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Castleward Derby

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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September 2013



Castleward Derby

Archaeological Evaluation

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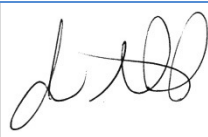
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Archaeological Evaluation

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Archaeological Evaluation

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by ECUS Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the site of a former iron works and silk mill on land bounded by Carrington Street, Canal Street, Park Street and Wellington Street, NGR 435986 335588.

Four archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated between the 5th and 10th July 2013. The work followed on from a previous scheme of archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASWYAS (in prep.), who excavated two trenches on the same block as part of a larger scheme. Wessex Archaeology also recently completed a nearby scheme of excavation as part of the larger Castleward development (in prep.)

All four trenches demonstrated good preservation of post-medieval archaeological remains and demonstrated the survival of internal details within the various works. Excavation was only possibly to an average depth of 1.2m due to on site safety constraints, and no surfaces were encountered, either at a former ground level or at the base of cellars. Nonetheless, the preservation of deep internal features was demonstrated.

Trenching in the centre of the former iron works revealed the most complex phasing and stratigraphy, including lime-mortared (early 19th century) structures.

Three of the trenches contained cellars infilled with loose brick rubble to a depth of over 2m, and which may represent large undercrofts used for pulling silk.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **100161** and will be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery in due course under accession number **DBYMU2012-255**.



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Archaeological Evaluation

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by ECUS Ltd. and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Paul White in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Steve Baker, Planning Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, for his contribution and for monitoring the fieldwork.

The fieldwork was directed by Ashley Tuck who was assisted by David Loeb. The report was compiled by Ashley Tuck and illustrated by Chris Swales. Artefacts were analysed by Lorraine Mephram. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton.



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Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by ECUS Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land bounded by Carrington Street, Canal Street, Park Street and Wellington Street, NGR 435986 335588, and hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out as part of a programme of works ahead of plans to redevelop the area as affordable housing, flats and commercial premises. The works form part of planning conditions requested by the local Derbyshire County Council (DCC) planning authority prior to and during the development, and followed an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA; ECUS 2012), a phase of trial trenching by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS in prep), and a phase of archaeological mitigation by Wessex Archaeology (in prep).
- 1.1.3 A programme of work comprising an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation in the area of archaeological interest was agreed by ECUS Ltd. and the DCC's Planning Archaeologist. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ECUS 2013) was approved by the council prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is bounded by Carrington Street, Canal Street, Park Street and Wellington Street. The Site lies in an area of archaeological interest corresponding with the footprint of former properties marked on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map as 'Iron Works', 'Silk Mill', 'Printing Works' and 'Wellington Mill (Silk)' (**Figure 1**). These properties are evident on historic mapping from at least 1852.
- 1.2.2 Some terraced housing also existed fronting onto Wellington Street and with courtyards behind, although these lay beyond the scope of this evaluation. The ASWYAS evaluation excavated a trench (Trench 1) through the terraced housing (ASWYAS in prep), and also one in the central silk mill (Trench 2). The land has recently been used as a tarmaced car park.
- 1.2.3 The soils of the area are not mapped due to the Site's urban location, but superficial deposits of Allenton Terrace deposits (sands and gravels) are noted, overlying bedrock of the Mercia Mudstone Group (BGS 2013). The underlying natural geology was not seen during the evaluation.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following brief summary is based primarily on the DBA produced for the project (ECUS 2012) and examination of historic mapping.
- 2.1.2 The Site lies within the archaeologically and historically rich centre of Derby; however, the area under investigation remained undeveloped as part of the Castlefields estate until the early 19th century.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 There is no recorded local evidence for prehistoric activity in the development area but the location next to the River Derwent does not preclude evidence from this period being uncovered, even though later activity is likely to have truncated these remains. Given the later development as a Roman city, it is likely that there may have been an Iron Age precursor.

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 The most notable activity from this period is the Roman camp of *Derventio*, probably at Little Chester (NGR 4353 3375), located 1.6km to the north of the Site. It is likely that the Roman presence was accompanied by nearby settlement and various Romano-British period remains and findspots have been recorded in the wider area. It is possible that Romano-British period remains are located within the development area, but given the 1.6km distance from the fort and likely later truncation it is considered that this probably low.

2.4 Early medieval

- 2.4.1 There is no recorded evidence relating to Anglo-Saxon activity recorded in the redevelopment area. Derby has Anglo-Scandinavian origins; the town was one of the Five Boroughs (fortified towns) of the Danelaw. Derby, or *Djúra-bý*, is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon chronicles as *Deoraby* 'Village of the Deer'.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 Only one major excavation has been carried out in the medieval town. Excavations at Full Street in 1972 revealed a series of pits with a collection of pottery ranging in date from the late 11th century onwards but no evidence of buildings or other structures was found. A more recent evaluation in the area of the 17th century Court House revealed some evidence of medieval occupation.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6.1 The development of this part of the city in the early post-medieval period can be seen from the earliest available maps of Derby. Early post-medieval development seems to be concentrated in the historic core of the city. The area of redevelopment was open fields during this period, part of the Castlefields estate.
- 2.6.2 The area for redevelopment was subject to a great deal of change during the post-medieval period. The development of the area for housing during the first half of the 19th century, along with the nearby expansion of the railway, and development of industry, all had a huge impact on the character of the area.

