



A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road Archaeological Investigations

Post-excavation assessment and updated project design



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Unit R6
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Fieldwork directed by	Paula Whittaker
Project management by	Lucy Dawson, Andrew Norton and Chris Swales
Document compiled by	Paula Whittaker
Contributions from	Lorrain Higbee, Inés López-Dóriga, Jacqueline I. McKinley, Lorraine Mephram, Ian Tyers
Graphics by	Ian Atkins and Joanna Debska

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Carillion Morgan Sindall JV to undertake archaeological mitigation works along the course of the A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road, which runs from NGR 393345 385705 (Hazel Grove) to NGR 382054 385615 (Manchester Airport). The mitigation employed various methodologies at different points along the Scheme, namely: trial trenching; watching brief; photographic survey (not reported on here) and strip, map and record.

The archaeological mitigation works targeted areas of archaeological potential identified by an earlier environmental scoping report, desk-based assessment and geophysical survey.

The earliest remains were two pits, one with Bronze Age pottery and the other with cremated human remains radiocarbon dated to the Middle–Late Bronze Age. These were found in association with an undated but probably contemporary ring ditch and lay between Poynton and Bramhall. Approximately 6 km to the west along the road scheme, just north of Styal golf course, a further two pits produced flint and may also belong to the prehistoric period.

The road scheme corridor is crossed by the proposed course of two Roman roads (one followed by the present A6 and the other between Poynton and Bramhall). However, no certain traces of these roads were uncovered, nor were any Romano-British artefacts recovered from any part of the Scheme. Medieval remains were restricted to a few sherds of residual pottery, with no traces of the former settlements of Hessel Grove or Norbury encountered.

The majority of the excavated remains are post-medieval in date and chiefly comprise field boundary ditches, traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, and structural features. Many of these matched earthworks extant at the time of excavation or features depicted on 19th–20th-century mapping. Of perhaps highest significance was the work at Norbury corn mill, which uncovered structural details of the mill building and its mill race. The fieldwork was supported by a programme of tree-ring dating, which corroborated documentary sources in suggesting a late 16th-century date for the construction of the mill.

The artefactual assemblage from the road scheme is dominated by pottery, stone and ceramic building material, and animal bone; it is overwhelmingly of post-medieval date.

A hundred and twenty-one bulk samples were taken from a range of features across the road scheme. Charred material was in general, rare and poorly preserved. Most of the assemblages recovered have little research potential due to the small number of plant remains present. There are exceptions, with some informative material recovered from the confirmed and potential Bronze Age features.

This post-excavation assessment provides a summary stratigraphic narrative for each of the excavation areas and presents the results of the initial assessment of the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental assemblages. It assesses the potential of the uncovered remains to contribute to archaeological knowledge by identifying updated questions to guide ongoing analysis. It presents recommendations for further work, and sets out how the results will be disseminated, leading to the deposition of the archive at an appropriate local museum. The necessary resources and timeframe to fulfil the updated project aims and objectives are outlined.



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The excavation team included Jonathan Buttery, Nick Woodward, Luke Roberts, Jack Peverall, Maria-Elena Calderón, Adam Green, Martina Tenzer, Jack Laverick, Andy Swann, Hannah Holbrook and Sam Birchall. Jess Irwin and Matt Leivers co-ordinated the finds processing. Environmental processing was co-ordinated by Liz Chambers and carried out by Dora Olah, Ifigeneia Klopá, Callum Bruce and Stavroula Fouriki; flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall. The specialist reports were written by Inés López-Dóriga (environmental remains), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Jacqueline McKinley (human remains), Ian Tyers (dendrochronology), and Lorraine Mephram (other artefacts). This report was written by Paula Whittaker and edited by Patrick Daniel. Graphics were produced by Ian Atkins and Joanna Debska. The project was managed by Lucy Dawson, Chris Swales and Andrew Norton on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road: Archaeological Investigations

Post-excavation assessment and updated project design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Carillion Morgan Sindall JV, to undertake archaeological mitigation works along the course of the A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road, which runs from NGR 393345 385705 (Hazel Grove) to NGR 382054 385615 (Manchester Airport) (hereafter 'the Scheme'). The mitigation employed various methodologies at different points along the Scheme, namely: sample excavation; trial trenching; watching brief; photographic survey (not reported on here) and strip, map and record (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The Scheme has been subject to an Environmental Scoping Report (ES) produced by Mouchel (2010) and an early stage Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced by AECOM (2014), which set out an appropriate mitigation strategy to ensure that heritage assets were appropriately recorded.
- 1.1.3 A programme of geophysical survey of six parcels of land along the Scheme was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2015 (2015a) and a revised WSI was then produced, which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2015b). Norman Redhead, Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. An addendum to the WSI was later produced (Wessex Archaeology 2015c); this set out the specific methodologies to be employed during additional archaeological works at Area 14 on the Scheme, where remains included a pond-like feature containing burnt animal bone.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological investigations were undertaken between June 2015 and July 2018, and in accordance with the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b and c).

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the archaeological works, to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. Where appropriate, to recommend a programme of further analysis work, and outline the resources needed, to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The below information is summarised from the previous WSI (AECOM 2014).
- 1.3.2 The Scheme is 10 km in length, extending from National Grid Reference (NGR) 393345 385705 to 382054 385615, and crosses both Greater Manchester and Cheshire East. (Fig. 1). It consists predominantly of a dual 2-lane carriageway and will include seven new



junctions and four improved junctions, while also incorporating a further 4 km of existing A555 dual carriageway to the south of Bramhall.

- 1.3.3 The Scheme comprises a network of open green space and broader countryside, much of which is designated greenbelt. The principal land use outside of the urban areas that the Scheme traverses is agricultural, whilst other land uses include a golf course, a small-scale residential development, infrastructure-related development and industrial and commercial activity.
- 1.3.4 To the north, a core conurbation includes Hazel Grove, Bramhall, Cheadle Hulme and Wythenshawe and to the south, settlements including Poynton, Woodford and Handforth are set within open countryside.
- 1.3.5 The bedrock geology across the Scheme is primarily interbedded Sandstone and Conglomerate of the Triassic Period. The superficial geology comprises Diamicton Till (British Geological Survey).

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

Affected sites

- 1.4.1 An Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) and Environmental Statement (ES) produced by Mouchel (2010, 2013) have previously detailed the cultural heritage and archaeology across the Scheme. The AECOM WSI (2014) reviewed these findings, and identified 33 heritage assets (or sites) that would be affected by the Scheme. These are listed in the table below along with the archaeological works undertaken at each site. Those shaded grey denote sites/assets which were removed from the programme following alterations to the Scheme and/or geophysical survey results. The results of the recommended photographic surveys have already been reported on elsewhere (Wessex Archaeology 2015d and 2015e).

Table 1 Summary of affected heritage assets

WSI Asset/Site Number	Description	Archaeological Works undertaken
1	Structure marked as part of the settlement of Moss Nook on an 1831 map	Trial trenching
2	Township boundary	Strip, map and record & watching brief
3	Area of ridge and furrow	Strip, map and record & watching brief
4	Linear cropmark	Strip, map and record & watching brief
5	Linear cropmark	Strip, map and record & watching brief
6	Hawthorn Farm	N/A
7	A lynchet or field boundary	Strip, map and record
8	Lumb Lane	Strip, map and record
9	Possible part of a Roman Road	Watching brief
10	Possible part of a Roman Road	Watching brief
11	Building marked as 'Bowerstump' on a 1770 plan	Trial trenching
12	Bramhall Golf Course, founded in 1903	Photographic survey
13	Location of a boundary stone	Photographic survey
14	Settlement of Norbury	Watching brief
15	Location of Norbury Hall	Photographic survey
16	Norbury Toll House	Trial trenching
17	Buildings at Carr Wood Croft	N/A
18	Norbury Mill House	Watching brief
19	Norbury Mill and associated features	Watching brief
20	Site of Millgate Farm	Photographic survey
21	Projected line of a Roman road from Buxton to Manchester	Watching brief
22	Area of ridge and furrow	Trial trenching
23	Location of subrectangular cropmark	Trial trenching
24	Location of brick kiln?	N/A
25	Norbury Mill Leat	Sample excavation
26	Linear feature shown as a cropmark	N/A
27	Linear settlement along Buxton Road	N/A
28	Linear feature noted in a field	Watching brief

29	Location of a brick kiln	N/A
30	Areas of prehistoric wetland	Watching brief
31	Area of ancient field systems	Trial trenching
32	Area of ancient field systems	Trial trenching
33	Structure marked as part of Moss Nook on an 1831 map	N/A

- 1.4.2 The remainder of this section presents an overview of the known archaeology of the wider area and is summarised from the ES (Mouchel 2010) and the AECOM WSI (2014).

Prehistoric

- 1.4.3 Settlement and other activity within the area of Stockport is often concentrated close to watercourses or wetlands. The primary distribution of prehistoric settlement evidence, relevant to the Scheme, is concentrated along Poise Brook and Norbury Brook. Palaeoenvironmental evidence may remain within peat deposits in some areas local to the Scheme, such as Hall Moss and Woodford Moss. Documentary sources mention peat layers at Shadow Moss to the west of the Scheme. Outside of the Scheme to the west, there have been Neolithic (4,000–2,400BC) and early Bronze Age (2,200–1,500 BC) settlements revealed during excavation of Manchester Airport's runway extensions in 1997-98. These sites indicate the potential for the survival and preservation of prehistoric settlement in the local area.

Romano-British

- 1.4.4 There is no evidence for Romano-British settlements within the area of the Scheme, however, there is evidence of three Roman roads. This includes one along the existing A6 Buxton Road (Area 21), one uncovered north of Chester Road and Woodford Road (Areas 8–10), and one that may follow the existing A34. Britain was invaded by the Roman Empire in AD 43, although northern Britain was not occupied until the early 50s AD. Britain remained under the rule of the Roman Empire until in AD 410. The north-west region was part of a frontier zone, dotted with forts such as Manchester and Melandra (near Glossop). Settlements and a network of roads were established in the area beyond the forts, supporting central administration which aimed to cement the Roman occupation of Britain.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 1.4.5 No assets of early medieval date have been recovered in the area of the Scheme. However, it has been suggested that Norbury Hall Farm (Area 15) may have been built on top of an Anglo-Saxon settlement, although no evidence has been identified to support this theory. The lack of evidence from this date may be in part due to the reuse or continued use of earlier Roman sites. It has also been suggested that archaeological evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period in the region may be indicative of a high rate of reuse and redevelopment of settlements as medieval hall sites.
- 1.4.6 There are two recorded buildings that date from the medieval period. The first is a site which, according to historic documents, once had a previous timber framed building that belonged to the Hyde family in the early 12th century. This site now holds the later 19th-century farmhouse of Norbury Hall (Area 15). Past excavations have revealed medieval and post-medieval pottery artefacts. The second building is a windmill, no longer extant, at a site which is now occupied by the late 15th- or early 16th-century manorial corn mill located on Norbury Brook (Area 19).

- 1.4.7 Evidence for medieval agriculture survives in the form of ridge and furrow, present at several locations within the area of the Scheme. This includes north-east of Buxton Road (Area 22), Outwood Farm (Area 3), and north-west of Styal Golf Course (Areas 4 and 5).

Post-medieval

- 1.4.8 The period from the late 18th to mid-19th century is characterised by increasing industrial activity within the region, particularly within the cotton industry. Populations, particularly in the industrial towns and villages, began to rise and there were significant developments in transport with the expansion of the network of canals, turnpike roads, and later the establishment of the railways. The most common surviving archaeological remains dating to this period within the area of the Scheme, are those of rural dwellings. There are several farmsteads and houses recorded, including the demolished dwellings at Carrwood and Bowerstump (trench 9.11). Others include Hawthorne Farm in Woodford (Area 6, no longer within the footprint of the Scheme), and buildings at Moss Nook (trench 30.1). A settlement north of Buxton Road (Area 27) and possible associated feature (Area 28) are believed to be the site of Hessel Grove settlement. The geophysical survey of Area 27 did not identify any anomalies of archaeological origin, however, and so no further archaeological work was carried out there. There are documentary references to a corn mill at the site of a demolished medieval windmill, known as Norbury Mill (Area 19). The Mill does not survive as a complete standing structure, although some features remain upstanding. The site was previously excavated and recorded in detail in 1991, in advance of the proposed road scheme. The mill leat is still visible as a substantial earthwork (trench 25). There are agricultural features including a historic hedgerow that crosses the Scheme (Area 7), and a possible enclosure and field boundaries that exists as cropmarks (Areas 2 and 23). The former 17th-century Norbury Chapel is believed to be located beneath the housing estate of Darley Road or in the fields bordering it. The site of Norbury Toll House (trench 14.16) is also recorded at this time. A number of historic railways are located within the area of the Scheme and field name evidence implies the presence of a brickmaking site located to the north of the Scheme (Area 28). This lies close to the old Engine House which was part of Norbury Colliery, located just off the A6 at Norbury Hollow.

Modern

- 1.4.9 The early 20th century saw continued industrial growth in and around Manchester. The cotton and coal industries saw an increase in the construction of mills, factories, and housing for the workforce. The area of the Scheme includes large areas of housing, as well as agricultural land. Three large A-roads (A6, A523 and A34), run north–south through the Scheme. A 20th-century golf course, Bramhall Golf Course (Area 12) is also within the immediate area of the Scheme.

1.5 Previous works related to the development

Norbury Mill excavation (August–November 1991)

- 1.5.1 In 1991 the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) carried out excavation and survey work on the site of Norbury Mill (Referred to as Area 19 in this report). The site lay on the projected route of what at that time was referred to as the A6(M) Stockport Bypass (GMAU 1992). Substantial structural remains were uncovered, although there was no evidence for the existence of a corn mill on the site prior to the 18th century. The results showed how the mill was improved and adapted over time, and that ‘efforts were made in the late 19th century to adapt the mill to compete in the face of a rapidly evolving industrial society’ (GMAU 1992, 30).

Proposed Buxton–Cheadle Roman road excavation (February 1998)

- 1.5.2 During February 1998 an archaeological excavation was carried out by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) where the proposed line of the Buxton–Cheadle Roman road crossed the easement of the North West Water Wilmslow to Hazel Grove pipeline. Remains interpreted as a highly disturbed road base with flanking ditch were thought to equate with the road, although no dating evidence was recovered (UMAU 1998). The UMAU trench lay within the footprint of Area 9/10 of the present Scheme.

Detailed gradiometer survey (April 2015)

- 1.5.3 Wessex Archaeology carried out a survey of six areas (occupying a total of 8.25 ha) in the vicinity of Cheadle Hulme, Bramhall and Hazel Grove (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). The areas surveyed were all under agricultural use. The detailed gradiometer survey was successful in identifying anomalies of archaeological potential, with some of the features identified relating to the targeted heritage assets. These included several linear ditches and pit anomalies across the six areas, with two possible palaeochannels identified in Areas 22 to 24. The remaining features were presumed to relate to post-medieval and modern cultivation (ploughing trends, ceramic field drains etc).

2 AIMS AND METHODS

2.1 Original project aims

- 2.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), the general aims of the archaeological investigations, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b) were:

- *to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the identified Sites that may be disturbed by the Scheme;*
- *to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
- *to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;*
- *to make available the results of all archaeological work undertaken.*

- 2.1.2 Each of the different types of archaeological investigation (trial trenching, watching brief etc) was guided by specific objectives. These are set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b), and outlined in the site descriptions below.

2.2 Methods

Introduction

- 2.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodologies set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b and c) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

Fieldwork methods

- 2.2.2 Excavation areas were laid out using GPS, in the same position as that proposed in the WSI. The topsoil/overburden was removed by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation proceeded in

level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed, whichever was encountered first.

- 2.2.3 Where necessary, archaeological features and deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. Archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated to sufficiently address the aims of the project and in accordance with the WSI. Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.

Recording

- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A full drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), with reference to the overall surveyed site plan. The OD heights of all principal features and levels were calculated and added to plans and section drawings.
- 2.2.5 The location of archaeological features was surveyed by GPS (with an accuracy of at least 0.05 m for both vertical and horizontal position), and thereby tied into the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 2.2.6 A photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 2.2.7 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b and c). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: a Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

Human remains

- 2.2.8 The human remains were removed under the terms of a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains held by Wessex Archaeology (Ref: 15-0262 dated 21 September 2015). The excavation and post-excavation assessment of human remains was in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols, and undertaken in-line with current guidance documents (eg, McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993).

2.3 Monitoring

- 2.3.1 Norman Redhead, Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, monitored the excavation on behalf of the LPA. Where variations to the WSI were required to fully address the project aims, these were agreed in advance with both the client and Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service.



3 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All hand written and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into an Access database for assessment, which can be updated during any further analysis. The excavation has been preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

3.1.2 Table 2 (below) provides a quantification of the records from the excavation.

Table 2 Quantification of excavation records

Type	Quantity
Context records	1061
Context registers	48
Graphics (A4 and A3)	220
Graphics (A1)	0
Graphics registers	36
Environmental sample sheets	114
Environmental sample registers	19
Object registers	0
Digital photographs	8711

3.2 Order of presentation

3.2.1 To better appreciate the location and distribution of the remains along the road scheme, the excavation areas are presented moving from east to west along its course. The excavation areas therefore do not appear in numerical order, as the numbering scheme was based on different criteria. It is hoped that the chosen method of presentation best fosters an understanding of the local archaeological landscape.

3.2.2 Table 3 (below) provides a summary of the excavation areas, moving from east to west along the road scheme.

Table 3 Summary of excavation areas

Name	Methodology	Summary description of results	NGR	WSI Asset no. ¹
Area 28: trenches 28.1–28.4	Watching brief and trenches	Modern backfill of probable former clay extraction pit/pond	393828 385686	28
Area 21	Watching brief	Undated and post-medieval ditch, surfaces and other deposits underlying or alongside current A6	393260 385800 to 394041 385629	21
Area 22: trenches 22.1, 22.2 and 22.3	Targeted trenches	Post-medieval and undated ditches, furrows, drains and discrete features	393375 385910	22
Area 19, including	Watching brief and targeted	Post-medieval structural remains of Norbury Mill and associated infrastructure; dendrochronological dates of	393165 385505	18, 19, 25

¹ See table 1.



Name	Methodology	Summary description of results	NGR	WSI Asset no. ¹
trenches 25a & 25b	trenches	late 16th century on associated timbers		
Area 14, including trench 14.16	Watching brief and targeted trench	Post-medieval and undated ditches (including possible moat), post-medieval pond, structural remains of Norbury Bridge Toll House and road bridge.	392402 385358	14, 16
Area 32: trenches 32.1–32.4	Targeted trenches	Post-medieval ditches and land drains; undated discreet features	391030 384410	32
Area 9/10, including trench 9.11	Watching brief and targeted trench	Bronze Age features and human remains, including potential funerary ringwork, with ?later possible graves. Post-medieval ponds and boundaries; post-medieval and undated discrete features. Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval radiocarbon dates	390102 383716	9, 10, 11
Area 8	Watching brief	Undated (prob. post-medieval) ditch, fence line and pond and undated discrete features	389945 383850	8
Area 31: trenches 31.1–31.2	Targeted trenches	Post-medieval drainage and undated discrete features	385220 384400	31
Area 4/5	Strip, map and record & watching brief	Prehistoric and undated discrete features; post-medieval drainage	384310 384640	4, 5
Area 2/3	Strip, map and record & watching brief	Post-medieval ditches and furrows, and undated discrete features	384245 384745	2, 3
Area 30, including trench 30.1	Watching brief and targeted trench	Post-medieval and undated drainage/boundary lines and discrete features; structural remains of 19th-century dwelling	383947 385129	1, 30

3.2.3 The majority of the excavation areas were under pasture at the time of excavation, with Areas 21 and 30 comprising roadside watching briefs. Area 19 was partially occupied by woodland and scrubland.

3.3 Area 28: trenches 28.1–28.4

Introduction

3.3.1 Area 28 was located at the easternmost end of the road scheme, on the northern side the A6 (opposite Norbury Hollow road) where it runs between Hazel Grove and High Lane (Fig. 2, NGR 393828 385686). The site targeted potential former brickmaking remains, and a linear feature identified on aerial photographs possibly associated with the former settlement of Hessel Grove, which is depicted on maps from the 17th–19th century (Mouchel 2013, 119).

Results

3.3.2 Topsoil removal revealed underlying deposits of brick rubble, evidence of a large amount of disturbance. Four trenches (28.1–28.4) were then dug across the site.

3.3.3 Clean natural substrate was not exposed in any of the trenches (trench 28.3 was dug to a depth of 1.4 m; trenches 1 and 2 were both 1.1 m deep, trench 4 was 0.75 m deep). Levelling deposits containing brick and stone rubble and 20th-century artefacts (not retained) were exposed in all of the trenches (Pl. 1 and 2).

3.3.4 No evidence of the target linear feature, or any direct evidence of brickmaking was noted.

- 3.3.5 On the 1850 Tithe map of the Township of Norbury (Cheshire Archives and Local Studies ref. EDT301/2) a pond is shown in the area where the trenches were located. It was possibly originally a clay-winning pit, as the surrounding field is called Brick Kiln Field.
- 3.3.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1875 names the pond as 'Robinhood Pool' (sic) and shows evidence for clay extraction to the west. Later Ordnance Survey mapping shows the pond was backfilled sometime between 1969 and 1972, with the trenches presumably re-exposing the backfill material.

3.4 Area 21

Introduction

- 3.4.1 Area 21 equated to an 835 m length of the A6 between Hazel Grove and High Lane (NGR 393260 385800 to 394041 385629; Fig. 2–3). A watching brief was undertaken along this stretch of the road as it is believed that it follows the course of the Roman road running from Buxton to Manchester (Mouchel 2013, 119).
- 3.4.2 In the event, road construction did not generally involve extensive and deep groundworks within Area 21, and so there were few opportunities to observe any potential earlier roadway or associated features. Instead, the watching brief focussed on monitoring a number of trenches excavated to intercept and reroute existing services.
- 3.4.3 No conclusive evidence of the Roman road was seen, nor were any Romano-British artefacts recovered from Area 21.
- 3.4.4 The trenches are described moving from east to west along the A6.

Trench 21.7

- 3.4.5 Located opposite Norbury Hollow Road, trench 21.7 (Fig. 2; Pl. 3–5) was the easternmost of the monitored trenches in Area 21. It was L-shaped in plan, crossing the A6 at 90° and then running for 75 m along its northern edge. Evidence of an earlier road surface was seen in the base of the trench and comprised a solid deposit of sand and stone fragments amidst a reddish light brown compacted silty clay (21032), lying 0.7 m below the existing road surface. This was sealed by a dark brown silt that was generated by use of the road. This was sealed in turn by a 0.23 m thick sandy gritty silty gravel (21031). This was either a potential later surface, or a preparation layer for a cobbled road surface (21033) only seen to survive in patches in this location.

Trenches 21.3–21.4 and 21.8

- 3.4.6 Trench 21.4 lay further 310 m to the west and was situated on the southern edge of the current road. The basal context, numbered 21018, was a 0.22 m-thick deposit of mid-brown clay thought to be a redeposited natural layer. A gravel layer, 21017 possibly equating to the same surface, 21031, as that seen in trench 21.7 lay directly above. The upper surface of this lay 0.8 m below the top of the modern tarmac. A possible roadside gully, 21020, filled with mid-orange brown gravel was seen cutting through gravel 21017 on its southern side. A layer of cobbles and pavement kerbside edging, 21016, sealed gravel 21017. These cobbles probably equate to the cobbled road surface (21033) as seen in trench 21.7 and were sealed by a 0.6 m of alternating layers of modern hardcore aggregate and tarmac. Deposit 21024, located to the south of the present footpath and approximately 0.8 m below its surface, contained post-medieval pottery.
- 3.4.7 Trench 21.3 lay 30 m to the north-west of trench 21.4 and was situated on the opposite (northern) side of the A6. It measured 5.5 m x 3.5 m and was centred on NGR 393474

385680. The basal deposit was a mid-orange brown silt interpreted as a natural subsoil (c. 0.6 m below the current ground surface). This had been cut by a WNW–ESE roadside ditch, the alignment of which matched that of the current road. Numbered 21009, this ditch contained three fills; the lowest, 21011, contained fragments of 18th-century clay tobacco pipe (Fig. 4/21.1; Pl. 6). This ditch presumably relates to a roadside drainage scheme dating from the Turnpike era or subsequently.

- 3.4.8 Trench 21.8 measured 3.5 x 3.5 x 1.25 m and lay opposite trench 21.3 on the southern side of the A6 (NGR 393477, 385658; Fig. 4/21.2; Pl. 7) The basal deposit was an orange clay (21040) interpreted as the natural substrate. It was overlaid with a mid-grey/brown silt which contained a fragment of post-medieval handmade brick. Above this was a greyish brown silt (21038), possibly related to a roadside ditch, though the slot was too small for this to be confirmed. It was sealed by a mixed gritty sandy clayish silt (21037) levelling layer, which served a 0.09 m thick potential roadside surface of brown grey fine sandy silt (21036) that had broken glass fragments lying on its surface. Above this was a similar brown silt layer with frequent grit and slightly larger stones, lying flat as if forming part of a surface. This was sealed by a further three surface accumulations of silt, grit and gravel, very compacted (21035: 0.7 m below the ground surface). A rubber bottle stopper was found on one of these surfaces and the likelihood is that these formed part of the pavement next to the 18th-century turnpike. A 0.35 m thick layer of orange/brown sandy, gritty gravelly silt (21034) sealed these surfaces, and possibly formed a foundation layer for the cobbled road surface. A roadside service trench (21028) cut through these layers.

