



Alma Estate Regeneration Phase 1a Enfield, London

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 15/02309/OUT & 15/2040/FUL
MoL No.: ALA16
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Alma Estate Regeneration Phase 1a Enfield, London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd. (The Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Alma Estate, Enfield, London, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 536040 195630.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to establish the presence/absence, extent and character of archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by the development, and in particular; to ascertain the presence/absence of burials associated with the late 19th century Methodist Chapel known to have been located in the site; to identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the site; to assess the degree of pre-existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and to ascertain the presence/absence of cellars associated with the now demolished 19th century terraced housing.

The archaeological evaluation was planned to comprise of eight evaluation trenches, seven of which were 20m x 2m and one of 10m x 2m in size.

Trench one was not excavated due it being located out of the site area, within the footprint of existing inhabited buildings.

The stratigraphic makeup of the area showed small pockets of surviving brickearth overlain by layers of made ground. The brickearth was noted to have been severely truncated by modern building works across the site.

There were no archaeological features of note, with the exception of evidence of the 19th century terraced housing in trenches two and three.

The archaeological evaluation took place between 13 December 2016 and the 15 December 2016.



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The fieldwork was supervised by Mark Denyer with assistance from Nick Lawrence and Andrew Souter. This report was written by Mark Denyer and the illustrations prepared by Jo Condliffe. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams.



Alma Estate Regeneration Phase 1a Enfield, London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd. ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Alma Estate, Enfield, London, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 536040 195630 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.1 The Client has been selected by Enfield Council as its preferred partner to take forward the long-term regeneration of the Alma Estate. In order to expedite the estate's regeneration and delivery on site, the Client submitted a full planning application in May 2015 for the first phase of the development (Phase 1a) (planning application ref. 15/02040/FUL) in tandem with an outline planning submission for the wider master plan (Phases 1a – 4) (planning application ref. 15/02039/OUT).
- 1.1.2 The full planning application for Phase 1a of the Alma Estate Regeneration master plan comprises the demolition of a residential tower block, Kestrel House, and two rows of maisonettes, no's 15-29A and 31-45A Alma Road (comprising 163 residential units and associated works) and the construction of 228 residential units in two (four to sixteen storey) buildings, 150sqm of restaurant/cafe (A3) floorspace at ground floor, 439sqm of gym (D2) floorspace at ground and first floor, new and improved open space and play facilities, cycle and refuse storage, car parking, new access arrangements and highway works, relocation and re-provision of telecommunications equipment, landscape and ancillary works.
- 1.1.3 An Environmental Statement (ES) (Terence O'Rourke 2015a) had been prepared to accompany the full and outline planning applications in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 (as amended by the 2015 Regulations). Chapter 12 of the ES considers the potential impacts of the proposed Alma Estate Regeneration on the historic environment, including archaeology, based on a review of the known archaeological potential and known heritage assets, including the information contained within the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).
- 1.1.4 Two addendums, Part 1 (Terence O'Rourke July 2015b) and Part 2 (Wessex Archaeology 2015) were prepared in support of Chapter 12 of the ES. Part 1 provided an assessment of relevant features identified via a detailed historic map regression exercise, while Part 2 presented an assessment of the geoarchaeological potential of the proposed development areas, based on the interrogation and modelling of available data (including that derived from site investigation works), in the context of other work in the area.