- 2.6.3 The redevelopment around the Site by the mid-19th century contained two mills (Siddals and Carrington Street Mills), timber yard as well as a large number of terraced houses. The recent trenching by ASWYAS confirms that part of the silk mill and terrace housing had survived below the current ground level despite the later development (ASWYAS in prep.). The houses located in this area were probably relatively low status; however, this does not preclude them from being a potential archaeological and historic resource of interest, providing an insight into the development of the city of Derby in the mid-19th century.
- 2.6.4 During the latter part of the 20th century, specifically during the 1960s and 1970s, the 19th century residential, commercial and industrial buildings within the development area were demolished in what appears to have been a program of 'slum clearance'. None of the original structures appear to survive within the redevelopment footprint and the area occupied by the Site was an extant tarmaced car park.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (ECUS 2013) and current industry best practice as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008a and 2010).

3.2 Aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to address the following research objective of the East Midlands Heritage Research Strategy (Knight *et al* 2012):

- Examine advances in public health and quality of life accelerated by the provision from the 19th century piped water, gas, electricity and sewerage facilities;

And:

- Excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features identified during the Site works;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to interpret their significance;
- Report the results of the excavation and post-excavation analysis and place them within their local and regional context, and
- Compile and deposit a Site archive at a suitable repository.

3.3 Fieldwork

- 3.3.1 Four trenches were excavated, each measuring between 7.5m and 10m in length (**Figure 1**). It was not possible to locate Trench 3 in the position intended due to the presence of a large pile of spoil on Site, so it was relocated approximately 10.5m to the north-east, still within the Silk Works.

- 3.3.2 Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of an archaeologist. Overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the first archaeological horizon of the previously demolished buildings. Structural and depositional remains were hand cleaned and planned using a combination of drawings and GPS. Recording of structures and deposits was undertaken and a full photographic record was made. Excavation of a number of structure types to determine character and phasing, with sondages to establish Site stratigraphy and any earlier evidence, were undertaken.
- 3.3.3 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. The features were planned using a GPS and each excavated intervention was hand planned and located with respect to the Ordnance Survey Grid and Datum. Representative sections and elevations were drawn at appropriate scales to inform levels of archaeological survival. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.3.4 A full photographic record was taken consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images.

3.4 Finds

- 3.4.1 Very few artefacts were recovered from the Site (see **Section 5** below). Those finds that were recovered have been treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992, English Heritage 2005 and IfA 2008b) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (ECUS 2013).

3.5 Environmental samples

- 3.5.1 An environmental sampling strategy was included in the WSI (ECUS 2013). However, following on-Site discussions with the DCC Planning Archaeologist no environmental samples were taken. This decision was based on the relative modernity of the features.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information contained in the Site archive. A full list of the context numbers and descriptions is included in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was targeted on the Iron Works and crossed a wall present on the historic mapping (**Figure 2, Plate 1**).
- 4.2.2 The most significant features comprised two walls forming a right-angle. Wall **104** corresponded with a wall seen on the historic mapping. It consisted of three skins of machine bricks and modern cement mortar, with atypical bricks included in the construction. In addition, a sandstone windowsill or similar was seen, with some ferrous staining on the upper surface. It is possible that this was the base of an aperture for a shaft or some other mechanical installation, or perhaps a window for a lightwell as it lay at 0.5m BGL.
- 4.2.3 Wall **104** ran north-west to south-east and wall **105** formed the north-east to south-west return and was comprised of identical materials. The wall continued for at least 8.4m, with

no base visible at a depth of 1.2m BGL. The foundation of **106** was seen at a depth of 0.86m BGL, and stepped out three times. The wall was all set on a thick bed of cement mortar, on top of a rough dump of reused handmade bricks with traces of lime mortar (**107**). The wall was likely to have extended to the north as **103**, which was only revealed in section.

- 4.2.4 South-west of **104**, a made ground deposit (**101**) consisting of many tipping layers of varied material extended to over 1.2m BGL. North-east of **104**, loose brick rubble (**102**) filled the inside of a cellar to a depth of over 2m.