Trench 21.9

- 3.4.9 Trench 21.9 was located in front of and to the east of Millgate Cottage (176 and 178 Buxton Road), where an area of approximately 25 x 7 m centred on NGR 393337 385710 was subject to a watching brief. Most of the area was heavily truncated by modern services, with large (over 0.6 m diameter) cast-iron pipes seen running the length of the road (Pl. 8).
- 3.4.10 The natural geological substrate comprised a beige orange sand and reddish clay that lay 1.6 m below the present A6 road surface (Fig. 4/21.3; Pl. 8–11). This was sealed by a 0.55 m thick deposit of mid-brown orange clay containing occasional coal fragments and small stones (21048). This was seen along the length of the trench and was possibly coal mining spoil used to level the ground for use as a trackway used by the local industry, although no dating evidence was seen, despite the monitoring of the machine-excavation of a large amount of the material. Probable cart ruts were observed in this deposit, which had been filled by subsequent layer, 21042. This was a 0.15 m thick, intermittent roughly laid, pebble surface in a matrix of grey gritty, sandy silt. It was seen for a length of 18 m and was around 2 m wide, although it had been truncated by service pipes on either side. Again, no dating evidence was found.
- 3.4.11 This was overlaid with 21047, 21041 and 21046, a dark brown/black layer mixed with more orange gravels, possibly representing use and erosion of the underlying road surface. It contained small gritty fragments of waste coal material, again presumably associated with former mining in the area.
- 3.4.12 This was sealed by deposit 21034, a 0.4 m-thickness of numerous layers and tippings of gravel seen elsewhere along the length of the watching brief. This material probably represents the 18th–19th-century turnpike road surface. Over this lay the early 20th-century cobbled road surface (here numbered 21033; Pl. 11). The uppermost 0.35 m of the exposed stratigraphy comprised modern tarmac layers.

Trench 21.6

- 3.4.13 Trench 21.6 lay a further 110 m west along the A6 and was located on its northern edge. Measuring approximately 5 m square and centred on NGR 393272 385799, it contained no archaeological remains other than a spread of mid- to pale grey silt, 21030, lying above the natural substrate and probably representing a buried soil. The area had been disturbed by a deep mains sewer, which would have erased any remains in its path.

Trenches 21.1–2 and 21.5

- 3.4.14 No archaeological remains were observed in these trenches.

3.5 Area 22: trenches 22.1–22.3

- 3.5.1 Area 22 was located on the north-eastern side of the existing A6 where it runs between Hazel Grove and High Lane (NGR 393375 385910; Fig. 5). Within Area 22, the stripped ground surface lay at approximately 105 m OD, with a slight drainage fall from south-east to north-west. Area 22 occupied approximately 4.1 ha and was examined by means of three evaluation trenches (22.1–3). These investigated an expanse of ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries recorded in the ES and geophysical survey (Mouchel 2013, 118; Wessex Archaeology 2015a, fig. 4).

- 3.5.2 All the trenches were aligned north-east to south-west; trenches 22.1 and 22.2 each measured 50 m in length; trench 22.3 was 25 m long.

Deposit sequence

- 3.5.3 Within Area 22, the natural geology (22002) consisted of a bright mid-brownish yellow/orange silty clay. This was overlaid with an intermittent mid-orangey grey brown subsoil (22018), which had a maximum depth of 0.27 m. The topsoil (22001) varied in depth from 0.12 m to 0.25 m.

Trench 22.1

- 3.5.4 The most prominent feature was a backfilled field boundary ditch that crossed the northern part of the trench on an east–west alignment (22010: 3 x 1 m; Fig. 6/22.1). Ditch 22010 contained a ceramic land drain and 19th/20th-century pottery. The ditch corresponded with a strong linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. The boundary it marked was visible on the 1850 Tithe map of the Township of Norbury (Cheshire Archives and Local Studies ref. EDT301/2) but had been erased by the time of the production of the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. This chronology accords with the artefactual evidence.

- 3.5.5 To the south-west, also aligning with an adjoining boundary marker seen on the tithe map was a possible hedgerow (22011), which may have continued into trench 22.2 (22020). A ditch matching the alignment of the ridge and furrow earthworks (22015: 1.8+ x 0.92 x 0.38 m, Pl. 12) produced 18th/19th-century pottery.

- 3.5.6 Other features within trench 22.1 were artefactually sterile and include a pit or ditch terminal (22004: 0.6+ x 1.6 x 0.24 m), and a tree-throw hole (22013).

Trench 22.2

- 3.5.7 A stone-built land drain (22033) was exposed towards the northern end of trench 22.2. At the time of excavation, it was still functioning, leading to partial flooding of the trench and preventing further investigation of the feature. This feature appears to tally with the geophysical results, which record large sausage-like shapes to the east and a large linear feature to the west.

- 3.5.8 To the south-west, an artefactually sterile ditch (22020: 2.5+ x 0.55 x 0.25, Pl. 13) corresponds with the post-medieval field boundary seen on the Tithe map and (Cheshire Archives and Local Studies ref. EDT301/2) aligning with (22011) in trench 22.1.
- 3.5.9 A posthole (22022: 0.27 m diameter, Pl. 14) and an east-west furrow (22027: 1.5 m x 0.39 m) were also recorded in trench 22.2, along with a backfilled probable modern ground inspection test pit (22024). No finds were recovered from any of the features in trench 22.2.

Trench 22.3

- 3.5.10 A dark bluish grey/orange/brown clay (22031), different from the geological substrate seen in the other trenches, was investigated with a machine-dug slot. This revealed the deposit to be 0.9 m thick and overlies a dark greyish black silty with frequent shale fragments (22030, Pl. 15). Both deposits are thought to be of natural origin.
- 3.5.11 The only potential feature found in this trench was the possible remnant of a north-east to south-west aligned drystone wall (22032). Only a handful of stones was seen in the edges/sections of the trench. This matches the course and position of a former field boundary detected during the magnetometer survey. The boundary was marked on the 1850 tithe map and is marked on Ordnance Survey mapping until at least the 1980s.
- 3.5.12 Together the archaeological, cartographic and geophysical evidence provide evidence for the 19th and 20th-century agricultural use of Area 22. No evidence of any earlier activity was recorded.

3.6 Area 19 (Norbury Mill)

Introduction

- 3.6.1 Area 19 was located on the south-eastern fringe of Hazel Grove, at the end of Old Mill Lane, where it terminates at the northern bank of Norbury Brook. It occupied 0.3 hectares centred on NGR 393165 385505 (Fig. 7). Fieldwork here comprised trenches and a watching brief targeting the remains of the Norbury Mill complex, namely, the mill building itself, its leat, and the Mill House (AECOM 2014). At the time of the fieldwork, the trench investigating the Mill House was named Area 18, the main mill structure was named Area 19, and leat investigations were referred to as Area/Trench 25. For ease of reference at this stage, the remains have been grouped together under a single identifier: Area 19.

Archaeological and historical background

- 3.6.2 Documentary evidence suggests that a corn mill at Norbury was constructed in, or shortly after, the 1570s (John Rylands Library, Manchester, Legh Muniments, Box L, D. No.1, A:b:2) and was operational in the 17th century (*ibid.*).
- 3.6.3 It is thought that the early mill was replaced in stone in the 18th century, and in the early 19th century the headrace was remodelled, and a new wheelhouse built on the eastern side of the mill. During the 19th century there were a number of other additions to the mill, including an engine and boiler house with chimney (GMAU 1992). The mill was listed as being owned by the Norbury Mill Company in 1890 but was abandoned by the early 20th century: a photo from a 1905 edition of the Manchester Evening Chronicle shows it in a dilapidated state (Shercliff *et al.* 1983, 6; GMAU 1992, fig. 7). The mill was partially demolished in the 1950s, with work to make the ruins safe undertaken in the 1980s (GMAU 1992, 4). The site was investigated by GMAU in the early 1990s.

Trenches 25A and 25B

- 3.6.4 Two trenches were excavated across the mill leat (Pl. 16–17), which was originally dug to divert water from Norbury Brook to power the mill's waterwheel. At the commencement of fieldwork the mill leat was visible as a vegetation-filled earthwork running along the northern edge of the wooded valley of Norbury Brook. The trench locations had to be adjusted slightly from the positions proposed in the WSI due to tree cover impeding machine access. The bank and ditch could be seen to stretch for over 132 m from the head race/sluice gate towards the water source of the Norbury Brook.
- 3.6.5 The trenches lay 120 m to the east of the main mill complex, were 14 m apart from each other, and were both dug directly across the leat from north to south. The appearance of the leat was the same in both trenches, and so the results of their excavation are combined in the account below.
- 3.6.6 The natural geological substrate presented as a bright rusty orange sandy gravelly silt (25006). The cut of the leat (25005) was wide and moderately sloping, perhaps 3 m across at its base, from where the sides flared gently outwards, with the full cut having a width of up to 5 m. The exact width was, however, difficult to discern due to the gently sloping sides of the cut and the gradient of the ground into which it was dug. There was no evidence of any formal lining to the leat's base.
- 3.6.7 Upcast natural material (25001) from the original excavation or subsequent maintenance formed embankments on either side of the cut, some 6 m apart. Most of the upcast lay on the southern (downslope) side of the cut. The upcast lay directly on the natural substrate, and on the northern edge of the cut contained frequent large river worn cobbles and smaller stones, possibly placed to prevent erosion of the edges of the cut. The outer edges of the northern and southern embankments lay some 10 m apart, with a 2.75 m height difference between the top of the embankment and the base of the cut (Fig. 8).
- 3.6.8 The primary fill of the leat (25004, a 0.22 m thick dark grey sandy silt) was seen only briefly before the excavation flooded. The main fill of the leat (25003: a mixed mid-grey sandy silt with frequent patches of orange brown sandy silt up to 0.48 m thick) contained a brown glass beverage bottle of 20th-century date. This was sealed by a deposit of old topsoil and leaf litter (25002: mid-dark brown clayey silt up to 0.4 m thick). This and the upcast material forming the embankments were sealed by a 0.2 m-thickness of dark humic woodland topsoil, which formed the ground surface when the trenches were dug.
- 3.6.9 It is uncertain when the mill leat was originally excavated but documentary sources suggest it could have been as early as the 17th century (Shercliff *et al.* 1983, 5).
- 3.6.10 The wider area was levelled seven months after the excavation of trenches 25A and 25B, with the work exposing timbers that possibly helped support the bank area and base of the ditch. These were found outside the watching brief area and so were recorded only by photograph after they had already been disturbed (Pl. 18–21).

Main mill building

- 3.6.11 A watching brief was carried out during groundworks in the area, which necessitated demolition of the remains of the mill.
- 3.6.12 The mill building comprised a rectangular arrangement of walls (19025, 19027–9, Pl. 21), constructed from either sandstone ashlar masonry or more roughly hewn blocks. In one part of the site, reduction of the ground level revealed ten courses (1.5 m in height) of the outer wall of the wheel pit, aligned north-east to south-west (19028; Pl. 22). Wall 19029

lay above, and partially incorporated, the arched top of the brick tailrace culvert where it exited the wheelpit (Pl. 23). Wall 19029 had ashlar stone blocks on its base, which was built into the top of the tunnel, and six courses of brickwork in the upper part (Pl. 24). This brickwork was noted in the previous excavations as probably related to the expansion of the wheel pit in the early 19th century.

- 3.6.13 A 12.9 m length of the brick-built tailrace culvert (19045) was exposed during the watching brief (Pl. 24). It was 2 m wide and continued beneath a trackway that once lay to the west of the mill. From a brick-built archway set within the lower part of sandstone wall 19035², the tailrace culvert issued into an open channel leading to Norbury Brook (Pl. 25).
- 3.6.14 Within the footprint of the mill building, a brick-built wall (19026) showed signs of scorching and is thought to relate to a former corn-drying kiln.
- 3.6.15 A number of features were present outside the main mill building on its western side. These include a brick and stone surface (19032³; Pl. 26). Adjacent to this was a remnant of a wall (19034⁴). To the north-west of surface 19032, patches of cobbles (19030⁵) probably related to the coal chute that fed the boiler house.
- 3.6.16 A cobbled track (19037) was recorded to the south of the mill building, leading towards the footbridge that crossed the brook (depicted on 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping).
- 3.6.17 A still-functioning stone-built drain was observed on the higher ground to the north of the mill. It was well-built, with sides comprising five courses of stone set 0.5 m deep. It was 0.9 m wide and was seen for a length of over 15 m.

Head race structures and sluice gate

- 3.6.18 At the end of the mill leat leading from Norbury Brook, at least four courses of a north-east to south-west aligned wall (19008⁶) were visible beneath the tree roots and vegetation (Fig. 9; Pl. 27). The wall was constructed of grey ashlar sandstone blocks, some of which bore masons' marks. A '3', '2' and 'O' were noted, with some symbols upside down (Pl. 28). These masonry marks were also noted on the interior of the wheel pit walls in the main excavations carried out by GMAU (1992, 15). Opposite this wall forming the south side of the head race was wall 19009, constructed from similar grey ashlar sandstone blocks (Pl. 30). Constructed within this wall was a sluice gate 19010, the 0.6 m-wide setting of which was made of moulded concrete with channels to hold the gate (no longer present) (Pl. 29). It is thought that this would have been used to release excess water from the head race or aid in emptying out for silt clearance. Further concrete had been added to this wall to reinforce it.
- 3.6.19 These walls are thought to date to the early 19th century, when the mill race leading to the 'launder' (the trough leading from the mill race to the waterwheel) was narrowed and raised by 2.3 m to accommodate a new, larger (30 ft) waterwheel (GMAU 1992, 6 and 16). Therefore, walls 19008 and 19009 were built to funnel the water to a 2 m-wide opening forming the new head race. The sluice gate 19010 (=110) and concrete additions are thought to have been added late in the 19th century (GMAU 1992).

² Recorded as contexts 9 and 10 during the GMAU excavations

³ Possibly equates with GMAU context 351

⁴ Possibly equates with GMAU context 307

⁵ GMAU context 308

⁶ GMAU context 100

Timbers and planking

- 3.6.20 The demolition of the head race structure occurred without archaeological monitoring, but remnants of its lower reaches were observed during subsequent visits (Pl. 30). Approximately 2 m below walls 19008–19010, located at a height of 100.57 m OD, planks and thin timber boards, 19054, were found overlaying larger timbers in a criss-cross pattern (Fig. 9; Pl. 31–2). The timbers appeared to have been reused, some of the planks having ends with squared cut outs (as if being originally placed around a beam), and some having peg holes. The timbers were set into a puddled clay (19052). It is thought these timbers formed part of a structure involved with the provision of water to an earlier phase of the wheel pit (ie, before its early 19th-century reconfiguration). GPS survey data confirms that the 19th-century sluice gate structure stood directly over these timbers.
- 3.6.21 To the west, some of these timbers overlapped a much larger NNW–SSE aligned timber (19055) located at 100.25 m OD (Pl. 33–6). This was 6.5 m long, up to 0.78 m wide and up to 0.65 m thick. This timber had three rectangular mortise holes (0.26 x 0.11 m; 0.24 x 0.12 m; 0.26 x 0.1 m), spaced at irregular intervals on its south-west face. Two of the mortises contained the sawn off tenon joints (each 0.09 m x 0.09 m). It appears that this timber was reused from an earlier structure. Its exact function is unclear although it appears to be associated with the first phase of construction of the head race, most likely forming a raft to support the pen trough area.
- 3.6.22 Ten timbers recovered from this area and deriving from different trees were subjected to dendrochronological analysis ('tree-ring dating'). All are suggestive of a felling date in the 16th century, most appear to have been felled in the later part of that century, with the two most securely dated timbers seemingly felled in the autumn or winter of AD 1570/71 (see below). This date tallies closely with the documentary evidence noted above in indicating a construction date for a mill in the 1570s, although it is very likely that due to the evidence of mortise and tenon joints the timbers were reused, ie, they had stood elsewhere before being placed in the location in which they were found.

The mill cottage

- 3.6.23 Area 18 targeted the site of the mill cottage. An 'L'-shaped sandstone wall foundation (18003: 3 x 0.35 m) was revealed, along with remnants of red brick walls and a brick surface (18000–18002, Fig. 7; Pl. 37–8).
- 3.6.24 The cottage dates from at least the late 18th century: documentary sources dating to 1798 refer to the resident of the cottage as a Mr John Turner (Shercliff *et al.* 1983, 5). In 1994 the whole cottage was dismantled and rebuilt 500 m away at the start of Old Mill Lane by Phil Alexander, a local artist and amateur local historian (Pl. 39–40).

Evidence of early coal workings

- 3.6.25 Following the completion of the watching brief, the ground surface in and around Area 19 was reduced as part of the new road construction, with the works penetrating below the level of the geological substrate. In the area of the mill leat, but beyond the limits of the watching brief, coal workings were exposed in section within the cutting for the new road (Fig. 8, Pl. 41–2). Due to the circumstances of discovery, these could not be investigated or formally recorded. However, Mr Fred Lohel, a land surveyor with an interest in industrial archaeology employed by Carillion Morgan Sindall JV on the Scheme, made notes about the workings and passed them on to the archaeological team. His notes (sent by email in August 2016 are presented in Appendix 4.

- 3.6.26 Mr Lohel observed a 11.5 m-deep, 1.2 m-diameter coal shaft, leading to arched tunnels, which he suggests pre-date the 18th century. This may be some of the earliest evidence for coal extraction in the area. Poynton had a number of coal pits and Norbury Colliery was located just 1 km upstream along the Norbury Brook. Although most were busiest in the late 18th and 19th centuries, one lease dated 28 February 1589 relates to the '*Coal pit at Wourthe lately occupied by George Finche*' (Kitching 2003). This pit was located c. 1 km to the south-west of Area 19. The tunnels found may relate to contemporary mining.

Discussion

- 3.6.27 The earliest artefact found was also the largest: tree-ring dating reveals the largest timber derived from a tree felled in the autumn or winter of 1570/71 (see below). This coincides well with a document of 1571 that mentions an agreement regarding 'the Right of Erecting a Miln-Were, in Norbury' (John Rylands Library, Manchester, Legh Muniments Box L, D.No.I,A:b:2).
- 3.6.28 The timbers could have formed part of the original mill building. Due to its size and weight, coupled with a lack of coherent jointing, it is thought that the 6.5 m-long timber was probably a ground timber or plate. However, the recorded positions of the mortices and pegs, ie, on the side of the timber, suggest it was not found in its original position. Alternatively, the timbers could have been brought in from elsewhere for re-use at whatever facility formed the predecessor to the late 18th–19th-century mill.
- 3.6.29 The majority of the structural remains of the 18th–19th century mill encountered in the watching brief were previously recorded in excavations carried out by the GMAU in 1991 (GMAU 1992, fig. 8—reproduced below as Fig. 10). Only one wall was retained, the internal elevation of the boiler house wall can be seen in the embankment on the northern side of the new road (Pl. 21).

3.7 Area 14, including trench 14.16

Introduction

- 3.7.1 Area 14 was located immediately north of Norbury Brook and immediately west of the A523 London Road North where it runs between Hazel Grove and Poynton. It occupied 23.9 ha centred on NGR 392402 385358. Area 14 was the subject of a watching brief due to the potential presence of remains relating to the settlement of Norbury within this part of the Scheme (Mouchel 2013, 118, 294). Details of the Norbury Brook road bridge were also recorded during the fieldwork. In addition to the watching brief, a targeted trial trench (numbered 14.16) investigated the site of the Norbury Toll House, shown in the area on 19th-century maps.
- 3.7.2 Along the north-western edge of the monitored area, the stripped ground surface lay at around 88 m OD, and gently descended to around 86 m OD at its south-eastern edge.
- 3.7.3 Area 14 supplied evidence from a limited range of time periods, namely a scraper of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, a post-medieval pond and ditches, and evidence for the 18th–early 20th century Toll House and bridge. No obvious evidence relating to the occupation of Norbury was noted.
- 3.7.4 On the whole, and setting aside trench 14.16, the archaeological horizon was only exposed in the north-western part of Area 14. Colluvial deposits sealed the archaeological horizon in the lower-lying parts of the site, and so obscured any potential remains whilst the watching brief was underway.

Watching brief (Fig. 11)

Undated features

- 3.7.5 A potential prehistoric 'potboiler' pit (14084: 1.55 x 1.4 x 0.44 m) may be the earliest feature in Area 14. However, no finds were recovered from its stone-rich fill to confirm this proposed chronology.
- 3.7.6 A number of similarly undated linear features lay nearby (14007 = 14012, 14009 and 14044 = 14048). The full extent of some of these was difficult to discern due to the watching brief conditions (Pl. 43). The only finds from these features were a small piece of burnt animal bone and a heavily corroded tapering iron bar. A fragment of post-medieval pot was recovered from ditch 14009 (fill 14010), but it was found on its surface and so does not offer reliable dating evidence.

Post-medieval features

- 3.7.7 To the east of this group of features, a parallel pair of curvilinear ditches crossed the monitored area from north to south (Pl. 44). Numbered 14073 (3.45 x 1.1 m) and 14077 (2.2 x 0.58 m) the features probably marked a double-ditched boundary of medieval or later date: finds include a sherd of medieval pottery and post-medieval ceramic building material. Although this boundary is not marked on the 1850 tithe map of the Township of Norbury (Cheshire Archives and Local Studies ref. EDT301/2) or the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1873–83, it shares the same curving alignment as boundaries shown a short distance to the west on those maps.
- 3.7.8 A pond (14086: 19.40 x 18.40 x 1.15 m) was investigated in the south-western part of the monitored area. This supplied pottery with a 17th–20th-century date range, with 18th/19th-century material the deepest recovered (at 0.78 m above the pond's base). The lower reaches of the pond were very peaty and contained waterlogged wood, Pl. 46). A relatively large quantity (15.4 kg, 14024) of burnt cattle bone was recovered in a cut 0.23 m from the base of the pond and probably marks the disposal of the carcass of a diseased cow (Pl. 47–8). The pond is not marked on the tithe or First Edition Ordnance Survey map (although other ponds nearby are) and had presumably fallen out of use by the time the maps were produced.
- 3.7.9 The southern edge of a probable ditch (numbered 14003 = 14050) was exposed in the north-eastern part of the monitored area (Pl. 49–50). The feature extended beyond the northern limit of excavation, and unstripped overburden obscured its extent to the east and west. The feature had a visible east–west length of 44 m and measured at least 5.75 m wide (north–south) and was 1.6 m deep. A complete profile across the cut could not be recorded within the site limits, but it may have originally been 10–12 m wide (Fig. 12/14.4–5; Pl. 49–50). Pottery from its fills predominantly dates to the 17th–19th century, with wares of 17th/18th-century date recovered from the basal fill.
- 3.7.10 A sondage was dug to trace the eastward course of the ditch across the site, although no trace of the feature was seen at this location, suggesting the ditch had either turned or terminated somewhere to the west.
- 3.7.11 It has been speculated that ditch 14003 = 14050 may represent the moat serving the medieval predecessor of Norbury Hall (which lies 60 m to the north-west), although this cannot be proven from the current evidence. The feature does not tally with anything marked on the historic maps listed above.

Norbury Bridge

- 3.7.12 Norbury Bridge carries the existing A523 across Norbury Brook. An opportunity to investigate the western side of the bridge was presented by the removal of material on either bank of the water course to the level of the adjacent weir during piling works associated with the Scheme (Pl. 51–6).
- 3.7.13 It is thought the then-existing road was upgraded to a turnpike in the early 1760s (Shercliff *et al.* 1983, 35), and Norbury Bridge was widened and renovated, and the Toll House constructed (details below) at around the same time. The increase in heavy traffic led to further improvements to the bridge, with a new weir, arch and foundations constructed in the 1820s (*op. cit.*, 36).
- 3.7.14 During the watching brief, the western elevation showed a single arched bridge constructed of close jointed pink sandstone ashlar with shaped rustic voussoirs. Above the intrados runs a deep string course with a substantial two-course parapet over. At each end of the elevation the masonry widens and projects to the west forming buttresses. Of later construction are revetting and supporting wing-walls which run north and south off the buttresses and curve out and away to the west (14226). Both are of sandstone ashlar. Both wing walls were removed by machine as part of the bridge works. Of yet later construction is a sloping, stepped weir defined by side walls that project off either side of the bridge arch and run to the west where they step out and form a wide pool. The walls are constructed of tooled blocks of sandstone. A wide-bore gas pipe that crossed the stream in front of the bridge elevation was removed.
- 3.7.15 Material on both banks of the stream was removed; on the northern bank to a depth close to 6 m below the top of the bridge parapet. This process revealed the lower foundations and construction methods employed in building the later bridge, shown in greater detail on the northern bank where excavations were deeper. From the top of the bridge parapet the finely tooled ashlar blocks extended to a depth of 3.2 m where a course of obliquely dressed sandstone some 0.35 m deep was located, below which was a large block of roughly squared but un-tooled sandstone with a depth of 0.40 m. Further courses of roughly squared sandstone extended for another 0.84 m.
- 3.7.16 Under the lowest stone foundations was a wooden sub-structure (14229; Pl. 55–6). This comprised a vertical timber post that projected from the natural red sand and supported a timber cross beam. The beam was attached to the post with an iron bolt that passed through both members and was tightened against a plate with an iron nut. Sitting over the top of the post and the beam and fixed in position with iron pins was a thick (0.12 m) plank with the base of the stonework resting over. Only one example of a post was uncovered.
- 3.7.17 It would appear likely that during the bridge widening in the second half of the 18th century deep foundations were sunk in an attempt to locate a solid base to build upon. As the sand extends to a considerable depth this did not prove possible and a series of closely-spaced wooden posts were sunk as piles to support a timber framework on which to build in stone.