- 1.1.5 The evaluation was commissioned by the Client in response to recommendations outlined by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) in an advisory letter to the Local Planning Authority, dated 27 July 2015. The advisory letter stated that:
- 1.1.2 *'Appraisal of this application using the Greater London Historic Environment Record and information submitted with the application indicates the need for field evaluation to determine appropriate mitigation. However, although the NPPF envisages evaluation being undertaken prior to determination, in this case consideration of the nature of the development, the archaeological interest and/or practical constraints are such that I consider a condition could provide an acceptable safeguard. A condition is therefore recommended to require a two-stage process of archaeological investigation comprising: first, evaluation to clarify the nature and extent of surviving remains, followed, if necessary, by a full investigation.'*
- 1.1.6 For clarity, the scope of the archaeological evaluation was restricted to the footprint of the Phase 1a development area (the Site). It is understood that any future works associated with subsequent stages of the Alma Estate Regeneration, to be located outside of the geographical extent of the Phase 1a development area, will be addressed at a later stage.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated within the London Borough of Enfield. It encompasses an area of approximately 1ha, bounded by Alma Road to the west and a railway line to the east.
- 1.2.2 The northern part of the Site is occupied by two rows of four storey maisonettes (no's 15-29A and 31-45A Alma Road) at right angles to the road. Kestrel House, one of four 23 storey tower blocks built within the Alma Estate in the late 1960's, occupies the southern part of the Site. A public amenity space, or playground is situated to the north of Kestrel House and to the south of no's 15-29A Alma Road. A row of garages is situated to the east of the playground.
- 1.2.3 The existing buildings within the Site are interspersed with car parking courts, access roads and areas of amenity grass spaces. A number of trees are situated within the Site, principally on its eastern boundary adjacent to the railway line.
- 1.2.4 The Site is relatively flat, at approximately 14m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) throughout.
- 1.2.5 The bedrock geology underlying the Site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as the London Clay Formation.
- 1.2.6 The Site lies adjacent to the River Lea (or Lee) floodplain within a low terrace running down the western side of the valley adjacent to the floodplain. The Lea Valley Mapping Project (LVMP) indicates that the terrace is associated with a spread of Leyton Gravel deposited c.30,000 – c. 120,000 BP, mapped by the BGS as the Kempton Park Gravel formation. The upper surface of the river terrace gravels has been observed to occur in excess of c.1.1m below the modern ground surface (Wessex Archaeology 2015).
- 1.2.7 Late Glacial and Holocene alluvial deposits of the central floodplain of the Lea Valley are mapped as overlying the gravels, although such deposits were not observed during the desk-based assessment of the geoarchaeological potential of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2015). However, brickearth deposits of probable post-Devensian date have

been identified as overlying the gravels within the Site. The upper surface of the brickearth has been observed to occur at c.0.9m below the modern ground surface, and to attain thicknesses of up to c.1m. Data derived from site investigation works indicate that deposits of modern made ground overlie the surface of the brickearth.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A detailed appraisal of the archaeological and historical baseline is presented in Chapter 12 of the ES (Terence O'Rourke 2015a), and the two addendums accompanying it (Terence O'Rourke 2015a, Wessex Archaeology 2015b). During the preparation of Chapter 12 of the ES, it was identified that the Site does not correspond with any records currently entered on the GLHER.

Prehistoric 9700,000 - AD 43

2.1.2 During the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods the location of the Site was likely to have consisted of remnant gravel bars that formed elevated areas of dry ground surrounded by wetlands. Such locations would have been favourable places for hunter-gatherer communities to establish temporary occupation sites. From these locations they could procure raw materials from the river gravels to produce flint tools, access the resources of the wetlands, and use the river itself as a means of transport. However, the ephemeral nature of hunter-gatherer existence during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic is reflected in the absence of finds from these periods within the local area.

2.1.3 It can be anticipated that the resources and opportunities presented by the floodplain of the River Lea may have also rendered the location attractive to later prehistoric communities. However, direct evidence for later prehistoric activity within the Site and surrounding area is also limited at present. This apparent paucity of evidence may reflect the limited extent of prior archaeological investigation, rather than a genuine absence of activity.

2.1.4 Part 2 of the Addendum to Chapter 12 of the ES (Wessex Archaeology 2015) determined that the gravels and brickearth deposits underlying the Site have the potential to contain Palaeolithic artefactual material. The assessment also identified that the upper surfaces of these deposits may contain archaeological features of prehistoric and later date. However, it was noted that *'in the absence of subsurface alluvial or topographical features identified by modelling... this report is not able to significantly contribute towards the targeting of any forthcoming archaeological evaluation work such as trenching'* (*ibid.*; p.12).

Romano-British AD 43 – AD 410

2.1.5 In general terms, the extent and nature of Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the Site is currently not well understood or well represented in the archaeological record. The River Lea would undoubtedly have been an important route in the Roman period and was probably used to supply the London area with agricultural produce. However, the majority of evidence for occupation during the Romano-British period is to the west of the Site and found next to Roman roads including Ermine Street which ran from London to Lincoln and followed a course from Bishopsgate northward along the line of the existing Kingsland Road, Stoke Newington Road and Stamford Hill. Enfield itself may have originated as a



posting station in the early Romano-British period before developing into a more substantial settlement.