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was targeted on a blank area within the iron works where preserved internal features were revealed (**Figure 3, Plate 2**).
- 4.3.2 At the south-east end of the trench, the earliest deposit was a clay-rich industrial made ground (**212**). A sandstone and red-brick drain or conduit (**214; Plate 5**) was trench built (**213**) within this material. The drain was lime mortared and ran north-east to south-west at the south-east end of the trench and was truncated at both ends (**Figure 3**).
- 4.3.3 The north-east end of the drain was truncated by a north-west to south-east cut for a trench-built wall (**208**). The wall was formed from black ash mortar and handmade bricks. An industrial made ground deposit (**216**) abutted wall **208** and overlay drain **214**. The south-west end of the drain was truncated by a construction cut (**217**) for a wall (**210**). The wall was formed from machine bricks and sandy mortar. The trench was backfilled with **218** (not illustrated), a dark brown sandy industrial made ground, and **219** (not illustrated), which was sandier and richer in lime mortar. The deposits were overlain by overburden (**201**) and tarmac (**200**).
- 4.3.4 At the north-west end of the trench, a north-east to south-west lime mortared wall (**220**) was seen in a narrow slot dug to investigate wall **202**. The lime mortared wall (**220**) was roughly coursed with fragments of brick and stone used as infill material away from the north-west face. Wall **202** (cut **221**) was made of handmade brick and black ash mortar, and stepped out at the base (**Plate 7**). The foundations cut through a black ash industrial deposit (**227**), which equated to **216** seen at the south-east end of the trench. North-west of **202**, an industrial made ground consisting of various tipping layers extended the full depth of the trench (**209**).
- 4.3.5 In the centre of the trench, construction cut **225 (Plate 6)** for wall **228**, analogous to **217** at the south-east end, was revealed in section. The wall was of the same materials (machine bricks and sandy mortar) and alignment as **210** in the south-east. The cut was filled with brown sandy industrial material **226**, similar to **218** in the south-east. A second construction cut (**223, Plate 6**) for a small structure (**203**) consisting of a single skin and course of unmortared red bricks and firebricks, was cut through the fill of cut **225**. Cut **223** was backfilled with **224**, a similar mortar-rich sandy industrial material to **219** at the south-east end of the trench.
- 4.3.6 A fragment of truncated possible surface (**211**) was revealed to be a large lump of rubble from the overburden, which was unfortuitously deposited so as to present a level surface.
- 4.3.7 A modern service ran through the trench (**204 to 207**; not illustrated) and the deposits were overlain by tarmac (**200**).



4.4 Trench 3

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the central silk mill shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 4, Plate 3**). Most of Trench 3 consisted of loose brick rubble extending to a depth of over 2m BGL (**301**), and overlain by tarmac (**300**).
- 4.4.2 At the south-east end of the trench, a 'T'-shaped brick structure was revealed consisting of three or four phases of construction. The earliest, extending to the south-west, comprised six skins of lime mortar and handmade brick (**305**). In the centre was a block, two skins by three skins, of purple engineering machine brick with a shallow frog and rich cement mortar (**304**). Extending to the north-west and north-east were two unfrosted three-skin machine brick and cement walls (**302** and **303**) made of identical materials. The north-west end of **302**, approximately 1.8m from the intersection of the 'T', was neatly coursed, suggesting that the area to the north-west of this represents a large cellar.
- 4.4.3 These results are very similar to those from Trench 2 of the ASWYAS evaluation, which may have found the opposite wall of the same large cellar (ASWYAS in prep.).

4.5 Trench 4

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was targeted on the boundary between the printing works and Wellington Silk Mill (**Figure 5, Plate 4**). The boundary was found and good preservation was demonstrated within Wellington Mill.
- 4.5.2 Dominating Trench 4 was a large dual wall running north-east to south-west. The wall comprised three-skins of brick (**408**) abutting a parallel four skin brick wall (**409**). Both walls were made of high quality handmade bricks and had similar mortars. Wall **408** formed the boundary of Wellington Mill and **409** the boundary of the print works. The bricks from **408** were partly glazed purple. It was not possible to determine which the oldest structure was.
- 4.5.3 Within Wellington Mill to the south-east of **408**, a two skin sandy cement and unfrosted machine brick wall extended the length of the trench (**406**). The wall was built on top of an unmortared handmade brick structure (**404**; cut and fill **403** and **405**) cut into silty clay material (**402**). Overlying the unmortared structure **404** was a sandstone machine base (**407, Plate 8**). This base contained two square holes for fixing pins and had an ovoid ferrous stain and some possible channels or use wear on the top surface. The deposits were overlain by a mixed industrial deposit (**401**) and tarmac (**400**).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The only finds recovered from the Site consist of two sherds of pottery and one fragment of clay tobacco pipe, both found in fill **405** of construction cut **403**.
- 5.1.2 The two sherds of pottery comprise one of Nottinghamshire-type stoneware (body sherd), of late 18th or 19th century date; and one of refined whiteware with transfer-printed decoration (jug handle), 19th century or later.
- 5.1.3 The clay pipe comprises a stem fragment with long spur, probably of 18th century date.



