



**LAND FRONTING  
AGARD STREET,  
DERBY**

**Archaeological Evaluation and  
Watching Brief Report**

Planning application Number: 12/08/01676  
National Grid Reference Number: SK 3472 3644  
AB Heritage Project no: 10008  
Date: 29 April 2011

## Land Fronting Agard Street, Derby

### Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

**On Behalf of:** AB Heritage  
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**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SK 3472 3644

**AB Heritage Project No:** 10008

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**Date of Report:** 29 April 2012

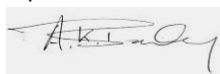
This document has been prepared in accordance with AB Heritage standard operating procedures.

Approved: A.K. Buckley

Date: 29 April 2012

Report Stage: Final

Signature:



## SUMMARY

Planning permission (Planning Application 12/08/01676) has been granted for the construction of 3-7 storey building for mixed office and leisure/retail use, with associated car parks on land fronting Friar's Street and Agard Street (centred on NGR SK 3472 3644). An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site that was carried out to support and inform the planning application concluded that the proposed development site had some potential to contain significant archaeological remains of the medieval period, and a high potential to contain remains dating to the post-medieval period (AOC 2009).

In light of the conclusions drawn from the desk-based assessment, Derby City Council attached conditions to the planning consent for the development. Conditions 14 and 23 required an appropriate scheme of archaeological trial trenching to be undertaken prior to any intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development in order to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains.

AB Heritage Limited compiled a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), acting on behalf of Clegg Construction Ltd, in January of 2012 to complete a programme of trial trenching. Following the formal approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation by the Development Control Archaeologist, OA North, AB Heritage Limited's appointed archaeologists, carried out the evaluation in January and February of 2012. The results of this work are presented in this document. Although post-medieval structural remains were located in each trench of some form, substantial remains were exposed in Trench 5.

Following from the results of this work, Derby City Council requested a programme of archaeological watching brief to be undertaken in the eastern part of the site, to monitor the reduction of the current ground surface and the excavation of the pile caps and an elevator shaft.

The archaeological remains exposed were dominated by late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century structures, although fragments of late medieval/post-medieval pottery and roof tiles provided an indication of earlier activity on the site. The earliest structure was exposed during the watching brief, recorded as walls **9015**, **9016** and **9023** in the south-western part of the study area, truncated by a building depicted in the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871. Substantial remains of buildings depicted in the same plan, thought to have been workshops or industrial sheds, were exposed by Trench 5 and during the watching brief. In addition, the south-western wall of the southernmost building of a short row of small terraces fronting onto Short Street, depicted in the 1871 plan, were exposed in Trench 4. These buildings had varying life spans, some having been demolished by the time of the 1882 Ordnance Survey map, some surviving into the twentieth century.

In addition, the footprint of two terrace rows, Dilke's Terrace and Limetree Cottages first depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map, were exposed. These remains attest to the varying size and quality of the housing stock in this part of nineteenth-century Derby.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Circumstances of Project

- 1.1.1 Planning permission (Planning Application 12/08/01676) has been granted for the construction of 3-7 storey building for mixed office and leisure/retail use, with associated car parks on land fronting Friar's Street and Agard Street (centred on NGR SK 3472 3644; Fig 1). The planning application for the development was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment, which aimed to establish the potential for buried remains of archaeological interest to survive *in-situ*, and the impact of the proposed development on these remains. The assessment was completed in April of 2009 by AOC Archaeology, and concluded that the proposed development site has some potential to contain significant below-ground remains dating to the medieval period, and a high potential to contain remains dating to the post-medieval period (AOC 2009). The groundworks necessitated by the proposed development clearly had potential to have a negative impact on any buried remains of archaeological significance that did survive *in-situ*.
- 1.1.2 In order to secure archaeological interests, Derby City Council attached conditions to the planning consent for the development. Conditions 14 and 23 required an appropriate scheme of evaluation trenching, which needed to be undertaken prior to any intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development in order to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was compiled by Oxford Archaeology North acting as sub-contractors for AB Heritage, on behalf of Clegg Construction Ltd, in January of 2012 to complete a programme of trial trenching. (*Appendix 1*). This was designed to inform on the extent, depth, function, chronology and relative significance of any archaeological deposits. It was intended that the results obtained from the evaluation would inform a decision as to the requirement and scope of a strategy to mitigate the loss of any significant archaeological remains that would be destroyed by development. Following the formal approval of the WSI by the Development Control Archaeologist, OA North was commissioned to carry out the evaluation as AB Heritage's elected archaeologists.
- 1.1.4 A number of structural remains were located within the trial trenches. As a result, Derby City Council requested a programme of archaeological watching brief to be carried out on the reduction of the ground surface in the south-eastern part of the site, and on the excavation of eight pile caps and an elevator pit. This work was completed in March of 2012.
- 1.1.5 This document presents the results obtained from both the trial trenching and the archaeological watching brief, providing descriptions of structural remains located. The concluding chapter presents a summary account of these archaeological investigations.

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*), and was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 Trial Trench Evaluation

2.2.1 **Trench configuration:** in total, six trial trenches of varying dimensions were excavated across the study area (Fig 2). The trenches were targeted on areas thought to have had the least disturbance, based on an analysis of the available historical mapping. In the event of the works taking place, the trench configuration detailed in the WSI had to be altered, in agreement with AB Heritage, as described below.

- *Trench 1:* this trench was aligned north-east/south-west in the north-western part of the study area. It incorporated part of the footprint of a building and its associated garden to the rear depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819, and the corner of the tram depot shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1882. The trench also investigated the site of the railway viaduct, and was intended to establish the level of truncation caused by its construction. Prior to excavation, a live underground service was located. This trench was therefore divided into two parts, Trenches 1A and 1B, measuring 2.0 x 2.0 m and 8.6 x 2.0m respectively;
- *Trench 2:* this trench was to be placed in the north-eastern part of the study area, incorporating part of the footprint of a building and its associated garden to the rear depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819, measuring 5 x 5m. Prior to excavation, however, Clegg Construction Ltd informed OA North of a potentially live gas main. This trench was not therefore excavated;
- *Trench 3:* this trench was aligned north-east/south-west adjacent to the eastern boundary of the study area. It incorporated the rear of a building and its associated garden depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819, and the footprint of a building shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1882. The trench also investigated the terrace of houses annotated as Limetree Cottages on historical mapping. It was intended to excavate a trench measuring 15 x 2m, but this was shortened to a length of 7.5m to avoid cutting of any access to this part of the site;
- *Trench 4:* this trench was aligned north-east/south-west in the south-western part of the study area, incorporating the site of gardens and the eastern edge of Short Street depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819. The trench measured 10 x 2m;

- *Trench 5*: this trench was aligned north-east/south-west across the central part of the site, incorporating areas that do not appear on historical mapping to have been subject to intensive development. The trench measured 20 x 2m. It was moved from its intended position to the south-east to avoid an existing building;
- *Trench 6*: it was intended to excavate this trench on a west-north-west/east-south-east alignment across the southern part of the site, measuring 20 x 2m, incorporating areas that do not appear on historical mapping to have been subject to intensive development. An existing boundary wall across the site necessitated dividing the trench into two. Trench 6A was excavated on the original alignment to the west of this wall, measuring 12m in length and up to 2.5m wide. Trench 6B was excavated on a north-east/south-west alignment, measuring 11 x 2m;
- *Trench 7*: this trench was excavated on an east/west alignment within the central part of the site, across the footprint of a building depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1882. The trench was excavated to make up part of the total sample of the area investigated by the project following the abandonment of Trench 2 and shortening of Trench 3.

2.2.2 **Excavation:** Trenches 3, 5 and 6B were wholly or partially excavated in areas currently sealed by modern re-enforced concrete, up to 0.30m thick. In addition, buried concrete layers were located in Trenches 1A and 4. In each case a hydraulic breaker fitted to a mechanical excavator broke through the concrete. All further excavation was undertaken using a backhoe mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket. The machine operated under close archaeological supervision, down to the first archaeological deposits, whereupon all further excavation was completed manually. All spoil was scanned for artefacts.

2.2.3 Recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of the deposits and materials revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets. The trenches were located with a Total Station Theodolite (TST) and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. Hand-drawn plans were produced showing the contents of the trenches, with representative sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. An indexed photographic record using monochrome and digital formats was maintained.

## 2.3 Watching Brief

2.3.1 A watching brief was maintained during the reduction of the ground surface in the eastern half of the site, and the excavations of six pile caps and an elevator pit (Fig 2). The programme of field observation comprised the systematic examination, characterisation and recording of any structures exposed during the course of the excavation on *pro-forma* sheets. These were structures were planned either with hand drawn plans or differential Global Positioning System (dGPS). An indexed photographic record in digital and monochrome formats was maintained.

## 2.4 Archive

- 2.4.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation and watching brief will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, 2006) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project.
- 2.4.2 AB Heritage Limited and OA North conform to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The archive and the excavated material will be deposited with the Derby Museum and Art Gallery on The Strand, Derby (Accession Number DBYMU 2011-100). In addition, a copy of the archive can be made available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record, and the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 2.4.3 The material and paper archive generated from the evaluation will be transferred in accordance with the guidelines provided by *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (2003). Pending formal permission from the landowner to deposit the finds recovered from the investigation, the archive will be deposited in July/August 2012.
- 2.4.4 A summary of the archaeological excavation will be offered to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* for inclusion in the annual round-up of fieldwork carried out in the county. This article will be produced within 12 months.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Location, topography and geology**

- 3.1.1 The study area lies on the western fringe of the historic core of Derby city centre, although archaeological excavations carried out at the junction of Ford Street and Friar Gate in 2009 identified the remains of a medieval building overlain by the later footings of eighteenth-century houses (Turley Associates 2009). However, the present study area remained largely undeveloped until the mid-eighteenth century, when the land was sold for development. A series of grand domestic residences and small institutional buildings, typically with long gardens to the rear, were constructed subsequently, whilst surviving earlier buildings in the immediate vicinity were re-fronted according to the fashionable Georgian style (*ibid*).
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of Derby consists of Triassic Mudstone (Keuper Marl). The site is situated in the valley floor of the River Derwent and, as such, the overlying drift geology comprises floodplain alluvium overlying sand and gravel derived from Millstone Grit located upstream (Mello 1876).

#### **3.2 Historical background**

- 3.2.1 The study area lies on the western fringe of the historic core of Derby city centre. During the medieval period, the land around Friar Gate lay outside the city walls, and was dominated by two ecclesiastical complexes: a Dominican Friary and the Priory of the Convent of St Mary de Pratis. However, recent archaeological excavations have shown that medieval occupation extended along Friar Gate into the vicinity of the study area. In particular, excavations by Birmingham Archaeology in 2009 at the junction of Ford Street and Friar Gate, less than 50m from the present study area, identified the remains of a medieval building overlain by the later footings of eighteenth-century houses.
- 3.2.1 Following the Dissolution in the mid-sixteenth century, the Dominican Friary and the Priory of the Convent of St Mary de Pratis were dismantled and the land transferred to the Borough Council, remaining largely undeveloped until the middle of the eighteenth century. Following an Act of Parliament passed in 1768, the land was sold off in plots for piecemeal development. The block of land between Friar Gate and Agard Street was occupied subsequently by high-class domestic residences, typically with long gardens to the rear, together with some small institutional buildings.
- 3.2.2 Analysis of the available historical mapping indicates that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the study area was occupied by the rear gardens of the houses fronting Friar Gate, together with the more developed plots of the buildings fronting Agard Street (Plate 1).



3.2.3 A major nineteenth-century development in the area was the construction of the Derbyshire and Staffordshire Extension to the Great Northern Railway during the 1870s. The route of the railway through Derby necessitated the construction of a series of bridges and viaducts, one of which was built across the present study area along the approximate line of Short Street (Plate 2). The area beneath this viaduct was developed as a tram depot, and a series of tram lines were laid across the study area. However, the railway line closed in the 1960s, and the viaduct was demolished.

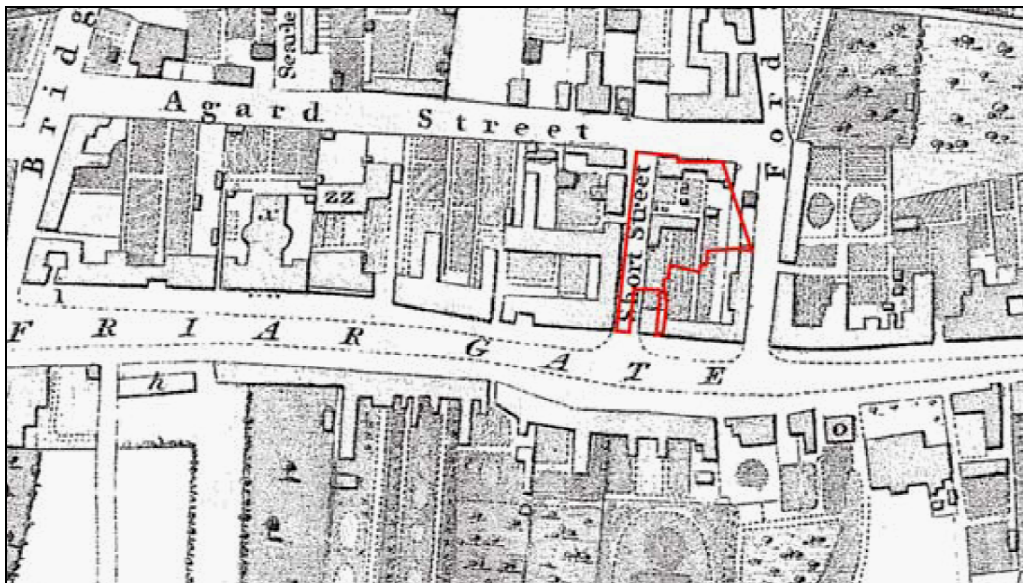


Plate 1: Extract from Rogerson's map of 1819, showing the boundary of the study area



Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1882, showing the boundary of the study area

## 4 EVALUATION RESULTS

### 4.1 Circumstances of Project

4.1.1 Six trenches of varying dimensions were excavated across the study area (Fig 2), in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*). An overview of the results is presented below. Trench 2 was not excavated due to the presence of a gas main. A summary of the results is presented below, with detailed context descriptions provided in *Appendix 2*.

### 4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned north-west/south-east in the north-western part of the study area. It incorporated part of the footprint of a building and its associated garden to the rear depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819, and the corner of the tram depot shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1882. The trench also investigated the site of the railway viaduct, and was intended to establish the level of truncation caused by its construction. Prior to excavation, a live underground service was detected using a service locator tool. This trench was therefore divided into two parts, Trenches 1A and 1B, which measured 2.0 x 2.0m and 8.6 x 2.0m respectively (Fig 2 and 6).

4.2.2 **Trench 1A:** the mechanical excavator removed 0.64m of overburden (**100**), whereupon a layer of fake stone setts (**101**), made from concrete was encountered. This was removed utilising a mechanical breaker fitted to the excavator.

4.2.3 Excavation continued to a depth c 2.0m, whereupon a main drain was located. Most of the sediments excavated below **101** comprised materials used to backfill the pipe trench (**107**) for this service. Post-medieval brick fragments were observed in sediment **109**, located on either side of this cut. This trench was not entered due to its depth.

4.2.4 A wall (**106**) composed of red bricks, truncated by the service trench, was observed within the south-west-facing section of the trench, below concrete **101** (Fig 6; Plate 3). Its discovery was made during the works carried out by Cleggs to repair the drain prior to backfilling. It is thought to be the same wall recorded as masonry **105** in Trench 2B. Historical mapping does not help identify the structure this wall was associated with, but it probably formed a boundary wall for properties fronting Agard Street.



*Plate 3: Trench 1B looking north-east, showing wall **106** truncated by pipe trench **108***

- 4.2.5 **Trench 1B:** was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.18m (Fig 6; Plate 4), although the trench was not entered for health and safety reasons, and was recorded from the present ground surface. The mechanical excavator removed 1.10m of levelling deposits **102**, and at the south-eastern end a further 1.0m of levelling deposits (**103**). Both of these deposits contained nineteenth-century pottery, although a fragment of roof tile to which a late medieval date has been provisionally ascribed was recovered from layer **102**.
- 4.2.6 The south-eastern end of the trench had evidently suffered a greater degree of truncation, recorded as cut **104** (Plate 5). River gravels (**110**) were located at the base of the trench. Nineteenth-century pottery was recovered from directly above these gravels.



*Plate 4: Trench 1B looking south-east, with a main drain visible at the far end*



*Plate 5: North-east-facing section of Trench 1B at its south-western end, showing addition truncation, **104**, of river gravels **110***

- 4.2.7 Wall **105** was located in the south-west-facing section at the north-western end of the trench, and is probably the same as wall **106** in Trench 1B (Plate 6). It comprised an English Bond pattern, bonded by a dark grey sandy cement mortar. As stated for **105** in Trench 1A, historical mapping was of no assistance in this instance, but **105/106** probably formed a boundary wall for properties fronting Agard Street.



*Plate 6: Trench 1B looking north-east, showing wall 105*

### **4.3 Trench 3**

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was excavated on a north-east/south-west alignment, positioned adjacent to the eastern boundary of the study area (Figs 2 and 7; Plate 7). It incorporated the rear of a building and its associated garden depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819 (Plate 1), and the footprint of a building shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1882.
- 4.3.2 The trench also intended to investigate a row of terrace houses annotated as Limetree Cottages on historical mapping. It was intended to excavate a trench measuring 15 x 2m, but this was shortened to a length of 7.5m to avoid cutting of any access to this part of the site, which excluded uncovering any buried remains of Limetree Cottages.



*Plate 7: Trench 3, looking south-east*

- 4.3.3 At the south-eastern end of the trench, the mechanical excavator removed 1.20m of deposits to expose the river gravels (**310**) at a depth of 1.34m below the ground surface (Plate 8). Overlying the gravel, at the south-eastern end of the trench was 0.18m of what was possibly a truncated soil horizon, layer **308**. Overlying **308** was 0.92m of levelling deposits (**304** and **305**), and 0.28m of stone chippings, **311** (Plate 8). Layers **304**, **305** and **308** all contained nineteenth-century pottery. A sondage in the centre of the trench adjacent to wall **309** produced almost identical levelling material, recorded as deposit **302**, overlying the river gravels.



*Plate 8: South-west-facing section of Trench 3, at its south-eastern end, looking north-east*

- 4.3.4 The foundations of three walls were located within the trench, structures **301**, **303** and **309**, in addition to a small inspection hole for a nineteenth-century drain (**306**). The earliest of these structures appeared to be wall **309**, located in the centre of the trench (Plate 9). It was constructed of red bricks laid predominantly as stretchers, with the occasional apparently random header used to tie to the two sides of the wall together, bound by a light grey cement mortar. It appeared to be truncated by wall **303**. The position and alignment of foundation **309** corresponds with a boundary wall depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Fig 3).