Trench 14.16

- 3.7.18 Trench 14.16 targeted the site of a Toll House marked on the 1850 tithe map of the Township of Norbury (Cheshire Archives and Local Studies ref. EDT301/2). The building is also marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1873–83 (Fig. 14), but was demolished in the interval between the production of the 1899 and 1909 maps. Trench 14.16 was centred on NGR 392477 385344, and the building remains were encountered at 86.5 m OD (Fig. 13; Pl. 57–66).

- 3.7.19 Walls 16003 and 16012 formed the visible core of the structure and defined a main room (Room 1). These walls, like all those used in the construction of the Toll House, were of unfrogged brick set in a sandy lime mortar. This room measured about 5 m square, but its eastern extent was not exposed. The remains of a fireplace and ash pit (16025) were recorded on the southern wall (Pl. 59). A number of other walls defined smaller rooms (2–4) set to the north and west of the central room. Of these, walls 16006, 16013 and 16024 appeared to abut the central walls, possibly indicating they were later extensions. Alternatively, the arrangement could represent an aspect of the construction of a single build.
- 3.7.20 The walls survived to maximum height of eight courses, with the footprint of the building backfilled with demolition rubble (16001, 16009).
- 3.7.21 The westernmost room (Room 2) contained a possible brick base for scullery sinks and a brick-built floor (16010). Turning to Room 3, lime plaster was preserved on the interior of all of its walls, with a 1 m wide doorway with a flagstone threshold (16032) seen in the eastern wall (Pl. 62). This appears to form the outer eastern wall of the L-shaped structure depicted on the historic maps. A partial flagstone floor (16026) set on a compact dark brown silt (16041) was exposed beneath the demolition rubble in Room 3. Two complete modern glass bottles marked "(C RAY) / HERBALIST / MACCLESFIELD" were recovered from the floor surface in Room 3, and presumably once belonged to the building's occupants or some later visitors (Pl. 63).
- 3.7.22 Room 4 was floored with a brick and flagstone surface (16005) covered with a coal-rich silt layer, suggesting it was a coal store. A leather healed boot, belonging to a child or small lady was found in this layer along with 19th-century pottery.
- 3.7.23 To the rear of the property, remnants of a flagstone surface (16023) overlaid with a mixed flagstone and brick surface (16004) were recorded. Nearby linear feature (16014: 0.22 m wide and filled with dark gritty silt) matched the plot boundary marked on historic maps and was likely the footing of a fenceline.
- 3.7.24 The majority of finds from trench 14.16 derived from the demolition rubble and comprise everyday domestic items including pottery, glass, clay pipe, textiles and iron objects (nails, bolts etc). The assemblage has a chronological focus on the 18th–20th centuries, which matches the cartographic evidence for the Toll House.
- 3.7.25 Following the excavation of trench 14.16, sometime later the area immediately to the east was affected by groundworks, with further structural remains exposed across an area of 10 x 6 m. Due to the watching brief conditions it was not possible to investigate these fully. The remains, which are presumed to also relate to the Toll House, include a stone-built soakaway (14309: 0.8 x 0.5 x at least 1.5 m deep; Pl. 64) and a brick-sided, stone-capped drain (14310; Pl. 65). A cobble surface, 14530, was also found which would have formed part of the earlier road surface or yard to the Toll House (Pl. 66).
- 3.7.26 Three shallow pits (14203, 14205, 14209) were found between the toll building and the river. The finds assemblage from these features, which includes post-medieval pottery, window glass fragments, painted wall plaster, a decorated copper artefact, clay pipe stems and brick and stone building material, probably represents rubbish disposal. Due to their proximity to the toll building, it is likely they relate to its occupation.

3.8 Area 32: trenches 32.1–32.4

3.8.1 Area 32 was located between Bramhall and Poynton on the south-eastern side of Woodford Road where it runs between Hazel Grove and the A5149 (NGR 391030 384410; Fig. 15). Within Area 32, the stripped ground surface lay at approximately 87 m OD. Area 32 occupied approximately 3.1 ha and was examined by means of four evaluation trenches (32.1–32.4). These were targeted to investigate an historic landscape area of former field boundaries and pit-like features recorded in the ES and geophysical survey (Mouchel 2013, 126; Wessex Archaeology 2015a, 5, fig. 7).

3.8.2 All of the trenches were aligned north-east to south-west and were 25 m long.

Deposit sequence

3.8.3 The natural geological substrate generally presented as a pale or mid-grey clay with lighter brown yellow/orange clay patches. Within trench 32.4, which was located c. 200 m from the other trenches, a grey beige slightly clayish sand with some mid-brown yellow/orange slightly silty clay patches was recorded. An intermittent deposit of mid–dark slightly orange brown subsoil sealed the natural and was sealed in turn by a dark brown loam topsoil, typically 0.20 m deep. The majority of the finds from Area 32 derived from these widespread deposits, the assemblage is small and mostly comprises pottery, with a likely potential date range of 18th–20th century.

Trench 32.1

3.8.4 A small ditch (32028: 15+ x 0.9 x 0.2 m) crossed the northern end of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment (Pl. 67). It was accompanied by a parallel cut containing a ceramic land drain (32026) on its eastern side. The southern end of the ditch had been cut by ditch 32030, which shared the alignment of an extant hedgerow just to the south. A tree-throw hole was also noted (32032), and probably also associated with the hedgerow.

3.8.5 None of these features had any obvious corresponding geophysical anomalies, although the alignment of ditch 32030 matched that of the ploughing effects recorded by the magnetometer. No artefactual material was recorded.

Trench 32.2

3.8.6 No features were found in this trench, apart from numerous post-medieval land drains. The majority were aligned north-west to south east, matching the ploughing effects recorded by the geophysical survey. One drain following a perpendicular alignment was probably the continuation of that seen in trench 32.1. No archaeological features were found to match the pit-like geophysical anomalies interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin.

Trench 32.3

3.8.7 Seven isolated and generally insubstantial features (cut numbers within the 32007–021 range), variously interpreted as pits, postholes or tree-throw holes were found in this trench (Pl. 68). No artefacts were present, although some features contained charcoal in their fills. The trench was raked by numerous modern land drains on a north-west to south-east alignment, matching the ploughing effects recorded by the geophysical survey.

3.8.8 Trench 32.3 targeted two parallel ditch-type features of probable archaeological origin. Two of the features, 32007 and 32015, broadly corresponded with these, although both were found to be vague and irregular when dug (Fig. 16/32.1; Pl. 69).

Trench 32.4

- 3.8.9 Trench 32.4 also targeted two parallel ditch-type geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin. The more northerly was found to correspond with a broad, shallow ditch (32050: 3.6 x 0.25 m) that contained a ceramic land drain. This ditch was noted on site to line up with two large tree stumps elsewhere in the field, which presumably represented the remnants of a hedge along the boundary also marked by ditch 32050. The more southerly geophysical anomaly matched a ceramic land drain (32038). Two other ditches (32052 and 32047), which did not contain ceramic drains, shared the alignment of these features (Fig. 16/32.2, Pl. 70).
- 3.8.10 Three other isolated, artefactually sterile and insubstantial features were recorded (32041, 32043 and 32047).
- 3.8.11 No datable artefacts were recovered from any of the features in trench 32.4.
- 3.8.12 Ditch 32050 appears to correspond with a field boundary marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 and survived until at least the 1970s.
- 3.8.13 Together the archaeological, cartographic and geophysical evidence provide evidence for the 19th and 20th-century agricultural use of Area 32. No evidence of any earlier activity was recorded.

3.9 Area 9/10, including trench 9.11

Introduction

- 3.9.1 Area 9/10 was located immediately north of the A5149 Chester Road between Poynton and Bramhall. It occupied 3.4 ha centred on NGR 390102 383716 (Fig. 17). Area 9/10 was the subject of a watching brief as it was believed that it was crossed by the Roman road linking Buxton and Manchester (Mouchel 2013, 116). In addition to the watching brief, a targeted trial trench (trench 9.11) was dug to investigate the site of a building known from 18th- and 19th-century maps and documentary sources.
- 3.9.2 The field within which Area 9/10 lay was bounded to the south by Chester Road, to the east by the concrete drive leading to an oil terminal serving Manchester Airport, and to the north and west by pasture land. The local ground surface in the field was undulating: the highpoint (93.8 m OD) lay in the north-east of the site, from where the ground descended to a central dip (91.49 m OD), before levelling off at 92.2 m OD in the west.
- 3.9.3 No definite evidence of the proposed Roman road was recorded, although prehistoric pottery and human remains were uncovered on the site, which appears to have had a funerary function during the Bronze Age. Post-medieval drainage/boundary features account for most of the remainder of the archaeological remains recorded on Area 9/10.

Ring gully 9273

- 3.9.4 A ring gully was uncovered in the north-eastern corner of Area 9/10 and coincided with the site's topographic highpoint. It had an inner diameter of 9.5 m and an average outer diameter of 10.75 m. The gully had an average width of 0.6 m but narrowed to just 0.27 m on its northern edge (Fig. 18; Pl. 71–74).
- 3.9.5 Multiple slots set at one-metre intervals excavated across the ring gully revealed a gently sloping cut with a rounded base filled with mid-brown sandy silt fill containing occasional subangular stones and sparse charcoal. Some evidence of recutting was noted along the southern and western edge of the gully (Pl. 74). No finds were recovered from any of the

gully fills. Environmental samples taken from the fills of the ring gully were generally poor and restricted to underground plant parts such as roots and tubers.

- 3.9.6 The ring gully had been cut by a medieval or post-medieval cultivation furrow and a modern land drain.
- 3.9.7 The whole of the area enclosed by ring gully 9273 was cleaned by hand, and a number of features subsequently investigated.
- 3.9.8 The central feature (9268: 2 x 0.6 x 0.46 m) had a 'U'-shaped profile, flattish base, and an ESE–WNW alignment (Pl. 75). It contained three fills; the primary fill, 9270, was a very thin (0.02 m) dark brown, almost black, lens of silt. This was sealed by a heavily bioturbated and fairly loose fill with a high content of redeposited natural: 9275. The upper fill, 9269, was 0.28 m deep. A charred tuber and hazel nutshell from fill 9269 were submitted for radiocarbon assay and returned inconsistent medieval and Iron Age dates: cal. AD 1230–1300 and 360–100 cal BC (UBA-34327; 729±28 BP and UBA-34328; 2157±28 BP). Despite its grave-like appearance and position within the ring gully, no bone was present within this feature.
- 3.9.9 A further two stakeholes, two postholes and two or three shallow pits also lay within the area enclosed by the ring gully. None contained any artefactual material, although charcoal was noted in one posthole (9252: 0.43 m dia. x 0.3 m). One pit (9250) appeared to be cut by the ring gully, and so would pre-date that feature.

Potential funerary group

- 3.9.10 A group of features with a potential funerary function lay 20 m south-east of the centre of the ring gully. The group comprised a regular arrangement of four parallel grave-like features (9055, 9060, 9062 and 9232; Fig. 20, Pl. 76), a fifth a further 3 m to the south (9197), and a pit containing cremated human bone (9191). The grave-like features (average dimensions 2.36 m x 0.66 m x 0.23 m) each contained a single fill of brown sandy silt, artefactually sterile in all cases except for 9197 (the outlier), which supplied two flints, one being a Mesolithic microlith (see below). These features shared an ENE–WSW alignment. As with the ring gully's central pit, no bone was recovered from these features despite their grave-like appearance.
- 3.9.11 Pit 9191 (0.63 m dia. x 0.35 m) lay immediately south-east of this group. It contained three fills: the basal, 9194, was a mid-brown silty sand, overlaid with 9193, a greyish black silty sand containing abundant charcoal and cremated human bone. A deposit of yellowish grey silty sand, 9192, completed the infilling of the pit (Fig. 20/9.7). A total of 30.6 g of human bone was present, representing the meagre remains of an unsexed individual >12 years of age (subadult/adult range). No pathological lesions or materials suggestive of pyre goods were observed, other than the tubers in the samples. A fragment of human bone from fill 9192 returned a radiocarbon date of 1380–1130 cal BC (SUERC-74086; 3011 ± 27), ie, Middle–Late Bronze Age.

Other features

- 3.9.12 A handful of other isolated features was found scattered across the eastern part of the site. The only one to return dating evidence was pit 9264 (0.4 m dia. x 0.14 m) located 4 m south-west of the ring ditch (Fig. 19/9.3). This contained heat-affected stone and pottery of likely Bronze Age date (7 sherds/22 g). Five small pits also contained heat-affected stone: 9018, 9019, 9025, 9047 and 9050 (Pl. 77). The other noteworthy feature among the *maculae* was a circular feature (9111: 2 m dia. x 0.24; Fig. 19/9.1, Pl. 78) located 40 m south-east of the six small pits and containing evidence of crop-processing. The central

area of the base of this feature showed evidence of burning. A rich assemblage of charred plant remains, dominated by cereal grains—mostly wheat (*Triticum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and possibly cultivated oats (large seeded *Avena* sp.)—was recovered from pit 9111. Rye and oats would suggest a medieval or later chronology for the feature.

- 3.9.13 Ditch 9283 was right-angled in plan, appearing to define the south-western corner of a field. It cut pit 9111, which appears to be medieval or later on the basis of the types of cereal recovered from its fill, and so does seemingly not relate to the nearby prehistoric features.
- 3.9.14 The ditch had a potential terminal at its northern end, although this part of the site was permanently flooded, and so this could not be investigated during the fieldwork. A total of four slots were dug across ditch 9283 revealing it to be typically 1.4 m wide by around 0.3 m deep, with a variable profile (Fig. 19/9.2). No finds were recovered from the feature's brown sandy fills.
- 3.9.15 A watching brief was also maintained on the construction of a compound/parking area to the north of the main site, although groundworks here did not proceed to a depth sufficient to clearly expose the archaeological horizon (Pl. 79). Two small body sherds of medieval coarseware were recovered from this area in the subsoil (9500).

Post-medieval/undated remains

- 3.9.16 A 27 m-long fenceline on a north-west to south-east alignment was recorded in the central part of the site. The constituent postholes varied in diameter from 0.2 m to 0.5 m. Following a 48 m-long gap, another four postholes appeared to continue the alignment to the southern site boundary. One of these more southerly features, 9109, contained pottery of 18th/19th-century date. The fenceline matches a boundary shown on Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1870s until the early 20th century.
- 3.9.17 A co-axial arrangement of field boundary ditches and drains was uncovered in the western part of the site, along with a pair of former ponds. The most substantial ditch was 9089=9152 (up to 2.1 m by 1.3 m; also north-west to south-east aligned Pl. 80), which contained post-medieval pottery and matches a plot boundary shown on Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1870s onwards. The ponds (9091 and 9164) are similarly historically attested.
- 3.9.18 To the east of this substantial post-medieval ditch lay ditch 9173 = 9176, and to its west lay a grid of three parallel (ie, all north-west to south-east aligned) (9086=8505=9222; 9284; 8503=9153=9154) and four perpendicular ditches (9125; 9090; 9167; 9151: Pl. 80). The NNW–SSW aligned elements may mark the southern continuation of the boundary to the north marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map as a Roman road, although none of these features produced any datable material. Details of these other NNW–SSW aligned features are given below:
- 3.9.19 Ditch 9173=9176 (0.5–0.9 x 0.2 m) had a shallow bowl-shaped profile and contained a silty grey fill with occasional small rounded pebbles.
- 3.9.20 Ditch 9086=8505=9222 (1.7 x 0.6 m; Pl. 81) had a bowl-shaped profile and contained grey and brown sandy clay fills, with a modern land drain noted within the ditch in one intervention.
- 3.9.21 Ditch 9284 (1 x 0.35 m) contained orangey grey or brown silty clay fills

- 3.9.22 Ditch 8503=9153=9154 (1.2–1.55 x 0.35 m) had a bowl-shaped profile and contained grey silty sandy fills.

Trench 9.11

- 3.9.23 Trench 9.11 targeted the site of a building labelled as 'Bowerstumps' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (Fig. 21; Pl. 82–3). Although it lay just beyond the proposed limits of Area 9/10, in the event it was subsumed into the footprint of Area 9/10, with the same features running across both excavation parcels, and so it is discussed here. Trench 9.11 measured 12 m north-west to south-east by 5 m north-east to south-west and was centred on NGR 390105 383630. Within the trench the natural substrate lay at around 91.5 m OD, with a slight drainage fall to the south-west. Unfortunately, the presence of newt fencing and an extant hedgerow meant that the trench had to be repositioned to the north-west of the building (the south-east edge of the trench as-dug lay approximately 3 m from the north-west side of the building), and it was not exposed.
- 3.9.24 Instead, a co-axial arrangement of drainage ditches (11014, 11027, 11050/11052: 0.8–2 m x 0.25–0.6 m) was seen aligned north-west to south east/north-east to south-west. These were filled with dark brown silt sand and supplied post-medieval pottery and fragments of clay tobacco pipe. Some of the ditches within this arrangement were continuations of features investigated during the watching brief on Area 9/10. When excavated, the widest boundary was found to comprise two shallow, parallel cuts (11050 and 11052: Fig. 22/11.2).
- 3.9.25 A network of stone- and brick-built drains was superimposed on the ditches. This comprised a 'T'-shaped arrangement (11040 and 11056) with a further drain spurring off to the south-east (11023). For the most part these drains followed the course of the earlier ditches (Fig. 21; Fig. 22/11.2; P. 82–3). Drain 11056 had a sandstone-flagged base and capping, with sides formed of three courses of handmade red bricks. Drains 11023 and 11040 were similar, but their sides comprised only two courses of brickwork. The construction cuts for the drains and the drain fills themselves contained further post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments.
- 3.9.26 A cluster of five post holes (11004, 11006, 11008, 11010, and 11012), some fairly square in plan, were seen at the south-west end of the trench, where they would have laid in the backyard area of 'Bowerstumps'. These supplied further post-medieval finds
- 3.9.27 Two later field drains containing ceramic pipes cut the earlier features in trench 9.11, and presumably relate to the reconfiguring of field boundaries following the late 19th-century demolition of 'Bowerstumps'.
- 3.9.28 The existence of 'Bowerstumps' is referred to in an estate survey from 1770 (Mouchel 2013, 119), and it was seemingly demolished in the interval between the production of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map (on which it appears) and the 1897 edition (on which it does not). This accords with the chronology of the finds assemblage from trench 9.11, with the likelihood that the finds represent domestic refuse associated with occupation of the property. With a 17th-century pipe bowl and pottery of the 17th or 18th century recovered from trench 9.11, the results support the likelihood that 'Bowerstumps' was built, or at least occupied, in the 17th century, perhaps 100 years earlier than the first known cartographic evidence relating to the property.
- 3.9.29 As intimated above, the area of trench 9.11 was later incorporated into the footprint of Area 9/10.

Discussion

- 3.9.30 The likeliest interpretation of the ring gully is that it is a Bronze Age funerary monument. This is based on its form, its central grave-like feature, and the recovery of Bronze Age pottery, cremated human bone, flint and heat-affected stone from other features in its vicinity. The presence of the group of grave-like features to the south of the ring gully may offer circumstantial support for the notion that the ring gully had a role in funerary ceremonies. Funerary ring works are known to have been used as inhumation cemeteries in the early medieval period (Williams 1997), with a prominent local example being Winwick, Ch., (Freke *et al.* 1987). The absence of any bone from the proposed graves may be due to hostile soil conditions: the Soilsmap viewer lists the local soils as 'slightly acidic', although the resolution of the mapping is not particularly high (Cranfield University 2018). The remains at Area 9/10 are also paralleled by the Bucklow Hill (Ch.) funerary ringwork, uncovered during the course of the A556 improvement works (Wessex Archaeology 2017). Located 18 km west of Area 9/10, the Bucklow Hill site comprised a 22 m-diameter penannular ditch surrounding one urned burial, with several urned burials and numerous deposits of scattered cremated human bone and pyre debris found within the area enclosed by the ditch and in its immediate vicinity. Current radiocarbon dating evidence suggests the funerary remains straddle the divide between the Early and Middle Bronze Age. A group of twelve similarly empty graves was focussed on the Bucklow Hill ring ditch. Other similarities between the two sites include the presence of pits containing heat-affected stone and the fact that both ring gullies were positioned on topographic highpoints.
- 3.9.31 No evidence of the stone-surfaced trackway previously recorded in/near Area 9/10 was observed. Although initially interpreted as a possible Roman road (UMAU 1998), it has more recently been ascribed a relatively modern date (Mouchel 2013, A9-8).
- 3.9.32 The north-west to south-east aligned ditches recorded in the western part of Area 9/10 may represent Roman roadside ditches, although there was no artefactual material to confirm this. The ditches probably equate to the features previously investigated at various times by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU 1996 and 1998; Mouchel 2013 Appendix 9B). Of the ditches exposed during works related to the present Scheme, 9173=9176 best matches the location of the proposed Roman roadside ditch recorded in the 1998 UMAU excavations (UMAU context 1013). The features are also comparable in terms of their recorded characteristics (UMAU 1998, 7), including, perhaps unfortunately, their artefactual sterility. No Romano-British artefacts were recovered from the nearby parallel ditches, or indeed, anywhere on the Scheme.
- 3.9.33 Overall, the existence of a Roman road remains unproven on the site.

3.10 Area 8

Introduction

- 3.10.1 Area 8 occupied 0.01 ha, lay at around 88 m OD and was centred on NGR 389945 383850 (Fig. 23). Area 8 was located to investigate the north-westerly continuation of the potential Roman road thought to run across Area 9/10. Here its course was thought to equate with Lumb Lane, which is marked on the 1872–5 Ordnance Survey map as the line of a Roman road (Mouchel 2013, 116). However, the presence of a gas mains and large tree stumps meant that, in the event, Area 8 was dug on land immediately west of Lumb Lane, rather than across the routeway itself.

Results

- 3.10.2 No evidence of the Roman road was recorded, nor were any other Romano-British remains recovered.
- 3.10.3 The principal archaeological feature within Area 8 was an east–west ditch 8008=8036: 25+ x 4.6–5 x 1.45 m; Fig. 24/8.2, Pl. 84–7). The ditch contained numerous fills, with some showing evidence of waterlogging. Ditch 8008=8036 was cut on its southern side by a parallel but narrower ditch (8025: 1.8 m wide x 0.8 m deep), which had a 6-inch ceramic land drain along its base.
- 3.10.4 Some evidence of ponding/surface waterlogging was recorded adjacent to ditch 8008=8036 (Pl. 88 and 90).
- 3.10.5 Three postholes (8013, 8015, 8017) formed a north–south alignment parallel to Lumb Lane and may represent an accompanying fence or tree-line. A number of other isolated pits (Fig. 24/8.1; Pl. 89) and linear features were recorded across Area 8 (full details in the site archive). Many are of doubtful archaeological provenance.
- 3.10.6 Very few finds were recovered from Area 8, and these mostly derived from the topsoil. The likely potential date range is 18th–20th century. All of the cut features were artefactually sterile.
- 3.10.7 The east–west boundary followed by ditches 8008=8036 and 8025 is shown on mid-19th-century Tithe maps separating the Townships of Bramhall and Woodford (Cheshire Archives and Local Studies ref. EDT62/2 & EDT 442/2).

3.11 Area 31: trenches 31.1–31.2

- 3.11.1 Area 31 lay on the north-western side of Clay Lane where it runs between Styal and Handforth (NGR 385220 384400; Fig. 25). Within Area 31, the stripped ground surface lay at approximately 80 m OD. Area 31 occupied around 0.7 ha and was examined by means of two evaluation trenches (31.1 and 31.2). These were dug to investigate an historic landscape area of former field boundaries (Mouchel 2013, 126), with geophysical indications of buried ditches and pit-like features (Wessex Archaeology 2015a, 5, fig. 10).

Deposit sequence

- 3.11.2 Within Area 31, the natural geology (31003) comprised, in accordance with the place name evidence, a pale or mid-grey clay with brown/yellow/orange clay patches overlaid with a mid-orange brown subsoil (31002). The topsoil was 0.2 m deep and comprised a dark brown loam.
- 3.11.3 Both trenches were around 30 m long. Trench 31.1 was aligned north-west to south-east; trench 31.2 followed the perpendicular alignment.

Trench 31.1

- 3.11.4 Trench 31.1 targeted a sausage-shaped linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin, although in the event, no corresponding archaeological feature was identified. Four shallow natural features were found in this trench (none were formally recorded).

Trench 31.2

- 3.11.5 Trench 31.2 targeted a pair of prominent pit-like geophysical anomalies, although no corresponding archaeological features were revealed. Instead an array of ceramic land

drains, a ditch (31010) containing a ceramic land drain and a potential second ditch (31020) were exposed, along with numerous isolated features (Pl. 91–3), none of which contained any artefactual material. Following discussion with GMAAS, a further c. 400 m² area was machine-stripped of overburden to clarify the extent and character of the features found in the trench, and to check for further remains.

- 3.11.6 This work revealed that ditch 31010 followed a dogleg course across the stripped area, and that the potential ditch (31020) formed part of an area of pitting (31019, 31027; Pl. 92–3). A number of other isolated and artefactually sterile features were seen. The land drains were seen to continue on their expected courses.
- 3.11.7 Most of the small assemblage of finds recovered from Area 31 came from the topsoil and subsoil. The assemblage consists largely of 18th- to 20th-century pottery, along with ceramic building material, and clay tobacco pipe. Four sherds of modern glass were recovered from a possible pit.
- 3.11.8 Ditch 31010 does not correspond with any feature marked on the 1844 Tithe map of the Township of Handforth (Cheshire Archives and Local Studies ref. EDT184/2a) and would have lain fairly centrally within a small (1.1 ha) plot of land that was marked on that map and which persisted until the time of the development. This raises the possibility that the feature, which contained a ceramic land drain, relates to sub-surface drainage, rather than boundary demarcation.