6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 All four trenches demonstrated good preservation of post-medieval archaeological remains and demonstrated the survival of internal details within the various works. Excavation was only safely possible to a depth of 1.2m or occasionally 2m and no surfaces were encountered, either at a former ground level or at the base of cellars. Nonetheless, the preservation of deep internal features was demonstrated.
- 6.1.2 No features predating the 20th century were revealed in Trench 1. However, those walls revealed contained reused bricks and correlated with map data from 1884, suggesting that earlier walls had been rebuilt. Earlier remains may survive at depth.
- 6.1.3 Trench 2, in the centre of the Iron Works, contained the most complex phasing and stratigraphy, including lime-mortared (early 19th century) structures.
- 6.1.4 Trench 3 contained a lime-mortared wall.
- 6.1.5 The lime-mortared boundary between two works was revealed in Trench 4, as well as a machine base preserved *in situ* at a depth of 0.22m BGL.
- 6.1.6 Three of the trenches (1, 3 and 4) contained former cellars infilled with loose brick rubble to a depth of over 2m; it is possible that the former Silk Mills had large undercrofts used for pulling the silk.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The survival of archaeological features, including the foundations of the internal workings of the various works, was good. Large cellars may exist that relate to the operation of former Silk Mills.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 The archive will be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery in due course under accession number **DBYMU2012-255**. An OASIS form will be completed at the time of deposition. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Preparation of Archive

- 7.2.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with current guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **100161**.
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

7.3 Discard Policy

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories



which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.4 Security Copy

7.4.1 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.

7.5 Copyright

7.5.1 This report, and the archive generally, 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. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



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8.2 Online sources

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9 APPENDIX 1

9.1 Context summaries

Trench 1		Max depth: 2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
100	Tarmac: Thin coarse layer	0-0.07m
101	Overburden: made ground industrial tipping layers.	0.07-1.04m
102	Overburden: brick rubble infill of former cellar.	0.07-2m+
103	Structure: NE-SW 7 course red brick wall.	0.47-1.23m
104	Structure: NW-SE 3 skin 7 course red brick wall.	0.46-1.27m+
105	Structure: NE-SW 2 skin 9 course red brick wall.	0.46-1.2m+
106	Structure: NE-SW 2 skin 4 course red brick wall.	0.4-0.86m
107	Structure: NE-SW reused brick bed.	0.86-1.22m

Trench 2		Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
200	Tarmac	0-0.05m
201	Overburden: made ground industrial tipping layers. 40% brick rubble.	0.05-1.02m
202	Structure: NE-SW red brick wall. 4 skins, 4 courses.	0.94-0.1m+
203	Structure: NW-SE red brick wall, 1 skin, 1 course.	0.69m+
204	Service: Cut for power cable.	0.05-0.69+
205	Service: Sand surrounding cable.	0.67m+
206	Service: Modern lighting cable.	0.67-0.69m
207	Service: Upper fill of cut for cable. Medium-grained rubble and soil.	0.05-0.67m
208	Structure: NW-SE 2 skin 3 course red brick wall.	0.78-1.02m+
209	Overburden: made ground northwest of 202 .	0.6-0.92m
210	Structure: red brick wall 1 skin 8 courses.	0.81-0.92m
211	Redeposited brick wall	
212	Structure: Clay made ground with 30% coal inclusions.	1.15m+
213	Cut: construction cut for drain 214 .	1.15m+