*Plate 9: Wall 309, looking south-east*

- 4.3.5 Structure **303** comprised a foundation consisting of two rows of stretchers laid upon four to five rows headers, bound by a light grey cement mortar (Plate 7). Its position closely matched the footprint of a building first depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map of the area, forming part of 'Dilke's Terrace' (Fig 4). Only the upper part of wall **301**, at the north-western end of the trench, was uncovered (Plate 7). It was bound by a light grey cement mortar, and appeared to correspond to a boundary wall depicted on the same 1882 Ordnance Survey map of the area, to the rear of 'Dilke's Terrace' (Fig 4).



#### 4.4 Trench 4

- 4.4.1 Trench 4 was aligned north-east/south-west across the south-western part of the study area, measured 10 x 2.0m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m (Fig 2 and 8; Plate 10). The trench targeted the eastern edge of Short Street depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819 (Plate 1).



*Plate 10: Trench 4, looking south-east*

- 4.4.2 River gravels (**416**) were located at a depth of 1.3m below the modern ground surface. Directly overlying these gravels was a 0.12m thick layer of silty clay (**412**), most likely a highly truncated soil horizon (Fig 8). Fragments of late medieval/post-medieval pottery and roof tile were recovered from this layer. Overlying layer **412** was 0.74m of levelling deposits (**415** and **403**), which contained nineteenth-century pottery. Layer **403** was sealed by concrete **401**, loose rubble (**400**) and setts (**402**).
- 4.4.3 Structural remains within Trench 4 included an inspection chamber for nineteenth-century ceramic drains (**407**), and brick foundations (**404** and **409**). The earliest of these appeared to be wall **409**, located at the south-eastern end of the trench (Plate 11). The footing of this wall comprised red brick laid predominantly as headers, followed by a row of alternate headers and footers bound by a mid-grey lime mortar. It corresponds with the position of a south-eastern wall of a building depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Fig 3). This wall was cut by a late nineteenth- or twentieth-century pit (**411**).



*Plate 11: Wall 407 of Trench 4, looking south-east*

- 4.4.4 At the north-western end of the trench, foundation **404** was a later construction, although mapping evidence does not help in this instance. It comprised of twentieth-century machine-pressed bricks, bound by a hard mid-orangey brown sandy cement mortar, built above a nineteenth-century ceramic drain (Plate 12). It appeared to create the western limit of stone setts **402**.



*Plate 12: Wall 404 and ceramic drain within Trench 4, looking north-east*

## 4.5 Trench 5

- 4.5.1 Trench 5 was excavated on a north-east/south-west alignment across the central part of the study area, initially incorporating areas that do not appear on historical mapping to have been subject to intensive development. It was moved from its intended position to the south-east to avoid an existing building, incorporating buildings depicted in the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871. The trench measured 20 x 2m (Figs 2 and 9; Plate 13).



*Plate 13: Trench 5 produced from rectified photographs, the north-eastern end of the trench to the right*

- 4.5.2 Natural gravels (**524**) were located at the north-eastern end of the trench, and in the south-western third of the trench at depths of 1.2m and 1.7m respectively. Overlying these gravels, in both locations, was a layer of disturbed river gravel containing fragmented brick (**506** and **529**), followed by nineteenth-century levelling deposits **527** and **530**, which covered much of this trench and were removed by the mechanical excavator. Brick structures comprising walls, floors and cellars, occupied much of the trench, described below.
- 4.5.3 At the south-eastern end of the trench was a cellar that measured 1.85m deep, walled by masonry **500** (Fig 9; Plates 13 and 14). Access to this cellar was blocked by masonry **503**, within which a small window measuring 0.20m wide and 0.38m high had been constructed. Wall **503** appeared to utilise whatever building material available for its construction, including half bricks and sandstone slabs measuring up to 0.58m by 0.49m by 0.09m in size. The floor of this cellar (**501**) extended beyond the room created by wall **500**, sloping upwards to meet wall **503** to the north-east (Fig 9; Plate 14).
- 4.5.4 Wall **503** corresponds to the position of a partition wall between two buildings depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Fig 3), the south-easternmost of which had been demolished by the time of the 1882 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 4). The cellar room formed by walls **500** and **502** corresponds to the footprint of one of the buildings of Lime Street Cottages, depicted on this later map. However, the shoddy construction of **502**, which is clearly a later addition to the original structure, is unlikely to form the supporting wall of a substantial building. This cellar possibly originated as a part of the building depicted on the 1871 OS map (Fig 3), or structures depicted Rogerson's map of 1819 (Plate 1)



*Plate 14: Cellar located at the south-western end of Trench 5, looking north-east*

- 4.5.5 Structures located at the north-eastern half of the trench correspond to buildings first depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Figs 3 and 9; Plates 13 and 15), some of which have evidently been modified by the time of the 1882 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig 4). The position of walls **523** and **508** correspond to the north-eastern and south-western walls of a small building, located between to larger buildings, depicted on the 1871 plan (Fig 3). A vaulted cellar was located within this building, created by walls **517**, **519** and **512**, with a vaulted ceiling (**520**; Plate 15). A circular hole, measuring 0.53m in diameter, had been plugged by concrete in the centre of this ceiling possibly a coal chute. A 3 inch lead water-pipe and a second 2 inch iron pipe were also located entering this cellar, with a small hole in the roof suggesting a third pipe may have been removed. Two coins, one bearing a date of 1861, were recovered from sediment around the lead water pipe.



*Plate 15: Vaulted cellar at north-eastern end of Trench 5, looking north-east.*

- 4.5.6 To the south-east of the vaulted cellar, a brick and masonry floor (**525**, **513** and **528**) was exposed (Plate 16). Within the stone element of this surface (**513**), two iron fittings measuring 20mm in diameter were present; presumably where a machine had been secured to the floor. It was speculated that **514** and **515**, to the right in Plate 16, formed steps down to level of **513**.



*Plate 16: View of stone flags **513** and surrounding brick work to south-west of vaulted cellar, **502**, looking north-east*

4.5.7 Walls **509**, **510** and **511** presumably comprise internal divisions within the structure depicted on the 1871 plan (Fig's 3 and 9). Brick floor **521** is of one construction within these two narrow rooms, measuring only 1.2m wide, with walls **509** and **510** constructed on top of this floor.

4.5.8 Two drainage features were located. Drain **516** was constructed adjacent to the vaulted cellar, constructed of red brick sides and with a tile floor and base, measuring 0.40m wide and draining water to the south-east (Fig 9). Drain **507** was located in the centre of the trench, constructed with brick sides and floor, and sandstone capping stones (Fig 9; Plate 17). Drain **507** butts up to wall **508**, and would also have drained water to the south-west.



*Plate 17: Drain 507, looking south-west*

4.5.9 Pit **505**, located in the centre of the trench, is thought to be a relatively late feature located directly below the stone chippings used as levelling for the current concrete surface (Fig 9; Plate 18). It measured 1.6m wide and 1.12m deep, although the upper 0.10 to 0.20m of its fill (**504**) was spread over most of the trench between walls **508** and **503**. The original excavation of this pit appears to have removed several of the capping stones of drain **507**. No finds were recovered from this feature, but its very dark silty fill suggests that it had been a soak-away.



*Plate 18: North-east-facing section of pit 505*

## 4.6 Trench 6

4.6.1 Trench 6 was originally positioned on a west-north-west/east-south-east alignment across the southern part of the site, measuring 20 x 2m, incorporating areas that do not appear on historical mapping to have been subject to intensive development. An existing boundary wall across the site necessitated dividing the trench into two. Trench 6A was excavated on the original alignment to the west of this wall, measuring 12m in length and up to 2.5m wide (Fig 2). Trench 6B was excavated on a north-east/south-west alignment, measuring 11 x 2.0m wide (Fig 2).

4.6.2 **Trench 6A:** was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. River gravels, **608**, were located at this depth in both ends of the trench (Fig 10; Plate 19). These had been overlain with eighteenth or nineteenth-century levelling deposits containing lenses of clinker and crushed red brick, deposits **612** and **613**. Several structures were located within the trench. The two earliest of these are wall **604** and culvert **605**, both constructed on a north-east/south-west alignment, located at the west-north-western half of the trench (Fig 10).



*Plate 19: Trench 6B reproduced from rectified photographs, with the north-western end of the trench to the left*

4.6.3 The position and alignment of wall **604** closely matches that of a boundary wall depicted in the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871, and which formed the south-western boundary of Short Street (Plate 20). The first course of bricks of this wall were laid as headers upon a bed of lime mortar, followed by four courses of stretchers, and then changing to a Flemish Bond bonding pattern. Wall **604** has clearly been truncated by the construction of wall **615**, with the gap between **604** and **615** filled by loosely laid bricks **610** (Fig 10).



*Plate 20: Wall 604, looking west-south-west*

- 4.6.4 Culvert **605** was located at such a depth it could not be fully investigated (Fig 10; Plate 21). It was constructed using red brick for its sides, and roughly hewn sandstone used as capping stones.



*Plate 21: Culvert 605, within construction cut 606, looking east-north-east*

- 4.6.5 Wall **611** and **604** appear to match the position of the viaduct depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Figs 4 and 10). Wall **604** matches the position of the south-western side of the north-east/south-west-aligned viaduct (Fig 4), possibly blocking one of its arches. However, wall **611**, upon which it was thought an arch of



the viaduct would have been built, is at a slight angle to the north-west/south-west-aligned viaduct. Despite this, wall **611** is a substantial construction (Plate 22). Large, randomly coursed and roughly hewn sandstone blocks have been used as a footing for this wall where it crosses culvert **605**, measuring 0.50m high. The brick component of this wall comprised a further 0.70m of red brick utilising an English Bond bonding pattern.



*Plate 22: Wall 611, looking south-west*

4.6.6 The position of wall **603**, to the south-east and parallel to wall **615**, matches the position of a building depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map of the area, constructed adjacent to the viaduct (Figs 5 and 10; Plate 23). It was constructed of red brick utilising a English Bond bonding pattern, and measured 0.40m wide and 1.25m high. Wall **602** (Fig 10; Plate 23), to the south-east of and parallel to **603**, and wall **609** at the south-eastern end of the trench, are thought to be an internal divisions within this building.



*Plate 23: Walls 602 and 603, looking north*

- 4.6.7 At the south-eastern end of the trench of the trench a linear feature cut into the river gravels, feature **601** (Fig 10). It clearly must pre-date the construction of wall **609**, but its fill contained fragments of cement mortar and red brick fragments, and it is not, therefore, considered to be of any great antiquity (Plate 24). Its function, however, remained unresolved.



*Plate 24: Linear feature 601, looking north-east*

- 4.6.8 **Trench 6b**: was excavated to maximum depth of 1.6m, whereupon river gravels **626** were encountered (Fig 11; Plate 25). Directly overlying these gravels was up to 1.0m of dark grey garden soils, **622**, containing nineteenth-century pottery. Overlying garden soils **622** was up to 0.75m of dark orangey brown levelling deposits containing lenses of crushed brick, **620**, followed by stone chipping and concrete of the current ground surface (Plate 26).
- 4.6.9 A nineteenth- or twentieth-century drain located in the north-eastern half of the trench was left unexcavated. Truncating garden soil **622** were two footings. Footing **623** located in the centre of the trench was of a red brick construction measuring 0.58m wide, with a wall constructed upon it measuring 0.23m wide (Plate 27). The location of **623** matches the position of a garden wall depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig 4).



*Plate 25: Trench 6b, looking south-west*



*Plate 26: North-western end of Trench 6b, looking south-east, showing garden soils  
**622** and levelling **620***

- 4.6.10 Footing **625** was located at the north-eastern end of the trench, forming the south-eastern corner of a structure (Fig 11; Plate 28). No exact match for this structure was located, but it is thought to be of a late nineteenth-century or twentieth-century date.
- 4.6.11 One final feature was located to the south-west of wall linear **623**, truncating garden soil **622**, was located. Linear **628** comprised a shallow feature filled with clay, found on a north-east/south-west adjacent to the south-eastern edge of the trench (Fig 11; Plate 27). Its purpose was not clearly resolved, but it may have formed solid base or footing for a garden feature.



*Plate 27: Wall **623** and linear **628**, looking south-east*



*Plate 28: Wall **625**, looking north-east*

## 4.7 Trench 7

- 4.7.1 Trench 7 was excavated on an east/west alignment within the central area of the site, across the footprint of a building depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1882 (Fig 2 and 4). This trench was excavated to make up part of the total sample of the area investigated by the project, following the abandonment of Trench 2 and shortening of Trench 3.
- 4.7.2 Trench 7 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.42m, whereupon river gravel, **706**, was located (Fig 12; Plate 29). Directly overlying the gravel was 0.60m of dark grey soils mixed with stone and fragmented bricks and containing nineteenth-century pottery, layer **705**. In the north-eastern half of the trench, truncating layer **705**, was culvert **702**. It measured 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep, constructed with red brick sides, a tile base, and roughly hewn sandstone capping stones. This culvert was aligned north-east/south-west, with a connecting arm of its network from the north-west (Fig 12; Plate 30).



*Plate 29: Trench 7, looking south-west*

- 4.7.3 Overlying the culvert was layers of orangey grey clay, **704**, and dark grey levelling deposits, **703**, over which the sand, sets and stone chippings of the areas current surface had been placed. Truncating layer **703** was footing **701** (Plate 31). It measured 0.47m wide at its base, and 0.60m high, constructed upon a concrete sill. Its position matches the north-western outer wall of a building depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map of the area, although its does not continue across the entire trench.



*Plate 30: Culvert 702, looking south-west*



*Plate 31: Wall 701, looking south*

## 5 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 An archaeological watching brief carried out on groundworks undertaken by Clegg Construction Ltd to reduce the ground surface in part of the eastern half of the site, and on the excavation of pits for eight pile caps and the base of an elevator shaft (Fig 13). Below is presented a summary of the results, with detailed descriptions provided in *Appendix 2*. Prior to any work taking place, the concrete slab which covered the area was removed by Clegg Construction Ltd.

### 5.2 Reduction of the ground surface

5.2.1 An area measuring 465m<sup>2</sup> was reduced by up to a maximum of c 0.5m, during which several nineteenth-century walls were exposed (Fig 13). These have been plotted over historical mapping to identify where feasible the original structures (Fig's 3 to 5).

5.2.2 Structures that pre-date buildings of the 1871 mapping: in the southern part of the watching brief, area wall **9016** and **9023** possibly form the south-eastern corner of a building running parallel to wall **9003**. It is thought likely that wall **9015** formed a small room in the corner of this structure, subsequently truncated by wall **9003** of a later building.



*Plate 32: Walls **9015** and **9023** truncated by Dilke's Terrace, looking north-east*

- 5.2.3 **Structures depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871:** most of the structures which align with buildings depicted on the 1871 map were located in the central part of the watching brief area, adjacent to Trench 5 (Fig 13). The perimeter walls of a large rectangular shaped building, recorded as masonry **503** and **508** in Trench 5 (Fig 9), were also identified during the watching brief, recorded as walls **9002** and **9021**. The gap between these two walls is probably the result of twentieth-century truncation. Part of **9002** was also exposed during the excavation of Pile Cap 4 (See Section 5.3.9). A brick floor within the south-eastern part of this building was recorded during the watching brief, floor **9001** (Plate 33). It had originally been made of red bricks measuring 230mm in length, 650mm wide and 115mm thick, but was later repaired with frogged half bricks. The broken edge of the half bricks had been chamfered to form square sets. The floor was very uneven, suggesting soft ground, but excavation of Pile Cap 3 through this floor did not reveal any evidence of a cellar only levelling (See Section 5.3.3). This building is depicted in the 1871 map (Fig 3), and on subsequent OS mapping of the area until the 1992 edition.
- 5.2.4 To the south-west of this larger building the walls of a similar smaller rectangular building was located, recorded as masonry **9003** (Figs 3 and 13; Plate 34). Walls **9003** and **9002** were the same construction, with the brickwork being keyed together. Only a very small part of a red brick floor within this building was present, floor **9004** (Plate 35), with the rest having been previously removed. This building was demolished by the time of the 1882 OS map of the area, much of its former area depicted as yards to the rear of Limetree Cottages (Fig 4).
- 5.2.5 On the 1871 plan, to the east and butting against the building of which wall **9003** was a part, was a third larger rectangular building (Fig 3). The northern part of the building had evidently been removed during the construction of the recently demolished twentieth-century building. However, wall **9005** aligned with the south-western exterior wall of this building (Figs 3 and 13). This building was also demolished by the time of the 1882 OS map, much of its former footprint occupied by Limetree Cottages (Fig 4).





*Plate 33: Brick floor, **9001**, and wall, **9002**, of the larger rectangular-shaped building, looking south-east*



*Plate 34: Smaller rectangular building defined by walls **9002** and **9003**, looking north-east*



*Plate 35: Red brick floor **9004**, looking north-east*

- 5.2.6 Wall **9007** was first recorded as wall **309** within Trench 3 (Figs 7 and 13). The watching brief allowed its extent within the development area to be recorded. It was on a north-east/south-west alignment, with part of a south-western return at its north-eastern end. Although truncated by Dilke's Terrace and its associated drains, it has been recorded as a single structure. Its position aligns roughly with a boundary wall depicted on the 1871 plan. In this instance the alignment is not perfect, but this is thought to be due to the problems of aligning the 1871 plan to modern mapping, and **309/9007** probably does represent the remains of this boundary wall.
- 5.2.7 At the northern end of the of the watching brief area two walls, **9018** and **9019**, are thought to be the same structure truncated by elements of Dilke's Terrace (Fig 13; Plate 36). Similarly a second wall, **9020**, was located 1.25m to the north-west and parallel to **9018/9019** (Fig 13; Plate 37). They correspond closely with the exterior walls of two buildings depicted on the 1871 map, with what appears to be a narrow alleyway between them, although again there are been problems aligning this map accurately to modern mapping (Fig 3).



*Plate 36: Walls **9018** and **9019**, truncated by Dilke's Terrace, looking south-west*



*Plate 37: Wall **9020**, looking south-west*

5.2.8 In addition to these structures, the vaulted cellar previously described in Trench 5 (see Section 4.6.5) was disturbed by the mechanical excavator (Plate 38). Little further could be added to the description of the cellar, except that the both the lead and iron pipe observed in the trial trench appear to have been cut off within the cellar

itself, and that it had been partially filled with brick rubble. Recovered from the rubble were a number of twentieth-century bottles, and one red brick stamped “BENNETT RINOS NEWTON”



*Plate 38: Vaulted cellar of Trench 5, looking south-east*

- 5.2.9 **Structures depicted on the 1882 1:2500 map:** walls that can be aligned with buildings depicted on the 1882 map have been shown to be associated with either Dilke’s Terrace or Limetree Cottages (Fig 4 and 13).
- 5.2.10 *Dilke’s Terrace:* is depicted on the 1882 OS map on a north-east/south-western alignment in the eastern part of the development area (Fig 4; Plate 39). It has been recorded here as one structure, **9008**. Masonry associated with this terrace was first located in Trench 3, recorded as walls **303** and **309** (Fig 7 and 13). Most of the terrace lay to the east of the watching brief area, with only the rear part of the terrace houses and the footprint some internal features within it.