3.12 Area 4/5

Introduction

- 3.12.1 Area 4/5 comprised a diamond-shaped area of 0.1 ha located between Moss Nook and Handforth (NGR 384310 384640, Fig 26). Within Area 4/5 the stripped ground surface lay at approximately 82 m OD. Fieldwork in Area 4/5 was designed to investigate ridge and furrow cultivation/linear cropmarks recorded by the ES (Mouchel 2013, 124, 297).

Deposit sequence

- 3.12.2 The natural geological substrate was a bright mid-brown yellow/orange slightly silty clay, with some grey patches. It was overlaid with a mid-orange brown clayish silt plough soil/subsoil (4002), which was typically just 0.15 m thick. This was sealed in turn by topsoil (4001) which varied in depth from 0.18 m to 0.25 m.

Results

- 3.12.3 A scatter of a dozen or so small isolated features, variously interpreted as pits and postholes, was exposed, along with a few short linear features. No convincing structural pattern can be discerned within the remains.
- 3.12.4 Two of the pit-like features (4006: 1 m dia. x 0.15 m and 4043: 2.15 m x 0.36 m x 0.24 m) contained struck flint and likely relate to prehistoric activity in the area (Pl. 95). A grape pip was also recovered from feature 4043 (Fig 27/4.1). Whilst it is unlikely that all of the other features have an archaeological provenance, some may be prehistoric in origin.
- 3.12.5 Two other features contained concentrations of charcoal (4039: 0.84 x 0.8 x 0.27 m and 4015: 0.39 x 0.32 x 0.06 m; Pl. 96). Feature 4015 also contained heat-affected stones and lay just 0.35 m to the north of pit 4006 (which, as mentioned above, contained struck flint). 2.2 m further to the north, pit 4024 (1.2 x 0.65 x 0.2 m) was found to contain a hazel nutshell fragment. Given the proximity of these features, they may all relate to the same spell of prehistoric activity.

3.12.6 Two linear features were present on the site. Gully 4019 (9.3 x 0.4 x 0.08 m; Pl. 94), located at the southern limit of excavation, may have had a minor drainage function. Towards the northern end of the site, feature 4048 (13+ x 1.6 x 0.35 m; Fig. 27/4.3; Pl. 97) was thought to be the remains of a hedgeline, due to its irregular sides and gravelly fill. A number of other natural tree throws were also identified in this part of the site.

3.12.7 The area was raked by an ENE/WSW array of land drains. No evidence relating to the cropmark or ridge and furrow targets was recorded.

3.13 Area 2/3

Introduction

3.13.1 Areas 2 and 3 were virtually contiguous (separated only by a narrow footpath left *in situ*) and together formed a 0.6 ha excavation area located some 67 m to the north of Area 4/5 (NGR 384245 384745; Fig. 28). The areas were subject to watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation designed to investigate a township boundary and an area of ridge and furrow identified within the ES (Mouchel 2013, 118, 296). Area 2/3 occupied slightly lower ground than its neighbour: the stripped ground surface lay at around 80 m OD, with a very slight drainage fall to the north.

3.13.2 The natural geological substrate (2002) consisted of a mid-brown yellow/orange slightly silty clay with paler grey patches. It was overlaid with a mid-orange brown clayish silt plough soil/subsoil (2001, 3001), which was typically just 0.15 m thick. This was sealed in turn by topsoil 2000=3000, which varied in depth from 0.18 m to 0.25 m.

Results

3.13.3 Two ditches converged in the southern part of the site to form a 'T'-junction. The east-west ditch (2003=2029=2034) was 1.8 m wide by up to 0.8 m deep and had a bowl-shaped profile with evidence of recutting (Pl. 98). The north-south boundary (2017=2021=2027) was marginally slighter: 1.5 m wide by 0.33 m deep (Fig. 29/2.1). Both boundaries could be seen continuing along the unstripped surface as earthworks accompanied by a sparse tree/shrub line. This east-west ditch formed the boundary between the Townships of Northenden and Pownall Fee, as well as the former County boundary. A variety of post-medieval/modern finds was recovered from these ditches.

3.13.4 A regular array of cultivation furrows was recorded, set some 3–4 m apart and typically just over 1 m wide. These features were best preserved in the eastern part of the site, but presumably once extended across its full width (Pl. 99).

3.13.5 A very shallow linear feature (2025: 0.3 x 0.07 m) lay 7.5 m to the north of the east-west ditch and continued intermittently across Area 2–3 (Pl. 100). It had been cut by the cultivation furrows on the site and may represent a precursor to the east-west ditch or have defined an accompanying trackway.

3.13.6 A variety of isolated features was investigated on the site (eg, 2006; 2010), but no artefacts were found in their fills, and the majority are of doubtful archaeological provenance.

3.14 Area 30, including trench 30.1

Introduction

3.14.1 Located immediately east of Manchester Airport, at Moss Nook between Styal and Woodhouse Park, Area 30 was the westernmost of the excavated sites. It occupied land

on both the eastern and western sides of the B5166 Styal Road, and was bounded to the south by the railway line serving the airport (NGR 383947 385129; Fig. 30–1).

- 3.14.2 Within Area 30, the stripped ground surface lay at approximately 75 m OD and occupied approximately 4.8 ha. The area was subject to a watching brief as it correlated with a former prehistoric wetland potentially containing peat deposits and other palaeo-environmental evidence (Mouchel 2013, 123).
- 3.14.3 Area 30 also contained the site of a building marked on historic maps, and this was investigated by means of a targeted trench: trench 30.1.

Watching brief

- 3.14.4 Area 30 was subject to a watching brief on various occasions between August 2015 and July 2018, according to the road construction timetable. The dictates of the road design meant that not all of Area 30 was disturbed by groundworks, which instead affected a number of separate patches of ground that were monitored accordingly.
- 3.14.5 A number of linear drainage and/or boundary features were recorded in Area 30, along with a scatter of discrete features. These were all either post-medieval or undated. No features could be definitely associated with the former prehistoric wetland habitat proposed for Area 30, although one palaeochannel was recorded.
- 3.14.6 To the west of Styal Road a number of post medieval boundary ditches were located, alongside an extensive land drain system (Pl. 101–2). Two pits were also recorded. The largest (30076: 9.5 x 4 x 1.9 m; Pl. 103) was rectangular in plan and contained 18th or 19th-century pottery. Pit 30055 was only partially seen, as it extended beyond the edge of excavation (Pl. 104). It may have been the earlier of the pair, on account of being cut by a land drain, although no artefacts were found in its three fills to confirm this chronology.
- 3.14.7 An area of c. 3000 m² to the east of Styal Road was stripped of overburden (Fig. 31).
- 3.14.8 A large shallow channel 30507, with irregular edges was seen aligned north-east to south-west. This feature was greater than 31 m in length and on average 5 m wide and had a number of fills, sealed by a peaty mid-brown silt 30513 (Pl. 105, Fig. 32/30.1). The primary fill 30515, had numerous water worn small sub circular pebbles on its base suggesting water action. The irregular edges are also suggestive of this being a palaeochannel/stream. Moderate quantities of wood charcoal from mature and roundwood were retrieved from samples of the primary fill 30515.
- 3.14.9 Located on the south-east edge of this channel was a sub-circular pit (30522: 0.8 x 0.6 x 0.18 m), which contained abundant mature wood charcoal. A single posthole 30518 was located to the west of the channel; this contained a post on a 45° angle, probably what was left of the original post (Pl. 106). A pit, 30520, lay just to the north-west, this also contained preserved wood, although in this instance it was not worked. A further discrete feature, shallow pit 30508, also contained charcoal flecks and was cut by a post-medieval linear feature and land drain.
- 3.14.10 Closer to Styal Road, a north–south ditch 30523 with a visible length of 15 m was exposed (Fig. 32/30.2; Pl. 107). This was found to contain post-medieval pottery.

Trench 30.1

Introduction

- 3.14.11 Trench 30.1 targeted the site of a building marked on the 1840 tithe map of the parish of Northenden (Cheshire Archives & Local Studies ref. EDT 304/2). The trench measured 15 m north–south by 6.5 m east–west and was centred on NGR 383842 385127 (Fig. 33).

Results

- 3.14.12 The geological substrate, 1030, consisted of orangey yellow clay, with pale grey patches. In the southern part of the trench a mixed redeposited natural clay 1040 with mid-brown silt patches could be seen. This was probably a levelling layer deposited prior to the construction of the building.
- 3.14.13 The north-western corner of the building was exposed, defined by walls 1017 and 1025. These were brick-built (laid stretcher to stretcher) and measured at least 5.5 m and 8.8 m long respectively. The internal partition walls (1050, 1004 and 1037) were also brick-built, but narrower, and comprised a single skin of bricks laid header to header.
- 3.14.14 The central room (3.8 x 4.2 m+) contained a fireplace (1043) against its northern wall. Smaller rooms could be accessed to the west and south.
- 3.14.15 The northern room had a fireplace (1039) on its southern side, and presumably both fireplaces shared the same chimney stack. The northern room may have had a smaller room to its west, although the party wall had been removed by robber cut 1054. There was no apparent communication between the central and northern rooms although this may have lain beyond the excavated area.
- 3.14.16 Wall 1020 abutted the northern face of wall 1017 and together with wall 1033 appeared to define an extension measuring 3.1 m by at least 2.9 (Pl. 109).
- 3.14.17 The remains were sealed by 1001, a 0.2 m thick layer of mid-grey brown clayish silt possibly brought in to level out the area after the building had been demolished. The topsoil (1000) was 0.3 m thick and had been cut through by 0.5 m deep feature lined with terram and filled with aggregate hardcore. This is thought to relate to groundworks associated with the nearby railway and was observed in the northern half of the trench.
- 3.14.18 Finds from trench 30.1 comprise pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, animal bone and metal. All datable finds are post-medieval/modern, with the exception of a medieval pottery sherd recovered from the topsoil.

4 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section discusses the finds from all parts of the road scheme. **Table 4** presents the overall totals of finds by material type. Pottery was the most commonly occurring material type, and glass (mainly vessel) was also relatively well represented. Other material types were found in small to negligible quantities. Across the road scheme, distribution was focused on one Area (Area 14, including trench 14.16), with other areas producing only small assemblages.
- 4.1.2 As with the stratigraphic results, the finds evidence is presented by Area, moving from east to west along the road scheme.

Table 4 Finds totals by material type

Material	Number	Weight (g)
ANIMAL BONE	288	16306
CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	74	18523
CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	90	290
COPPER ALLOY	12	75
CREMATED HUMAN BONE	3	3
FIRED CLAY	2	29
FLINT	8	17
GLASS	280	8115
IRON	59	8030
LEAD	3	6
LEATHER	2	253
OTHER CERAMIC	2	16
OTHER METAL	1	57
POTTERY	947	41507
SLAG	10	427
SLATE	1	9
STONE	67	20940
TEXTILE	1	331
WALL PLASTER	5	194

4.2 Area 21

- 4.2.1 A very few finds were recovered from Area 21. These comprise three sherds of pottery, five pieces of ceramic building material, 11 fragments of clay pipe, 18 fragments of glass, three pieces of slag and five iron objects. Details of the finds are given in **Table 5**. All datable finds are post-medieval/modern; the likely potential date range is 18th to 20th century.

Pottery

- 4.2.2 The three pottery sherds include one of glazed redware from buried topsoil **21024** (broadly dated as post-medieval) and two from the rim/shoulder of a late 19th/early 20th-century stoneware flagon with the stamped mark of Robinson Ltd (contents manufacturer), from ?topsoil **21027**.

Clay pipe

- 1.1.1 The 11 fragments of clay pipe all came from roadside ditch **21009** in trench 21.3. The group includes one complete and one partial bowl, both of late 18th-century date.

Glass

- 4.2.3 Of the 18 fragments recovered, one (from ?topsoil **21027**) is a clear glass marble, probably a Codd bottle closure. The other fragments all came from road surface **21036** in trench 21.9 and probably belong to a single vessel, a thin-walled vessel (probably a drinking vessel) of 19th or 20th-century date.

Other finds

- 4.2.4 Other finds comprise three fragments of modern pantile and two fragments of handmade bricks in coarse fabrics.

Table 5 All finds by context (Area 21)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
21011	Ditch 21009	CLAY PIPE	11	27	part bowl + 5 frags prob joining (18 th C); 1 spurred bulbous bowl; 2 plain stem frags
21024	Buried topsoil	POTTERY	1	68	Brown-glazed redware, post-medieval
21027	Layer (?topsoil)	POTTERY	2	72	Stoneware flagon shoulder/rim, stamped [RO]BINSON LTD / [...] MERCHANTS; late 19 th /early 20 th C
21027	Layer (?topsoil)	GLASS	1	66	C19: Codd closure
21036	Road surface	CBM	3	233	pantile frags, modern
21036	Road surface	GLASS	17	6	modern: very thin-walled clear vessel (drinking vessel?)
21039	Layer	CBM	2	1173	post-med bricks (incomplete); coarse fabric, handmade

CBM = ceramic building material

4.3 Area 22

- 4.3.1 A very few finds were recovered from Area 22. These comprise seven sherds of pottery, one piece of ceramic field drain, and one piece of animal bone. These came from three contexts: topsoil and two feature fills. Details of the finds are given in **Table 6**. All datable finds are post-medieval/modern; the likely potential date range is 18th to 20th century.

Table 6 All finds by context (Area 22)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
22001	Topsoil	POTTERY	1	6	Refined whiteware, slip-banded decoration; 19 th /20 th C
22001	Topsoil	ANIMAL BONE	1	6	Unidentifiable to species
22009	Boundary ditch 22010	POTTERY	5	53	3 pearlware (flanged dish with blue feathered edge); 2 refined whiteware; 19 th /20 th C
22014	?furrow 22015	POTTERY	1	6	Creamware; 18 th /19 th C
22014	?furrow 22015	CBM	1	76	field drain

CBM = ceramic building material

4.4 Area 19

- 4.4.1 A small group of finds was recovered from Area 19 (targeting the Norbury Mill complex), comprising pottery, ceramic building material and wall plaster, clay tobacco pipe, glass, iron, leather and textile. The breakdown of finds by context is given in **Table 7**. The assemblage is entirely of post-medieval/modern date, with a focus in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Pottery

- 4.4.2 Pottery was the most commonly occurring material type; the assemblage amounts to 111 sherds (16564g). These have been quantified by ware type within each context, with details of diagnostic features noted (see **Table 8**).
- 4.4.3 The majority of the assemblage consists of coarsewares, comprising redwares, mostly black-glazed, but with a few sherds of Sunderland-type white-slipped wares. The only identifiable vessel forms consist of large bowls. At least three large, heavy-rimmed flared bowls, one of which is side-handled, all black-glazed, came from layer 19023 and backfill layer 19044, with joining sherds between contexts. The sherds of white-slipped ware from the fill of the mill leat (19011) probably also represent a large bowl.
- 4.4.4 Alongside these redwares are one possible Staffordshire-type slipware (suggested by the fabric; no slip decoration is visible), and five sherds of stoneware (Nottinghamshire- and Staffordshire-type), including a preserve jar. The remaining sherds include factory-produced refined wares - creamware, pearlware and whiteware, which were supplying tea- and tablewares. The whole assemblage has a potential date range of 18th to 20th century.

Ceramic building material

- 4.4.5 Fragments of two airbricks used for flooring were found amongst the general rubble around the site; one is salt-glazed.

Glass

- 4.4.6 Glass was recovered only from mill leat fill 19011, amounting to 38 fragments. This group consists entirely of bottles of late 19th or 20th- century date, seemingly mainly beverage bottles, including one bearing the mark of Bell & Co Ltd of Stockport.

Other finds

- 4.4.7 One small piece of animal bone was recovered, which is unidentifiable to species.

Table 7 All finds by context (Area 19)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
19011	Fill of mill leat	GLASS	38	787	modern bottles: 1 brown subrectangular (spirits); 1 green flat base; green wine bottle (base & rim); clear neck with internal screw closure (plastic stopper, stamped BELL & Co LTD / STOCKPORT)
19011	Fill of mill leat	POTTERY	4	634	
19016	Linear cut 19015	POTTERY	1	193	
19023	Layer	CBM	2	842	air bricks for flooring; squared grid, small perforations on surface; 1 salt-glazed stoneware; probably C19
19023	layer	POTTERY	33	5188	
19044	Backfill over tail race	ANIMAL BONE	1	17	
19044	Backfill over tail race	POTTERY	73	10549	

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 8 Pottery by context (Area 19)

Context	Ware Type	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
19011	Notts-type stoneware	Post Medieval	1	115	
19011	Late white-slipped redware	Modern	3	519	probably large bowl
19016	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	1	193	
19023	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	24	5028	at least 3 large flared bowls with heavy rims; 2 glazed internally only; 1 glazed int + ext (and wide side handle(s); joining sherds 19044
19023	Creamware	Post Medieval	1	25	hemispherical bowl
19023	Staffs-type slipware	Post Medieval	1	43	black glazed, no slip dec visible
19023	Pearlware	Modern	2	31	transfer printed; plate and cup
19023	Refined whiteware	Modern	5	61	transfer printed
19044	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	55	10225	at least 2 large flared bowls with heavy rims; 1 glazed internally only (side handled); 1 glazed int + ext; joining sherds 19023
19044	Pearlware	Modern	11	277	plate with blue feathered edge; carinated bowl with mocha decoration
19044	Creamware	Post Medieval	3	21	
19044	English stoneware	Post Medieval	4	26	preserve jar (Staffs?)

Trenches 25A and 25B

- 4.4.8 The only find recovered from Trenches 25A and 25B (mill leat 25005) was a complete brown glass beverage bottle of 20th century date, embossed with the mark BYB.

4.5 Area 14, including trench 14.16

- 4.5.1 A relatively large finds assemblage was recovered from Area 14, encompassing a range of material types. With the exception of one medieval item, the assemblage is entirely of post-medieval/modern date. A high proportion of the finds from trench 14.16 derived from demolition/rubble layers relating to a Toll House – in other words, it is unlikely to represent primary refuse. There are links (in terms of same-vessel pottery sherds) between one of these demolition layers and a pit recorded during the watching brief. The breakdown of finds is given in **Tables 9** (Area 14) and **10** (trench 14.16).

Pottery

- 4.5.2 Pottery was the most commonly occurring material type; the small assemblage amounts to 286 sherds (8333g) from the watching brief and a further 213 sherds (9365g) from trench 14.16. These have been quantified by ware type within each context, with details of diagnostic features noted (see **Tables 11** and **12**).
- 4.5.3 One medieval coarseware sherd from ditch 14061 is heavily abraded and was almost certainly residual in this context.

- 4.5.4 The majority of the assemblage consists of coarsewares, including Midlands Purple ware and redwares, mostly black-glazed, but with a significant proportion of Sunderland-type white-slipped wares from trench 14.16. Identifiable vessel forms consist largely of bowls, most of them large, with convex or flared profiles and flanged rims; at least three are side-handled. One of the flared bowls is in a Sunderland-type internally white-slipped ware. Other forms are confined to one jar, one mug or jug (handle) and one unglazed flowerpot. With the exception of the Sunderland-type white-slipped ware and the flowerpot, both of 19th or 20th century date, the coarsewares are not particularly chronologically distinctive; a likely potential date range is 16th to 19th/20th century.
- 4.5.5 Alongside these are a few sherds of Staffordshire-type trailed and feathered slipwares of 17th or 18th century date (including one scalloped platter rim) from fills 14057 and 14058 of ditch 14050, and stonewares (from fill 14029 of ditch 14003). The latter include both German (Cologne/Frechen; 16th to 17th century) and English (Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire) types (18th century and later). One of the Frechen vessels, a rounded mug or drinking jug, has part of an applied motto around the girth; only the letters ‘...binnen...’ are legible, and the complete motto is unknown. The vessel dates to the second half of the 16th century. Three of the English stoneware vessels are containers of 19th or early 20th century date; one of these vessels is a cylindrical beverage bottle (mineral water or ginger beer) stamped with the mark of [...] Howard of Ardwick.
- 4.5.6 Other later wares illustrate the development of factory-produced refined wares from the mid-18th century, from creamware, through pearlware to whiteware, yellow ware and bone china. These were supplying transfer-printed and hand-painted tea- and tablewares (plates, cups, saucers) as well as slip-decorated, sponged and mocha-decorated kitchen bowls, and a possible washstand jug. There are also sherds from at least one Rockingham ware tea- or coffee pot. There are possible same-vessel sherd links between pit 14205 and the topsoil (16001) in trench 14.16.
- 4.5.7 The redwares have a broad potential date range spanning the post-medieval period, but the presence of slipwares and stonewares suggests a date range starting in the 17th or 18th centuries, and extending (with the use of factory-produced finewares) at least into the 19th and possibly early 20th century.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 4.5.8 Thirty-one fragments of CBM were recovered. These consist entirely of brick. There is one complete example from stone culvert 14213, and two partial bricks from cut 14209; these are all unfroged, and the remaining fragments also appear to derive exclusively from unfroged forms. All are in relatively coarse fabrics.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 4.5.9 The clay pipe amounts to 40 fragments and consists almost exclusively of plain stems, with one partial bowl (from topsoil) dated c. 1640–60. The bowl is partially milled and has an abraded and illegible heel stamp. One fragment (from rubble layer 16019 in trench 14.16) retains the spur from a bowl of 18th-century date or later.

Other ceramic

- 4.5.10 A small ceramic (or possibly stone) spheroid (diameter 223 mm) with white spots is of uncertain function, but may have functioned as a (toy) marble. It came from the fill of the stone culvert (14214).

Worked flint

- 4.5.11 One piece of worked flint was recovered—a small scraper found in subsoil 14046. This is not chronologically distinctive and can only be dated broadly as Neolithic/Bronze Age.

Glass

- 4.5.12 The glass (180 fragments) includes vessel and window fragments, as well as one object (part of a ?spectacle lens). This includes several complete or almost complete bottles and jars. Most of this material can be dated as 19th or 20th century, but one green wine bottle neck from layer 14004 is of 18th or early 19th-century form, while three fragments of window glass from the same context, a further four from pit 14205, eight from culvert fill 14214 and ten from rubble layer 14320, including one with a flame-rounded edge, are broadly dated as post-medieval (probably 18th century or later). Parts of four hand-blown green wine bottles of later 18th or early 19th-century date came from trench 14.16.
- 4.5.13 The 19th/20th century vessels, most of which are likely to have held beverages, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals or other household goods, include a Hamilton ('egg') bottle from the topsoil; two octagonal bottles, one with the embossed mark CHUR[CH] / YARD / LONDON from posthole 14216; and a green bottle base embossed [...]EHNERS from rubble layer 14320. Trench 14.16 yielded a beverage bottle with a Codd closure, embossed D CLIFTON / STOCKPORT, and another embossed (?C) RAY / HERBALIST / MACCLESFIELD).
- 4.5.14 A crimped base in olive green glass from layer 14004 is from a vessel of unknown form, possibly a drinking vessel. There is also one wine glass stem.
- 4.5.15 The window glass is not so easily dated, but from the appearance (greenish or blue-green glass, some fragments with flame-rounded edges, one diamond-shaped quarry, two fragments of crown glass) appears largely to pre-date the 19th century, although two pieces from layer 16016 are of clear glass of 19th/20th-century date.

Metalwork

- 4.5.16 The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy (12 fragments representing 9 objects), lead (3 fragments), iron (45 objects) and other metal (1 object).
- 4.5.17 The nine copper alloy objects include seven dressmakers' pins (culvert fill 14214). There is a small triangular-shaped mount featuring a human head in the centre of a foliage design (pit 14209). Four fragments from posthole 14216 in very poor condition belong to a teaspoon of fiddle pattern. All objects are most likely to be of 19th or 20th-century date. The lead consists of sheet fragments of unknown date.
- 4.5.18 The iron objects are all heavily corroded. Identifiable objects include nails or bolts, an S-shaped hook, two pegs and a loop-headed pin; other objects are also likely to be of structural origin, although one curved bar from drain 14006 could belong to a horseshoe. None of the iron objects are closely datable.

Slag

- 4.5.19 The small quantity of slag recovered (6 fragments weighing 402 g) includes fuel ash slag (posthole 14075) as well as ironworking residues, including a small iron smithing hearth bottom from hedge-line fill 14072.

- 4.5.20 In addition, slag and/or coal/clinker fragments were noted in environmental flots taken from ditch fills 14034, 14045, 14062, 14065, and in particular from various fills of pond 14086. These have not been included in the quantification in **Table 13**.

Stone

- 4.5.21 Nine pieces of stone were recovered. Five of these, from context 14022, are burnt but otherwise unworked; these are of unknown date. One flat, slab-like piece from ditch 14044 shows no obvious signs of working, but could have been used as building material, as could a larger piece of similar form from cut 14209. These, too, are of unknown date. A small fragment of slate from drain 14314 seems too thin for a roofing slate, and has several incised lines; it could be part of a writing slate. Another small fragment of slate came from culvert fill 14214.

Wall plaster

- 4.5.22 Four small fragments of wall plaster from cut 14209 have been painted monochrome blue over monochrome white.

Leather and textile

- 4.5.23 The sole from a small (woman's or child's) round-toed, heeled shoe or boot of 19th or 20th-century date was recovered from layer 16008 in trench 14.16, and some scraps of thin cotton fabric from rubble layer 16019.