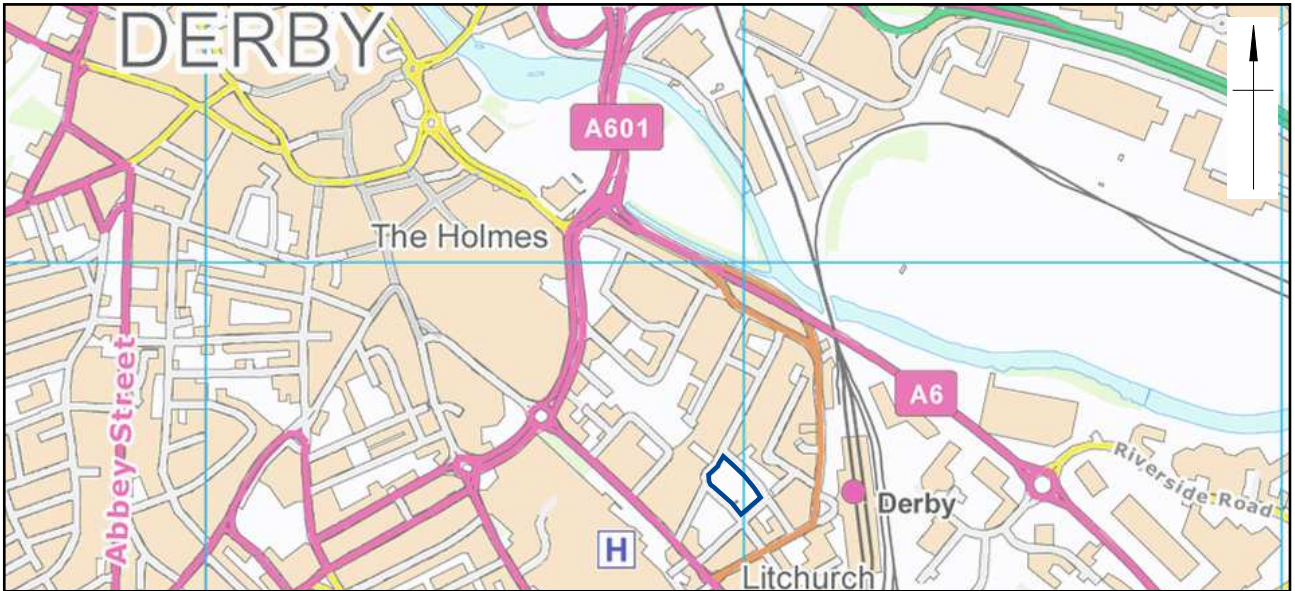



214	Structure: Drain structure 2 walls, both 1 skin wide, 4 courses with sandstone flag base.	1.1-1.39+
215	Cut: construction cut for wall 208 truncating 214 .	1.15m+
216	Deposit: industrial made ground fill, e.g. against wall 208 .	1.15-1.2m+
217	Cut: construction cut for 210 .	1.2m
218	Fill: upper fill of 217 .	1.2m
219	Fill: lower fill of 217 .	1.2m
220	Structure: red brick wall, 4 skins, 1 course.	0.75-0.9m
221	Cut: construction cut for 202 .	0.6-1.05m+
222	Fill: fill of 221 .	0.6-1.05m+
223	Cut: construction cut for 203 .	0.94-1m+
224	Fill: fill of 223 .	0.94-1m+
225	Cut: construction cut for 208 .	0.94-1.2m+
226	Fill: fill of 225 .	0.94-1.2m+
227	Deposit: mixed industrial material, probably continuous with 216 .	0.05-1.2m+
228	Structure: 1 skin, 1 course visible red brick wall.	0.9-1.01m+


Trench 3		Max depth: 2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
300	Tarmac: Grey tarmac overburden	0-0.07m
301	Overburden: brick rubble, 30% mid-brown sandy silt with 20th century electricity cable etc.	0.07-2m+
302	Structure: NW-SE 3 skin red brick wall.	0.6-1.2m+
303	Structure: NE-SW 2 skin red brick wall.	0.25-0.5m+