*Plate 39: Walls of the rear of Dilke's Terrace, looking north-east*

- 5.2.11 In addition, wall **9009** appeared to be the boundary between the rear alleyway and the yards of these properties, albeit truncated by later activity (Fig 4 and 13). Sandstone flags **9010** and **9011**, which interrupted its progress, are thought to have been set into the entrances of these yards.
- 5.2.12 Partial remains of five properties of Dilke's Terrace were recorded, the most complete being the second and third houses as counted from the south-western end (Fig 4 and 13). The small annexes attached on the north-western side of each individual property are likely to be the footprints of the outside toilets. Each property had a smaller room to the rear of the properties, with the main body of the buildings most likely divided into two larger rooms. However, only elements of the rear of these two rooms were present in the watching brief area. The additional footings adjacent to the dividing wall of the second and third terrace house are probably for two stairwells (Fig 13; Plate 40).



*Plate 40: Footings of two possible stairwells of Dilk's Terrace, looking north-west*

5.2.13 *Limetree Cottages*: is depicted on a north-west/south-east alignment in the southern part of the watching brief area, recorded as structure **9012** (Fig's 4 and 13). The rear wall, end walls and internal divisions between all five terrace houses were located within the watching brief area, with an north-west/south-east aligned internal dividing wall separating the front and the rear parts of the building into two roughly equal-sized rooms (Plate 41). The front part of each house lay to the south of the watching brief area.



*Plate 41: Walls of Limestreet Cottages, **9012**, looking north-west*

### 5.3 Excavation of the Pile Caps

- 5.3.1 **Pile Cap 1:** was located in the north-eastern part of the development area. It measured 3.0m in length and 2.5m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m (Fig 13; Plate 44). River gravels, **1004**, were located at the bottom of the excavation. Overlying the gravel was 1.0m of levelling deposits, including 0.80m of dark brown silts, deposit **1003**, below c 0.20m of demolition debris, deposit **1002**.
- 5.3.2 Cutting across the excavation and, truncating layer **1002** but with the sediment of **1003** flushed against it, was a north-east/south-west-aligned wall, **1001** (Fig 13; Plate 42). It comprised red bricks bound by a light grey lime mortar. Its position corresponds with the north-western wall of a building depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Fig 3).



*Plate 42: Pile Cap 1, looking south-east*

- 5.3.3 **Pile Cap 2, elevator shaft, and Pile Cap 3:** although these three conjoining excavations were excavated at different times, their results are presented here as a single excavation. The total area excavated, therefore, measured a maximum of 9.40m in length, 4.7m wide, and reached a maximum depth of 1.3m (Fig 13).
- 5.3.4 At the base of the excavation river gravel **2009** was located, overlain by 1.0m of levelling deposits and c 0.20m of demolition debris, deposits **2008** and **2007**. Several red brick walls were located within these excavations. Wall **2004** is the same structure as **510** in Trench 5 (Fig 9 and 13), with wall **2003** being its north-eastern

return (Fig 13; Plate 43). These structures align with the footprint of buildings depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871, as first identified in the evaluation excavations (Fig 3).

- 5.3.5 Wall **2001** follows the same orientation as **2003**, with a south-eastern return just visible within the excavation (Fig 13; Plate 43 and 44), and the two buildings appear to respect each other. No obvious match for this structure was found when compared to historical mapping, but it presumably is of a similar period to those on the 1871 plan. Wall **2002** is on a north-west/south-east alignment, and truncated both walls **2001** and **2003** (Fig 13; Plate 43). It would appear to be a twentieth-century construction, and probably dates to the modification of these earlier buildings to the form in which they appear on the 1914 OS map.
- 5.3.6 The area of the elevator shaft was excavated within Trench 5, and the watching brief has nothing new to add except that wall **508** (Fig 5) continued to the south-east, recorded as **2004** by the watching brief. This wall is depicted as the north-eastern side of a large rectangular building depicted in the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871, discussed in *Section 5.2.3*. Within the area of Pile Cap 2 a north-east/south-west-aligned wall, **2006**, is an internal division within this same building dividing it into two rooms (Figs 3 and 13; Plate 45).



*Plate 43: Pile Cap 2 showing walls **2001** and **2003** in the south-west-facing section, looking north-east*





*Plate 44: Pile Cap 2 showing walls **2001** and **2002** in the north-west-facing section, looking south-east*



*Plate 45: Pile Cap 3 showing wall **2006** in the north-east-facing section, looking south-west*

- 5.3.7 **Pile Cap 4:** was located on the eastern side of the development area in a position previously recorded during the reduction of the ground surface. It measured 2.3 x 2.2m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m (Fig 13).
- 5.3.8 At the base of the excavation River Gravel **4009** was located, over which were a series of levelling deposits recorded as **4008, 4007, 4006, 4005, 4004, 4003** and **4002**. Truncating the upper levelling layer, **4002**, and cutting across the excavation on a north-east/south-west alignment, was the boundary wall between Dilk's Terrace and its rear alleyway, wall **4001**. This was previously recorded as wall **9009** during the watching brief on the reduction of the ground surface (See Section 5.2.11). Only one course of brick was present, laid upon a foundation comprising a single course of roughly squared sandstone blocks (Plate 46).
- 5.3.9 Part of the eastern exterior wall of the larger rectangular building discussed in Section 5.2.3, depicted Great Northern Railway map of 1871, was visible in the south-eastern facing section of this excavations. It was recorded as wall **9002** during the watching brief on the reduction of the ground surface. Seven courses of brick were visible in the south-west facing section, laid as stretchers upon a single row of headers (Plate 47).



Plate 46: Wall **4001** truncated by the excavation of Pile Cap 4, looking north-east



*Plate 47: Wall 9002 in the south-east facing section of Pile Cap 4, looking north-west*

- 5.3.10 **Pile Cap 5:** was located in the south-eastern part of the watching brief area. It measured 2.4 x 2.0m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.0m (Fig 13). Most of the area excavated re-excavated the cellar formed by wall **500** and flags **501** at the south-western end of Trench 5 (Fig 9; See *Section 4.6.3*), recorded in this excavation as cellar **5007**. The stone flags of the cellar were removed by the pile cap excavation to reveal river gravel **5006** directly below (Plate 48).
- 5.3.11 To the east of the cellar, the area had been levelled up by deposit of dark grey silts and building rubble, layers **5005**, **5004**, **5002** and **5001**. Cut into these deposits was the rear wall of Limestone Cottages, wall **5003**, previously located in the watching brief on the reduction of the ground surface (Figs 4 and 13; Plate 48). It was unresolved as to whether **5003** was keyed into the masonry of **5007** or butted up to it, the section being too unstable to investigate. A small 1m<sup>2</sup> red brick structure, **5009**, was part of the same structure as **5003**. It is not depicted on the historical maps of the area, however, and may have been a sub-terrain feature such as an inspection chamber for drains (Plate 49).



*Plate 48: Cellar 5007, previously excavated at the south-western end of Trench 5, and wall 5003 to the south-east, looking south-west*



*Plate 49: Wall 5009 in the north-west-facing section of Pile Cap 5, looking south-east*

5.3.12 **Pile Cap 6:** was located in the north-western part of the watching brief area, measuring 2.6 x 2.4m and 2.0m deep. At the base of the trench river gravel, **6003**, was located. Overlying this was 2.0m of levelling deposits, **6004**. Two structures were located within the trench. Culvert **6002** was located near the base of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment, constructed utilising two courses of red brick for its sides and roughly squared sandstone as capping stones (Fig 13; Plate 52). In the north-east-facing section the rear wall of Limetree Cottages was located, recorded as wall **6001**, was built directly over culvert **6002** (Fig 13; Plate 50).



*Plate 50: Culvert 6002 and wall 6001 within Pile Cap 6 looking south-west*

5.3.13 **Pile Cap 7:** was located in the north-western part of the watching brief area. It measured 2.5m<sup>2</sup> and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m (Fig 13; Plate 51). River gravels **7003** were located at the base of the trench, overlain by 1.5m of levelling deposits **7002**. The same culvert that was located in the excavation for Pile Cap 6 was located in this excavation, recorded here as culvert **7001**. It comprised the same fabric, dimensions and alignment as previously recorded.



*Plate 51: Excavations for Pile Cap 7, looking south-west*

- 5.3.14 **Pile Cap 8:** was located in the western part of the watching brief area. It measured 2.8m in length and 1.3m wide, and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m (Fig 13). River gravel was **8003** was located at the base of trench, overlain by 1.3m by levelling deposits **8002** and recent demolition debris. A north-west/south-east-aligned wall was located at the south-western end of the excavation, wall **8001** (Plate 52). This wall aligns closely with the southern exterior wall of a building depicted in the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Fig 3).



*Plate 52: Wall 8001 in excavations for Pile Cap 8, looking east*

## 5.4 Finds

- 5.4.1 Some 120 artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from the site and are discussed below in related groups (Table 1). A summary catalogue of the finds assemblage is presented in *Appendix 3*. The finds have been examined by Jeremy Bradley and Christine Howard-Davis.

Category	Quantity
Pottery	69
Clay tobacco pipe	6
Metalwork	3
Vessel glass	25
Ceramic building material	16
Marine Molluscs	1

*Table 1: Finds assemblage by category*

- 5.4.2 **The pottery:** in total, 69 sherds of pottery were collected from ten stratified contexts and one unstratified context. The assemblage was derived from a variety of features, including disturbed river gravels (**529**), relict soil horizons (**412**, **622**, and **705**), levelling deposits (**102**, **103**, and **703**), floor surfaces (**528** and **526**), the fill of a cellar, and a wall (**522**, **611** and **5008**). The pottery was in good condition with little or no abrasion, suggesting it had not been reworked or moved far from its original place of deposition. There were few large fragments, but sufficient diagnostic sherds survived to allow confident dating.
- 5.4.3 The earliest pottery seen on the site is represented by four joining(?) fragments of a single thick-walled glazed vessel from relict soil horizon **412**. The vessel, probably a jug or cistern, is in a high-fired near stoneware, identified as a Midlands Purple-type ware, possibly dating as early as the late fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, but remaining in production into the seventeenth century (Courtney and Boothroyd 2004, 80) or later, into the eighteenth (Ford 1995). Its presence in a relict soil horizon could perhaps link it with known post-Dissolution clearance in the area.
- 5.4.4 A small, but closely dated assemblage from layer **103**, which included tin-glazed ware, white salt-glazed stoneware plates and a single fragment of an enamelled stoneware dish, and mottled wares, can probably be dated to the mid-eighteenth century, before c 1780.
- 5.4.5 The majority of the pottery, however, can be placed within a period between the late eighteenth and the mid-twentieth centuries, and includes a range of kitchen and tablewares typical of the domestic assemblage of a small and not particularly wealthy household. The kitchenwares are largely chronologically undiagnostic, being less influenced by changes in fashion; they include heavy-duty blackwares, probably from storage vessels, although the rims recovered were not helpful in identifying the precise types. Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire-type brown-glazed stonewares were also

present, and including the base of a small jar. Mottled ware and slip-coated ware were both present (in layer **103**), being especially common before 1770 (*ibid*).

- 5.4.6 The tablewares present are predominantly flatwares (plates and saucers), in a variety of fabrics, including white salt-glazed stoneware plates from layer **103**, typical of the mid-eighteenth century. Pearlwares (from levelling deposit **703**), and Creamwares were both present, and date, in general terms, from the later eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, when they fall from popularity and are swiftly replaced by refined white earthenwares (Barker 2008). The latter (much of it transfer-printed) is present in many of the contexts on the site, making it clear that deposition continued throughout the nineteenth century and on into the early twentieth.
- 5.4.7 **Other finds:** few of the other finds from the site are of particular significance. There are two moderately worn halfpennies of Victoria (both dating to 1861) from Trench 5, context **522**. Their presence in the same deposit might point to *terminus postquem* for the deposition of the deposit. There is one small fragment of ironwork from **528**, which seems to be thin sheet metal, perhaps from a food tin. Undiagnostic stem fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from layer **103** and **702**, and cannot add to the dating evidence for the site.
- 5.4.8 Ceramic building material from the site is again largely undiagnostic, but includes a fragment of hand-made sand-cast roof tile from layer **102**, which could possibly be as early as the later medieval period, but could equally be significantly later. Small fragments of nibbed roof tiles from context **412** could, again, be of medieval date but could again equally be significantly later.
- 5.4.9 Glass from the site comprises several late vessels, mainly mineral-water and other carbonated drinks bottles. The earliest vessel, from **103**, is a free-blown wine/beer bottle of mid-late eighteenth-century date, reinforcing the dating of pottery from the same context. The remainder of the vessels, from levelling deposit **102** and wall **5008**, include embossed mould-blown vessels of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date, and a probable machine-blown beer-bottle from wall **5008** cannot be earlier than the early twentieth century.
- 5.4.10 A single oyster shell came from river gravel **529**, and small amounts of animal bone, some bearing marks of butchery, was from layer **103**, river gravel **529**, and **608**. All are likely to be the remains of food waste.
- 5.4.11 In conclusion, the bulk of the finds recovered from the site are of limited interest. With the exception of the fragments of medieval/early post-medieval pottery and tile, which will be deposited with the archive, it is recommended that the finds are discarded.



## 6 CONCLUSION

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The archaeological trial trenches and watching brief demonstrated that the development area has considerable potential for the buried archaeological remains dating to the nineteenth century. Although structural remains of some form were located in all of the trial trenches, substantial remains including two cellars were located in Trench 5 whose position align with buildings depicted in the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871.
- 6.1.2 The watching brief maintained subsequently allowed further remains of these buildings to be recorded, although no further cellars were identified. In addition, the watching brief recorded the footprint of Dilke's Terrace and Limetree Cottages, which first appear on the 1882 1:2500 OS map.

### 6.2 Discussion

- 6.2.1 The earliest deposits located in the trial trenches across the site were those of a soil horizon, containing nineteenth-century pottery, in Trenches 3, 4, 6b and 7. Within Trenches 3 and 4 the soil horizon (layers **308** and **412**) were heavily truncated, although that in Trench 4 (layer **412**) contained a few small fragments of medieval or post-medieval roof tile and pottery. Residual fragments of medieval or post-medieval roof tile were also recovered from layer **102** (Trench 1) and within brick floor **528** (Trench 5). Much thicker deposits of garden soils were seen in Trenches 6b and 7, deposits **622** and **705**, although these both contained fragments of nineteenth-century pottery.
- 6.2.2 The foundations of red brick and stone structures of the nineteenth century have largely been identified on historical mapping of the areas. However, the south-eastern corner of a building located during the watching brief on the reduction of the ground surface, comprising walls **9016**, **9023** and **9015**, appears to be truncated by a buildings depicted of the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871. No match for this building was found on the historical maps. It would appear to be the earliest nineteenth century building identified on the site.
- 6.2.3 A number of buildings that are depicted in the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 were partially exposed by Trenches 4 and 5 and during the watching brief. Trenches 4 exposed the south-western wall of the southern most building of a short row of small terraces fronting onto Short Street (Fig's 3 and 8). Most of the remains within Trench 5 match the position of buildings on depicted on the 1871 plan, with the exception of the small cellar located at the trenches south-western end (Fig's s and 9).

- 6.2.4 The watching brief exposed further elements of the same of similar buildings to those found in Trench 5, including walls **9002/9021**, **9003**, **1001**, **2003**, **2004**, **2006** and **8001** (Fig 3 and 13). The only cellars, however, were those found within Trench 5. The vaulted cellar at the north-eastern end of the Trench 5 clearly functioned as a coal cellar (Fig 9; Plate 15 and 40). A three inch lead water pipe entering the cellar was considered to wide a diameter for a domestic supply. Similarly, a two inch cast iron pipe most likely used for water or steam under pressure also entered the cellar. This may suggest that small steam engine was housed in the vicinity. Similarly, iron fittings attached to floor **513** of Trench 5 are thought to have fixed the mount for a mechanism to the floor. It is, therefore, thought that the arrangement of small buildings depicted in this area on the 1871 plan housed workshops.
- 6.2.5 The area underwent a level of redevelopment by the time of the 1882 OS map, not least by the construction of the railway viaduct across the site. Structures likely to be of the viaduct were found in Trench 6A, walls **611** and **614** (Fig 10). In addition, the remains of two terraces, that of Dilke's Terrace and Limetree Cottages depicted on this map, were also exposed (Fig 13).
- 6.2.6 The rear part of five of the six properties that formed Dilke's Terrace were exposed by the watching brief on a north-east/south-west alignment in the south-eastern side of the development area, with some elements of this terrace row originally identified in Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 13). The main part of these buildings are likely to have been divided into two rooms, although no direct evidence of this was seen, with a smaller room evidently to the rear of each property. The small annex's attached to the back of each of the buildings are likely to have house the outside toilets.
- 6.2.7 Limetree Cottages was a terrace row located to the south-west of the watching brief area, built on a north-west/south-east alignment. The cellar located at the southern end of Trench 5 would appear to be of Limetree Cottages, although its north-eastern wall could not have supported much of a structure above it being very shoddily built. The footprints of the rear part of all five properties were located by the watching brief, including the internal dividing wall that separated the front- and rear rooms. These houses were clearly smaller buildings than those of Dilke's Terrace, and would have provided a lower standard of accommodation. There remains attest to the varying size and quality of the housing stock in this part of nineteenth-century Derby.

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## **Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation**

# **AGARD STREET, DERBY**

## **Updated Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Mitigation**

National Grid Reference Number: SK 3472 3644

AB Heritage Project no: 10008

Date: 7 February 2012

## Agard Street, Derby

# Updated Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Mitigation

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**On Behalf of:** AB Heritage  
Equity House  
Blackbrook Park Avenue  
Taunton, Somerset  
TA1 2PX

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SK 3472 3644

**AB Heritage Project No:** 10008

**Prepared by:** Ian Miller

**Reviewed by:** Andy Buckley

**Date of Report:** 7<sup>th</sup> February 2012

This document has been prepared in accordance with AB Heritage standard operating procedures.