Saxon and Medieval AD 410 – AD 1500

- 2.1.6 The Saxon period is poorly documented, both historically and archaeologically within the local area surrounding the Site. At the time of the Domesday survey the Site was part of the large manor of Enfield, covering most of the parish, which included the wooded high ground of Enfield Chase to the west, and the extensive marshes along the Lea Valley. The pattern of medieval settlement was sparse and dispersed, with small linear settlements focused on the road north from London to Hertford, the old Roman Ermine Street (now the A1010). Christopher Saxon's 1576 map of Essex shows the sparse nature of settlement, with the wooded area of Enfield Chase to the west of the Site and the floodplain along the Lea Valley.

Post-medieval to modern AD 1500 – Present Day

- 2.1.7 Historically the Site was largely undeveloped agricultural/marsh land between the valley of the River Lea to the east, and the hamlet of Ponders End to the west. Paragraph 12.4.21 of Chapter 12 of the ES details that the 1805 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows that at the beginning of the 19th century settlement consisted of the two named areas of Ponders End and Ireland Green (on later maps Scotland Green) on the linear T-shaped roads of High Street and South Street leading to the mill on the river. The surrounding area is depicted as open fields (these were enclosed from 1803) and the wide marshes of the river with the straight sections of the Lea Navigation alongside. The line of the London to Cambridge railway also followed the same course to the east of the Site, with the first sections, including a station at Ponders End, opening in 1840. In the late 1850s a gas works was opened adjacent to the railway line, immediately south of the Site by the Ponders End and Enfield Highway Gas Company.
- 2.1.8 The 1896 OS map shows the Site to be partly developed primarily for residential use with terraced housing fronting on to Alma Road. The Methodist Chapel shown on the 1896 OS map is understood to have been a corrugated iron prefabricated building built in 1882, which was in use as a Wesleyan Methodist chapel until 1898. On later OS maps the building is unnamed (1914), then labelled as a club (1936) and then as a British Legion club (1965). The building has since been removed and its former location is in the vicinity of the access off of Alma Road just to the north west of the existing Kestrel House residential tower block.
- 2.1.9 The Alma Road chapel survived taking on different uses until being removed following the redevelopment of the area in the late 1960s/early 1970s. There are no references to suggest that the chapel included burial grounds or that human remains were recorded during the redevelopment of the chapel sites. However, such a possibility cannot be definitively excluded on the basis of the available information.

3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 General aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:



- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development, and in particular to;
 - Ascertain the presence/absence of burials associated with the late 19th century Methodist Chapel known to have been located within the Site;
 - Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;
 - Assess the degree of pre-existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
 - Ascertain the presence/absence of cellars associated with the now demolished 19th century terraced houses;
 - Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological evaluation. Details of individual contexts are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these trenches is provided in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Stratigraphic sequence

4.2.1 The stratigraphic sequences recorded within the Site showed a severely truncated natural, only surviving in patches across the Site. This was sealed by varying layers of relatively modern made ground, which in turn was sealed by a reinforced concrete and tarmac car parking surface, or a thin layer of modern topsoil and grass in green space areas.

4.2.2 The natural brickearth, where surviving, was observed at a minimum of 0.60m below ground level (bgl) and was recorded in trenches 4, 5, 6 and 8. The natural brickearth showed evidence of severe truncation by modern disturbances in all these trenches.

4.3 Trench descriptions

4.3.1 Trench 1 was planned to be located under the footprint of existing occupied housing north of the Site, and outside the current Site boundary. This trench was not excavated due to this reason.

4.3.2 Trench 2, orientated NNW-ESE, was located towards the north west of the Site and measured 20m x 2m. It was excavated to a depth of 13.1m above ordnance datum (aOD). The east end of the trench was excavated slightly deeper to 12.7m aOD by way of a sondage in order to ascertain any presence of surviving natural. Towards the west end of the trench were the remains of walls of the 19th century terraced houses, and on excavation of the foundation cuts, these did not appear to be basemented structures. A modern drainage pipe, with its associated cut and fill, running SSW-NNE, bisected the trench towards the east (**Plates 1 – 3**).

4.3.3 Trench 3, orientated WSW-ENE, was located towards the west of the Site and measured 20m x 2m. It was excavated to 12.9m aOD. Walls associated with the 19th century terraced housing were located at the western end of the trench. It was not possible to excavate the trench down to the natural layer due to the presence of several modern



drains and a metal pipe which were present at 12.9m aOD across the majority of the whole of the trench (**Plate 4**).