304	Structure: Small engineering brick structure between walls.	0.25-0.4m+
305	Structure: Lime mortar red brick structure, 6 skins.	0.25-0.6m+



Trench 4		Max depth: 2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
400	Tarmac: thin black tarmac	0-0.05m
401	Overburden: silty sand deposit including 10% brick fragments	0.05-0.75m+
402	Deposit: brown silty clay at lowest point of sondage.	0.94-0.1m+
403	Cut: construction cut for red brick wall 404	0.75m-0.86+
404	Structure: red brick base for machine base 407 , 2 skins visible, 1 course visible.	0.75m-0.86+
405	Fill: fill of 403 .	0.75m-0.86+
406	Structure: red brick wall running NW-SE, 2 skin, 2 courses visible.	0.25-0.36m
407	Structure: medium machine base sat on 404 , abutting 406 .	0.3-0.75m
408	Structure: red brick wall running NE-SW 3 skin 2 courses visible.	0.17m+
409	Structure: red brick wall running NE-SW, 4 skin, 8 courses visible.	0.28-1.7m
410	Structure: red brick wall running NW-SE, 2 skin, 3 courses visible.	0.25-1.26m
411	Deposit: 60% brick rubble, 40% brown silt etc.	0.05-2m+



 Modern Site boundary

 Evaluation trench



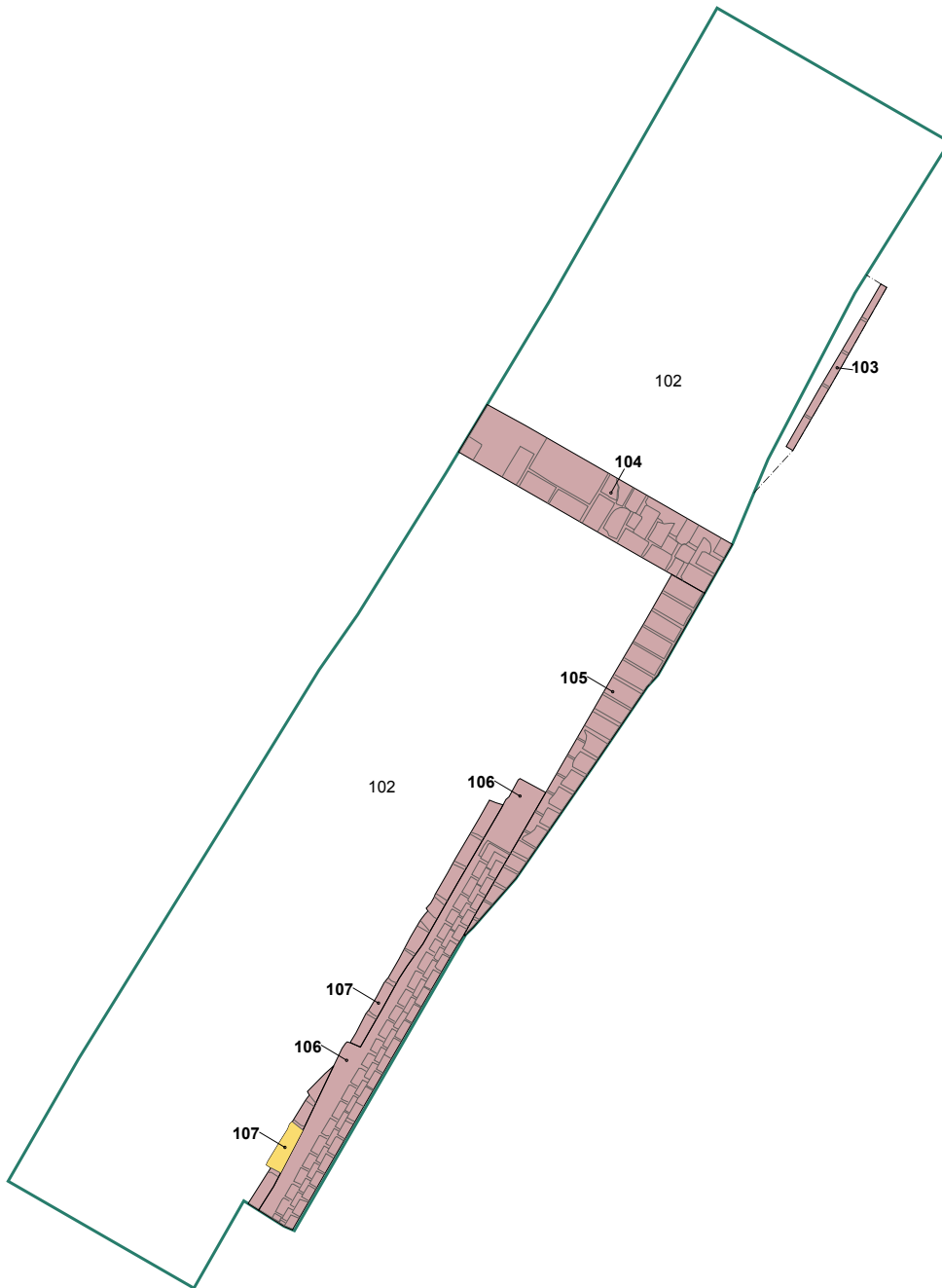
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Site plan and trench locations on 1884 OS