Approved: A.K. Buckley

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> February 2012

Report Stage: DRAFT

Signature: 



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## **INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY**

### **1.1 Introduction**

- 1.1.1 This Updated Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Oxford Archaeology North under the management and review of AB Heritage Limited on behalf of Clegg Construction Limited, and sets out the details for undertaking a further stage of archaeological investigation at Agard Street, Derby (NGR: SK 3472 3644). This work follows on from the results obtained from initial evaluation trenching carried out in January 2012, and it intended to provide a detailed record of buried remains of archaeological interest that have been identified in order to mitigate their ultimate loss as part of the proposed development of the site. The work is required to satisfy the requirements of conditions attached to planning consent for the redevelopment of the site (Planning Application 12/08/01676), which proposes the construction of a 3-7 storey building for mixed office and leisure/retail use, with associated access and car parking.
- 1.1.2 Six evaluation trenches were excavated across the site in January 2012 (Figure 1). The results obtained from the trenches indicated that the area of archaeological interest was restricted largely to the north-eastern quadrant of the site, occupying an area measuring approximately 45 x 30m (Figure 1). This part of the site is presently covered by reinforced concrete, with archaeological remains surviving immediately beneath this modern surfacing. It is proposed that the modern surfacing is broken out and removed by a mechanical excavator operating under close archaeological supervision. The machine will then be used to carefully define the extent of surviving buried structures to enable the extent, depth, date, and significance of the archaeological resource to be assessed. It is envisaged that a site meeting will be held with the Development Control Archaeologist once the modern surfacing has been stripped, and the buried structures revealed, to enable a decision to be reached as to those areas that merit detailed excavation.
- 1.1.3 This WSI presents a methodology for the required scheme of further archaeological investigation, and has been prepared with reference to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) document Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation (IfA 2008). The WSI alone will not activate any condition discharge, but will form the methodology for work that will achieve this.
- 1.1.4 The WSI has been prepared by Oxford Archaeology North, which is acting as AB Heritage's elected sub-contractor, and are here-in referred to as the AB Heritage Archaeologist in relation to there role in relation to attendance and technical output.

### **1.2 Site Location**

- 1.2.1 The study area lies on the western fringe of Derby city centre, occupying a plot of land bounded by Agard Street, Ford Street and Friar Gate to the north, east and south respectively. The western boundary of the site is formed by a brick wall running between Friar Gate and Agard Street. The site lies within the Friar Gate Conservation Area, which encompasses a linear area around the medieval street of Friar Gate.

### 1.3 Summary of Evaluation Trenching Results

- 1.3.1 Six trenches of varying dimensions were excavated across the study area (Fig 1), in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation. An overview of the results is presented below. Trench 2 was not excavated due to the presence of a gas main.
- 1.3.2 **Trench 1** was aligned north-west/south-east in the north-western part of the study area. It incorporated part of the footprint of a building and its associated garden to the rear depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819, and the corner of the tram depot shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1883. The trench also investigates the site of the railway viaduct, and is intended to establish the level of truncation caused by its construction. Prior to excavation a service was detected by a service locator tool. This trench was therefore divided into two parts, Trenches 1A and 1B, measuring 2.0m and 8.6m in length respectively and 2m wide.
- 1.3.3 Trench 1A was excavated to a depth of c 2.0m, whereupon a main drain was located. Most of the sediments excavated comprised material used to backfill of the drain cut. Nineteenth-century pottery was recovered from sediment either side of the drain cut, but this trench was not entered due to its depth.
- 1.3.4 Within the south-west-facing section below a layer of concrete and twentieth-century material, a red brick wall was observed truncated by the service trench. Its discovery was made during the works carried out by the principal contractor to repair the drain. It is thought to be the same wall located in Trench 1B, recorded as wall **105**, and potentially matches a boundary wall depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Figure 2).
- 1.3.5 Trench 1B was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.18m. River gravels were located in the base of the trench, with deposits containing nineteenth-century pottery immediately above them. Wall **105** was located in the south-west-facing section at the north-western end of the trench, thought to be the same masonry as wall **106** in Trench 1A. It was constructed with a English Bond bonding pattern, bonded by a dark grey sandy cement mortar.
- 1.3.6 **Trench 3** was aligned north-east/south-west, excavated adjacent to the eastern boundary of the study area. It incorporated the rear of a building and its associated garden depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819, and the footprint of a building shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (Figure 3). The trench also investigated the terrace of houses annotated as Limetree Cottages on historical mapping. It was intended to excavated a trench measuring 15m x 2m, but this was shortened to a length of 7.5m to avoid cutting of any access to this part of the site.
- 1.3.7 River gravels were located at a depth of 1.34m below the ground surface. Overlying the gravels was 0.18m of dark grey silty clay, possibly a former soil horizon, followed by thick layer of levelling deposits. All of these deposit contained nineteenth-century pottery.
- 1.3.8 Three walls were located within the trench, structures **301**, **303** and **309**, as well as a small inspection hole for a nineteenth-century drain, **306**. The earliest of these structures would appear to be wall **309** in the centre of the trench. It comprised of red bricks laid predominantly as stretchers with the occasional apparently random header, bound by a light grey mortar. It appeared to be truncated by wall **303**, and potentially aligns with a boundary wall depicted on the Rogerson's map of 1819.



- 1.3.9 Wall **303** comprised two row of stretchers laid upon four to five rows headers forming its foundation, bound by a light grey cement mortar. It closely aligns with the wall forming the footprint of a building first depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map of the area, with part of **303** forming an internal division within this building. Only the upper part of wall **301** at the north-western end of the trench. It was bound by a light grey cement mortar, and appears to correspond to a boundary wall depicted on the same 1901 Ordnance Survey map of the area.
- 1.3.10 **Trench 4** measured 10 x by 2.0, and was aligned north-east/south-west in the south-western part of the study area, on the eastern edge of Short Street depicted on Rogerson's map of 1819. River gravels were located at a depth of 1.3m below the ground surface. Directly overlying the gravels was a thin layer of silty clay, **412**, measuring up to 0.12m thick, overlain by levelling 0.74m of levelling deposits, **415** and **403**. Each of these layers contained nineteenth-century pottery.
- 1.3.11 Structural remains within Trench 4 included an inspection chamber for nineteenth-century ceramic drains, **407**, were foundations **404** and **409** built utilising red bricks. The earliest of these would appear to be wall **409** locate at the south-eastern end of the trench. The footing of this wall comprised brick laid predominantly as headers, followed by a row of alternate headers and footers. It corresponds with the position of a south-eastern wall of a building depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Figure 2). This wall was subsequently truncated by a nineteenth- / twentieth-century pit.
- 1.3.12 At the north-western end of the trench, foundation **404** is a later construction, although mapping evidence does not help in this instance. It comprised of twentieth-century factory-made bricks, built above a nineteenth-century ceramic drain. It possibly comprised part of a structure located within the arches of the now demolished viaduct, which obscures this area of twentieth-century mapping.
- 1.3.13 **Trench 5** was aligned north-east/south-west across the central part of the site, initially incorporating areas that do not appear on historical mapping to have been subject to intensive development. It was moved from its original intended position to the south-east to avoid an existing building, incorporating buildings depicted in the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Fig 2). The trench measured 20m x 2m.
- 1.3.14 Natural gravels were located at the north-eastern end of the trench, and in the south-western third of the trench at depths of 1.2m and 1.7m respectively. Overlying these gravels in both locations was a layer of disturbed river gravel containing fragmented bricks, followed by nineteenth-century levelling deposits. Most of the trench was taken up of a numerous red brick structures comprising walls, floors and cellars.
- 1.3.15 At the south-eastern end of the trench was a cellar measuring 1.85m deep, walled by masonry **501**. Access to this cellar has been blocked of masonry **503**, with a small window measuring 0.20m wide and 0.38m high. This wall appears to utilise whatever material was available for its construction, including half bricks and sandstone slabs measuring 0.58. by 0.49m by 0.09m in size. The same stone floor, **502**, extended from within the room created by wall **501** sloping up to wall **503** to the north-east. Walls **502** corresponds to a dividing wall between to buildings depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871 (Figure 2), the south-eastern most of which is demolished by the time of the 1883 Ordnance Survey map of the area. The cellar room formed by walls **500** and **502** correspond to a wall forming part of Lime Street Cottages, depicted in this later map. However, the shoddy construction of **501**, which is clearly a later addition to the original cellar, is unlikely to form a

supporting wall of a substantial building. This cellar possibly originated as a part of the building depicted in the 1871 map.

- 1.3.16 Structures in the north-eastern half of the trench correspond to buildings first depicted on the Great Northern Railway plan of 1871, some of which have been modified by the time of the 1883 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig 3). The most substantial of these is a vaulted cellar, created from walls **517**, **519** and **512**, with vaulted ceiling **520**. A circular hole has been plugged by concrete measuring 0.53m in diameter in centre of this ceiling. A lead water pipe and a second iron pipe were also located entering this cellar, with a hole small hole in the roof suggesting a third pipe may have been removed.
- 1.3.17 **Trench 6B** contained several walls. The position of wall **623**, exposed in the centre of the excavated trench, corresponded to the garden wall depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1883. Wall **625** at the northern end of the trench is likely to be of a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century date.

## BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Planning Background

- 2.1.1 The overall aims of the project are to record and advance understanding of the heritage assets within the site, in line with PPS5 Policy HE12.3. In addition, Policy E21 (Archaeology) of the City of Derby Local Plan Review states that:

'Where, following an archaeological assessment, the Council considers that the need for development outweighs the need for preservation in situ of the archaeological remains, conditions will be attached to planning permissions, or developers required to enter into legally binding agreements with the City Council, to secure an appropriate programme for the investigation and recording of archaeological remains prior to and during development, and for the subsequent analysis and publication of results.'

### 2.2 Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The study area lies on the western fringe of the historic core of Derby city centre. During the medieval period, the land around Friar Gate lay outside the city walls, and was dominated by two ecclesiastical complexes: a Dominican Friary and the Priory of the Convent of St Mary de Pratis. However, recent archaeological excavations have shown that medieval occupation extended along Friar Gate into the vicinity of the study area. In particular, excavations by Birmingham Archaeology in 2009 at the junction of Ford Street and Friar Gate, less than 50m from the present study area, identified the remains of a medieval building overlain by the later footings of eighteenth-century houses.
- 2.2.2 Following the Dissolution in the mid-sixteenth century, the Dominican Friary and the Priory of the Convent of St Mary de Pratis were dismantled and the land transferred to the Borough Council, remaining largely undeveloped until the middle of the eighteenth century. Following an Act of Parliament passed in 1768, the land was sold off in plots for piecemeal development. The block of

land between Friar Gate and Agard Street was occupied subsequently by high-class domestic residences, typically with long gardens to the rear, together with some small institutional buildings.

2.2.3 Analysis of the available historical mapping indicates that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the study area was occupied by the rear gardens of the houses fronting Friar Gate, together with the more developed plots of the buildings fronting Agard Street. A narrow access road, known appropriately as Short Street, was also established along the western side of the site during this period (Plate 1).

2.2.4 A major nineteenth-century development in the area was the construction of the Derbyshire and Staffordshire Extension to the Great Northern Railway during the 1870s. The route of the railway through Derby necessitated the construction of a series of bridges and viaducts, one of which was built across the present study area along the approximate line of Short Street (Plate 2). The area beneath this viaduct was developed as a tram depot, and a series of tram lines were laid across the study area. However, the railway line closed in the 1960s, and the viaduct was demolished.

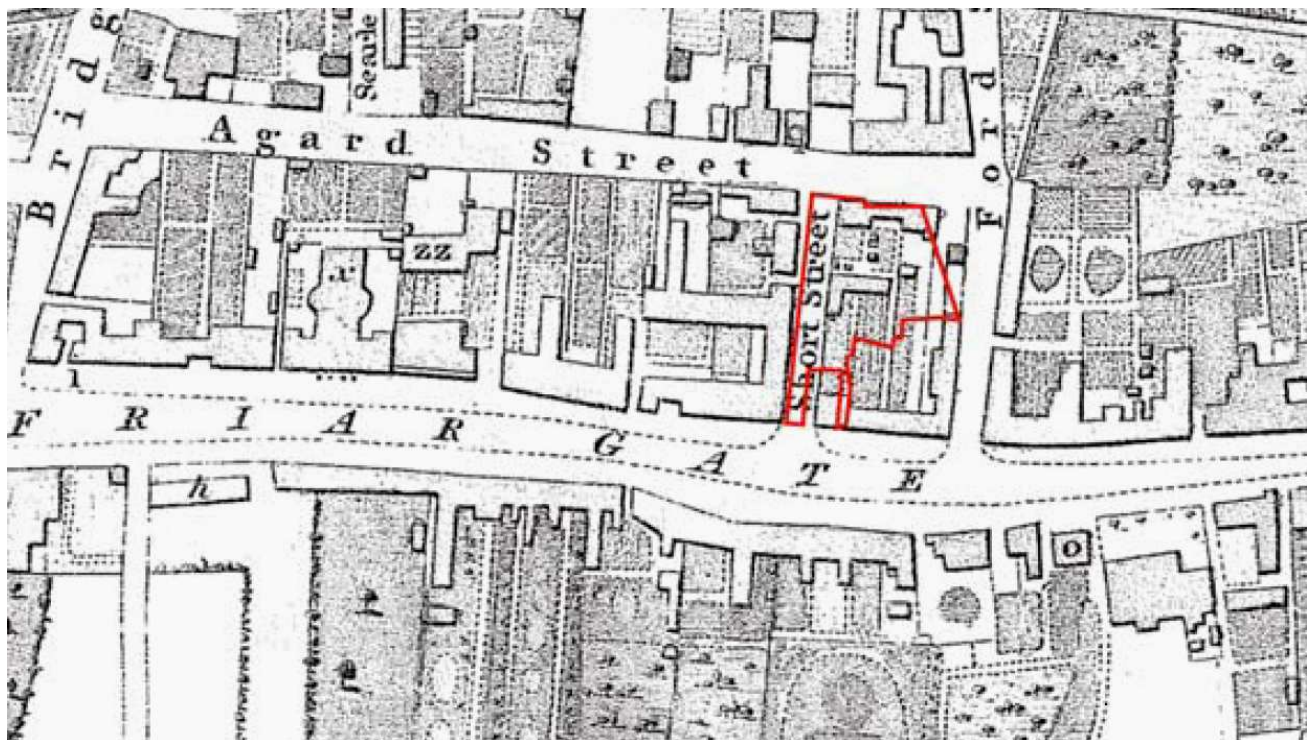


Plate 1: Extract from Rogerson's map of 1819, showing the boundary of the study area



Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1883, showing the boundary of the study area

## AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The main aims of the investigation will be to record and advance understanding of the heritage assets within the site, in line with PPS5 Policy HE12.3, to establish the character, extent, level of preservation, and significance of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the north-western quadrant of the proposed development, and target exposed features for detailed archaeological excavation. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

- to break out and remove modern reinforced concrete surfacing from an area measuring approximately 45 x 30m, and carry out sufficient further excavation to enable the extent of any buried structures to be identified;
- to carry out detailed excavation of those exposed structures considered to be of archaeological interest;
- to carry out a commensurate level of post-excavation assessment and reporting.

### 3.2 Archaeological Strip and Record

3.2.1 In the first instance, an area in the north-eastern part of the proposed development site, measuring approximately 45 x 30m, will be cleared of modern reinforced concrete surfacing. Once this concrete has been removed, further excavation will expose the upper surface of surviving walls and historic surfacing to enable areas of particular archaeological interest to be defined. Demolition rubble will be cleared out of any exposed features in order to gain a better interpretation of exposed structural remains. This approach may need to be adjusted in the event of prohibitive amounts of demolition rubble being encountered. Spoil from the excavation will be stockpiled in the southern part of the site. Once the site has been stripped of modern overburden, a site meeting will be convened with the Development Control Archaeologist to discuss his requirements for further detailed excavation and recording of the exposed structures.

3.2.2 The area of archaeological interest, shown in Figure 1 and subsequent Figures below, will not be available for development work until signed off archaeologically by Steve Baker, the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist. Furthermore, the area will be kept isolated from other contractors and activities on site through the use of Heras fencing until the area has been signed off archaeologically.

### 3.3 Archaeological Excavation

3.3.1 **General Methodology:** excavation of the uppermost levels of modern overburden/demolition material will be undertaken by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, all deposits will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once significant archaeological deposits have been exposed, further excavation will be carried out by manual techniques, proceeding in a stratigraphical manner. Pits and postholes will, in general terms, be subject to a 50% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation, thereby providing a full vertical section for examination and recording. The remainder of the feature,

- should it prove necessary to be removed in entirety, will then be excavated quickly keeping only that dating evidence which is securely derived from the feature in question. This proposed methodology for sample excavation will be refined in the light of the specific site conditions, and finalised in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist.
- 3.3.2 Linear cut features, such as ditches and gullies, will be subject to a maximum of 20% by volume (providing that this equates to a sampled area measuring more than 1m in length) controlled stratigraphic excavation, with the excavation concentrating on any terminals and intersections with other features which would provide important stratigraphic information. As with pits and postholes, should it prove necessary to remove the remainder of the feature to expose underlying features and/or deposits, it will be excavated quickly.
- 3.3.3 Extensive linear deposits or homogeneous spreads will be sample excavated by hand to a maximum of 50% by volume. If features/deposits are revealed which need to be removed and which are suitable for machine excavation, such as large-scale post-medieval dump deposits, then they would be sample excavated to confirm their homogeneity before being removed by machine. Any such use of a mechanical excavator will be agreed in advance with the Development Control Archaeologist.
- 3.3.4 It is anticipated that structural remains dating to the period spanning the eighteenth to twentieth centuries will be encountered in the excavated area. The recording methodology of such remains will include details of brick types and dimensions, the form of bonding, and the type of mortar employed. Samples of bricks and mortar will be retained for specialist assessment.
- 3.3.5 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage (CfA), with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.3.6 **Context Recording:** the features will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets which are in accordance with those used by CfA. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* will be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross referencable from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering. The contextual details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix, which is normally generated using specially designed ArchEd matrix generation software.
- 3.3.7 **Photography:** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the excavation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as colour transparency, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Extensive use of digital photography using a DSLR camera with 7 megapixel minimum resolution will also be undertaken throughout the course of the fieldwork. Photographs records will be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 3.3.8 **Planning:** archaeological planning will be undertaken using a combination of manually-drafted drawings and instrument survey, and the data will be digitally incorporated into a CAD system. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum. The precise location of each excavation trench, and the outline of all archaeological features encountered, will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process will generate scaled plans within

- AutoCAD software, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required.
- 3.3.9 All excavated sections across individual features will be drawn using manual techniques, and for the most part will be generated manually at a scale of 1:10. Pending the type of shoring to be used by the main contractor, the sections of the trenches will similarly be manually drafted, although a total station has proved to be a cost effective tool for drawing very long sections.
- 3.3.10 **Finds:** finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (current IFA guidelines) and subject to expert advice. OA has close contact with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and, in addition, employs in-house artefact and palaeoecology specialists, with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Emergency access to conservation facilities is maintained by OA North with the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham.
- 3.3.11 Neither artefacts nor ecofacts will be collected systematically during the mechanical excavation of the overburden unless significant deposits, for example clay pipe waster dumps, are encountered. In such an eventuality, material will be sampled in such a manner as to provide data to enhance present knowledge of the production and dating of such artefacts, although any ensuing studies will not be regarded as a major element in any post-excavation analysis of the site. Other finds recovered during the removal of overburden will be retained only if of significance to the dating and/or interpretation of the site. It is not anticipated that ecofacts (eg unmodified animal bone) will be collected during this procedure.
- 3.3.12 If encountered, and if suitably stratified, samples will be taken of residues associated with industrial processes, such as metal working and fabrication. This will be undertaken in consultation with an appropriate specialist, and will be subject to the relevant assessments and analyses at the post-excavation stage.
- 3.3.13 Otherwise artefacts and ecofacts will be collected and handled as per specification. All material will be collected and identified by stratigraphic unit. Hand collection by stratigraphic unit will be the principal method of collection, but targeted on-site sieving will serve as a check on recovery levels. Objects deemed to be of potential significance to the understanding, interpretation and dating of individual features, or of the site as a whole, will be recorded as individual items, and their location plotted in 3-D.
- 3.3.14 Finds will be processed and administered at regular intervals (on a daily basis) and removed from the site. All finds will be treated in accordance with OA standard practice, which is cognisant of IFA and UKIC Guidelines. In general this will mean that (where appropriate or safe to do so) finds are washed, dried, marked, bagged and packed in stable conditions; no attempt at conservation will be made unless special circumstances require prompt action.
- 3.3.15 All waterlogged finds will be treated as appropriate. In the case of large deposits of waterlogged environmental material (eg unmodified wood), advice will be sought with the OA North consultant with regard to an appropriate sampling strategy.