Animal bone

- 4.5.24 Animal bone was recovered from a small number of features and layers of post-medieval and early modern date, and in trench 14.16 from demolition layer 16001, subsoil 16002 and rubble layer 16019 of early modern date. The assemblage comprises 16.269 kg of bone, much of which was recovered from the sieved residues of bulk soil samples taken from a pond-like feature 14086 that contained large amounts of cremated animal bone.
- 4.5.25 A total of 15.431 kg of cremated (or calcined) bone fragments came from 14086. The identified fragments belong to cattle and there are no repeated skeletal elements to suggest that the remains are from more than one animal however there are large numbers of unidentifiable fragments. It is highly likely that the animal was culled due to disease and the carcass burnt as a means of preventing spreading the disease to the rest of the herd.
- 4.5.26 A few sheep/goat, cattle, pig and horse bones came from ditches 14003, 14009 and 14040, and layers 14005 and 14085. The preservation state of this material is extremely poor.
- 4.5.27 From trench 14.16, most of the identified bones came from 16019 and belong to sheep/goat. They include fragments of skull, scapula, radius, femur and calcaneus from at least two adult animals. The size of the bones confirms that the sheep/goat are an improved modern breed. A rabbit femur and mouse mandible also came from this deposit. Fragments of cattle tibia and rib came from 16001 and 16002.

Other finds

- 4.5.28 Other finds are restricted to one small fragment of monochrome (white) wall plaster, of unknown date.

Table 9 All finds by context (Area 14, watching brief)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
14001	Topsoil	POTTERY	72	939	
14001	Topsoil	IRON	1	25	part of D-shaped ?fitting
14001	Topsoil	GLASS	12	357	modern: 9 clear bottle; 1 pale olive egg bottle (embossed ... & Co); 2 green bottle (1 subrectangular base)
14001	Topsoil	CLAY PIPE	1	9	bowl, partially milled; c. 1640-60, heel stamp (very abraded, illegible)
14004	Layer	GLASS	7	27	1 post-med green bottle neck (C18+); 3 post-med window; 2 modern bottle/jar; 1 olive green vessel with crimped base
14004	Layer	CBM	16	1887	post-med brick frags
14004	Layer	POTTERY	18	234	
14004	Layer	CLAY PIPE	12	30	plain stem frags
14004	Layer	ANIMAL BONE	19	61	
14005	Layer	GLASS	2	6	19 th /20 th C: 1 green bottle; 1 incomplete round lens
14005	Layer	CBM	3	2099	post-med bricks (incomplete)
14005	Layer	POTTERY	1	4	
14005	Layer	ANIMAL BONE	8	102	
14006	Drain 14006	POTTERY	5	64	
14006	Drain 14006	IRON	1	154	curved bar - part of horseshoe?
14010	Ditch 14009	IRON	1	53	very corroded - tapering bar
14010	Ditch 14009	ANIMAL BONE	1	1	burnt
14010	Ditch 14009	POTTERY	1	12	Obj No 3: surface find
14016	Ditch 14015	IRON	1	52	corroded - bar with 1 expanded (broken) end
14021	Pond 14086	ANIMAL BONE	3	11	Sample 14007
14022	Pit 14084	STONE	5	2786	Pot boilers
14023	Pond 14086	ANIMAL BONE	27	7	burnt
14024	Pond 14086	ANIMAL BONE	-	14,235	burnt (not counted) (sample finds)
14029	Ditch 14003	POTTERY	2	65	
14034	Ditch 14003	CBM	2	939	post-med brick frags (coarse fabric)
14034	Ditch 14003	POTTERY	22	3134	
14034	Ditch 14003	IRON	1	7	nail shank?
14038	Ditch 14040	CBM	2	195	post-med brick frags
14039	Ditch 14040	ANIMAL BONE	21	12	



Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
14043	Layer	POTTERY	1	24	
14045	Ditch 14044	STONE	1	3065	flat slab-like piece - probably building material, unknown date
14046	Subsoil	FLINT	1	9	Obj No 1: small scraper (not closely datable)
14051	Ditch 14050	GLASS	6	23	19 th /20 th C green bottle
14051	Ditch 14050	POTTERY	7	83	
14054	Ditch 14050	POTTERY	2	106	
14057	Ditch 14050	POTTERY	3	139	
14058	Ditch 14050	POTTERY	25	1198	
14062	Ditch 14041	POTTERY	1	35	
14069	Ditch 14068	SLAG	3	103	possible slag
14072	Hedgeline 14071	SLAG	1	245	ironworking: small hearth bottom
14074	Ditch 14073	CBM	1	845	post-med brick; coarse fabric, handmade
14076	Posthole 14075	SLAG	1	1	fuel ash slag
14083	Layer	POTTERY	7	38	
14083	Layer	LEAD	3	6	scraps of sheet
14085	Layer	ANIMAL BONE	87	181	
14087	Pond 14086	POTTERY	17	603	
14088	Pond 14086	POTTERY	3	17	
14089	Pond 14086	POTTERY	1	9	
14090	Pond 14086	IRON	1	176	large bolt?
14095	Pond 14086	CBM	1	825	post-med brick; coarse fabric, handmade
14095	Pond 14086	OTHER METAL	1	57	curved bar with expanded, perforated terminals (boot fitting? Spur-shaped but without the spur)
14200	Topsoil	ANIMAL BONE	5	83	
14204	Pit 14203	POTTERY	3	6	
14206	Pit 14205	LEATHER	1	3	small perforated strip (shoe part/offcut)
14206	Pit 14205	GLASS	4	6	post-med window
14206	Pit 14205	POTTERY	17	196	
14206	Pit 14205	CLAY PIPE	2	2	plain stem frags
14210	Pit 14209	POTTERY	1	119	Sample 14503
14210	Pit 14209	WALL PLASTER	4	169	monochrome: blue over white
14210	Pit 14209	CLAY PIPE	1	3	plain stem frag
14210	Pit 14209	GLASS	1	8	modern window
14210	Pit 14209	COPPER ALLOY	1	56	decorative mount, roughly triangular in shape; head in centre of foliage design
14210	Pit 14209	IRON	3	9	Nails (sample 14503)



Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
14210	Pit 14209	STONE	1	6780	Slablike piece (2 smooth surfaces), probably building material
14210	Pit 14209	CBM	5	3958	2 partial bricks; handmade; coarse fabric; both ? x 115 x 75mm
14213	Stone culvert	CBM	1	2830	Complete brick, handmade; mortar adhering; coarse fabric (220 x 115 x 65mm)
14214	Fill of culvert	POTTERY	51	888	
14214	Fill of culvert	STONE	1	9	Slate (sample 14504)
14214	Fill of culvert	GLASS	11	37	8 post-med window; 3 vessel (prismatic green, clear bottle/jar) (sample 14504)
14214	Fill of culvert	CLAY PIPE	1	1	Plain stem frag (sample 14504)
14214	Fill of culvert	COPPER ALLOY	7	2	Dressmakers' pins (sample 14504)
14214	Fill of culvert	OTHER CERAMIC	1	15	Small spheroid (could be stone) with white spots (sample 14504)
14222	Layer	POTTERY	3	295	
14230	Cobbled pathway	IRON	3	2396	1 curved plate; 1 S-shaped hook, 1 rod with twisted end
14230	Cobbled pathway	GLASS	2	117	Clear bottle: 1 base, 1 neck with internal screw
14315	Drain 14314	IRON	1	73	very corroded: large nail/bolt
14315	Drain 14314	POTTERY	8	37	8 window; 3 vessel (1 octagonal bottle), all post-med (sample 14504)
14315	Drain 14314	GLASS	3	12	modern window
14315	Drain 14314	CLAY PIPE	1	1	plain stem frag
14315	Drain 14314	STONE	1	21	slate - school equipment? Smooth both sides and with incised lines
14317	Layer	POTTERY	3	22	
14317	Layer	CLAY PIPE	1	7	plain stem frag
14317	Layer	SLAG	1	53	Ironworking
14317	Layer	COPPER ALLOY	4	17	teaspoon (fiddle pattern) in 4 frags; very poor condition, actively corroding
14317	Layer	GLASS	2	60	modern: 1 window; 1 octagonal aqua bottle, embossed CHUR[CH] / YARD / LONDON
14317	Layer	POTTERY	2	3	
14320	Rubble layer	ANIMAL BONE	1	1	
14320	Rubble layer	IRON	1	9	Nail
14320	Rubble layer	POTTERY	10	126	

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
14320	Rubble layer	GLASS	13	116	3 modern: 2 green bottle (base stamp [...]EHNERS); 1 clear bottle/jar; 10 post-med/modern window (1 flame-rounded edge)
14320	Rubble layer	CLAY PIPE	1	2	plain stem frag
14320	Rubble layer	ANIMAL BONE	2	1	
14320	Rubble layer	IRON	1	94	very corroded - bar?
14323	Layer	IRON	2	50	small shank (poss just short length of wire); peg
14323	Layer	POTTERY	4	25	
14323	Layer	CLAY PIPE	2	6	plain stem frags
14323	layer	GLASS	2	5	post-med window

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 10 All finds by context (trench 14.16)

Context	Description	Material Type	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
16001	demolition layer	GLASS	58	423	1 post-med green wine bottle base (late C18/early C19); 1 modern bright green small beverage bottle; 1 clear wine glass stem (C19/C20); 3 misc bottle/jar (pale blue, green); remainder post-med window (flame-rounded edges; 1 diamond quarry)
16001	demolition layer	POTTERY	154	4680	
16001	demolition layer	CLAY PIPE	8	16	plain stem frags
16001	demolition layer	ANIMAL BONE	10	38	
16001	demolition layer	IRON	5	825	3 nails/bolts; 1 bar; 1 right-angled bar
16001	demolition layer	ANIMAL BONE	1	1	Burnt
16002	subsoil	ANIMAL BONE	2	64	
16008	layer	POTTERY	9	371	
16008	layer	CLAY PIPE	4	14	plain stem frags
16008	layer	LEATHER	1	250	small (woman's/child's) heeled shoe/boot sole, rounded toe; C19/C20
16015	foundation trench 16014	POTTERY	9	105	
16016	layer	GLASS	3	13	post-med/modern window (1 flame-rounded edge)
16016	layer	POTTERY	3	32	
16019	rubble layer	GLASS	53	2212	2 post-med green wine bottle (C18+); 4 modern complete/almost complete bottles (2 aqua blob top, embossed (?G RAY) / HERBALIST / MACCLESFIELD; 1 aqua plain, missing neck; 1 Codd, broken top, embossed D CLIFTON / STOCKPORT); 1 other aqua blob

Context	Description	Material Type	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
					top; 1 aqua jar; 3 other misc aqua frags; remainder post-med window (2 crown glass)
16019	rubble layer	POTTERY	29	3575	
16019	rubble layer	CLAY PIPE	5	22	bowl spur (C18+); 4 plain stem frags
16019	rubble layer	ANIMAL BONE	25	282	
16019	rubble layer	WALL PLASTER	1	25	monochrome white
16019	rubble layer	IRON	23	1770	nails/bolts & other structural (bars, peg, square plate with central perforation, loop-headed pin)
16019	rubble layer	TEXTILE	1	331	scraps of thin cotton
16038	layer	GLASS	1	28	post-med green wine bottle (oxidised), base, mallet/squat cylindrical (C18/early C19)
16038	layer	POTTERY	9	602	
16038	layer	CLAY PIPE	1	1	plain stem frag

Table 11 Pottery by context (Area 14, watching brief)

Context	Ware type	Period	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
14001	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	12	34	
14001	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	26	142	hand painted and transfer printed
14001	Pearlware	19 th C	11	61	transfer printed and sponged dec
14001	Porcelain	18 th C+	1	2	3
14001	Notts-type stoneware	18 th /19 th C	2	53	1 handle
14001	English stoneware	18 th C+	2	24	Staffs?
14001	Frechen stoneware	Late 16 th C	2	22	motto around girth ...binnen...
14001	Yellow ware	19 th C	1	15	bowl, white slipped int
14001	Rockingham ware	19 th C	1	14	tea pot spout
14001	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	13	561	2 bowl rims (large); 1 jar
14004	Pearlware	19 th C	1	2	
14004	Notts-type stoneware	18 th C+	2	19	
14004	Midlands Purple	Post Medieval	1	16	
14004	Staffs-type slipware	17 th /18 th C	2	33	yellow glaze int, black glaze ext, no slip dec visible
14004	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	10	96	



Context	Ware type	Period	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
14005	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	1	4	
14006	Redware	19 th /20 th C	3	17	unglazed flowerpot
14006	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	2	47	
14010	Redware	Post Medieval	1	12	glaze all gone (might just be medieval ware)
14029	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	Second half 16 th C	2	65	rounded mug/jug with applied motto around girth
14034	Redware	Post Medieval	8	1199	brown glaze; flanged bowl profile
14034	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	6	145	flanged bowl rim
14034	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	8	1790	flanged bowl profile; side handle
14043	Staffs-type slipware	17 th /18 th C	1	24	trailed slip on flange (yellow glaze)
14051	Notts-type stoneware	18 th C+	1	5	
14051	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	6	78	
14054	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	1	43	hemispherical bowl rim
14054	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	1	63	body sherd from bowl
14057	Redware	Post Medieval	1	37	body sherd from bowl; joins vessel from 14058
14057	Staffs-type slipware	Late 17 th /18 th C	1	20	feathered slip; platter
14057	Staffs-type slipware	17 th /18 th C	1	82	internal yellow glaze (unglazed ext); no slip dec visible
14058	Staffs-type slipware	17 th /18 th C	1	17	internal yellow glaze (unglazed ext); no slip dec visible
14058	Redware	Post Medieval	24	1181	flanged bowl profile (joining sherd from 14057)
14062	Medieval coarseware	Medieval	1	35	almost certainly residual; abraded
14083	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	7	38	all sherds from 1 vessel
14087	Notts-type stoneware	Post Medieval	3	8	
14087	Creamware	Post Medieval	1	5	
14087	Staffs-type slipware	Late 17 th /18 th C	1	12	feathered slipware; platter
14087	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	11	575	1 odd sherd with cut-out; 2 large bowl rims
14087	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	1	3	
14088	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	3	17	
14089	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	3	6	
14206	Pearlware	19 th C	1	7	marbled slip (same vessel sherd 16001??)

Context	Ware type	Period	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
14206	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	5	36	
14206	Notts-type stoneware	18 th C+	3	60	
14206	Late white-slipped redware	19 th /20 th C	1	44	bowl
14206	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	7	49	sponged dec; jug (poss same vessel sherd 16001?); and dish
14210	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	1	119	
14214	Pearlware	19 th C	1	14	
14214	Refined redware	19 th /20 th C	2	12	
14214	English stoneware	18 th C+	6	80	1 cylindrical jar/bottle (household container); bowls
14214	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	1	321	
14214	Pearlware	19 th C	1	25	
14214	Bone china	19 th /20 th C	1	7	
14214	Yellow ware	19 th /20 th C	1	3	Mocha decoration
14214	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	38	426	transfer printed and slip dec (banded; flared bowl); plate, saucer, jug handle, cup - tea, table- and kitchen wares
14216	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	3	22	
14222	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	3	295	side-handled bowl (large)
14223	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	1	3	
14223	Pearlware	19 th C	3	22	transfer printed
14315	Bone china	19th/20th C	1	4	
14315	Refined whiteware	19th/20th C	7	33	
14317	Pearlware	19th C	2	3	transfer printed flatware
14320	Creamware	18th/19th C	7	5	
14320	English stoneware	19th/early 20th C	1	4	base sherd from container (bottle/jar)
14320	Pearlware	19th C	1	5	transfer printed plate
14320	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	1	112	

Table 12 Pottery by context (trench 14.16)

Context	Ware type	Date Range	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
16001	Bone china	19 th /20 th C	3	55	tea/tablewares
16001	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	6	60	1 plate rim; 1 cup rim/handle; 1 engine-turned slip dec (chequer pattern)
16001	English stoneware	19 th /20 th C	1	18	wide mouth jar rim
16001	English stoneware	19 th /20 th C	6	243	feldspathic glaze internally; Staffs?



Context	Ware type	Date Range	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
16001	English stoneware	18 th C+	3	69	Staffs?
16001	Jackfield ware	19 th /20 th C	1	13	tea pot spout
16001	Late white-slipped redware	19 th /20 th C	10	333	large bowl, external glaze brown
16001	Notts-type stoneware	18 th C+	7	128	
16001	Pearlware	19 th C	15	258	2 bowls with feathered edges; 1 marbled slip dec (same vessel 14206?); 1 cylindrical mug (TPW brown)
16001	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	22	1945	bowls of varying sizes
16001	Redware	Post-medieval	2	343	conjoining sherds; traces of paint ext
16001	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	65	863	tea, table- and kitchen wares; slip dec (banded) bowls; sponged (?washstand) jug (?same vessel sherd 14206)
16001	Rockingham ware	19 th /20 th C	10	132	4 teapot rims; 1 handle
16001	Yellow ware	19 th /20 th C	1	15	bowl rim
16008	Notts-type stoneware	18 th C+	2	61	
16008	Pearlware	19 th C	2	5	
16008	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	4	300	mug/jug handle
16008	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	1	5	transfer printed
16015	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	1	2	
16015	Notts-type stoneware	18 th C+	1	1	
16015	Pearlware	19 th C	1	1	
16015	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	5	100	flanged dish/bowl rim
16015	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	1	1	
16016	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	1	16	
16016	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	2	16	sponged and transfer printed
16019	English stoneware	LC19th/EC20th	2	342	blob top and base from beverage bottle, stamped above base [...]HOWARD / TRADEMARK / ARDWICK
16019	Late white-slipped redware	19 th /20 th C	24	2978	1 vessel: large bowl
16019	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	2	231	
16019	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	1	24	
16038	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	3	35	
16038	Notts-type stoneware	18 th C+	2	125	
16038	Pearlware	19 th C	3	27	1 blue feathered edge
16038	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	1	415	large side-handled bowl

4.6 Area 32

- 4.6.1 A very few finds were recovered from Area 32. These comprise nine sherds of pottery, and one piece of ceramic floor tile. These came from four contexts: topsoil, a field drain, and two other layers. Details of the finds are given in **Table 13**. All datable finds are post-medieval/modern; the likely potential date range is 18th to 20th century.

Table 13 All finds by context (Area 32)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
32001	Topsoil	POTTERY	1	13	Pearlware; 19 th /20 th C
32001	Topsoil	CBM	1	60	modern floor tile
32003	Layer	POTTERY	6	130	1 black-glazed redware; 3 Notts-type stoneware; 2 pearlware; 18 th /19 th C
32036	Layer	POTTERY	2	5	Refined whiteware; 19 th /20 th C
32040	Field drain 32039	ANIMAL BONE	1	3	Unidentifiable to species

CBM = ceramic building material

4.7 Area 9/10, including trench 9.11

- 4.7.1 A small group of finds was recovered from Area 9/10, comprising a range of material types. The breakdown of finds by context is given in **Tables 14** and **15**. There is a small prehistoric component, and two medieval items; the remainder of the assemblage is of post-medieval/modern date, with a likely potential date range of 17th to 20th century. Finds from trench 9.11 (targeting the site of a building known as 'Bowerstumps') have a focus in the 17th and 18th centuries, i.e. pre-dating the 19th-century records of 'Bowerstumps'.

Pottery

- 4.7.2 The small pottery assemblage amounts to 136 sherds (4252g). These have been quantified by ware type within each context, with details of diagnostic features noted (see **Tables 16** and **17**). Seven sherds are prehistoric and two are medieval; the remainder is post-medieval/modern.

Prehistoric

- 4.7.3 Seven small body sherds from pit 9264 are in a coarse, quartz-gritted fabric. The sherds are undiagnostic but are dated on fabric grounds as Bronze Age.

Medieval

- 4.7.4 Two small body sherds of medieval coarseware were recovered from a topsoil context (9500).

Post-medieval/modern

- 4.7.5 The majority of the assemblage consists of coarsewares, including Midlands Purple ware (only from trench 9.11) and redwares, mostly black-glazed, and including some vessels with trailed slip decoration. Identifiable vessel forms include a jar rim in Midlands Purple; a narrow-based flared mug or 'tyg', a jug/mug handle, four small mug/cup handles, a small plate, a small bowl and a range of bowls, mainly large. One perforated redware sherd could belong either to a chafing dish or colander, and one of the trailed slipware vessels could be a chamberpot. Other trailed slipwares appear to be from open forms. There is also one unglazed flowerpot of 19th/20th-century date.

- 4.7.6 Alongside these are a few sherds of Staffordshire-type marbled and feathered slipwares, including one scalloped platter rim (late 17th or 18th century), manganese mottled wares and three stonewares (two probably also Staffordshire products, one Nottinghamshire-type), of 18th century date or later. A third stoneware sherd (from pond 9091) could belong to an imported Chinese ginger jar. There is also one sherd of tinglazed earthenware from trench 9.11.
- 4.7.7 Later wares comprise refined wares (mid-18th century or later): creamware, pearlware and whiteware, providing tea- and tablewares, with one possible washstand jug.
- 4.7.8 The earliest wares derive from trench 9.11: Midlands Purple dates between the 14th and 16th centuries. The redwares have a broad potential date range spanning the post-medieval period, but the presence of slipwares, mottled wares and tinglazed earthenware suggests a date range for the majority of the assemblage from trench 9.11 in the 17th to 18th century, with a few refined wares extending the range into the 19th century or possibly later. From the rest of Area 9/10, the chronological focus is broader, from late 17th to 19th or 20th century.

Ceramic building material

- 4.7.9 This category includes fragments of brick, roof tile and drainpipe, all of post-medieval/modern date. Two fragments of brick from context 9186 are in a particularly coarse fabric, with grass-marked surfaces. Other brick fragments are less crudely made. The tile fragments are assumed to represent flat roof tile, although no diagnostic features (such as the means of attachment) were observed. One fragment of salt-glazed stoneware drainpipe was also recovered.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 4.7.10 Nineteen fragments of clay pipe were recovered, mostly from trench 9.11. Of these, 13 are plain stem fragments, the variation in stem bore indicating a date range from 17th century onwards. This date range is confirmed by the six more diagnostic fragments. Four are complete or almost complete bowls, three of which are dated c. 1640–60 (posthole 11035; cut for drain 11040, pond 9091), one c. 1650–70, and one to the early 18th century (the two latter from the cut for drain 11040). The bowl from posthole 11035 has an abraded heel stamp (?PL). The fifth piece is a bowl heel, broadly dated as 17th-century (drain 11014).

Glass

- 4.7.11 The glass is all of 19th or 20th-century date. The 27 pieces of glass recovered (one piece possibly intrusive in feature 9268, the rest from pond 9091) include two complete and at least three more partial bottles. One of the complete bottles is a beverage bottle embossed with the mark of R & G Paton of Manchester; the other is a chemist's bottle with 'tablespoon' gradations marked down one side. Two partial rectangular bottles in pale blue glass could also have held pharmaceutical products, while one green bottle is of unknown form. Joining fragments from drain 11022 and 11062 (unstratified finds) in trench 9.11 derive from an imitation late 17th/early 18th-century 'onion' bottle in opaque turquoise glass.
- 4.7.12 There is also one fragment of window glass.

Stone and worked flint

- 4.7.13 Fifty-nine pieces of stone recovered are all burnt, but unworked. These fragments were found distributed between various features (pit/posthole 9025, pits 9018 and 9019, ring

gully 9014, feature 9268, ring gully 9262). Of these features, only feature 9268 produced any other dating evidence (a small piece of modern window glass that could have been intrusive), but the burnt stone is assumed to be of prehistoric date.

- 4.7.14 Two pieces of worked flint came from feature 9197, and provided the only dating evidence for this feature. One is a broken flake, the other a Mesolithic microlith of Clark's form B3 (Clark 1933).

Other finds

- 4.7.15 Other finds comprise one piece of fuel ash slag, two iron objects (nail shank and possible perforated drain cover), and a small fragment of animal bone (unidentifiable to species).

Human remains

Introduction

- 4.7.16 Cremated bone was recovered from three contexts within pit 9191, situated approximately 17 m south-east of ring gully 9273 (Fig. 20) in Area 9/10.
- 4.7.17 In the absence of artefactual evidence or stratigraphic relationships to assist in dating the deposits, a sample of cremated bone was submitted for radiocarbon analysis to enable the material to be placed in its correct temporal context. A radiocarbon date of 1380–1130 cal BC (SUERC-74086; 3011 ± 27), ie, Middle–Late Bronze Age was obtained.

Methods

- 4.7.18 The human remains were subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data, and the presence of pathological lesions. The deposit type was assessed from the combined osteological and site context data. Assessments of age and sex were based on standard methodologies (Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000).

Results

- 4.7.19 Although some minor horizontal truncation may have occurred, pit 9191 had survived to a relatively substantial depth (0.35 m) and it is unlikely that any bone will have been lost due to disturbance. No cremated bone was evident at surface level, and the deposit containing most fuel ash—9193, stratigraphically located between 9192 (above) and 9194 (below)—was exposed at surface level only in the northern third of the feature.
- 4.7.20 The bone is heavily eroded with a chalky appearance, rendering much of it morphologically indistinct, and little trabecular bone survives (generally subject to preferential loss in an aggressive burial environment; in this case a silty sand). Although it is probable that some bone loss will have occurred due to taphonomic factors related to the acidic nature of the burial environment, the overall scarcity and reflected nature of the deposits suggest that any such loss is likely to have been small.
- 4.7.21 The 30.6 g of generally small fraction bone (majority < 10 mm) was distributed relatively evenly throughout the fills. Elements of skull and long bone shaft are present, representing the meagre remains of an unsexed individual >12 years of age (subadult/adult range). The bone is well oxidised. No pathological lesions or materials suggestive of pyre goods were observed in the scan.
- 4.7.22 The form and distribution of the archaeological components within pit 9191 are not commensurate with a burial deposit, rather indicating a potentially formal deposit of pyre debris (McKinley 2013). The presence of this material indicates that cremation was taking

place in the vicinity and burial deposits pertaining to the rite may be present outside the area of investigation.