Figure 1

- Evaluation trench
- Red brick structure
- Fire brick

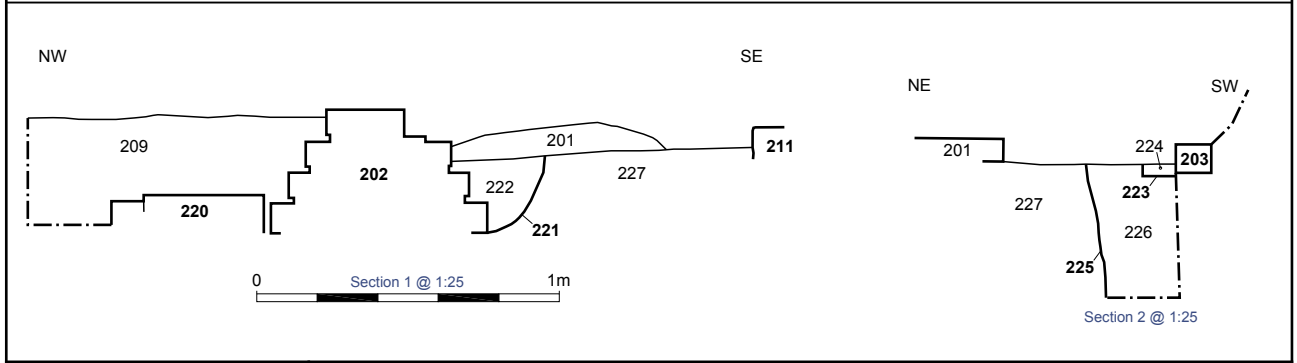
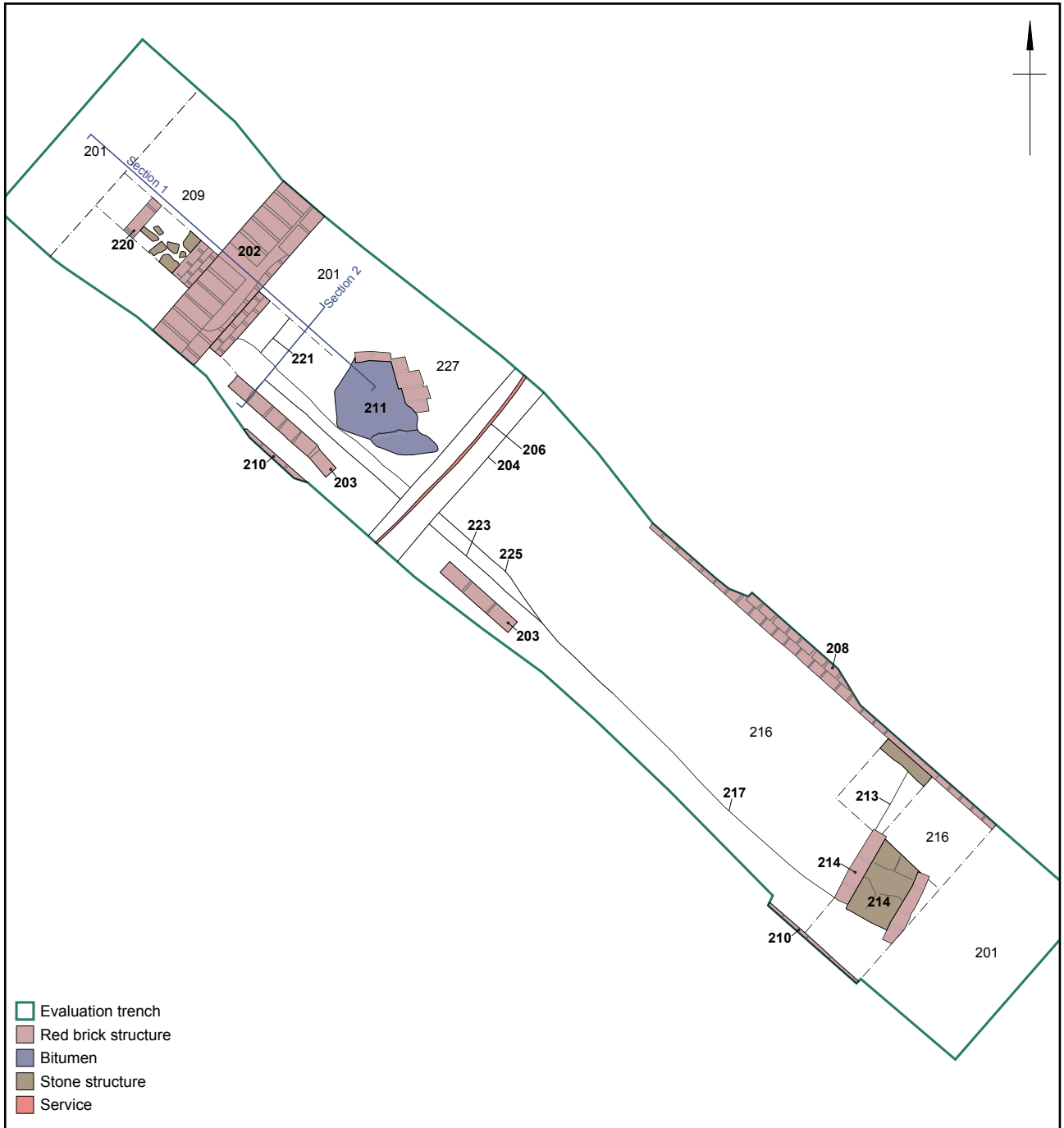