- 3.3.16 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.
- 3.3.17 **Environmental Sampling:** a programme of palaeo-environmental sampling will be carried out during the archaeological investigation in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage (2002). The sampling programme will proceed under the guidance of the in-house palaeo-environmental expertise (Elizabeth Huckerby). Samples will be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. The samples taken will be fully assessed and not subject to sub-sampling. Particular attention will be paid to the recovery of environmental evidence of Saxon or medieval date.
- 3.3.18 The contexts will be sampled as appropriate, subject to palaeo-environmental survival, and an assessment of the samples will be undertaken by Elizabeth Huckerby as part of the assessment stage of the *MAP2* programme. In the event of substantial cultivation horizons being encountered, particularly those constituting a 'dark earth', monolith, in addition to bulk, samples will be taken, which will be assessed for pollen and plant macrofossils.
- 3.3.19 Bulk (30 litres) samples will be taken from all sealed pit fills, and particularly from any discrete fills within single pits, which may provide evidence for a change in function. Attention will also be paid to the identification of insects, particularly within waterlogged deposits, and a sampling strategy shall be devised accordingly.
- 3.3.20 It is proposed that the floatation of suitable samples be undertaken off site following completion of the fieldwork. OA North has full access to the laboratory facilities of the Institute of Environmental and Biological Sciences at Lancaster University, where assessment would be undertaken.
- 3.3.21 Bone recovered from stratified deposits will be subject to assessment, and analysis will be limited to material that can provide metrical, ageing or sex information. Attention will be paid to the collection of small animal bones from stratified contexts, and to the retrieval of fish bones and molluscs from rubbish pits.
- 3.3.22 **Burials:** human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. The remains will then be subject to a formal appraisal by an appropriate specialist, which will inform the Development Control Archaeologist as to whether the remains merit further study. If removal is necessary, then the relevant Department of Cultural Affairs permission will be sought, and the removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity, as required by current legislation.
- 3.3.23 All human remains will be recorded using OA skeleton recording forms. The grave cut and/or coffin and contents will be recorded in plan at 1:20. Significant details of any grave goods, should they be discovered, will be planned at 1:10. Photography will be used to provide a further detailed record of the skeleton.



### 3.3 Reporting and Archiving

- 3.3.1 **Reporting:** subsequent to the completion of all fieldwork, reporting will follow the guidelines published by the Institute for Archaeologists and English Heritage (MAP 2), with provision for an assessment report, and a final synthetic report including stratigraphic discussion and a synthetic overview, placing the site in local and regional context. The assessment report will be produced within 8 weeks of the completion of site works. The final report will be produced within 6 months of acceptance of the assessment report and will include:
- a non-technical summary;
  - introductory statement;
  - aims and purpose of the archaeological work;
  - methodology;
  - an objective summary statement of results;
  - a full, phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features;
  - an interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional context;
  - the results of assessments and further analyses of artefacts and ecofacts carried out by suitable specialists, including proposals for retention and disposal of material;
  - synthetic discussion of the archaeological significance of the site;
  - a detailed context index;
  - supporting illustrations and plans at appropriate scales;
  - supporting data – tabulated or in appendices;
  - digital or scanned photographs;
  - index to archive and details of archive location;
  - a publication proposal;
  - references.
- 3.3.2 Bound copies of reports will be provided for the interested parties. This will include the Development Control Archaeologist with Derbyshire County Council, and the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record.
- 3.3.3 **Publication:** a summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within two years of the completion of the project to *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* for publication.
- 3.3.4 **Archive:** the results of the archaeological work will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and the *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (Museums in Derbyshire, 2003). The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IfA in that organisation's code of conduct.

- 3.3.5 The project archive will consist of record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, and a copy of the report, along with an index to the archive. The archive will be deposited at Derby Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with the procedures set out in *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (2003). Derby Museum and Art Gallery will be notified of the project prior to the commencement of fieldwork; an Accession Number (DBYMU 2011-100) has been obtained from the museum in advance. All archive material will be marked with the museum Accession Number. The Development Control Archaeologist will be notified in writing at the time of the final deposition of the archive.
- 3.3.6 At the start of project, an OASIS on-line record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS on-line form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **4.1 Monitoring**

- 4.1.1 The fieldwork will be monitored by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, who will be given at least one weeks prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork, and will be afforded access to the site at all times. As part of the monitoring process, it is standard practice for the Development Control Archaeologist to inspect the primary archive generated from the fieldwork to ensure that it is of an acceptable standard. No backfilling of trenches will be carried out without the approval of the Development Control Archaeologist.
- 4.1.2 Provision has been made for a site meeting with the Development Control Archaeologist to inspect the excavated area, review the results, and advise on the necessity for further archaeological investigation.

### **4.2 Copyright**

- 4.2.1 AB Heritage Limited will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act of 1998 with all rights reserved; excepting that AB Heritage Limited hereby provide an exclusive license to Oxford Archaeology North and Clegg Construction Limited for the use of such documents by Oxford Archaeology North and Clegg Construction Limited.

### **4.3 Health & Safety**

- 4.3.1 Whilst undertaking the archaeological works the AB Heritage Archaeologist will operate within the health and safety procedures as set out in Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) codes of conduct, adhering to Health and Safety legislation and also following the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) guidelines on health and safety in archaeology. All fieldwork staff are CSCS qualified and have IfA membership. The AB Heritage Archaeologist has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000

and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

- 4.3.2 A risk assessment will be produced prior to the commencement of the archaeological works.

#### **4.4 Resources and Timetable**

- 4.4.1 The project will be under the management of AB Heritage Principal Archaeologist Andy Buckley BA, MA, MIFA. Andy can be contacted on 0792 200 3101.
- 4.4.2 The fieldwork will be under the overall charge of Ian Miller BA FSA (OA North Senior Project Manager), who has over 20 years experience of commercial archaeology. Ian will ensure that the Written Scheme of Investigation is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. He will liaise with the AB Heritage Principal Archaeologist and Development Control Archaeologist with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors.
- 4.4.3 The archaeological work is likely to be directed by Caroline Raynor, who has considerable experience of this kind of project.
- 4.4.4 Christine Howard-Davis BA, MIFA (OA North Finds Manager) would undertake the necessary finds management. In addition, she has many years' experience of finds analysis, and is a recognised expert in the analysis of Roman and medieval metalwork and glasswork.
- 4.4.5 Environmental management will be undertaken by Elizabeth Huckerby BA, MSc (OA North Project Officer), who will also provide specialist input on pollen analysis/charred and waterlogged plant remains. Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeo-ecology of the North West, and has contributed to all of the English Heritage funded volumes of the Wetlands of the North West. Elizabeth will advise on site sampling procedures and co-ordinate the processing of samples and organise internal and external specialist input as required.
- 4.4.6 It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that up to three technicians will be required during the course of the fieldwork.
- 4.4.7 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will be completed within a three-week period. The final report will be submitted within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

## Appendix 2: Context Descriptions

### Trial Trenches

Context No	Trial Trench No	Depth (m)	Category	Description
100	1A	0.64	Layer	Overburden. A loose dark grey silty clay containing 20 <sup>th</sup> century debris
101	1A	0.15	Layer	Fake sets made from a layer of concrete.
102	1B	1.10	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark brown grey coarse sandy clay, containing c 10% fragmented red brick inclusions and c 10% medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions.
103	1B	1.0m	Layer	Fill of <b>104</b> . Levelling deposit, comprised a very dark grey coarse sand silty clay, containing c 10% medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions.
104	1B	1.0m	Cut	Linear cut, where the river gravels have undergone a greater level of truncation, filled by levelling deposit <b>103</b>
105	1B	0.44	Masonry	A red brick wall measuring 0.44m high and 0.25m wide, constructed from red brick measuring 230mm by 110mm by 80mm. The bricks were laid utilising an English Bond bonding pattern, bond by a dark brown sandy cement mortar.
106	1A	c 0.50	Masonry	Red brick wall, c 0.50m high.
107	1A	1.21+m	Fill	Fill of <b>108</b> . A dark grey brown coarse sand silty clay.
108	1A	1.21+	Cut	Cut for ceramic drain.
109	1A	1.21+	Layer	A dark brown grey coarse sand silty clay.
110	1B	Unknown	Layer	River gravels. A dark orangey grey coarse sand with c 95% + small to medium sized stone inclusions.
300	3	0.15	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark brown grey coarse sand silty clay, containing c 25% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
301	3	Unknown	Masonry	Wall or footing. One course visible. Constructed of red bricks measuring 230mm by 120mm by 70mm in size, bond by a light grey cement mortar.
302	3	0.28	Layer	Levelling deposit. Comprised a grey brown silty clay.
303	3	0.51	Masonry	Wall and footing. It measured 0.20m wide, and was constructed with two row of stretchers laid upon four to five rows headers, utilising red brick measuring 220mm by 110mm by 70mm in size. A light grey cement mortar bound the bricks.
304	3	0.30	Layer	Levelling deposit. A mixed deposit containing predominantly orangey brown coarse sand silty clay, with c 20% to 30% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
305	3	0.72	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark grey coarse sand silty clay, with c 10% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
306	3	Unknown	Masonry	Concrete drain within red brick inspection hole, measuring 0.84m in length and 0.57m wide.
307	3	0.48m	Layer	Levelling deposit. A mixed deposit containing predominantly orangey brown coarse sand silty clay, with c 20% to 30% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
308	3	0.15	Layer	A truncated soil horizon? Comprised a dark grey medium sand silty clay.

Context No	Trial Trench No	Depth (m)	Category	Description
309	3	1.10	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of bricks measuring 220mm by 115mm by 60mm in size, bound by a light grey cement mortar. The bricks were predominantly laid as stretchers, with the occasional to tie the two sides of the wall together.
310	3	0.30	Layer	River gravels. A dark orangey grey coarse sand with c 95% + small to medium sized stone inclusions.
311	3	0.45m	Layer	Concrete and stone chippings of the current surface.
400	4	0.30	Layer	Twentieth century rubble and gravel. A dark grey coarse sand with frequent fragmented brick and sub-rounded stone inclusions.
401	4	0.20	Layer	Concrete surface.
402	4	0.10	Layer	Stone sets measuring 0.16m by 0.12m by 0.10m in size.
403	4	0.30	Layer	Levelling deposit. A very dark grey to black coarse sand with abundant quantities of fragmented clinker.
404	4	0.50	Masonry	Foundation. A red brick of red bricks measuring 230mm by 10mm by 80mm in size, bound by a dark orangey brown sandy cement mortar. <b>404</b> measured 0.48m wide.
405	4	0.44	Fill	Fill of <b>406</b> . A dark brownish grey silty sand.
406	4	0.44	Cut	Construction cut for foundation <b>404</b> . Comprised vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 0.48m wide.
407	4	0.62	Masonry	Inspection chamber for nineteenth century ceramic drains. Constructed of red brick measuring 230mm by 110mm by 50mm, bound by a hard light grey mortar cement mortar.
409	4	0.40	Masonry	Foundation. Constructed from red brick measuring 230mm by 110mm by 60mm in size, bound by a bound by a mid-grey lime mortar. Comprised four courses of headers, followed by a row of alternate headers and footers.
410	4	0.86	Fill	Fill of pit <b>411</b> . Comprised a dark grey coarse sand silt with frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusions.
411	4	0.86	Cut	Pit. A sub-square feature that measured 0.50m long by at least 0.48m wide. Comprised straight near vertical sides and a concave base.
412	4	0.16	Layer	Possibly a truncated soil horizon. A dark grey silty clay.
413	4	0.42+	Layer?	Levelling deposit located directly below foundation <b>409</b> . Comprised a mid-grey, loose, coarse sand. Unclear as to whether this deposit is within the foundation of the construction cut <b>414</b> .
414	4	0.40	Cut	Construction cut for foundation <b>409</b> . Comprised straight near vertical sides where observed.
415	4	0.85	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark grey coarse sandy clay, with frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
416	4	Unknown	Layer	River deposits. A mid-orangey grey silty clay, with areas of abundant small to medium-sized sub-rounded stone inclusions.
500	5	1.30	Masonry	Cellar wall. Constructed of bricks that measured 220 x 110 x 65mm in size, bound by a light grey lime mortar. A fairly random bonding pattern was employed in the construction of this wall, utilising headers, bull headers and stretchers.

Context No	Trial Trench No	Depth (m)	Category	Description
501	5	Masonry	0.08	Flagged sandstone floor. Comprised roughly squared Stone flags measuring up to 0.67 x 0.63 x 0.08m in size.
502	5	Masonry	1.33	Wall. Constructed of brick that measured 230 x 110 x 650mm in size, and occasional sandstone slabs that measured a maximum of 0.58m by 0.45m by 0.09m in size. A light grey lime mortar bound the masonry. The thickness of the wall varied, measuring at its base, and 0.26m wide at the top. A small window measuring 0.20m wide and 0.38m high was constructed within the wall.
503	5	0.89	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick that measured 230 x 110 x 65mm in size bound by a light grey lime mortar. The bonding pattern utilised in its construction was similar to that of English Garden Wall, with that of three courses of stretchers to one course of Flemish Bond (alternate headers and stretchers). The wall measured 0.35m wide.
504	5	1.15	Fill	Fill of <b>505</b> . A very dark grey to black silt.
505	5	1.15	Cut	Pit. Comprises concave sides and base, and measured 2.30m wide.
506	5	0.48m	Layer	Layer of disturbed river gravels. A mid-orangey grey coarse sand containing c 99% small to medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusion.
507	5	0.38	Masonry	Drain. Constructed with red brick sides and base, with bricks measuring 225 x 115 x 70mm in size bound by a very dark grey silty fine sand. Roughly hewn sandstone was used to cap the structure, the stone measuring a maximum of 0.25 x 0.30 x 0.14m in size. Overall the structure measured 0.61m wide.
508	5	0.23	Masonry	Wall/footing. Constructed of red brick that measured 230 x 110 x 60mm in size bound by a light grey lime mortar. The wall measured 0.26m wide.
509	5	0.17	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick that measured 230 x 110 x 60mm in size bound by a light grey lime mortar. The wall measured 0.26m wide.
510	5	0.34	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick that measured 240 x 115 x 80mm in size bound by a light grey lime mortar. The wall measured 0.32m wide at its base, and 0.24m wide at the top. Both headers and stretches are utilised in its, but not in identifiable pattern.
511	5	0.44	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick that measured 240 x 115 x 60mm in size bound by a light grey lime mortar. The wall measured 0.33m wide. Three courses of stretches were visible, below one of headers.
512	5	Unknown	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark grey clayey gravel.
513	5	0.05	Masonry	Stone flag floor. Comprised roughly shaped sandstone flags measuring a maximum of 0.49 x 0.27 x 0.05m in size. Two iron fittings in the floor measured 20mm in diameter.
514	5	0.60	Masonry	Red brick steps? Constructed from bricks measuring 220 x 110 x 60mm, bound by a light grey lime mortar.

Context No	Trial Trench No	Depth (m)	Category	Description
515	5	0.80	Masonry	Red brick steps? Constructed from bricks measuring 240mm by 120mm by 70mm, bound by a light grey lime mortar.
516	5	0.20+	Masonry	Drain. Constructed with red brick side, with bricks measuring 240mm by 120mm by 70mm, bound by a light grey lime mortar. The roof and base of the drain was formed from red tiles measuring 180mm by 180mm by 40mm in size. Overall, the structure measured 0.40m wide.
517	5	0.60+	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick measuring 223mm by 110mm by 60mm in size, bound by a light grey lime mortar. Two courses of brick were visible, the lower course laid as headers and the upper as bull headers. The wall measured 0.24m wide.
518	5	0.60	Masonry	Red brick. Constructed over part of vaulted ceiling 520. Comprised half bricks measuring 120m wide and 60mm thick, bound by a light grey lime mortar.
519	5	0.30	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick measuring 223mm by 120mm by 60mm in size, bound by a light grey lime mortar. Four course of brick laid as stretchers were visible. . The wall measured 0.27m wide.
520	5	Unknown	Masonry	Vaulted veiling of a cellar. Constructed of red brick measuring 230mm by 110mm by 60mm. Overall, the part of the ceiling within the trench measured 110m wide and 2.38m long.
521	5	Unknown	Masonry	Floor. Constructed of red brick measuring 223mm by 120mm by 60mm in size, bound by a light grey lime mortar. Located below walls <b>509</b> and <b>510</b> , butting against wall <b>508</b> .
522	5	1.0+	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick measuring 235mm by 110mm by 60mm in size, bound by a light grey lime mortar. The bricks were laid utilising five courses of stretchers to every one course of headers. Overall, the wall measured 0.27m wide. Wall <b>522</b> was tied to wall <b>507</b> for the lower visible 5 course, after which the two structures abutted each other.
523	5	0.90	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick measuring 230mm by 110mm by 60mm in size, bound by a light grey lime mortar. The wall measured 0.35m wide.
524	5	Unknown	Layer	River gravels. A mid-orangey grey gravel comprised c 95+% small to medium sized sub-rounded stone within a coarse sandy matrix
525	5	0.07	Masonry	Red brick floor. Constructed of bricks measuring 240mm by 120mm by 70mm in size, bound by a mid-orangey brown sandy mortar.
526	5	-	-	Number allocated for the collection of finds directly above floor <b>501</b> , located to the south of wall <b>502</b> .
527	5	0.28	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark grey silty clay containing lenses of crushed lime mortar.
528	5	0.07	Masonry	Red brick floor. Constructed of bricks measuring 240mm by 120mm by 70mm in size, bound by a mid-orangey brown sandy mortar.