- 4.3.4 Trench 4, orientated NNE-SSW, was located in the central part of the Site and measured 20m x 2m. It was excavated to 12.9m to the top of the natural horizon. The trench was bisected by a N-S aligned land drain in the central part of the trench. Towards the north end of the trench, there was severe modern truncation to a minimum depth of 12.6m aOD associated with a square metal structure, of presumed modern date due to the modern made ground layers associated with it. (**Plates 5-7**).
- 4.3.5 Trench 5, orientated NNE-SSW, was located to the north of the Site in an existing car park area and measured 20m x 2m. It was excavated to 12.4m aOD to the top of the natural horizon. A sondage was dug at the north end of the trench to 12.0m aOD to ascertain the presence of the natural horizon sealed by the made ground layers. The natural horizon was truncated by patches of modern disturbance (**Plate 8**).
- 4.3.6 Trench 6, orientated NNE-SSW, was located to the east of the Site in an existing car park area and measured 20m x 2m. It was excavated to a depth of 12.7m aOD to the top of the natural horizon. Towards the south of the trench the natural was truncated by a modern concrete slab, and towards the north the natural was severely truncated by modern disturbance (**Plates 9-10**).
- 4.3.7 Trench 7, orientated NNE-SSW, was located at the southern end of the Site and was moved south and shortened to 13m x 2m to avoid detected services. It was excavated to a depth of 12.6m aOD and was severely truncated by modern disturbance and drainage (**Plate 11**).
- 4.3.8 Trench 8, orientated WNW-ESE, was located to the west of the central part of the Site and measured 10m x 2m. It was excavated to the natural horizon at 12.8m aOD. At the eastern end of the trench a sondage to 12.3m aOD showed that the natural was truncated by modern made ground deposits (**Plate 12**).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 The majority of artefactual evidence noted during the evaluation was of a modern date. In trench 2 there were a few pieces of 19th -20th century date glazed tile consistent with the presence of the 19th century terraced housing. These artefacts were not retained.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The evaluation was successful in achieving the aims as set out in the written scheme of investigation.
- 6.1.2 The buried archaeological remains that may be impacted by the development are most likely limited to the remains of the 19th century terraced housing located along the western extent of the Site.
- 6.1.3 The evaluation trenching showed that there is no indication of any burials associated with the late 19th century Methodist Chapel known to exist within the Site.
- 6.1.4 Within the constraints of the evaluation, the footings and brick courses to the ground floor level of the 19th century terraced housing survive along the western extent of the Site as shown in trenches 2 and 3.



6.1.5 There is a high degree of pre-existing impacts from modern truncation to sub surface horizons which may have truncated any archaeological deposits that may have been present within the Site.

6.1.6 Excavation of the foundation cuts of the 19th century terraced housing showed that there does not appear to be any basements or cellars associated with them.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with an appropriate Museum in due course. The Museum shall agree in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. 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 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 an appropriate Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code **109772**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records

7.3 Discard Policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 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.

7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

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.

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Trench tables

Trench No 1		Length N/A	Width N/A	Depth N/A
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
		Trench not excavated – out of Site area		

Trench No 2		Length 20m	Width 2m	Depth 0.75m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
201	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown black loam turf layer.		0-0.05
202	Layer	Made ground. Mid brown orange sand with common small sub angular stones. Moderately rooted.		0.05-0.28
203	Layer	Made ground. Dark brown grey clay silt with common sub angular small and medium flints and occasional modern debris		0.28-0.60
204	Layer	Made ground. Light brown grey silt clay with common modern debris (bricks, mortar, pipe)		0.60-0.75
205	Structure	19 th Century terraced housing footings and associated cut and fill		0.75+

Trench No 3		Length 20m	Width 2m	Depth 0.84m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
301	Layer	Topsoil. Dark black brown loam turf layer.		0-0.1
302	Layer	Made ground. Light grey brown silt sand with common small sub angular flints and modern debris.		0.1-0.40
303	Layer	Made ground. Mixed dark grey black and rubble layer. Very common modern bricks		0.40-0.84
304	Layer	Natural? Medium grey brown brickearth/silty clay. Barren.		0.84+
305	Structure	19 th century terraced housing wall/footings and associated cut and fill.		0.84+