Table 14 All finds by context (Area 9/10)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
9002	Subsoil	POTTERY	1	12	
9026	Pit/p'hole 9025	STONE	5	889	Burnt, unworked
9038	Pit 9018	STONE	4	690	Burnt, unworked
9039	Pit 9019	STONE	18	4317	Burnt, unworked
9052	Pit 9047	STONE	27	1752	Pot boilers
9110	Pit 9110	CBM	12	826	post-med brick & tile frags
9110	Pit 9110	POTTERY	2	49	
9117	Ditch 9120	CBM	1	182	post-med brick
9117	Ditch 9120	POTTERY	7	101	
9117	Ditch 9120	IRON	1	8	probable nail shank
9137	Ditch 9136	POTTERY	3	3	
9149	Ditch 9150	POTTERY	7	38	
9157	Land drain 9158	POTTERY	1	24	
9157	Land drain 9158	CBM	1	198	stoneware drainpipe
9186	Ditch 9152	CBM	2	821	post-med brick; coarse, handmade, 1 with grass-marked surfaces
9186	Ditch 9152	POTTERY	2	204	
9186	Ditch 9152	SLAG	1	7	fuel ash slag
9188	Ditch recut 9187	POTTERY	10	68	
9192	Pit 9191	HUMAN BONE	1	1	cremated (samples 9013, 9030, 9032 and 9033)
9193	Pit 9191	HUMAN BONE	1	1	cremated (samples 9035–9)
9194	Pit 9191	HUMAN BONE	11		cremated (samples 9031, 9034 and 9040)
9196	Feature 9197	FLINT	2	2	1 broken flake; 1 microlith (Clarke's form B3)
9226	Pond 9091	GLASS	18	1017	modern: 2 complete (aqua blob top beverage, embossed R & G PATON / MANCHESTER; chemist's bottle with Tablespoon gradations on both ends); at least 3 other partial (2 blue rect, poss also chemists' bottles; 1 green unknown form); 1 frag opaque turquoise glass
9226	Pond 9091	POTTERY	28	1191	
9226	Pond 9091	CLAY PIPE	2	11	bulbous spurred bowl (incomplete); plain stem frag
9226	Pond 9091	IRON	1	540	roughly half of circular plate (perforated? drain cover?)
9248	Ring gully 9014	STONE	2	100	burnt, unworked

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
9263	Ring gully 9262	STONE	2	192	burnt, unworked
9265	Pit 9264	POTTERY	5	18	sample 9021
9266	Pit 9264	POTTERY	2	22	
9269	Feature 9268	GLASS	1	2	modern window
9269	Feature 9268	STONE	1	348	burnt, unworked
9500	Topsoil	POTTERY	1	11	
9500	Topsoil	POTTERY	1	16	

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 15 All finds by context (Trench 8)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
11015	Ditch 11014	POTTERY	6	71	
11015	Ditch 11014	CLAY PIPE	2	7	bowl heel (C17); plain stem frag
11017	Ditch 11014	POTTERY	3	15	
11025	Drain 11022	GLASS	1	119	modern: imitation onion bottle in pale turquoise glass (joining frags 11062)
11025	Drain 11022	POTTERY	5	441	
11029	Drain 11029	POTTERY	4	10	
11036	Posthole 11035	CBM	4	67	modern brick frags
11036	Posthole 11035	POTTERY	1	14	
11036	Posthole 11035	CLAY PIPE	3	15	bowl, milled; 1640-60; heel stamp, abraded (?PL); 2 plain stem frags
11036	Posthole 11035	ANIMAL BONE	1	1	
11039	Drain 11039	GLASS	1	236	19th/20th C green bottle
11039	Drain 11039	POTTERY	4	43	
11041	Drain 11040	POTTERY	10	451	
11043	Ditch 11042	POTTERY	4	24	
11043	Ditch 11042	CLAY PIPE	1	10	plain stem frag
11044	Ditch 11061	POTTERY	13	692	
11044	Ditch 11061	CLAY PIPE	1	2	plain stem frag
11054	Cut 11039 for drain 11040	POTTERY	2	6	
11054	Cut 11039 for drain 11040	CLAY PIPE	5	39	2 bowls (1650-70; early 18th C); 3 plain stem frags
11055	Cut 11039 for drain 11040	POTTERY	4	595	
11055	Cut 11039 for drain 11040	CLAY PIPE	2	11	bowl, milled (1640-60); plain stem frag
11062	Unstrat	GLASS	7	497	19th/20th C: 3 pale turquoise (from imitation onion bottle, joining frags 11025); 4 green wine/beer bottles
11062	Unstrat	POTTERY	10	131	
11062	Unstrat	CLAY PIPE	3	8	plain stem frags

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 16 Pottery by context (Area 9/10)

Context	Ware type	Date range	No	Wt (g)	Comments
9002	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	1	12	
9110	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	1	1	
9110	Notts-type stoneware	18 th C+	1	48	
9117	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	3	32	small thin-walled cup/mug (handle)
9117	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	1	8	slipware
9117	Redware	Post-medieval	1	43	brown glaze; jug handle
9117	Redware	Post-medieval	1	10	flanged bowl/dish (glaze almost all gone, could have been slipware)
9117	Staffs-type slipware	Late 17 th /18 th C	1	8	marbled slipware; open form
9137	Staffs-type slipware		1	1	yellow glaze, no slip dec visible
9137	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	2	2	
9149	Pearlware		7	38	all conjoining; tea pot lid, transfer printed
9157	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	1	24	
9186	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	2	204	conjoining sherds; large heavy rimmed convex bowl
9188	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	10	68	all 1 vessel? Badly laminating
9226	Bone china	19 th /20 th C	5	72	tea/tablewares
9226	Pearlware	19 th C	3	14	plates
9226	Ginger jar	18 th C+	1	80	stoneware base, blue dec on ext, ?imported ginger jar
9226	English stoneware	18 th C+	1	94	Staffs?
9226	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	11	402	tea/tablewares and ?washstand bowl
9226	Redware	19 th /20 th C	1	143	unglazed flowerpot
9226	Redware	Post-medieval	6	386	brown glaze
9265	Quartz-gritted	Bronze Age	5	18	
9266	Quartz-gritted	Bronze Age	2	22	
9500	Medieval coarseware	medieval	2	27	includes Obj No 10

Table 17 Pottery by context (trench 9.11)

Context	Ware type	Period	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
11015	Midlands Purple	Post Medieval	1	32	jar rim
11015	Black-glazed redware	17th C	3	35	1 narrow base with handle stump - tyg?
11015	Redware	Post Medieval	2	4	glaze nearly all gone, could be slipware
11017	Redware	17th/18th C	3	15	trailed slipware; all open forms (bowls/dishes)

Context	Ware type	Period	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
11025	Staffs-type slipware	Late 17th/18th C	1	3	feathered slipware; platter rim
11025	Redware	Post Medieval	3	169	brown glaze
11025	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	1	269	large, heavy rimmed convex bowl
11029	Refined redware	18th C+	1	2	slip decoration (banding)
11029	Refined whiteware	19th/20th C	2	4	transfer printed
11029	English stoneware	18th C+	1	6	Staffs?
11035	Midlands Purple	Post Medieval	1	14	
11039	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	2	34	1 handle (jug/mug); 1 perforated sherd (chafing dish or colander?)
11039	Black-glazed redware	17th/18th C	1	4	trailed slipware
11039	Redware	17th/18th C	1	5	trailed slipware; dish/bowl
11041	Black-glazed redware	?17th/18th C	10	451	2 small handles (mugs/cups); 1 large bowl; 1 small plate
11043	Redware	17th/18th C	1	11	trailed slip
11043	Black-glazed redware	?17th/18th C	2	7	small handle (mug/cup)
11043	Staffs-type slipware	Late 17th/18th C	1	6	marbled slipware
11044	Pearlware	19th C	2	7	hand painted
11044	Redware	Post Medieval	1	446	white-slipped
11044	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	10	239	
11054	Redware	Post Medieval	1	3	
11054	Staffs-type slipware	Late 17th/18th C	1	3	marbled slipware; open form
11055	Tinglazed earthenware	17th/18th C	1	2	dark blue dec on pale blue glaze
11055	Staffs-type slipware	17th/18th C	1	156	yellow glaze int; black glaze ext; trailed slip dec; ?chamber pot
11055	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	2	437	large heavy-rimmed convex bowl
11062	Staffs-type slipware	17th/18th C	2	10	
11062	Staffs-type mottled ware	18th C	1	3	
11062	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	4	93	1 small rim; 2 thick-walled sherds
11062	Redware	Post Medieval	3	25	brown glaze

4.8 Area 8

4.8.1 A very few finds were recovered Area 8, mostly deriving from topsoil. These comprise 11 sherds of pottery, and one fragment of vessel glass. In addition, a tiny fragment of clear glass and a small iron block of uncertain function were both recovered from a soil sample taken from layer 8051. Details of all these finds are given in Table 18. The likely potential date range is 18th to 20th century.

Table 18 All finds by context (Area 8)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
8001	Topsoil	POTTERY	11	54	2 black-glazed redwares; 9 refined whitewares
8001	Topsoil	GLASS	1	16	19th/20th C brown bottle/jar
8051-3	Layer	GLASS	1	1	Tiny clear fragment (sample 803)
8051-3	Layer	IRON	1	82	small rectangular block, unknown function (30 x 30 x 15mm) (sample 803)

4.9 Area 31

4.9.1 A very few finds were recovered from Area 31, consisting largely of pottery (45 sherds), along with ten pieces of ceramic building material, ten fragments of clay tobacco pipe, and four fragments of glass. The finds came from four contexts: topsoil, a spread and a pit fill. Details of the finds are given in **Table 19**. All finds are post-medieval/modern; the likely potential date range is 18th to 20th century.

Pottery

4.9.2 The pottery (see **Table 20**) falls into three broad groups: redwares, all black-glazed; stonewares; and refined wares (pearlware, whiteware). The assemblage is fragmentary, and only one diagnostic form was noted: a cylindrical preserve jar in refined whiteware. The redwares are not particularly chronologically distinctive within the post-medieval period, but the associated wares suggest a date range of 18th to 20th century.

Clay tobacco pipe

4.9.3 The ten fragments recovered include one fragment from a bowl with a decorated seam, of uncertain overall form, of 18th-century date or later.

Other finds

4.9.4 Other finds comprise four fragments of modern bottle/jar glass, and ten post-medieval/modern brick fragments.

Table 19 All finds by context (Area 31)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
31001	topsoil	POTTERY	20	345	
31001	Topsoil	CLAY PIPE	7	15	6 plain stem frags; 1 bowl frag with decorated seam (C18+)
31001	topsoil	CBM	2	75	post-med brick frags
31002	Subsoil	POTTERY	23	125	
31002	Subsoil	CLAY PIPE	3	10	plain stem frags
31002	Subsoil	CBM	8	100	post-med brick frags
31003	Layer (spread)	POTTERY	2	20	
31036	Pit 31035	GLASS	4	20	modern bottle/jar (clear, green, brown)

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 20 Pottery by context (Area 31)

Context	Description	Date range	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
31001	Pearlware	19 th C	2	15	
31001	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	7	242	
31001	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	11	88	1 preserve jar rim
31002	Redware	Post-medieval	2	2	
31002	Pearlware	19 th C	3	7	
31002	Notts-type stoneware	18 th C+	1	11	
31002	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	12	23	
31002	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	5	82	
31003	Midlands Purple	Post Medieval	2	20	

4.10 Area 4/5

- 4.10.1 Finds from Area 4/5 are shown in **Table 21**. They comprise one flint waste flake from pit 4043 and three small chips from pit 4006. The flake from pit 4043 has edge damage and is likely therefore to have been redeposited in the pit. It nevertheless provides evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity, as do the chips from pit 4006.

Table 21 All finds by context (Area 4/5)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
4007	Pit 4006	FLINT	3	1	Chips (sample 4003)
4044	Pit 4043	FLINT	1	3	broken flake; edge damage

4.11 Area 2/3

- 4.11.1 Finds from Area 2/3 are shown in **Table 22**. They comprise pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, animal bone and metal. All datable finds are post-medieval/modern.

Pottery

- 4.11.2 The small pottery assemblage amounts to 14 sherds (174g). These have been quantified by ware type within each context, with details of diagnostic features noted (see **Table 23**). All sherds are post-medieval/modern, and comprise one sherd of black-glazed redware (from a flared or convex bowl with a heavy flat rim); three of Nottingham type stoneware, and ten of refined whiteware. The redware is unlikely to be earlier than 18th century. The three sherds of Nottingham-type stoneware, including a roulette sherd from a jar, also from Area 3 topsoil, are 18th or 19th century. The whitewares are 19th or 20th century, and comprise tea- or tablewares, some transfer-printed; these provide the dating evidence for ditches 2003/2029/2044 and 2017/2021/2027 and furrow 3005.

Glass

- 4.11.3 A complete clear glass bottle of late 19th or early 20th-century date was found in ditch 2003. The internal screw stopper is still *in situ*. Both bottle and stopper carry the marks of JP Craven & Sons of Old Trafford.
- 4.11.4 Three further small clear glass bottle/jar fragments were topsoil finds.

Metalwork

- 4.11.5 Other finds from the ditches in Area 2 comprise a large horseshoe (shire horse size) and an iron nail. A second, smaller horseshoe came from the topsoil in Area 3, along with a nail or bolt and a small curved blade, possibly an agricultural implement. None of these items is closely datable.

Other finds

- 4.11.6 Other finds comprise three clay tobacco pipe stem fragments; a fragment of brick, undiagnostic but almost certainly of 19th or 20th century-date; and two small fragments of animal bone.

Table 22 All finds by context (Area 2/3)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
2004	Ditch 2003/ 2029/ 2034	GLASS	1	530	complete clear beverage bottle; internal screw stopper (plastic top stamped JP CRAVEN & SON / A / 36); embossed above base J P CRAVEN & SON / OLD TRAFFORD; late 19th/early 20th C
2018	Ditch 2017/ 2021/ 2027	POTTERY	1	15	
2028	Ditch 2017/ 2021/ 2027	IRON	1	13	nail bent at right angle
2031	Ditch 2003/ 2029/ 2034	POTTERY	2	16	
2031	Ditch 2003/ 2029/ 2034	CBM	1	132	19th/20th C brick
2031	Ditch 2003/ 2029/ 2034	IRON	1	787	large horseshoe
3000	Topsoil	CLAY PIPE	3	6	plain stem frags
3000	Topsoil	IRON	2	51	nail/bolt and small curved blade (like small pruning hook)
3000	Topsoil	POTTERY	4	118	
3000	Topsoil	GLASS	3	6	19th/20th C clear bottle/jar
3000	Topsoil	IRON	1	738	horseshoe
3006	Furrow 3005	POTTERY	7	25	

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 23 Pottery by context (Area 2/3)

Context	Ware type	Date range	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
2018	Refined whiteware	19th/20th C	1	15	transfer printed
2031	Refined whiteware	19th/20th C	2	16	transfer printed
3000	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	1	86	heavy bowl rim
3000	Nottingham-type stoneware	18th/19th C	3	32	rouletted jar
3006	Refined whiteware	19th/20th C	7	25	5 sherds from same small plate

4.12 Area 30, including trench 30.1

- 4.12.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from Area 30, mostly from trench 30.1 (which targeted the site of a building marked on historic maps). These comprise pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, metal and animal bone. Details of the finds are given in **Tables 24** and **25**. The potential date range is 18th to 20th century, with the exception of one medieval item.

Pottery

- 4.12.2 The small pottery assemblage amounts to 47 sherds (972g). These have been quantified by ware type within each context, with details of diagnostic features noted (see **Tables 26** and **27**). One sherd is medieval, and the remainder are post-medieval/modern.

Medieval

- 4.12.3 The medieval sherd came from the topsoil in trench 30.1 and is abraded. It is a sandy glazed ware, possibly deriving from a jug of 13th- or 14th-century date.

Post-medieval/modern

- 4.12.4 The pottery falls into three broad groups: redwares, mostly black-glazed, with one sherd from an internally white-slipped vessel; stoneware; and refined wares (creamware, pearlware, whiteware, bone china). The assemblage is fragmentary, and few diagnostic forms were noted: these include a heavy-rimmed bowl in black-glazed redware, and a cylindrical bottle/jar in stoneware. Pearlware and refined whitewares are found in tea- and/or tableware forms, some transfer-printed. Kitchen wares were supplied by yellow ware and white-slipped redware, both representing bowls. There is also one sherd from an unglazed redware flowerpot. The redwares are not particularly chronologically distinctive within the post-medieval period, but the associated wares suggest a date range of 18th to 20th century.

Ceramic building material

- 4.12.5 Three fragments of ceramic building material (890g) were recovered, all from trench 30.1. Two fragments are from glazed wall tiles of 19th or 20th century date, one monochrome white (from cut 1015) and one mottled purple (from wheel rut 1048). A floor tile of similar date came from foundation layer 1008.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 4.12.6 Three fragments of clay pipe stem can only be broadly dated as post-medieval. These came from topsoil 30500 and layer 1027.

Other finds

- 4.12.7 Other finds comprise two pieces of glass (marble bottle closure, modern window glass), an iron hinge pivot or holdfast, and three small fragments of burnt animal bone.

Table 24 All finds by context (Area 30)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
30001	subsoil	POTTERY	9	202	
30073	Gully 30072	POTTERY	1	20	
30077	Pit 30076	POTTERY	1	116	
30078	Pit 30076	POTTERY	1	87	

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
30079	Pit 30076	POTTERY	1	20	
30500	Topsoil	CLAY PIPE	2	5	Stem frags, one with spur
30500	Topsoil	POTTERY	8	79	
30524	Ditch 30523	POTTERY	1	18	

Table 25 All finds by context (trench 30.1)

Context	Description	Material	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
1000	Topsoil	POTTERY	1	29	
1005	cut 1005	IRON	1	51	hinge pivot or holdfast
1005	cut 1005	POTTERY	2	11	
1008	foundation layer	CBM	1	102	19th/20th C floor tile; worn upper surface
1008	foundation layer	POTTERY	1	16	
1010	brick structure	POTTERY	7	10	
1016	cut 1015	CBM	1	22	19th/20th C glazed wall tile; monochrome white
1027	Layer	GLASS	1	8	marble (probably Codd closure)
1027	Layer	CLAY PIPE	1	3	plain stem frags
1028	Cut 1062	POTTERY	3	320	
1031	Redep nat clay	POTTERY	9	29	
1040	clay layer	GLASS	1	3	modern window
1040	clay layer	POTTERY	1	8	
1049	wheel rut 1048	CBM	1	36	19th/20th C glazed wall tile; monochrome mottled purple

Table 26 Pottery by context (Area 30)

Context	Description	Date range	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
30001	Redware	Post-medieval	1	72	
30001	Late white-slipped redware	19 th /20 th C	1	8	
30001	Bone china	19 th /20 th C	1	9	
30001	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	5	31	
30001	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	1	82	heavy bowl rim
30073	English stoneware	19 th /20 th C	1	20	cylindrical bottle/jar (household container)
30077	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	1	116	
30078	Black-glazed redware	Post-medieval	1	87	
30079	Creamware	18 th /19 th C	1	20	flanged bowl/dish
30500	Pearlware	19 th C	1	9	
30500	Black-glazed redware	Post medieval	1	38	

Context	Description	Date range	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
30500	English stoneware	18 th C+	1	11	Notts/Derby type
30500	Refined whiteware	19 th /20 th C	5	21	1 banded decoration
30524	Pearlware	19 th C	1	18	Carinated bowl, sponged dec

Table 27 Pottery by context (trench 30.1)

Context	Ware type	Date range	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
1000	Medieval sandy ware	Medieval	1	29	traces of glaze
1005	Yellow ware	19th C	1	4	kitchen ware
1005	Refined whiteware	19th/20th C	1	7	
1008	Redware	19th/20th C	1	16	unglazed flowerpot
1010	Black-glazed redware	Post Medieval	3	6	
1010	Refined whiteware	19th/20th C	4	4	
1028	White-slipped redware	19th/20th C	3	320	
1031	Pearlware	19th C	2	20	tablewares, transfer printed
1031	Refined whiteware	19th/20th C	7	9	hand painted and transfer printed
1040	Pearlware	19th C	1	8	plate, transfer printed

5 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A hundred and twenty-one bulk samples were taken from a range of features across the site (**Table 28**). Processing efforts focused on the taken samples with potential for providing valuable palaeoenvironmental evidence and, consequently, some of the precautionary samples, mostly from Areas 2, 16 and 19, were not processed due to their limited potential. The remainder of the samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of environmental evidence (n = 111) and small artefacts (n = 1). The size of the samples varied between 0.1 and 40 litres, and on average was around 10 litres.

5.1.2 Work did not proceed on two monolith samples taken from possibly waterlogged features once it had been established they were of post-medieval date.

Table 28 Sample provenance summary

Area	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
22	3	21	Pit/ditch terminus, furrow
14	35	423.1	Ditches, pond, posthole, culvert, pits
32	4	15.5	Pits, posthole, ditch
9	41	413	Roundhouse (postholes, pits, gully), ditches and pits
8	9	74	Pits, ditches, spread
31	7	74	Pits, treethrow, gully
4/5	8	62.3	Pits, posthole, treethrow
30	4	33.1	Palaeochannel, pit
Totals	111	1116	

5.2 Aims and methods

- 5.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is the evaluation of the quality of plant remains preserved at the site and the potential for further analysis to address specific site archaeological issues and to provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.
- 5.2.2 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6/4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (eg, *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions were detected, such as earthworm eggs and insects. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence/absence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (if anoxic conditions for their preservation are present), is recorded in Appendix 1.
- 5.2.3 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa

5.3 Results

- 5.3.1 The results of the assessment of the environmental evidence are presented following the structure of the stratigraphic report, describing the excavation areas from east to west. In general, the flots were of variable volumes with variable degree of bioturbation, but the environmental evidence was often rare and charred material was in general poorly preserved.

Area 22

- 5.3.2 Very few charred plant remains and a small amount of iron-coated mature wood charcoal were recovered from the sampled features in this site area, a pit or ditch terminus and two furrows. The charred plant remains belonged to wild plants, comprising composite (Asteraceae) and corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*) seeds.

Area 14

- 5.3.3 Very few charred plant macroremains were recovered from the sampled features in this area, including a barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (cf. *Avena* sp.) and possible rye (cf. *Secale cereale*). A large seeded (and possibly cultivated) legume, such as vetch, pea or broad bean (*Vicia* sp.) was also identified. The wild plants included grasses (Poaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), docks (Polygonaceae), a composite, corn spurrey seeds and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments. These remains are not inconsistent with medieval or post-medieval agricultural practices.
- 5.3.4 Moderate amounts of wood charcoal from mature and roundwood were present. Remains preserved by waterlogging were present in some of the pond samples and comprised a series of aquatic invertebrate taxa such as water-flea (*Daphnia* sp.) and insect and fresh-water molluscs, and abundant seeds of yellow water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), water-plantain (*Alisma* sp.), Cyperaceae, Polygonaceae, rushes (*Juncus* sp.), and nitrophilous hedgerow

and wasteground species such as bramble (*Rubus* sp.), nightshade (*Solanum* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.), *Corylus avellana*, and alder (*Alnus* sp.), together with other indeterminate plant remains.

Area 32

- 5.3.5 The samples from features in this site area did not provide any charred plant macroremains and just a small amount of wood charcoal fragments.

Area 9/10

- 5.3.6 Heterogeneous results were obtained in the samples from the features in this site area. Whilst no plant macroremains (other than wood charcoal) were recovered in many samples, small assemblages of wild plant remains are present in many deposits, and there is a single sample with a rich diversity of remains, both cultivated and wild. Wood charcoal was generally present in small quantities, with the exception of the samples with moderate to rich amounts from a series of pits (9018, 9019, 9047, 9050, 9067, 9142, 9264), some of which were heat affected.
- 5.3.7 The assemblages from the possible funerary group 9191 and grave-like pits 9055, 9232, 9197 and ring gully 9273 (including the central feature 9268) are generally poor and restricted to underground plant parts such as roots and tubers, among which false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *bulbosum*) was prominently identified. Some of the assemblages also included seeds from a variety of wild plants, such as grasses (including *Briza* sp. and *Poa/Phleum*), violet (*Viola* sp.), docks (*Polygonaceae*, *Polygonum* sp.), sedges, composites, buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), pinks (*Caryophyllaceae*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and toadflax (*Linaria* sp.). Remains of berries and nuts, from elder and hazel were also present in some of these samples. The significance of these assemblages is uncertain, but they may be comparable, particularly in the remains of false oat-grass tubers, to other funerary deposits and might represent plants that become charred in the course of the cremation ritual. The plant remains in the central feature were radiocarbon dated and provided inconsistent results (see Table 29).
- 5.3.8 The assemblage from hearth pit 9111 provided a rich assemblage dominated by cereal grains, mostly wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) and possibly cultivated oats (large seeded *Avena* sp.) and seeds of wild plants, which might have been crop weeds, such as composites, sedges, docks (*Rumex* sp.) and corn spurrey. Seeds of fruits, such as black/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) were also present. These crops (rye, oats) are consistent with a medieval or later chronology and is consistent with crop-processing activities.