Context No	Trial Trench No	Depth (m)	Category	Description
529	5	0.34	Layer	Layer of disturbed river gravels. A mid-orangey grey coarse sand containing c 99% small to medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusion.
530	5	0.30	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark brown grey silty clay.
600	6A	0.60	Fill	Fill of <b>601</b> . A dark grey coarse sand silty clay, with frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
601	6A	0.60	Cut	Linear feature, with straight sides and a flat base, measuring 0.80m wide.
602	6A	1.10	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick that measured 220mm by 110mm by 70mm in size, bound by a light grey cement mortar. The bricks were laid using an English Bond bonding pattern. Overall, the wall measured 0.24m wide.
603	6A	1.25	Masonry	Foundation/wall. Constructed of red brick that measured 225mm by 110mm by 80mm in size, bound by a light grey cement mortar. The bricks were laid using an English Bond bonding pattern. Overall, the wall measured 0.48m wide.
604	6A	0.51	Masonry	Wall. Constructed of red brick that measured 220mm by 110mm by 60mm in size, bound by a light grey lime mortar. The bonding pattern utilised a course of headers as its base, four courses of headers, one course of alternate headers and stretchers (Flemish Bond), followed by two courses of headers. Overall, the wall measured 0.24m wide.
605	6A	Unknown	Masonry	Culvert. Constructed utilising red bricks for the sides and roughly shaped sandstone as capping stones. These stones measured a maximum of 0.46m by 0.38m by 0.25m in size. Overall, the culvert measured 0.50m wide.
606	6A	Unknown	Cut	Cut fir culvert <b>605</b> , The culvert was not excavated, but its construction cut measured 0.80m wide.
607	6A	0.18	Layer	Same as <b>613</b> . Levelling deposit. Layer of crushed red brick.
608	6A	Unknown	Layer	River gravels. Comprised c 90%+ small to medium sized sub-rounded stone within a coarse sandy matrix.
609	6A	0.57+	Masonry	Foundation/wall. Constructed from red brick measuring 235mm by 110mm by 85mm in size, bound by a light grey cement mortar. The bricks had been lain using an English Garden Wall bonding pattern. Overall, the wall measured 0.25m wide.
610	6A	0.60	Masonry	Brick in-fill. Constructed from loosely stacked red bricks measuring 230mm by 110mm by 75mm. Overall, the area of in-fill measured 0.32m wide.
611	6A	1.20	Masonry	Foundation/wall. Constructed with a roughly hewn sandstone foundation, 0.50m high, where the wall crosses culvert <b>605</b> . The brick element of this structure measured 0.70m in height, constructed of red brick measuring 230mm by 110mm by 70mm in size, bound by a light grey cement mortar. The bricks had been lain utilising an English Bond bonding pattern.
612	6A	0.80	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark grey coarse sand silty clay, with frequent small to medium sized stone inclusions.



Context No	Trial Trench No	Depth (m)	Category	Description
613	6A	0.25	Layer	Levelling deposit. A mixed deposit of clinker, crushed red brick and light grey lime mortar, within a very dark grey coarse sand silty clay.
614	6A	0.50+	Masonry	Footing/wall. Constructed from red bricks measuring 230mm by 110mm by 75mm, bound by a light grey cement mortar. Its construction utilised courses of both headers and stretches, but no boning pattern could be identified. Overall, the wall measured 0.49m wide.
620	6B	0.74	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark brown coarse sand silty clay, containing lenses of gravel and crushed red brick.
621	6B	0.25	Fill	Fill of <b>628</b> . Mid-orange grey clay.
622	6B	0.75m	Layer	Garden soils. A dark brown grey fine sand silty clay.
623	6B	0.36m	Masonry	Footing/wall. Constructed of red brick that measured 230mm by 110mm by 65mm in size, bound by a light orange grey lime mortar. The wall component of this structure measured 0.23m wide, and the footing 0.58m wide.
624	6B	0.88	Fill	Fill of <b>627</b> . A mid-orangey grey coarse sandy gravel, containing a lead water pipe.
625	6B	0.60	Masonry	Foundation/wall. Constructed of red brick measuring 220mm by 105mm by 80mm, bound by a light orange brown sandy mortar. Overall, the wall measured 0.30m wide.
626	6B	Unknown	Layer	River gravels. A mid-orangey grey gravel comprised c 95+% small to medium sized sub-rounded stone within a coarse sandy matrix
627	6B	0.88	Cut	Twentieth century disturbance. Feature see in section at the north-eastern end of the trench. It had straight near vertical sides and a flat base, measuring at least 1.38m wide. Its excavation truncated layers <b>620</b> and <b>622</b> .
628	6B	0.25	Cut	Linear feature filled with clay. Comprised straight near vertical sides and a flat base. Purpose unresolved.
700	7	0.30	Layer	Stone chipping, stone sets, and sand used for current ground surface.
701	7	0.10	Masonry	Foundation/wall. A red brick construction set upon a concrete sill. The concrete measured 0.30m thick and 1.10m wide. The red bricks measured 232mm by 107mm by 79mm in size, bound by a mid-brown sandy mortar. The brick element of the structure measured 0.60m in height. At its base, above the concrete, the structure measured 0.47m wide, and at the surface 0.24, wide.
702	7	0.40	Masonry	Culvert. Its sides were constructed of red brick measuring 230mm by 120mm by 0.06mm in size, with red ceramic tiles used for its base. Its roughly hewn sandstone capping stones measured a maximum of 0.50m by 0.42m by 0.18m in size. Overall, the structure measured 0.50m wide.
703	7	0.56	Layer	Levelling deposit. A very dark grey coarse sand silty clay with lenses of crushed building material.
704	7	0.16	Layer	Levelling deposit. A layer of mid-orangey grey clay.
705	7	0.60	Layer	Garden soil. A very dark grey coarse sand silty clay.

Context No	Trial Trench No	Depth (m)	Category	Description
706	7	Unknown	Layer	River gravel. A mid-orange grey coarse sand with c 95+% small to medium sized stone deposits.
707	7	0.40	Cut	Construction cut of culvert <b>702</b> . It comprised straight vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.50m wide.
708	7	0.30m	Cut	Construction cut for foundation <b>701</b> . It measured 1.10m wide, truncating layer <b>705</b> .

### Watching Brief

Context No	Pile Cap No/Ground Reduction	Depth (m)	Category	Description
1001	1	c 0.90	Masonry	North-north-west/south-south-east aligned red brick wall, bound by lime mortar.
1002	1	0.10-0.20	Layer	Demolition debris, comprised a mix of light grey mortar and fragments of concrete.
1003	1	c 0.90	Layer	Comprised a very dark grey, silty including c 20% small sub-rounded stone and red brick fragments.
1004	1	Unknown	Layer	River gravel. Comprised yellowish grey, sandy, coarse gravel.
2001	2, 3 and elevator shaft	c 1.1	Masonry	North-west/south-east aligned red brick wall, bound by lime mortar.
2002	2, 3 and elevator shaft	c 1.3	Masonry	North-east/south-west aligned red brick wall, bound by lime mortar.
2003	2, 3 and elevator shaft	c 0.7	Masonry	North-east/south-west aligned red brick wall, bound by lime mortar.
2004	2, 3 and elevator shaft	c 0.7	Masonry	Large north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east aligned red brick wall, bound by lime mortar.
2005	2, 3 and elevator shaft	0.44	Masonry	North-east/south-west aligned red brick wall, bound by lime mortar – same as wall <b>511</b>
2006	2, 3 and elevator shaft	c 0.6	Masonry	Five courses of wall, constructed of red brick on a north-east/south-west alignment.
2007	2, 3 and elevator shaft	0.10-0.20	Layer	Demolition debris, comprised a mix of light grey mortar and fragments of concrete.
2008	2, 3 and elevator shaft	1.0	Layer	Comprised a very dark grey, silty including c 20% small sub-rounded stone and red brick fragments.
2009	2, 3 and elevator shaft	Unknown	Layer	River gravel. Comprised a yellowish grey, sandy, coarse gravel.
4001	4	c 0.30	Masonry	Foundation. One course of red brick measuring 220 x 110 x 70mm in size bound by a light grey cement mortar set upon roughly squared sandstone blocks measuring 0.20m thick.

Context No	Pile Cap No/Ground Reduction	Depth (m)	Category	Description
4002	4	c 0.30	Layer	Levelling deposit. A very dark grey silt with c frequent red brick inclusions.
4003	4	c 0.15	Layer	Levelling deposit. An orangey red clay.
4004	4	c 0.10	Layer	Levelling deposit. A mid-yellowish sand.
4005	4	c 0.30	Layer	Levelling deposit. A mid-brown silty clay, with abundant fragmented red brick inclusions.
4006	4	c 0.20	Layer	Levelling deposit. A greyish yellow sand.
4007	4	c 0.10	Layer	Levelling deposit. A mid brown silt.
4008	4	c 0.10	Layer	Levelling deposit. A very dark grey silt.
4009	4	Unknown	Layer	Natural. A yellowish grey, sandy, coarse gravel.
5001	5	c 0.30	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark brown silt with c 20% fragmented red brick inclusions
5002	5	c 0.40	Layer	Levelling deposit. A mid-yellowish sandy silt with c 20% fragmented red brick inclusions
5003	5	c 0.70	Masonry	Wall. Comprised red brick measuring 220mm by 110mm by 70mm in size bound by a light grey lime mortar.
5004	5	c 0.80	Layer	Levelling deposit. A dark grey brown silt.
5005	5	c 0.20	Layer	Levelling deposit. A very dark grey silt.
5006	5	c 0.40	Layer	Natural. A yellowish grey, sandy, coarse gravel.
5007	5	1.33	Structure	Red brick cellar walls and flagstone floor, recorded in Trench 5 as masonry <b>500</b> and <b>501</b> . See these contexts.
5008	5	1.33	Fill	Fill of <b>5007</b> . A dark brown grey silt with abundant fragmented red brick inclusions. Comprised red brick measuring 220mm by 110mm by 70mm in size bound by a light grey lime mortar.
5009	5	0.70	Masonry	Wall. Same fabric and construction as <b>5003</b> .
6001	6	1.33	Masonry	Wall. Comprised red brick measuring 220mm by 110mm by 70mm in size bound by a light grey lime mortar, laid predominantly as stretchers but with layers of bull headers.
6002	6	c 0.40	Structure	Culvert. Comprised red brick sides and sandstone capping stones, c 0.50m wide.
6003	6	Unknown	Layer	Natural. A yellowish grey, sandy, coarse gravel.
6004	6	c 1.5	Layer	Levelling deposits. A mix of dark grey and mid-brown grey coarse sand silt, with 10% to 20% fragmented red brick inclusions.
7001	7	c 0.40	Structure	Culvert. Comprised red brick sides and sandstone capping stones, c 0.50m wide.
7002	7	c 1.3	Layer	Levelling deposits. A mix of dark grey and mid-brown grey coarse sand silt, with 10% to 20% fragmented red brick inclusions.
7003	7	Unknown	Layer	Natural. A yellowish grey, sandy, coarse gravel.
8001	8		Masonry	
8002	8	c 1.10	Layer	Levelling deposits. A mix of dark grey and mid-brown grey coarse sand silt, with 10% to 20% fragmented red brick inclusions.
8003	8	Unknown	Layer	Natural. A yellowish grey, sandy, coarse gravel.

Context No	Pile Cap No/Ground Reduction	Depth (m)	Category	Description
9001	Ground Reduction		Masonry	Floor. Two phases of the floor. The original floor comprised red brick measuring 230mm by 115mm by 70mm in size laid face down. This was been largely repaired by square sets measuring 100mm 100mm by 70mm in size, formed from half bricks. The original bricks were frogged, the frog measuring 50mm wide, with the bricks laid with the frog face down. The broken edge had been chamfered to produce a straight edge.
9002	Ground Reduction	c 0.70	Masonry	Wall. Comprised red brick measuring 230mm by 115mm by 70mm bound by a light grey lime mortar. Excavation of Pile Cap 6 exposed the south-west facing elevation of this wall. It measured c 0.70m in height, laid as stretchers upon a single course of headers. It measured 0.24m wide. Its north-east/south-west aligned element measured 8.78m in length, and its north-west/south-east aligned return 5.37m in length.
9003	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Wall. Comprised red brick measuring 230mm by 115mm by 70mm bound by a light grey lime mortar. It measured 0.24m wide. Its north-east/south-west aligned element measured 5.86m in length, and its north-west/south-east aligned return 4.70m in length.
9004	Ground Reduction	0.115	Masonry	Floor. Comprised red brick measuring 230mm by 115mm by 65mm in size laid on their sides.
9005	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Red brick wall. It measured 8.43m in length.
9006	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Red brick wall. It measured 3.39m in length.
9007	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Same as <b>309</b> . Comprised red brick measuring 220mm by 115mm by 60mm in size, bound by a light grey cement mortar. Wall measured 0.25m wide. It length was truncated by elements of Dilke's Terrace and drainage. Overall its north-east/south-west aligned element measured 15.29m in length (including <b>309</b> ), with a south-east/north-west aligned return at its north-eastern end measuring 1.26m in length.
9008	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Structure	Dilke's Terrace. The footprint of part of these terrace row was recorded by the watching brief. Elements of it were recorded in Trench 3 as masonry <b>303</b> . It was constructed of red brick measuring 220mm by 110mm by 70mm in size, bound by a light grey cement mortar. Overall, 12.20m by 6.60m of this terrace row was recorded within the watching brief area, with each property measuring in the region of 4.5m wide.
9009	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Structure	Boundary wall between the rear yards of Dilke's Terrace and its alleyway. Part of this wall was recorded as masonry <b>301</b> in Trench 3. It measured 0.25m wide, constructed utilising red bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm by 70mm in size bound by a light grey cement mortar. Overall, 19.21m of wall was identified, including the masonry <b>301</b> . It was laid upon sandstone blocks measuring a maximum of 0.60m in length and 0.45m wide.

Context No	Pile Cap No/Ground Reduction	Depth (m)	Category	Description
9010	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Stone Flags measuring a maximum of 1.0m in length and 0.81m wide. Possibly a footing for brickwork of <b>9009</b> , but it was speculated that these flags were used in the entranceway to one of the yards of Dilke's Terrace
9011	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Stone Flags measuring a maximum of 0.61m in length and 0.56m wide. Possibly a footing for brickwork of <b>9009</b> , but it was speculated that these flags were used in the entranceway to one of the yards of Dilke's Terrace
9012	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Structure	Limetree Cottages. Terrace row constructed of red brick. It comprised five properties, of which the rear 5.5m was located within the watching brief area. The terrace row measured 18.5m in length, with each property in the region of 3.5m wide.
9013	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Structure	Red brick wall. Its north-west/south-east aligned element measured 13.2m in length, with its north-east/south-west aligned return measuring 6.5m in length. It truncates elements of Dilke's Terrace and Limetree Cottages.
9014	Ground Reduction			Void
9015	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Wall. Comprised red brick measuring 220mm by 110mm by 65mm bound by a light grey lime mortar. It measured 0.22m wide. Its north-east/south-west aligned element measured 1.9m in length, with a north-west/south-east aligned return measuring 0.8m in length. It was truncated by wall <b>9003</b> , but appeared to be butting against wall <b>9016</b> .
9016	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Wall. Comprised red brick measuring 220mm by 110mm by 65mm bound by a light grey lime mortar. It measured 0.22m wide and 4.42m in length. It appeared to be truncated by wall <b>9003</b> .
9017	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Red brick wall. It measured 6.97m in length.
9018	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Red brick wall. It measured 1.44m in length.
9019	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Red brick wall. It measured 1.42m in length.
9020	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Red brick wall. It measured 4.02m in length.
9021	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Wall. Comprised red brick measuring 230mm by 115mm by 70mm bound by a light grey lime mortar. It was first recorded as masonry <b>508</b> in Trench 5. It measured 0.26m wide and 6.40m long, including masonry <b>508</b> .
9022	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Structure	Inspection chamber for drainage most likely associated with Dilke's Terrace and Limetree Cottages. Constructed of red brick bound by light grey cement mortar, filled by very dark grey silt. The structure measured 1.20m x 0.90m (l x w).
9023	Ground Reduction	Unknown	Masonry	Wall. Comprised red brick measuring 220mm by 110mm by 65mm bound by a light grey lime mortar. It measured 0.22m wide and 1.30m long.