Trench No 4		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.55m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
401	Layer	Made ground. Dark black grey silt.		0-0.22
402	Layer	Made ground. Mid orange clay sand.		0.22-0.50
403	Layer	Made ground. Dark grey black clay silt.		0.50-0.90
404	Layer	Made ground. Mid grey brown sand clay demolition layer. Truncates natural 407 to the south.		0.90-1.4+
405	Layer	Made ground. Light brown yellow sand, bedding layer for path.		0.10-0.30
406	Layer	Made ground. Dark brown grey silt with very dark slimy layer towards base.		0.25-0.90
407	Layer	Natural. Medium grey brown silt clay/brickearth. Truncated to the north by 404.		0.90-1.00+

Trench No 5		Length 20m	Width 2m	Depth 1.20m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
501	Layer	Tarmac car park layer.		0-0.10
502	Layer	Made ground. Yellow type 1 hardcore.		0.10-0.50
503	Layer	Made ground. Pink type 1 hardcore.		0.50-0.80
504	Layer	Made ground. Mid grey silty clay with common building rubble.		0.80-1.20
505	Layer	Natural. Very truncated/disturbed yellowish brown with grey hue silty clay brickearth.		1.20+

Trench No 6		Length 20m	Width 2m	Depth 1.20m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
601	Layer	Tarmac car park layer		0-0.10
602	Layer	Reinforced concrete layer.		0.10-0.50
603	Layer	Made ground. Yellow sand with very common modern bricks		0.50-1.00
604	Layer	Made ground. Dark greyish black silty clay.		1.00-1.20
605	Layer	Natural. Mid greyish brown silty clay brick earth.		1.20+



Trench No 7		Length 13m	Width 2m	Depth 1.20m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
701	Layer	Topsoil. Mid blackish grey clay silt top soil/turf layer		0-0.30
702	Layer	Made ground. 10cm layer of concrete and building rubble.		0.30-0.40
703	Layer	Made ground. Dark black grey contaminated silty clay.		0.40-1.20+
704	Structure	Modern brick structure/wall associated with drainage		0.40-1.20+

Trench No 8		Length 20m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.90m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Description		Depth BGL
801	Layer	Concrete and bedding layer.		0-0.50
802	Layer	Made ground. Mid black grey silty clay with occasional brick fragments and demolition rubble.		0.50-0.60
803	Layer	Natural Mid grey brown silty clay with orange hue brick earth. Slightly disturbed by modern truncations. Slopes downwards from west to east. Truncated by modern truncation towards the east.		0.60-0.90



- Site boundary
- Inaccessible area
- Evaluation trench
- Un-excavated trench



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Site location

Figure 1



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▬ Site boundary ▬ Inaccessible area ▬ Evaluation trench ▬ Cut of wall footing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▬ Wall ▬ Utility trench ▬ Disturbance ▬ Excavated slot 		<small>Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (2016) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>									
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Date:</td> <td style="width: 33%;">21/12/2016</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Revision Number:</td> <td style="width: 33%;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scale:</td> <td>1:400 @ A3</td> <td>Illustrator:</td> <td>JC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Path:</td> <td colspan="3">R:\PROJECTS\109772\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_12_20\109772_Eval.dwg</td> </tr> </table>			Date:	21/12/2016	Revision Number:	0	Scale:	1:400 @ A3	Illustrator:	JC	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\109772\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_12_20\109772_Eval.dwg
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Trench plan

Figure 2



Plate 1: Trench 2, viewed from the west



Plate 2: Trench 2, showing 19th century terraced housing walls and footings, viewed from the west


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Plate 3: Trench 2, showing 19th century terraced housing walls and footings with foundation cut, viewed from the south



Plate 4: Trench 3, viewed from the west. 19th century terraced housing wall in foreground, modern truncation in the background


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Plate 5: Trench 4, viewed from the south



Plate 6: Trench 4, viewed from the north. Metal structure and made ground truncating the natural


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Plate 7: Trench 4, viewed from the east, showing modern drain truncation



Plate 8: Trench 5, viewed from the north


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Plate 9: Trench 6, reinforced concrete layer



Plate 10: Trench 6, viewed from the south



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Plate 11: Trench 7, viewed from the north



Plate 12: Trench 8, viewed from the east

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