Area 8

- 5.3.9 Little environmental evidence preserved by charring was preserved in this site area, with most samples providing a relatively rich amount of waterlogged plant remains, mostly dominated by wood but also including seeds of wet areas such as rushes, sedges and buttercups, with wind-dispersed seeds from surrounding vegetation, such as birch (*Betula* sp.). Insects and egg cases, from various invertebrates including water-flea, were also preserved but in small amounts.

Area 31

- 5.3.10 No charred plant macroremains were recovered in samples from this site area, other than moderate amounts of wood charcoal in some of the samples. Plant remains preserved by waterlogging were similarly indicative of a wet area with rushes and nearby birch.

Area 4/5

- 5.3.11 Charred plant remains from samples in this site area were rare, and many samples did not provide any macroremains. A hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment was recovered from pit 4024 and a grape (*Vitis vinifera*) pip from treethrow 4043. A large amount of wood charcoal from mature wood was preserved in pit 4039.

Area 30

- 5.3.12 The flots from samples taken in this site area did not provide any charred plant remains, although they did have moderate amounts of wood charcoal.

6 Radiocarbon dating

- 6.1.1 Three radiocarbon samples from features in Areas 9 and 10 (a cremation burial and a pit within a ring gully) were submitted to the dating facilities at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) and Belfast Queen's University (14CHRONO). The dates were calculated using the IntCal13 calibration curve (Reimer et al. 2013) and the computer program OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and cited at 95% confidence.

Table 29 Radiocarbon results

Lab. Ref	Feature/deposit type	Sample reference	Material	Date BP	$\delta^{13}C_{\text{‰}}$ (IRMS)	calibration (2 sig. 95.4%)
UBA-34327	Pit	107970_(9269) <9022> I	Charred plant remain: <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragment	729±28		cal. AD 1230-1300
UBA-34328	Pit	107970_(9269) <9022> II	Charred plant remain: Tuber	2157±28		360-100 cal. BC
SUERC-74086	Burial	107970_(9192)	Bone (cremated human bone): Bone (1.7 g)	3011±27	-23.3‰	1380-1130 cal. BC

- 6.1.2 The carbon content in the samples has been successfully measured but the two samples from the central feature within the ring ditch (UBA-34327 and UBA-34328) have provided internally inconsistent results, one medieval (cal. AD 1230-1300) and the other one Iron Age (360-100 cal. BC). This is not entirely surprising, since the plant remains were retrieved from the upper fill of the feature and intrusion and residuality are relatively common phenomena within assemblages (eg, Pelling *et al.* 2015), particularly from upper fills (Waterbolk 1971). The most reliable date so far for the human activity in that site area is the one on the cremated human bone (SUERC-74086), which places the funerary rites in the Bronze Age (1380–1130 cal. BC) and is broadly consistent with the type of funerary landscape. However, measured ages on cremated bone may be artificially increased due to the exchange of carbon between the bone and the fuel during the cremation process and therefore an additional date is recommended (see below).

7 DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A group of timbers were uncovered during the watching brief at Area 19 (Norbury Corn Mill). These were set aside and subsequently 10 were sampled by cutting cross-sectional slices by chainsaw. The 10 samples were then submitted for dendrochronological assessment and analysis. All the oak timbers were successfully dated, with two samples still complete to bark surface despite their exposure to the elements. These timbers were felled in AD 1570.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 Each dendrochronological sample was collected as a complete cross-section; these were mostly obtained from the optimum location for outermost rings or sapwood survival from these timbers. Each sample was assessed for the wood type, the number of rings it contained, and whether the sequence of ring widths could be reliably resolved. For dendrochronological analysis samples usually need to be oak (*Quercus* spp.), to contain 50 or more annual rings, and the sequence needs to be free of aberrant anatomical features such as those caused by physical damage to the tree whilst it was still alive. Standard dendrochronological analysis methods (eg, English Heritage 1998) were applied to each sample. The sequence of ring widths in each sample was revealed by preparing a surface equivalent to the original horizontal plane of the parent tree with a variety of bladed tools. The width of each successive annual growth ring was revealed by this preparation method. The complete sequence of the annual growth rings in the suitable samples was then measured to an accuracy of 0.01 mm using a micro-computer based travelling stage. Each sequence of ring widths was then plotted onto semi-log graph paper to enable visual comparisons between the sequences and reference data. In addition cross-correlation algorithms (eg, Baillie and Pilcher 1973) were employed to search for positions where the ring sequences were highly correlated. Highly correlated positions were checked using the graphs and where these were satisfactory, these locations were used to identify the calendar dates of the measured series.
- 7.2.2 The *t*-values reported below were derived from the original CROS algorithm (Baillie and Pilcher 1973). A *t*-value of 3.5 or over is usually indicative of a good match, although this is with the proviso that high *t*-values at the same relative or absolute position need to have been obtained from a range of independent sequences, and that these positions were supported by satisfactory visual matching.
- 7.2.3 The tree-ring analysis initially dates the rings present in the timber. The interpretation of these dates relies upon the nature of the final rings in the sequence. Oak timber contains two types of wood, heartwood and sapwood, the latter is on the outside of the tree and thus contains the most recent growth rings, this material is softer and is not always preserved under archaeological conditions. This assemblage had air dried under a tarpaulin for some period and much of the sapwood originally present when excavated had shrunk and some had fallen off the timbers. If the sample ends in the heartwood of the original tree, a *terminus post quem* (tpq) date for the felling of the tree is indicated by the date of the last ring plus the addition of the minimum expected number of sapwood rings which are missing. This tpq may be many decades prior to the actual date that a tree was felled, particularly where poor preservation or other loss of outer heartwood has occurred. Where some of the outer sapwood or the heartwood/sapwood boundary survives on the sample, a date range for the felling of a tree can be calculated by using the maximum and minimum number of sapwood rings likely to have been present. For all the material reported here, which is locally sourced, the sapwood estimates used are a minimum of 10 and maximum of 46 annual rings, where these figures indicate the 95% confidence limits of the range. If bark-edge survives then a felling date can be directly utilised from the date of the last surviving ring. The season of felling can also be determined by examining the completeness or otherwise of the terminal ring lying directly under the bark. Complete material can be divided into three major categories; 'early spring' where only the initial cells of the new growth have begun, this is equivalent to a period in March/April when the oaks begin leaf-bud formation; 'later spring/summer' where the early wood is complete but the late wood is evidently incomplete, is equivalent to May–September of a normal year; and 'winter' where the latewood is complete and this is

roughly equivalent to September–March (of the following year) since the tree is dormant throughout this period and there is no additional growth put on the trunk.

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The collected material comprised 10 oak (*Quercus* spp.) samples. These timbers were unlabelled and not necessarily identifiable with archaeological site records. These samples were arbitrarily assigned labels A through J. J is the largest timber, comprising a large squared whole tree greater than 400 x 500 mm in cross-section and several metres long. Timbers A–I were rectangular section timbers up to 255 mm on their longest edge. These latter timbers could have been obtained from similar size trees as J as they each comprise quartered sections of large oaks. These 10 samples contained measurable tree-ring sequences, and each was measured successfully (**Table 30**). They each had a distinctive growth trend where their initial fast growth reduced dramatically a few decades before the onset of sapwood. Not surprisingly the internal cross-matching evidence identified that these 10 series were all similar (**Table 31**) though rather surprisingly all appear to be from different trees, perhaps suggesting they are the survivors of a larger number of timbers.
- 7.3.2 Timber J is the least similar; this probably relates to having to collect the sample from the upper end due to handling issues with a timber of that size and weight. There was clear visual evidence of branching in the sampled part of timber J, and it is a rather older tree than the other samples. The synchronised sequences, excluding J, were combined into a single 168-year composite ‘MARR’ (Manchester Airport Relief Road site) sequence.
- 7.3.3 The composite MARR sequence was found to match reference data indicating the final ring of the sequence is the ring for AD 1570 (**Table 32**). Timber J matches MARR with a *t*-value of 4.08, and the English NW regional sequence with a *t*-value of 5.26 at the same dating position. Eight of the 10 dated samples retained either heartwood/sapwood boundaries, or identifiable sapwood, though in some cases this was desiccated and shrunken (Fig. 34). Two were intact to bark-edge. Both these barks edges are after a complete ring for AD 1570, suggesting both these timbers were felled in the autumn or winter of 1570/71. Using standard sapwood estimates indicates all the rest of the material with sapwood in this assemblage are broadly contemporaneous (Fig. 34). It is reasonable to assume that they were probably used in or shortly after 1570/71, since seasoning in this period is uncommon, and probably unnecessary as their intended use was in the ground.

Table 30 Details of the 10 oak (*Quercus* spp.) dendrochronological samples from Manchester Airport Relief Road/Norbury Corn Mill site. Interpretations are given using a 10-46 ring sapwood estimate. KEY: +10 additional unmeasured heartwood or sapwood rings, H/S the heartwood-sapwood transition, +Bw bark edge complete ring, these indicate winter felled

Sample	Size (mm)	Rings	Sap	Date of measured sequence	Interpreted result
A	210 x 190	122	3+20	AD1424-1545	AD1565-88
B	190 x 150	101	H/S	AD1446-1546	AD1556-92
C	220 x 130	132	34+Bw	AD1439-1570	AD1570 winter
D	240 x 185	98+10	H/S+15	AD1425-1522	AD1547-78
E	200 x 190	101	-	AD1404-1504	after AD1514
F	255 x 195	139	2	AD1403-1541	AD1549-85
G	240 x 185	86	-	AD1413-1498	after AD1508
H	190 x 180	141	27+Bw	AD1430-1570	AD1570 winter
I	220 x 145	106	10+20	AD1441-1546	AD1566-82

Sample	Size (mm)	Rings	Sap	Date of measured sequence	Interpreted result
J	510 x 420	176+ 10	H/S+20	AD1352-1527	AD1557-83

Table 31 *t* values (Baillie & Pilcher 1973) between the dated timbers from Manchester Airport Relief Road/Norbury Corn Mill site. KEY - = *t*-value less than 3.0

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
A	3.05	5.01	5.03	5.14	6.82	4.18	6.14	4.74	3.26
B		4.75	-	-	4.04	5.25	5.79	7.21	-
C			5.45	5.59	5.84	5.39	5.46	4.88	-
D				5.75	7.11	9.04	4.96	3.65	3.03
E					7.30	8.12	4.87	5.86	3.54
F						5.74	4.30	3.83	-
G							7.39	6.55	-
H								4.60	3.17
I									-

Table 32 Example *t* values (Baillie & Pilcher 1973) between a composite sequence constructed from 9 of the matched individual series from Norbury Corn Mill site, and 6 independent oak reference series. Timber J is excluded from this composite

	Norbury Mill AD1403-1570
Manchester, Stayley Hall Stalybridge (Nayling 2000)	9.09
Manchester, Ordsall Hall (Arnold <i>et al</i> 2004)	8.84
Yorkshire, Great Barn Bolton Abbey (Arnold <i>et al</i> 2015)	8.72
Cumbria, Castle Dairy Kendal (Tyers 2015)	8.28
Staffordshire, Black Ladies nr Brewood (Tyers 1999)	8.26
Shropshire, Ightfield Hall Barn (Groves 1997)	8.03

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Stratigraphic potential

8.1.1 The archaeological sequence exposed within the various excavation areas was relatively simple overall: the majority of deposits were sealed by ploughsoil or subsoil deposits and were cut in to the geological substrate. There was very little evidence for stratification of deposits with only a few instances of intercutting identified.

8.1.2 The stratigraphic sequence of the archaeological remains is, therefore, sufficiently well understood and further stratigraphic analysis will not enhance the understanding of activity within the investigated areas.

8.2 Finds potential

8.2.1 The overall assemblage is of moderate size, but only pottery was represented in any significant quantity. The potential of other material types is limited by small quantities.

- 8.2.2 The recovery of a small group of prehistoric material (pottery and worked flint) from Area 9/10 is of interest, and warrants limited further analysis. Further worked flint from Area 4/5 is almost certainly residual, and can offer only slight evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity.
- 8.2.3 Finds of medieval pottery appear to represent incidental (and almost certainly residual) finds from a few locations; these have little or no further potential.
- 8.2.4 The overwhelming majority of the assemblage is of post-medieval/modern date, largely focusing on the period from the 18th to 20th centuries. These post-medieval/modern finds were recovered from a number of sites along the route of the road scheme, but in most cases only in very small groups. Only Areas 9/10 (specifically, trench 9.11) and 14 (including trench 14.16) produced groups of any size, and even these groups are not large. This restricts the potential for intra-site comparison.
- 8.2.5 Pottery wares conform to the expected range of types for the region: kitchen wares supplied by redwares, finer wares by stonewares and Staffordshire-type slipwares, and later tea- and table wares by refined earthenwares. However, the detail of the regional ceramic sequence is poorly understood - the absolute dating of some of the ceramic types is based on insufficient samples, there are deficiencies in our knowledge of production and consumption, and there has been little local research into the relationship between the changing nature of ceramics and the emergence of new culinary and social practices (Newman and McNeil 2007a, 115; but see Griffin and Conlin Casella 2010). There has been little research into the new factories that appeared from the later 18th century, or the introduction of new technologies (Newman and McNeil 2007b, 151). How well the current ceramic assemblage can address any of these deficiencies is uncertain, given its relatively small size (995 sherds spread across several sites), and the lack of well-stratified contexts, but it can at least provide a small dataset from a rural area for comparative purposes and, when combined with other material types, offers some small 'snapshots' into the material culture of the period. In particular, the vessel glass, with a preponderance of containers for foodstuffs and other household goods of the 19th and early 20th centuries, gives an idea of the range of products (and their suppliers) used by the rural community. Other categories of domestic refuse (clay tobacco pipes, animal bone, metalwork) are notable by their scarcity in this assemblage, and structural evidence (brick and tile, structural metalwork, window glass) is also poorly represented.
- 8.2.6 The three house sites (Moss Nook, trench 30.1; Bowerstumps, trench 9.11; Norbury Toll House, trench 14.16) could be considered to offer an opportunity for the study of the material culture of individual households (Newman and McNeil 2007a, 120). The assemblage from Moss Nook is too small for any significant comment, and that from Norbury Toll House was mostly derived from demolition levels. Overall, the finds evidence is considered to be too slight to sustain a detailed discussion of material culture, or any comparative study, and publication is not proposed, although the data could be used in any wider study in the future.
- 8.3 Human remains potential**
- 8.3.1 Further analysis of the remains is unlikely to produce any additional information, but a literature search will enable the mortuary rite to be placed within its correct temporal context and compared with other similarly dated deposits in the region.

8.4 Environmental potential

- 8.4.1 Most of the assemblages recovered have little potential due to the small number of plant remains present and require no further analysis. The only exception is the analysis of the charred plant assemblages from hearth pit 9111 which has the potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement and local agricultural practices, provided a radiocarbon date is obtained to correctly place the assemblage in context.
- 8.4.2 The presence of a possible grape pip from *Vitis vinifera*, a remain from a non-native plant, is unusual, particularly in association with possible prehistoric flint, albeit reworked.
- 8.4.3 The analysis of some of the richer wood charcoal assemblages might provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the Scheme. However, many of the features from which the samples were taken are either undated or post-medieval, and any results would therefore be of limited value.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 Further work is required to better place some of the archaeological remains along the Scheme within their local, regional and national context. A stage of analysis and publication will allow the results of the fieldwork to contribute to relevant established research aims and questions.

9.2 Reappraisal of the project objectives

- 9.2.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigations, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b), were:
- *to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the identified Sites that may be disturbed by the Scheme;*
 - *to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
 - *to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;*
 - *to make available the results of all archaeological work undertaken.*
- 9.2.2 Consideration has been given as to whether any aspect of the excavated data may be relevant to further issues not encompassed by the original project aims. The following written sources were consulted:
- English Heritage 2010 *English Heritage Thematic Research Strategies: research strategy for prehistory: consultation draft*. Swindon, English Heritage
 - Historic England 2017 *Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology: Guidance for Good Practice*
 - Hodgson, J and Brennand, B 2006 *The Prehistoric Period Resource Assessment*. In Brennand (2006): 23–58

- Hodgson, J and Brennand, B 2007 *The Prehistoric Period Research Agenda*. In Brennand (2007): 31–54
- McNeil, R and Newman, R 2006 *The Post-medieval Period Resource Assessment*. In Brennand (2006): 145–164
- Newman, R and McNeil, R 2007a *The Post-medieval Period Research Agenda*. In Brennand (2007): 115–132

9.2.3 Following the review, it is thought that further analysis of the results of the archaeological fieldwork at Area 9/10 and Area 4/5 has the potential to contribute to the following research objectives:

- the better characterisation of prehistoric archaeological sites, particularly with regard to understanding inter-regional variations (English Heritage 2010, 13; Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 33);
- refining the chronology of prehistoric activity in the region (English Heritage 2010, 13; Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 33) particularly with regard to the Bronze Age funerary record (Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 45);
- the development of better prehistoric pottery typologies (Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 49);
- understanding prehistoric ‘sites without structures’ (English Heritage 2010, 12); and,
- the study of human interactions with the prehistoric environment (English Heritage 2010, 15; Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 33).

9.3 Recommendations

Stratigraphy

9.3.1 Further stratigraphic analysis is not recommended.

Artefacts

9.3.2 All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and this dataset will form part of the project archive. No further analysis is proposed, but the small prehistoric assemblage from Area 9/10 (pottery and worked flint) will be briefly described for the publication report on the Bronze Age remains (using the information presented in this report).

Human remains

9.3.3 No further analysis of the cremated bone is recommended. However, some aspects of pyre technology and the cremation mortuary rite will be discussed in their temporal, regional and, where appropriate, national context following a literature search and further dating of the remains: a second radiocarbon date will be obtained from cremation deposit 9191 to rule out fuel old-wood effect.

Environmental remains

9.3.4 The analysis and radiocarbon dating of the charred plant assemblages from feature 9111 is recommended, as the feature has the potential to provide information on the nature of the site and local agricultural practices. All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 and 1 mm residues together with the flot. The analysis will involve the

full quantification (Antolín *et al.* 2016) and taphonomic assessment of the charred plant assemblages.

Radiocarbon dating

9.3.5 A total of three additional radiocarbon dates are recommended:

- a second date from a short-lived plant remain from the cremation deposit 9191 to rule out fuel old-wood effect, such as a hazelnut shell fragment, or that proving unsuitable, a wood charcoal sample, such as a piece of roundwood or from a short-lived taxon;
- a date on the grape pip from the potentially prehistoric feature 4043; and,
- a date on a rye grain from pit 9111.

9.4 Context

9.4.1 To better understand the context of the prehistoric remains uncovered on the Scheme, both in terms of their physical location within the ancient landscape and against the backdrop of the latest understanding of the Bronze Age in the North West, it is recommended that a project specific GIS be created, incorporating the results of:

- a literature review and updated HER search, and
- the sourcing of existing LiDAR data to enable production of a digital model of the relevant section of the landscape.

9.5 Proposals for publication

9.5.1 Due to their character and relatively modern date, the majority of the archaeological remains do not warrant detailed publication in a national journal.

9.5.2 The Bronze Age funerary remains and associated features at Area 9/10 are of regional interest. Should the proposed radiocarbon dating associate the grape pip at Area 4/5 with the flint-bearing pits also found there, then this too would be worthy of wider dissemination.

9.5.3 A non-technical interpretative summary presenting the results of the archaeological investigations of the Bronze Age site(s) will be prepared for inclusion in the *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*. Provisional synopsis of publication

Working title: *Bronze Age remains along the Manchester Airport Relief Road: recent work by Wessex Archaeology in Cheshire*

by Patrick Daniel, with specialist contributions

Introduction	200
Results	500
Finds, environmental and radiocarbon reports	600
Discussion	600
Bibliography	700

Total

2600

Total: approximately 2600 words, 4 figures, 4 plates, 2 tables

9.6 Personnel and resources

9.6.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication, tabulated below.

Table 33 Task list

Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff
1. Management and support			
1.1	Project management	1	A Norton
1.2	Project monitor and QA	0.5	A Norton
1.3	Finds management	0.5	J Irwin
2. Analysis and specialist reporting			
<i>Finds</i>			
2.1	Prepare report on Bronze Age finds	0.5	L Mephram
<i>Environmental</i>			
2.2	Extraction of Charred Plants (1 samples)	0.5	N Mulhall
2.3	Analysis and Reporting of Charred Plant Remains (1 sample)	0.5	I López-Dóriga
2.4	C14 cost per date (inc. selection/IDs/report)	£500	Ext
2.5	Overview and Palaeoenvironmental Summary	0.5	I López-Dóriga
3. Context			
3.1	Prepare project GIS	0.25	R Milwain
3.2	Carry out HER search and populate GIS	0.5	R Milwain
3.3	Literature search	1	P Daniel
4. Report compilation (journal article)			
4.1	Introduction and background	1	P Daniel
4.2	Compile and integrate report	1	P Daniel
4.3	Discussion	0.5	P Daniel
4.4	Bibliography	0.5	P Daniel
4.5	Captions (figures, plates and tables)	0.1	P Daniel
4.6	Brief finds and figure illustrations	0.5	P Daniel
4.7	Illustrations	1	P Daniel
4.8	Edit report	1	P. Bradley
4.9	Review report	0.5	P Daniel
4.10	Check proofs	0.5	P Daniel/P Bradley
4.12	Journal publication cost	TBC	
5. Archiving			
5.1	Museum liaison; finalise finds retention policy	0.5	J Irwin
5.2	Implement and document finds retention policy	0.5	J Irwin
5.3	Archive preparation and deposition (physical)	2	J Irwin
5.4	Archive preparation and deposition (digital)	2	J Irwin
5.5	Box storage grant	TBC	

9.7 Management structure

- 9.7.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by a Post-Excavation Manager who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project specification as outlined in the Updated Project Design, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduled.
- 9.7.2 The Post-Excavation Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will have a major input into how the publication report is written. They will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.
- 9.7.3 The Post-Excavation Manager will be assisted by the Team Leader Analysis & Reporting, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Stockport Museums Service has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code STOPM:2015.240. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

10.1 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 10.1.1 The complete physical site archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Stockport Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b).
- 10.1.2 All archive elements are marked with the site/accession code (107970/STOPM:2015.240), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 10 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
 - 6 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

- 10.1.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which will include born-digital data (survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports) as well as a scanned security copy of the physical records (see below, Section 10.3), will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance), and accompanied by full metadata.