## Appendix 3: Finds Catalogue

Cxt= Context; ORN= Object Record Number; Cat= Category; CBM= Ceramic building material; FRT= Flat roof tile; RWE= Refine white earthenware

<b>Cxt</b>	<b>ORN</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Cat</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>
<b>102</b>	1028	Ceramic	CBM	1	1 x FRT with sanded bases	Medieval or later
<b>102</b>	1003	Ceramic	CBM	4	1 x FRT with sanded base; 3 x non diagnostic brick fragments (surviving dimensions: 113mm wide x 62mm high);	Medieval/ post-medieval
<b>103</b>	1009	Ceramic	CBM	2	2 x non diagnostic fragments	Not closely dateable
<b>103</b>	1007	Ceramic	Vessel	19	2 x hand-painted tin-glazed earthenware; 5 x white salt-glazed stoneware including press-molded plate fragments; 2 x mottled ware; 10 x Blackware including rims and bases	Mid eighteenth century
<b>412</b>	1010	Ceramic	CBM	2	2 x non-diagnostic FRT with sanded bases with example bearing a nib	Medieval or later
<b>412</b>	1011	Ceramic	Vessel	4	4 x Midlands Purple- type ware base fragments	Fifteenth - seventeenth century
<b>526</b>	1022	Ceramic	Vessel	8	3 x Nottinghamshire/Derby stoneware jar base; 1 x transfer-printed scalloped bowl rim; 1 x Green transfer-printed RWE; 3 x plain RWE including chamber pot rim	Nineteenth century
<b>528</b>	1024	Ceramic	CBM	2	2 x FRT with sanded bases	Medieval or later
<b>528</b>	1025	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1 x creamware bowl rim fragment	Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century
<b>529</b>	1020	Ceramic	Vessel	3	1 x hand painted Pearlware; 1 x transfer-printed rim; 1 x possible Blue earthenware	Nineteenth century
<b>529</b>	1003	Ceramic	Vessel	4	2 x Blackware body sherd and base; 2 x Creamware	Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century
<b>529</b>	1004	Ceramic	CBM	1	1 x non-diagnostic FRT with sanded bases and possible nib	Medieval or later
<b>608</b>	1018	Ceramic	Vessel	1	White salt-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth century
<b>611</b>	1023	Ceramic	Vessel	2	1 x RWE; 1 x dark blue transfer-printed china	Nineteenth century

<b>Cxt</b>	<b>ORN</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Cat</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>
<b>620</b>	1023	Ceramic	Vessel	8	2 x Blackware including base; 1 x Slip-coated ware; 1 x sponge ware; 1 x Transfer-printed ware plate rim; 1 x RWE; 1 x Nottinghamshire/Derby stoneware; 1 Creamware	Eighteenth/nineteenth century
<b>622</b>	1000	Ceramic	Vessel	5	1 x Creamware, 3 x Pearlware, including base and rim fragments of the period c 1840-60; 1 x china with gold rim decoration	Nineteenth/twentieth century
<b>703</b>	1001	Ceramic	Vessel	3	1 x transfer-printed plate rim with mortar adhesions; 1 x Pearlware with blue-edged rim and hand painted body resembling cable decoration; 1 x Creamware rim and base with foot ring	Nineteenth century
<b>705</b>	1016	Ceramic	CBM	2	2 x non-diagnostic FRT with sanded bases	Medieval
<b>705</b>	1016	Ceramic	Vessel	1	1 x Nottinghamshire/Derby stoneware	Eighteenth/nineteenth century
<b>500 8</b>		Glass	Vessel	1	1 x green machine-blown bottle	Early twentieth century
<b>500 8</b>		Glass	Vessel	1	1 x dark green bottle neck	Nineteenth century
<b>500 8</b>		Ceramic	Vessel	2	1 x transfer-printed plate rim; 1 x RWE jar rim	Nineteenth century
<b>UIS</b>				1	1 x composite flooring fragment	Twentieth century
<b>UIS</b>		Ceramic	Vessel	3	1 x Stoneware bottle neck; 1 x RWE molded and hand painted plate rim c 1840-1860; 1 x RWE body sherd	Nineteenth century

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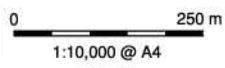


Figure 1: Site location

IM\*L10458\*MAT\*Feb 2012



Figure 2: Evaluation trench location plan



Figure 3: Great Northern Railway Plan of 1871, with trial trenches and archaeological walls marked

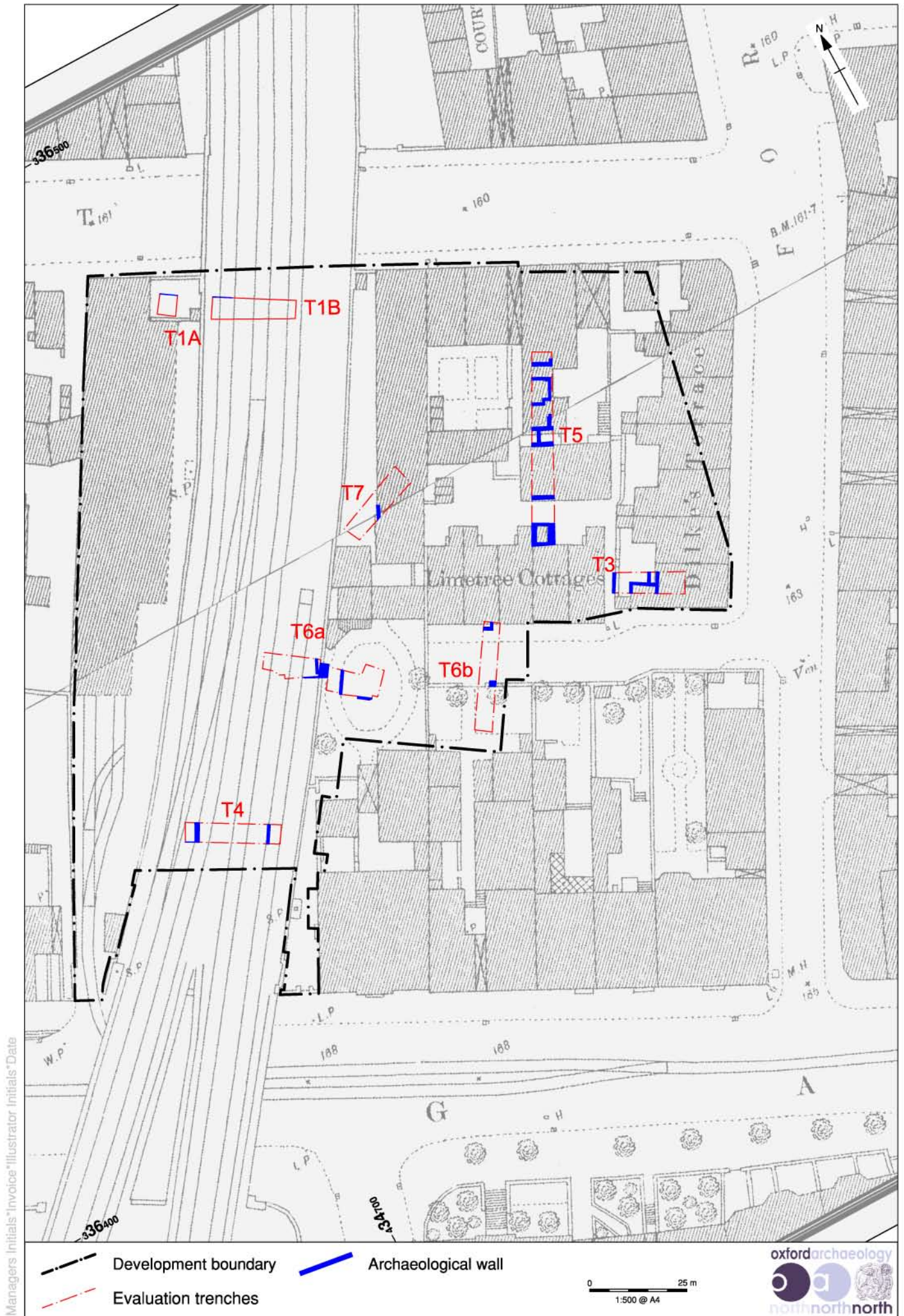


Figure 4: OS map of 1882, with trial trenches and archaeological walls marked

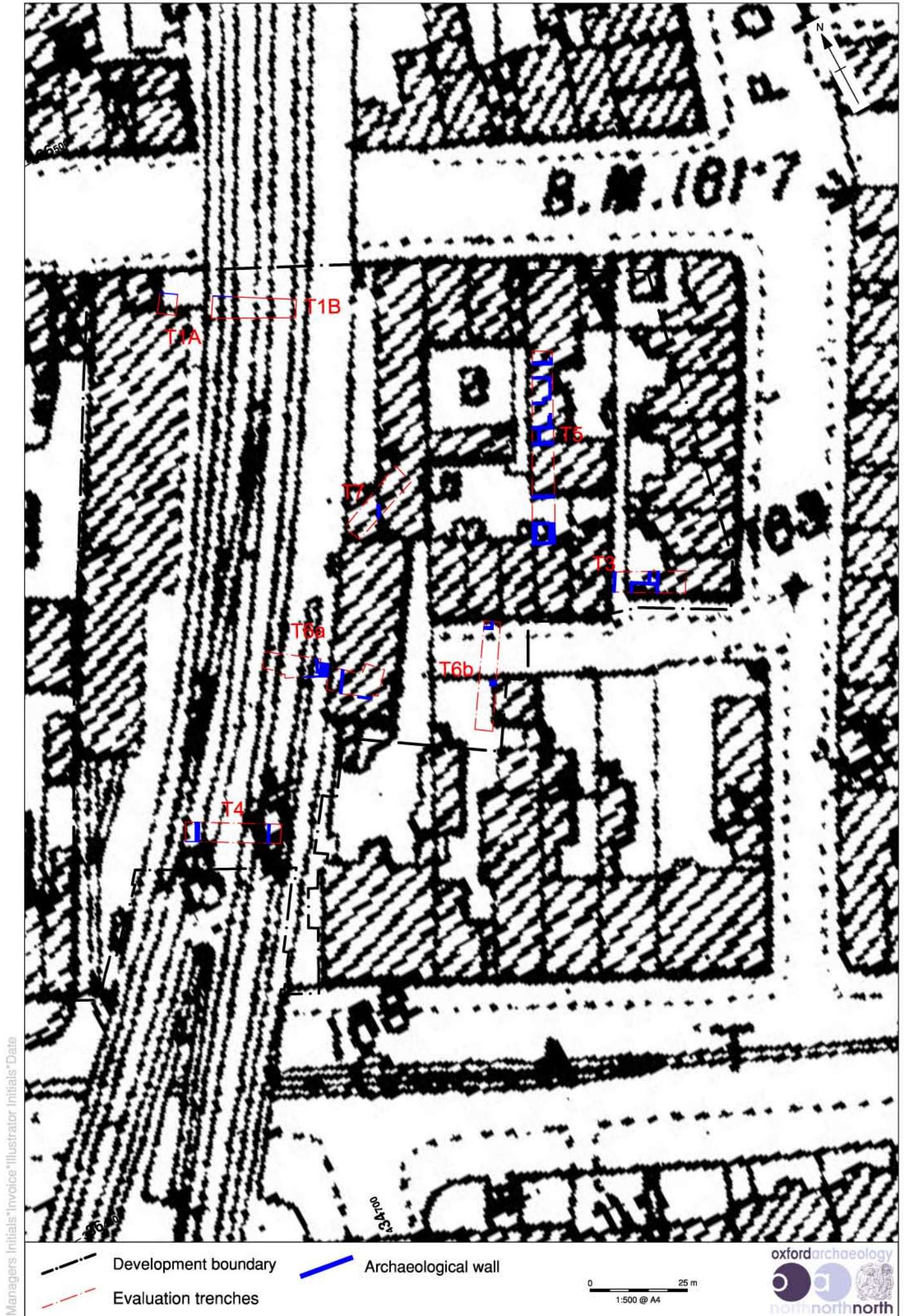


Figure 5: OS map of 1901, with trial trenches and archaeological walls marked

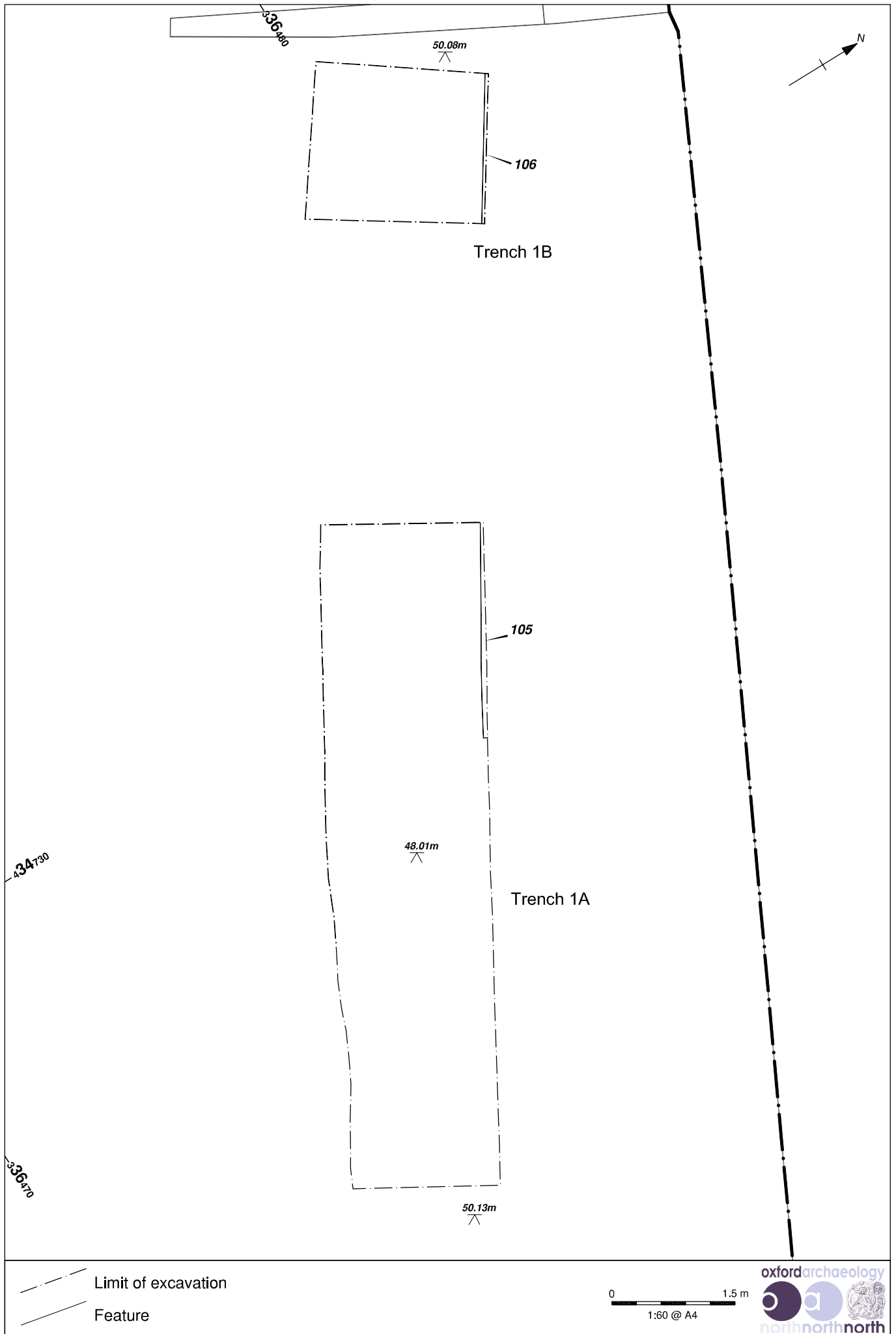


Figure 6: Plan of Trenches 1A and 1B



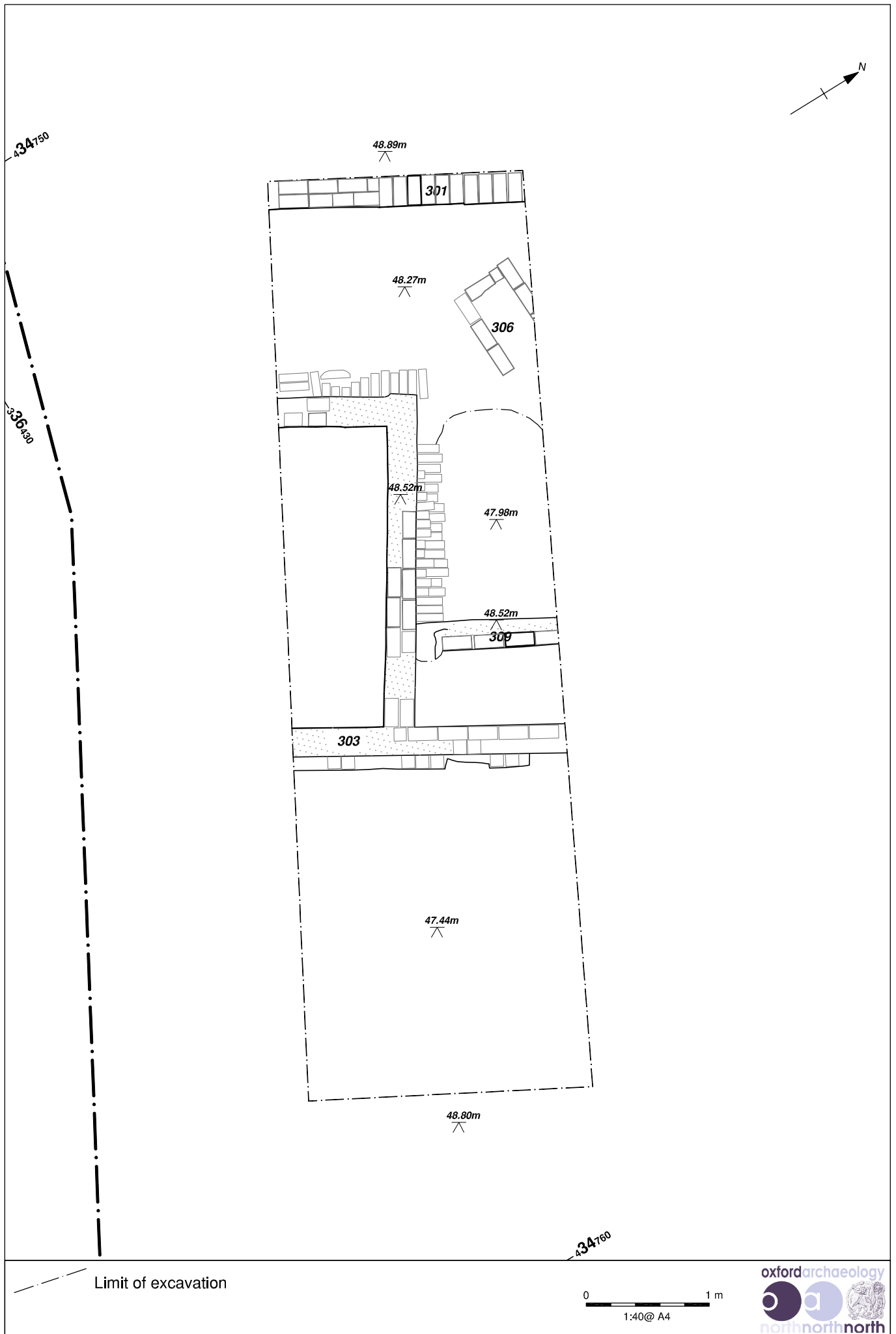
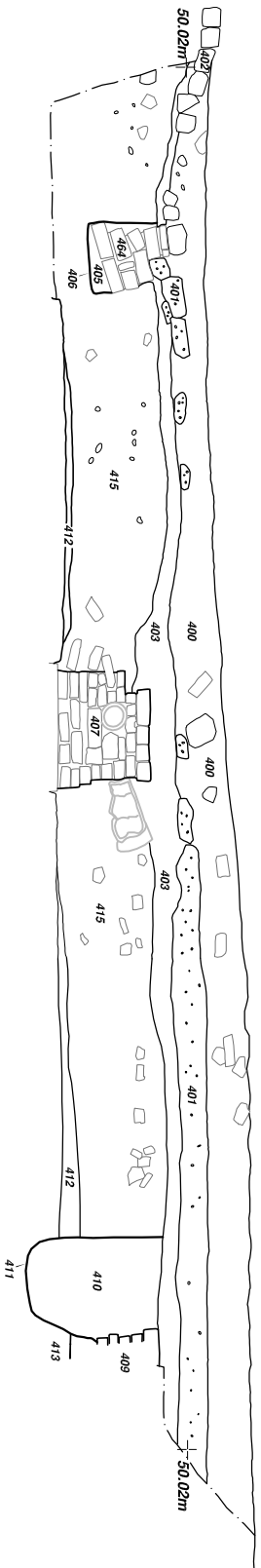
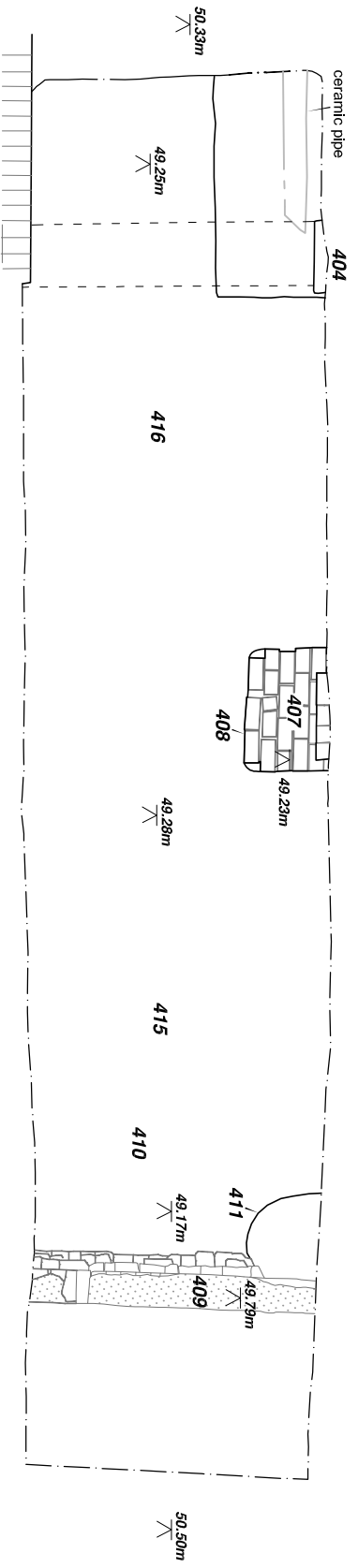


