.		c0.15
41	Construction deposit: Sub-floor of fine-medium black clinker and some founding waste.		C0.15 – 0.20m+
42	Wall: Aligned approximately north-south. Width 0.6m, depth in excess of 2.4,. Slate, roughly faced internally and externally and bonded with white lime mortar.		At ground level (north) – 0.20m (south)
43	Wall: Aligned approximately north-south, faces to east. Width not observed. Functionally associated with wall 42 and channel 44.		0.25m+
44	Water channel: aligned approximately north-south. Width 2m, depth unknown, but in excess of 2.4m below ground level. Formed from walls 42 and 43.		At ground level – 0.25m+

TRENCH 4			
Max. Dimensions	Length: 4 m	Width: 1.8 m	Max. Depth: 0.20m
Context	Description		Depth BGL
100	Wall: Aligned approximately east-west. Width c0.7m. Undressed slate (limestone? And other) blocks, roughly faced on both sides, with a rubble core, all bonded with mid-grey soft sandy cement (?) based mortar.		c0.10m+
101	Wall: Easterly continuation of 100, but becoming a revetting wall for a lower terrace, and capped with modern cement,		At ground level
102	Redeposited material: Mixed rubble, probably deposited recently.		At ground level
103	Wall: Aligned approximately north-south. Width 0.6m. Slate construction, roughly faced on both sides and bonded with grey cement-based mortar. Abutts wall 100.		At ground level
104	Wall: Modern concrete block addition to wall 103.		At ground level
105	Redeposited rubble: Possibly associated with insertion of large iron outflow or conduit pipe 107, and probably of comparatively recent deposition.		c0.05 – 0.10m+
106	As for 105.		At ground level
107	Large Iron outflow pipe or conduit. Also hard grey concrete formerly bonding this to north face of wall 100		At ground level



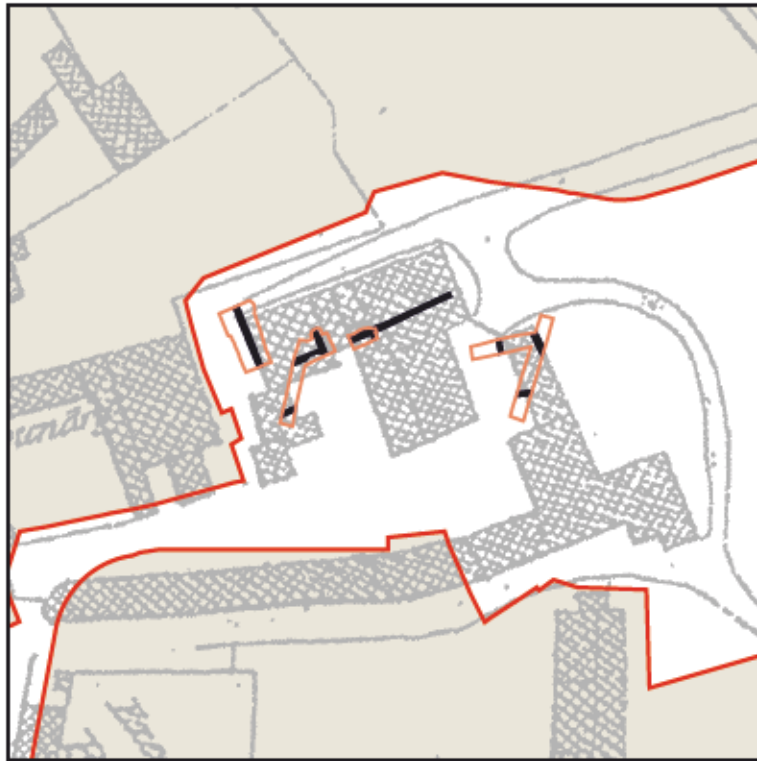
Site and trench location plan

Figure 1

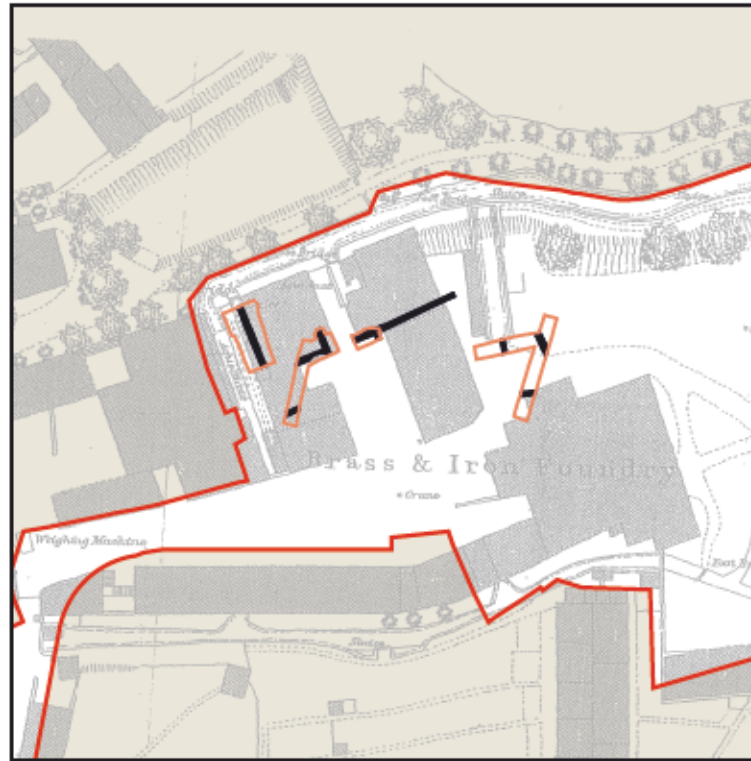


Evaluation results, trenches 1 - 4

Figure 2



1842 map by John Wood



1885 Ordnance Survey map



1906 Ordnance Survey map





Plate 1: Trench 1 from the north west



Plate 3: Trench 2 from the north west



Plate 4: Walls 101 (foreground) and 100 (background), from the north west



Plate 2: Trench 1, wall 38, from the north west



Plate 5: Wall 104 (to right) butting wall 100, from the south west

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