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Trench 1: Plan

Figure 2

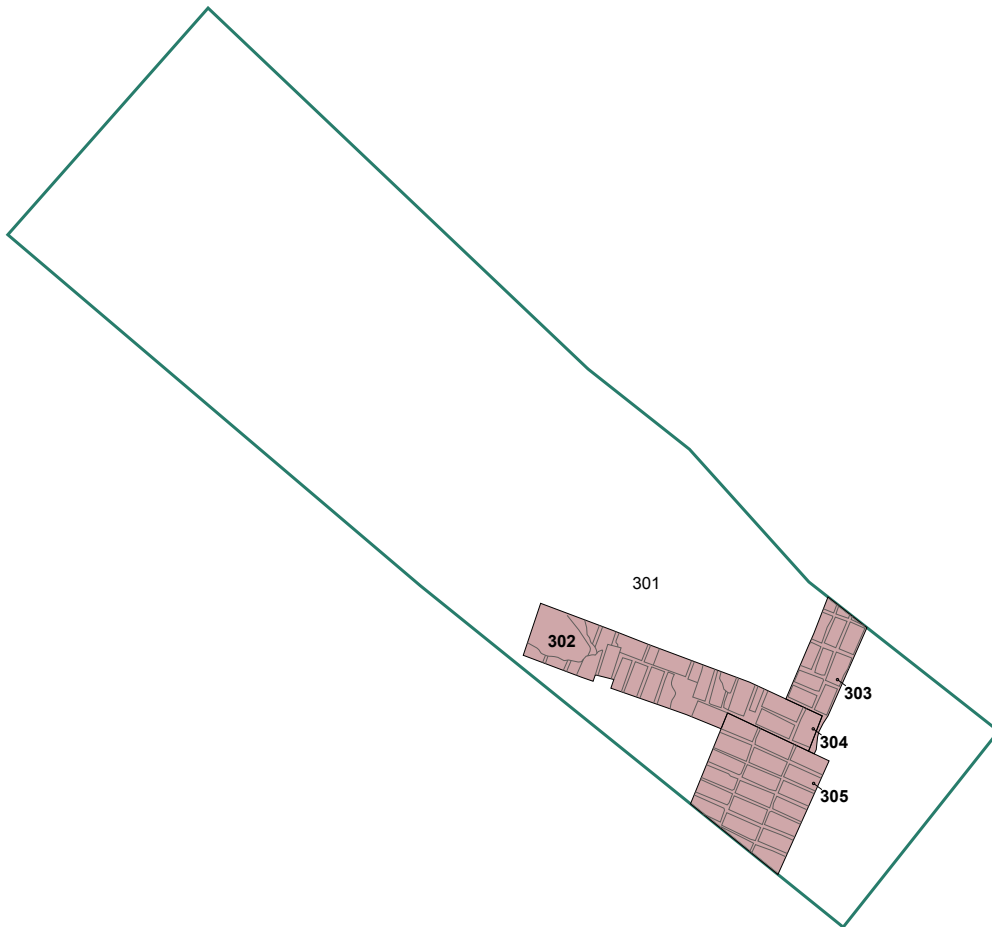


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Trench 2: Plan and sections

Figure 3

- Evaluation trench
- Red brick structure

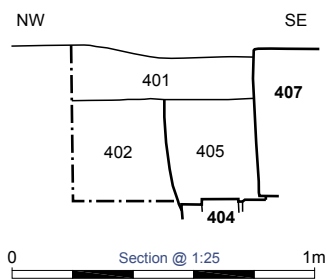
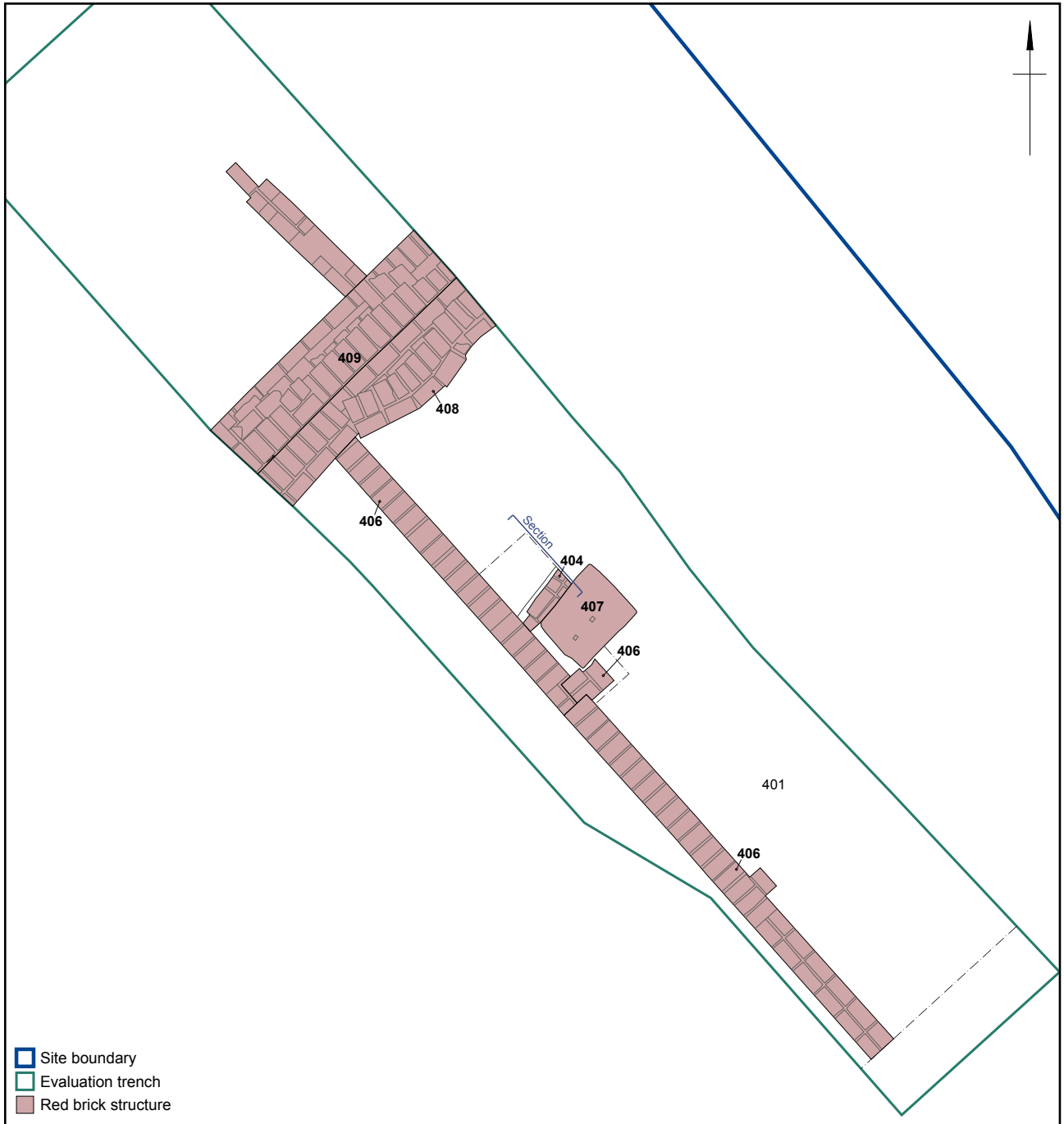


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Trench 3: Plan

Figure 4



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Section - 1:25 @ A4

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Trench 4: Plan and section

Figure 5



Plate 1: Trench 1 from south-west



Plate 2: Trench 2 from south-east


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Plate 3: Trench 3 from south-west



Plate 4: Trench 4 from north-west


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Plate 5: Drain **214** and associated contexts



Plate 6: Construction cuts **225** and **223**



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Plate 7: Construction cut 221



Plate 8: Machine base 407 and associated contexts

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