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 3



434-700



436-330

452-750

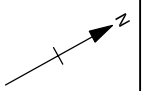


Figure 8: Plan and south-west-facing section of Trench 4

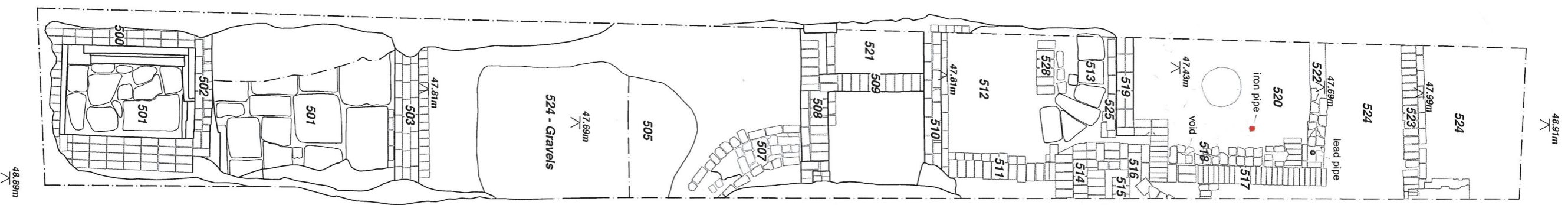


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 5

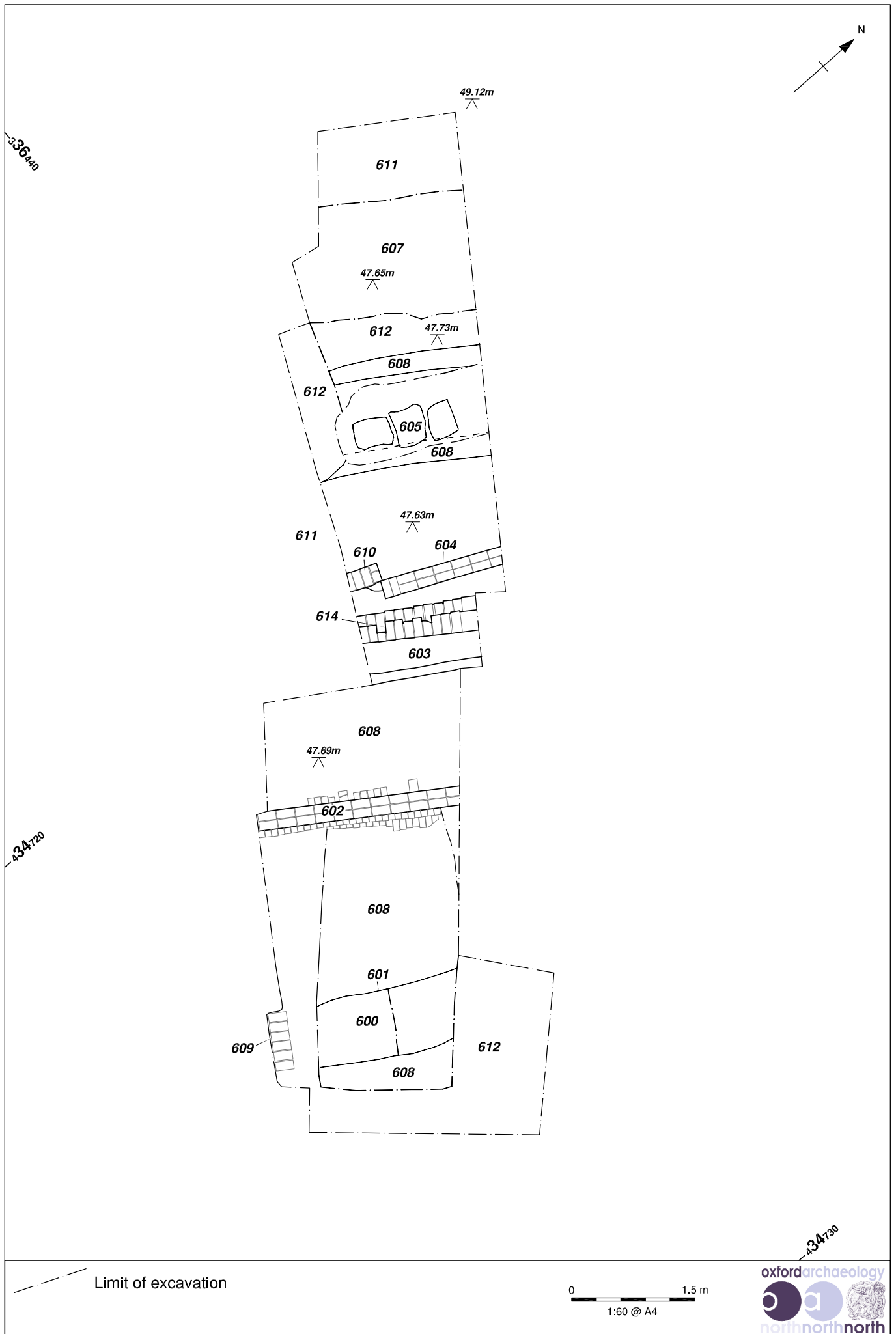


Figure 10: Plan of Trench 6A

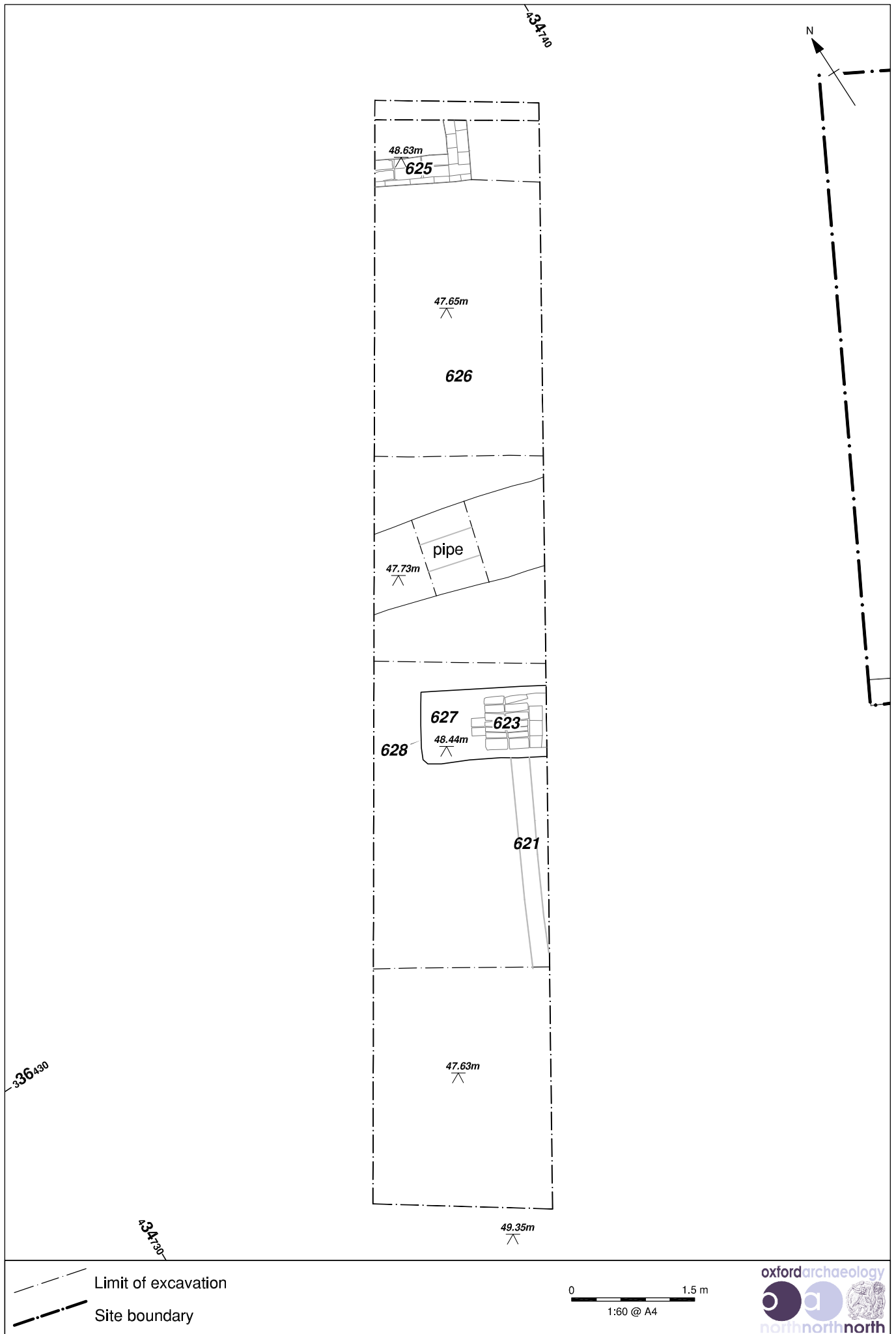


Figure 11: Plan of Trench 6B

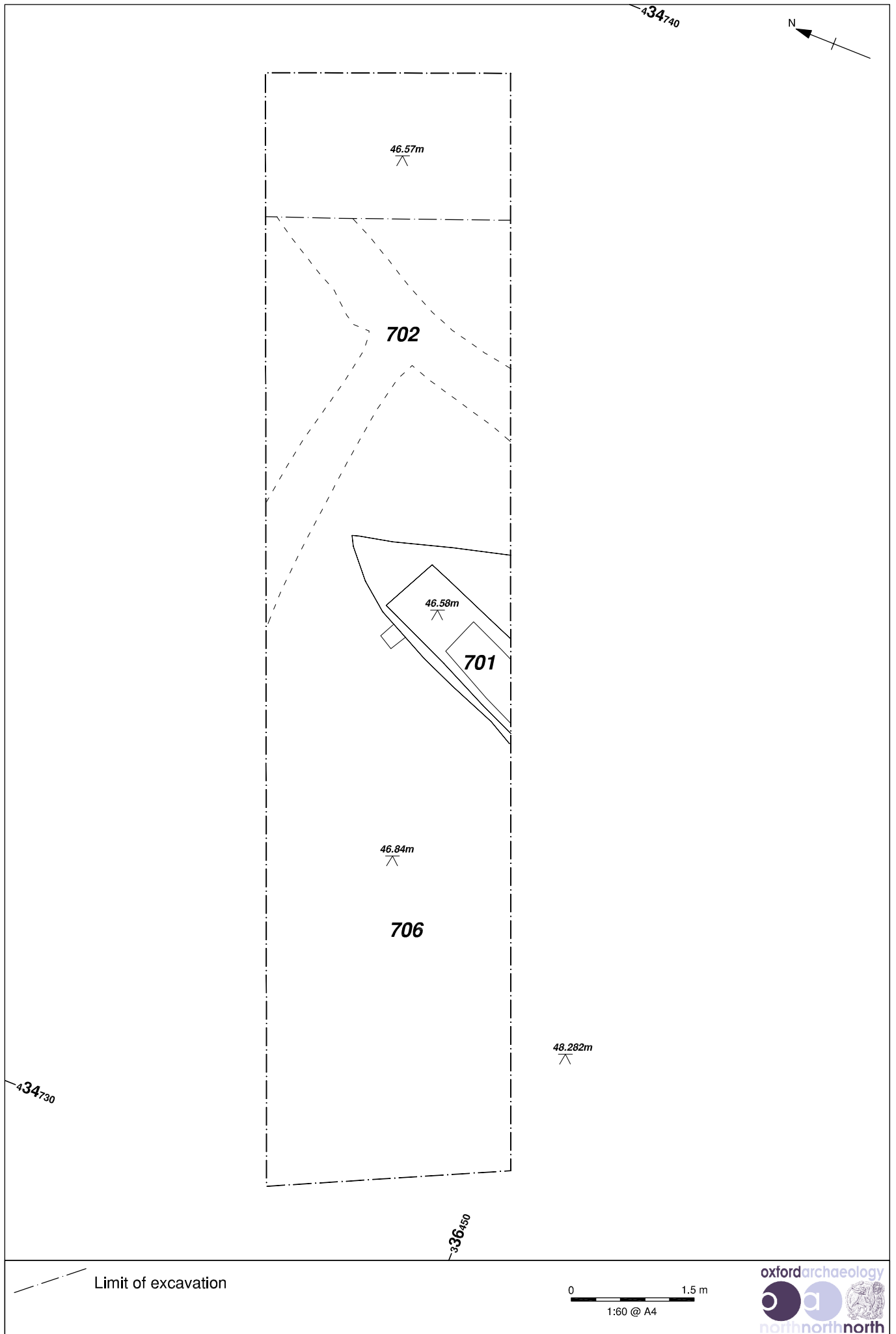


Figure 12: Plan of Trench 7

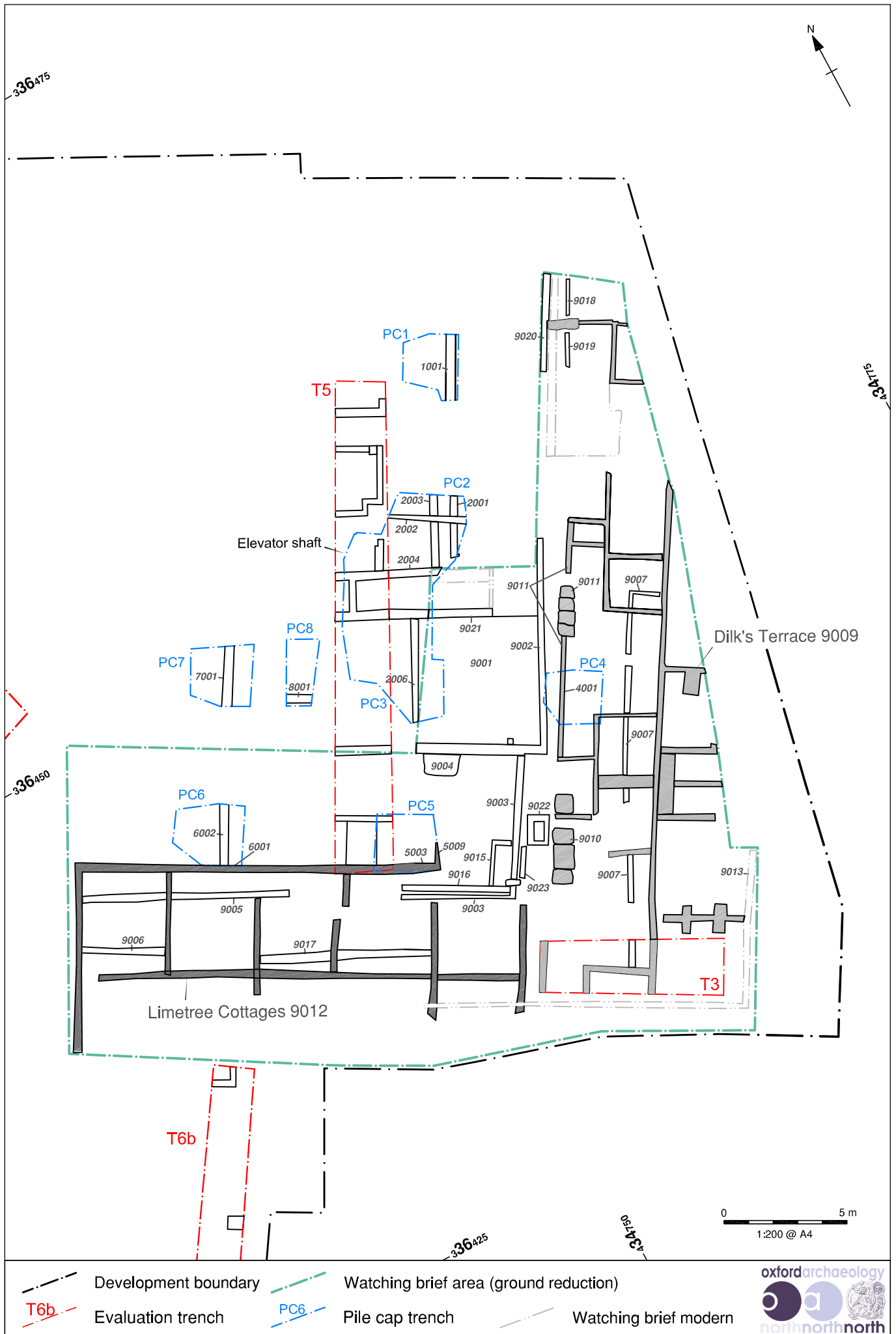


Figure 13: Plan of walls found during the watching brief