10.2 Selection policy

- 10.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories that are considered to have little or no further research potential. Selection may be carried out for reasons of provenance (e.g. unstratified or poorly stratified material), the repetitive nature of the assemblage (e.g. building materials), date range (e.g. well documented, commonly occurring types of 19th/20th century date), a lack of intrinsic interest, and/or the small size of the assemblage.
- 10.2.2 In this instance, the assemblage is of moderate size, but most material types are represented only by very small quantities, and as such have a very limited potential for further research. The date range is almost entirely post-medieval/modern, and earlier material largely occurred as residual finds in later contexts. Much of the material from one of the larger site groups (from trench 14.16) was found poorly stratified in demolition deposits. Nevertheless, there are elements of intrinsic interest: a small group of prehistoric pottery and worked flint from Area 9/10; a post-medieval/modern pottery assemblage of moderate size and including a range of local and regional ware types; part of a leather shoe.
- 10.2.3 It is recommended that the whole of the pottery assemblage, the prehistoric worked flint, and the leather shoe (in a stable condition) are retained. Other finds categories are not considered to warrant retention.
- 10.2.4 The selection policy will be discussed and agreed with the Museum, and will be fully documented in the project archive. A photographic record will be made of any finds de-selected. Finds that are de-selected from the archive may be offered to the Museum for teaching/handling collections, or may be retained by WA for similar purposes.
- 10.2.5 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

10.3 Security copy

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

10.4 OASIS

- 10.4.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated (wessexar1-335866), and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission, and will include an uploaded .pdf version of the final report. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

- 11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence.
- 11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the HER where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

11.2 Third party data copyright

- 11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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Appendix 1 Environmental data: assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	Bioturbation	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Comments (preservation)	Uncharred other	Invertebrates
Area 22																
22004	22003	22001	10	35	90%, A**, E, F	-	-	-	C	Asteraceae	<1	Mature	-	Poor, iron coating		
-	22017	22002	4	10	90%, A*, E, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	<1	Mature	-	Fair		
22027	22026	22003	7	20	90%, A, F	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature	-	Poor, iron coating		
Area 14																
14003	14004	14014	10	25	50%, B, E, F	-	-	-	C	Parenchymatic tissue	2	Mature	-	Fair		
14003	14034	14015	9	60	30%	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	Coal (20 ml)	-		
14007	14006	14003	10	40	50%, A*, E, I, I	-	-	-	-	-	5	Mature	-	Iron coating		
14009	14010	14004	9	50	40%, A*, E, I, I	-	-	-	C	Asteraceae	3		-	Good, iron coating		
14012	14011	14008	30	60	90%, A*, E, I	C	-	cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain	C	cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.	2	Mature	-	Poor		
14015	14016	14005	19	60	40%, A, I	-	-	-	-	-	8	Mature	-	Iron coating		
14020	14019	14006	35	200	80%, A**, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	8	Mature	Coal (40 ml)	Iron coating		
14025	14030	14016	8	100	10%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1		Coal/clinker (90 ml)			
14044	14045	14020	18	120	60%, A*, E, I	C	-	cf. <i>Secale cereale</i>	C	Cyperaceae, Poaceae, <i>Corylus avellana</i> , parenchymatic tissue	20	Mature + roundwood	Slag + coal (50 ml)	Good		
14061	14062	14019	6	50	50%, C, E, I, F	-	-	-	-	-	3	Mature	Coal (25 ml)			
14067	14065	14018	16	150	10%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	Coal (125 ml)			
14068	14069	14017	10	120	50%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	20	Mature	Coal + slag (40 ml)			
14073	14074	14021	17	40	50%, A, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	4	Mature	Coal (20 ml)			
14075	14076	14023	0.1	5	10%, C	-	-	-	C	Polygonaceae	<1	Mature	Slag	Fair		
14079	14080	14025	10	20	90%, A, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	<1	Mature	-	Fair		
14084	14022	14009	10	125	40%, A*, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	40	Mature	-	-		
14086	14021	14007	20	2200		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	A** - <i>Alisma</i> sp., Cyperaceae, Polygonaceae, <i>Juncus</i> sp., <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Solanum</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Alnus</i> sp., <i>Nuphar lutea</i> , indets	<i>Daphnia</i> sp. egg cases, I
14086	14023	14010	20	60	30%, A, E, I, F	-	-	-	-	-	3	Mature	Coal/clinker (40 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14023	14011	?	185	10%, A, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	5	Mature	Coal/clinker (150 ml), crem/u bone	Poor	<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Moll-f
14086	14023	14012	15	175	1%, B I, F	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature +	Coal/clinker			



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	Bioturbation	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Comments (preservation)	Uncharred other	Invertebrates
												roundwood	r (150 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14023	14013	9	150	1%, A, E, I, F	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	Coal/clinker (150 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14023	14024	19	120	30%, A*, E, I, F	-	-	-	-	-	7	Mature	Crem bonen, coal (30 ml)			
14086	14024	14010	?	400	1%, B, E, I,	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature + roundwood	Coal/clinker (400 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14024	14010	?	400	1%, C, E, I	-	-	-	C	Vicia sp. (large seeded)	10	Mature + roundwood	Coal/clinker (380 ml), crem/u bone	Poor		
14086	14024	14011	10	1000	1%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	10	Mature + roundwood	Coal/clinker (980 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14024	14012	?	500	1%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	Coal/clinker (500 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14024	14013	9	50	80%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	Coal/clinker (10 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14024	14028	9	300	1%, B, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	6	Mature + roundwood	Coal/clinker (280 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14024	14029	23	1100	1%, A** E, I, F	-	-	-	C	Indet. tubers	10	Mature	Coal/clinker (1000 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14024	14030	25	1000	1%, A*, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	15	Mature + roundwood	Coal/clinker (900 ml), crem/u bone			
14086	14091	14027	10	230	F										A* - <i>Potamogeton</i> sp., <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> , <i>Cyperaceae</i> , <i>Apiaceae</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Polygonaceae</i> , <i>Solanum</i> sp., <i>Lamiaceae</i> , <i>Pimpinella</i> sp., indet buds	<i>Daphnia</i> sp. egg cases
14207	14208	14502	1	10	50%, F	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	Coal (5 ml)			
14209	14210	14503	24													
14211	14214	14504	8	30									Coal (10		C - <i>Sambucus</i>	E



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	Bioturbation	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Comments (preservation)	Uncharred other	Invertebrates
													ml.)		sp., <i>Rubus</i> sp., Cyperaceae	
14216	14217	14505	4	5	90%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-	-		
Area 32																
32007	32008	3201	0.5	2	80%	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-	-		
32015	32017	3202	8	15	80%, C, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	-	-		
32052	32054	3203	1	20	30%, C, F	-	-	-	-	-	10	Mature	-	Iron coating		
32043	32044	3206	6	15	90%, A*, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Area 9/10																
9191	9192	9013	7	25	90%, A, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature	-	-		
9191	9192	9030	5	15	90%, B, E, F	-	-	-	A	Polygonaceae, Cyperaceae/Polygonaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Poaceae (<i>Poa/Phleum</i>), Indets	6	Mature	-	Poor		
9191	9192	9032	6	10	90%, B, E, I	-	-	-	C	Indet	2	Mature	-	Poor		
9191	9192	9033	7	5	90%, B, E	-	-	-	C	Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae, Poaceae (<i>Poa/Phleum</i>), Indet seed	2	Mature	-	Poor		
9191	9193	9035	6	35	90%, A, E	-	-	-	C	Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., indet endocarp fragment	3	Mature	-	Poor		
9191	9193	9036	8	25	90%, B, E	-	-	-	B	Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae, Poaceae (<i>Poa/Phleum</i>), <i>Linaria</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	5	Mature	Slag	Poor		
9191	9193	9037	10	30	90%, B, E, I	-	-	-	B	Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae, Poaceae (<i>Poa/Phleum</i>), <i>Rosa</i> sp. Caryophyllaceae, Indet	3	Mature	-	Poor		
9191	9193	9038	5	30	90%, B, E, I	-	-	-	C	Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae, <i>Linaria</i> sp.	2	Mature	-	Poor		
9191	9193	9039	4	10	90%, B, E, F	-	-	-	A	Polygonaceae, Cyperaceae, Poaceae (<i>Poa/Phleum</i>), <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Lepideae, Caryophyllaceae, Indets	1	Mature	-	Poor		
9191	9194	9031	6	10	90%, B, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Polygonum</i> sp., Poaceae (<i>Poa/Phleum</i>)	1	Mature	-	Poor		
9191	9194	9034	7	15	90%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature	-	-		
9191	9194	9040	5	20	90%, C, E	-	-	-	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> capsule, Poaceae (<i>Poa/Phleum</i>), Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae, Indet	10	Mature	-	Poor		
9055	9056	9003	10	40	90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Iron coating		
9232	9233	9015	20	50	90%, A, E, I	-	-	-	C	Poaceae culm node and seed, root	1	Mature	-	Poor		
9197	9196	9014	40	50	90%, B, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	5	Mature	-	-		
9202	9203	9028	10	20	90%, B, E, I	-	-	-	C	Indet tubers	1	Mature	-	Fair		
9234	9235	9029	10	30	90%, B, E, F, I	-	-	-	C	Indet tubers, Asteraceae, Poaceae (<i>Briza media</i>)	1	Mature	-	Fair		
9236	9237	9027	10	20	80%, B, E, I, F	-	-	-	C	Poaceae culm, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	1	Mature	-	Fair		



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	Bioturbation	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Comments (preservation)	Uncharred other	Invertebrates
										subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> tuber						
9246	9247	9016	20	90	90%, A, E, F, I	-	-	-	C	Indet. parenchymatous tissue	<1	Mature	-			
9252	9253	9017	10	15	90%, C, E, F, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-			
9262	9263	9018	10	10	90%, C, E, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> tuber	<1	Mature	-	Poor		
9268	9269	9022	10.5	50	80%, A, E	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Viola</i> sp., Poaceae culm, Indets tubers and parenchymatic tissue	<1	Mature + roundwood				
9268	9270	9023	4	30	50%, A	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature				
-	9260	9019	10	25	80%, A, E, F, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> tuber	2	Mature	-	Poor		
9018	9038	9025	0.75	50	25%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	20	Mature	-	-		
9019	9039	9001	4	100	15%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	65	Mature	-			
9019	9039	9026	2	175	10%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	90	Mature	-	-		
9047	9052	9006	19	60	60%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	35	Mature	-	Iron coating		
9050	9054	9008	19	500	15%, C	-	-	-	-	-	480	Mature	-	-		
9050	9085	9009	0.25	5	30%	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature	-	-		
9264	9265-7	9021	16	130	80%, A*, E, I,	-	-	-	-	-	40	Mature	-			
9067	9070	9007	5	175	10%, B	-	-	-	-	-	180	Mature	-	Iron coating		
9072	9071	9002	3	35	80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-			
9102	9104	9004	2	20	20%, B, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	10	Mature + roundwood	-	Iron coating		
9107	9108	9005	1.5	5	20%, A*, F	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-	-		
9111	9112	9010	20	125	30%, A, E	A*	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Secale cereale</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp., Triticeae culm node	A**	Asteraceae (inc. <i>Anthemis</i> sp., <i>Centaurea</i> sp.), Cyperaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., Viciae, <i>Spergula arvensis</i> , <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	90	Mature	-	Poor		
9142	9143	9042	1	125	5%, C	-	-	-	-	-	110	Mature	-	-		
9271	9272	9024	10	15	90%, C, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-	-		
9281	9170	9012	37	35	10%, C	-	-	-	-	-	25	Mature	-	Iron coating		
9154	9155	9011	27	50	90%, B, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-	-		
9125	9126	9020	5	10	80%, A, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-	-		
Area 8																
8031	8032	801	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	Mature		Iron coating	B (inc. <i>Betula</i> sp.)	I
8031	8034	802	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	Mature		Iron coating	A*** (inc. <i>Juncus</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Chenopodiaceae</i>), F	I, egg cases
	8051/8052	803	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			A (inc. <i>Juncus</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp.)	egg cases
8036	8037	804	20	15	-	-	-	-	C	Indet.	5	Mature + roundwood			A*** (inc. <i>Juncus</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp.)	E, I
8036	8038	805	20	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	Sac	Poor	A*** (inc. <i>Juncus</i> sp., <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> spp.), F	I, egg cases
8036	8053	806	1	25							<1	Mature			B - Cyperaceae, <i>Juncus</i> sp.	I
8008	8009	807	1	2							<1	Mature			A*** - <i>Juncus</i> sp	E



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	Bioturbation	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Comments (preservation)	Uncharred other	Invertebrates
8036	8060	808	1	15				-			<1	Mature			A- Caryophyllaceae, <i>Juncus</i> spp., Brassicaceae, indet.	<i>Daphnia</i> sp. egg cases
8008	8010	809	1	20	-	-	-	-	-		<1	Mature	-		-	-
Area 31																
31006	31007	3101	12	35	70%, B, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	5/5	Mature	-			
31012	31013	3103	2	15	90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
31024	31025	3104	20	100	60%, B, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	5/20	Mature	-	Iron coating		
31035	31036	3105	10	10	90%	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature	-		A (<i>Juncus</i> sp.)	E
31043	31044	3106	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	Mature	-		A (<i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., fruits), F	E
31039	31040	3107	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Mature		Iron coating	A (<i>Betula</i> sp., fruits)	E
31041	31042	3108	10	30	50%	-	-	-	-	-	15	Mature			A (<i>Juncus</i> sp.)	E
Areas 4/5																
4006	4007	4003	8	20	80%, E, F (A***)	-	-	-	-	-	5	Mature	-	-		
4015	4016	4004	1	25	40%, C	-	-	-	-	-	15	Mature	-	Iron coating		
4024	4025	4005	20	160	90%, A, E, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1	Mature	-	Iron coating		
4039	4040	4007	10	500	10%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	400	Mature	-	-		
4041	4042	4008	0.3	20	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-		Clinker (20 ml)	-		
4033	4035	4010	10	10	50%, A, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-	Iron coating		
4043	4045	4011	8	20	60%, A, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	3	Mature	-	Iron coating		
4043	4046	4012	5	10	80%, A, F						<1	Mature	-	Iron coating		
Area 30																
30507	30509	30501	11	175	75%, C, F	-	-	-	-	-	20	Mature				
30507	30515	30502	10	125	80%, F, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	20	Mature				
30507	30516	30503	0.1	35	10%	-	-	-	-	-	30	Mature + roundwood		Iron coating		
30520	30521	30504	12	200	25%, B	-	-	-	-	-	150	Mature				

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs, crem/u bo = cremated/unburnt bone.



Appendix 2: Context summary

Context No	Type	Description
1000	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown slightly clayey silt.
1001	Layer	Mid grey brown slightly clayey silt, possible post 1950s plough soil or general levelling layer post demolition of the building.
1002	Cut	Linear cut seen for a length of 5m, stopping at the edge of building 1004, width of 0.5m depth of 0.18m. Possibly the base of a furrow or machine track rutting. Contemporary and parallel with 1023.
1003	Fill	Dark brown slightly clayey silt fill of wheel rut or furrow infill.
1004	Wall	Internal partition wall of building. Unfrogged handmade red brick wall with lime mortar, surviving to only two courses in places. One brick wide laid end to end in an irregular bond, 2 x stretchers, 1x header, 1 x stretcher etc. Early 19th century wall al
1005	Cut	Construction/foundation cut, aligned N – S for 8.6m.
1006	Fill	Bedding layer of creme lime mortar infilling cut 1005 and between structure 1025.
1007	Layer	Construction surface of crushed red brick, reddish orange sandy silt lying above clay 1040, only 0.02m in depth seen in patches.
1008	Layer	Rusty reddish orange sandy gritty gravel layer, foundation layer laid down in room enclosed by walls 1004, 1037 and 1025. Occasional pottery and tile fragments.
1009	Cut	Construction/foundation cut for wall 1010 aligned E – W
1010	Wall	Unfrogged handmade red brick wall/structural support with lime mortar, only 3 stretchers wide lying on a flagstone surviving to only one course deep.
1011	Cut	Construction/foundation cut for wall, bricks robbed out, only mortar fill 1012 remaining
1012	Fill	Bedding layer of creme grey lime mortar infilling cut 1011.
1013	Fill	Dark brown slightly clayey silt fill of possible robber cut 1014.
1014	Cut	Linear cut following wall 1054 alignment N – S, possible robber cut.
1015	Cut	Cut for linear sausage shaped feature, 2.1m wide and 0.45m in width with a depth of 0.10m.
1016	Fill	Dark brown slightly clayey silt fill of wheel rut or furrow infill.
1017	Wall	Original outer wall of building. Unfrogged handmade red brick wall with lime mortar. One brick stretcher in width, only base course surviving in the foundation cut, laid directly onto the clay, with the stretchers side by side. Early 19th century wall ali

Context No	Type	Description
1018	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1017.
1019	Fill	Dark brown slightly clayey silt fill, possible accumulation after buildings construction.
1020	Wall	Eastern outer wall of building? Unfrogged handmade red brick wall with lime mortar, surviving to only two courses in places, bonding difficult to discern. Only base course surviving intact in the foundation cut, laid directly onto the clay
1021	Layer	Post-demolition levelling layer. Mixed mid brown silt amidst dense grey with orange patches.
1023	Cut	Linear cut seen for a length of 1.5m, stopping at the edge of building 1004, width of 0.63m depth of 0.18m. Possibly the base of a furrow or machine track rutting relating to parallel cut 1002.
1024	Fill	Dark brown slightly clayey silt fill of wheel rut 1023 or furrow infill.
1025	Wall	Possible western outer wall of building. Unfrogged handmade red brick wall with lime mortar, surviving to only two courses in places. One brick stretcher in width, only base course surviving in the foundation cut, laid directly onto the clay
1026	Cut	Construction/foundation cut for wall 1004 aligned N – S for 8.8m.
1027	Fill	Very dark brown slightly silty clay fill, possible accumulation after buildings construction.
1028	Fill	Tree throw/garden shrub activity, post demolition
1029	Layer	Modern, grey MOT, type 1 limestone gravel laid down for temporary track/compound for network rail activity.
1030	Layer	Natural orange/yellow, grey clay.
1031	Layer	Redeposited natural orange grey clay, with mixed mid brown silt patches. Post demolition levelling layer sealing wall 1004 and 1025. Rare pottery sherds and Iron objects.
1032	Layer	Demolition layer. Very dark brown slightly silty clay fill, frequent clinker frags and cobbles, maximum size: 0.06m X 0.05m x 0.03m. From probable demolition of yard area.
1033	Wall	Northern wall of building. Unfrogged handmade red brick wall with lime mortar, surviving to only two courses. One stretcher brick in width with a stretcher type of bonding. Early 19th century wall aligned E – W, adjoining back wall 1020. Seen for a lengt
1034	Layer	Dark yellowish brown slightly clayey silt with creme mortar flecks and brick fragments in upper reaches.
1035	Cut	Construction/foundation cut for wall buttress 1033 aligned E – W.
1036	Stakehole	Stake hole cut and fill, cut 0.11m x 0.10m, depth 0.09m, filled with a dark brown almost black silty clay.



Context No	Type	Description
1037	Wall	Internal partition wall of building. Unfrogged handmade red brick wall with lime mortar, surviving to two and half courses. One brick wide laid end to end in a stretcher bond. Early 19th century wall aligned N – S, abutting internal walls 1004 and 1050. P
1038	Cut	Cut for squared structure containing possible fireplace. Dimensions of 0.6m x 0.53m, depth of 0.11m. This cut was truncated by 1048.
1039		Unfrogged handmade red brick small squared structure enclosing 4 sandstone slabs that lie centrally. Dark staining apparent on these flags stones indicating burning had taken place, possible hearth/fireplace. One course deep and one brick on its end wide
1040	Layer	Mixed mid brown silty clay patches amidst orange grey clay layer, either redeposited natural clay used during construction or original natural clay which formed a construction surface.
1041	Fill	Fill of construction/foundation cut of wall 1004. Mid orange grey clay with dark brown silty clay patches, occasional brick fragments.
1042	Fill	Fireplace demolition infill. Dark brown, black in patches gritty silt with creme mortar and white flecks of lime and charcoal flecks and fragments, very soft in nature. Also in the southern part of this fill was a timber fragment, 0.64m x 0.1m, depth of 0
1043	Wall	Unfrogged handmade red brick wall forming small rectangular structure enclosing a cracked single sandstone slab. Only partially surviving as truncated by 1048. The enclosing outer wall had a single brick lying end to end, then a 0.1m gap infilled with clay
1044	Cut	
1045	Fill	
1046	Flagstone	Sand/grit stone flag with dark staining visible, cracked from the weight of demolition, rectangular 0.5m x 0.38m, 0.04m in size. Base of fireplace?
1047	Fill	Redeposited natural pale orange grey clay infilling gap between bricks on base of wall 1043.
1048	Cut	Linear cut seen for a length of 3m, stopping at the edge of structure 1039, width of 0.5m depth of 0.2m. Probably machine track rutting relating to parallel cut 1015.
1049	Fill	Dark brown slightly clayey silt fill of wheel rut 1048. Rare large wooden fragments 0.5m x 0.38m, 0.04m in base of the ruts.
1050	Wall	Internal partition wall of building. Unfrogged handmade red brick wall with lime mortar, surviving to only two courses in places. One brick/header wide laid end to end in an irregular bond, some fragmented ¾ length bricks. Becoming a stretcher width just

Context No	Type	Description
1051	Cut	Construction cut for 1037, in SE corner where wall abutts 1004, the cut can be seen with a length of 0.9m, width of 0.5m, depth of 0.25m infilled with 1052. There is then a doorway gap with a further length of wall cut of 2.25m.
1052	Fill	Fill of construction/foundation cut of partition wall 1037. Mid orange grey clay with dark brown silty clay patches, rare tobacco pipe stem fragments.
1053	Wall	Unfrogged handmade red brick wall with lime mortar, only one courses seen in plan, not excavated. One brick wide laid end to end in a stretcher bond. Early 19th century wall aligned E – W, adjoining back wall 1025. Seen for a length of 1.2m with a gap an
1054	Cut	Construction cut for robbed out wall, only mortar infill 1055 remaining, abuts 1050 on the S and 1017 in the N, the length of wall cut is 3.15m aligned N - S.
1055	Fill	Creme mortar infill of cut 1054, frequent brick dust and small red brick fragments.
1056	Cut	
1057	Fill	Mixed mid brown silt and creme mortar infill of buttress cut 1009, frequent brick dust and small red brick fragments.
1058	Cut	Small sg feature in context index. No context sh.
1059	Fill	No sheet
1060	Ditch	Boundary ditch northwest-southeast linear
1061	Fill	Blackish brown silt sand
1062	Cut	
1063	Cut	
2000	Layer	
2001	Layer	Subsoil, mid orange brown sandy silt loam.
2002	Layer	Natural was fairly mixed with clays of mid orange brown with paler yellow brown patches and mid brown sandy silt areas. Brighter brown orange sand more predominant on the western edge of the strip and map area.
2003	Cut	Cut of ditch, aligned E – W, length >49m, width 1.8m, depth of 0.3
2004	Fill	Fill of ditch, dark greyish brown clayey silt
2005	Fill	Mid brownish orange and dark greyish brown silty clay fill of ditch 2002, 1x whole bottle with the lid still intact, inscribed with J.P CRAVEN AND SONS OLD TRAFFORD.
2006	Fill	greyish brown silty clay fill 0.2m.



Context No	Type	Description
2007	Layer	light brownish grey clay, layer sitting on top of orange clay natural.
2008	Cut	Tree/shrub bowl irregular base, 0.8m x 0.4m, depth of 0.08m.
2009	Fill	Tree/shrub bowl irregular base sandy silt, with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles
2010	Cut	Cut of sub- circular pit, 0.78m x 0.56m, 0.26m deep.
2011	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay, with rare sub-rounded and angular small stones inclusions.
2012	Cut	Cut of possible pit or tree throw, 1.9m in length, 0.8m wide 0.5m deep.
2013	Fill	Mid - grey brown slightly sandy silt, mid yellowish brown mottles, frequent sub-angular small stones.
2014	Fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay, with a depth of 0.4m.
2015	Cut	Cut of modern tree throw.
2016	Fill	Fill of modern tree throw.
2017	Cut	Cut of post medieval field boundary, over 50m in length, 1.28m wide and 0.33m deep.
2018	Fill	Fill of ditch, mid greyish brown clayey silt with some peat like components, rare, small sub-angular stone inclusions. Land drain 2020/1 cut through this fill.
2019	Cut	Cut of land drain with terracotta pipe in base.
2020	Fill	Fill of land drain with terracotta pipe in base.
2021	Cut	Cut of post medieval field boundary, over 50m in length, 1.8m wide and 0.28m deep.
2022	Fill	Mid - orangey brown slightly clayey silt, frequent sub-angular small stones. Sample <2001>.
2023	Cut	Shallow cut of possible hedgerow pre-dating ridge and furrows. Over 12m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep.
2024	Fill	Bluish grey sandy clay.
2025	Cut	Shallow cut of possible hedgerow pre-dating ridge and furrows. Over 12m in length, 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep.
2026	Fill	Bluish grey sandy clay.
2027	Cut	Cut of post medieval field boundary, aligned N -S over 50m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep.
2028	Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand fill 0.35m deep.
2029	Cut	Cut of ditch, aligned E – W, length >49m, width 1.84m, depth of 0.62.

Context No	Type	Description
2030	Fill	Mid brownish orange and dark greyish brown silty clay fill of ditch 2029.
2031	Fill	Light brown sandy clay rare sub-angular small stones, pottery and a large horse shoe were found in this ditch fill. Sample <2002>.
2032	Cut	Cut of modern drainage re-cut of ditch 0.4m wide and 0.62m deep.
2033	Fill	Light grey sandy clay, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions 0.62m deep
2034	Cut	Cut of ditch, aligned E – W, length >20m, width 1.4m, depth of 0.36.
2035	Fill	Yellowish brown sandy clay fill of ditch.
2036	Fill	Yellowish brown sandy clay fill of ditch.
2037	Fill	Light grey sandy clay, with mineralisation.
2038	Fill	Light grey brown sandy clay, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions.
2039	Cut	a sub-circular small pit possible posthole
3000	Layer	topsoil, Dark brown loam with occasional small stone inclusions, some pebbles and rare pottery.
3001	Layer	Subsoil, mid orange brown sandy silt loam.
3002	Layer	Natural layer more uniform pale grey brown sand with clay patches.
3003	Cut	Cut of furrow
3004	Fill	Fill of furrow, mid greyish brown clayey silt, shallow fill.
3005	Cut	Cut of furrow, over 15m in length, 1.2m in width, 0.07m deep.
3006	Fill	Fill of furrow
3007	Cut	Cut of furrow
3008	Fill	Fill of furrow
3009	Cut	Cut of possible hedgerow
3010	Fill	Fill of possible hedgerow
3011	Cut	Cut of furrow
3012	Fill	Fill of furrow
3013	Cut	Cut of possible hedgerow
3014	Fill	Fill of possible hedgerow



Context No	Type	Description
3015	Cut	Cut of furrow
3016	Fill	
4001	Layer	Topsoil, mid brown clayey silt
4002	Layer	Subsoil, mid to pale reddish grey brown clayey silt.
4003	Layer	Natural was fairly mixed with clays of mid orange brown with paler yellow brown patches and mid brown sandy silt areas.
4004	Cut	Cut for elongated pit 3.9m in length and 1.3m wide with a depth of 0.3m.
4005	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt, occasional charcoal fragments and fecks rare sub-angular stones.
4006	Cut	Cut for pit 1.1m in length and 1m wide with a depth of 0.22m.
4007	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal fragments and fecks rare sub-angular stones. Sample taken <4003>.
4008	Cut	Small oval shaped pit 0.64m in length, 0.34m wide and 0.16m deep
4009	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal fragments and flecks, rare sub-angular stones.
4010	Cut	Cut of short linear, terminating after a short length of 3.2m with a width of 0.36m and depth of 0.15m.
4011	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with rare sub- angular small stones.
4012	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit not fully seen , length > 2.3m, width 2m with a depth of 0.35m.
4013	Fill	Upper fill of pit mid reddish brown clayey silt, very similar to the subsoil.
4014	Fill	Lower fill of pit mid grey brown with orange brown mottles silty clay, occasional small sub rounded stones seen in particular towards the base of the feature.
4015	Cut	Cut of small circular pit 0.39m x 0.32m with a depth remaining of 0.06m (originally at least 0.16m before machining).
4016	Fill	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with rare sub- angular small - medium fire-cracked stones. Charcoal flecks and fragments present, sample <4004>.
4017	Cut	Cut of shallow sub-circular pit 2.4m in diameter, 0.19m deep.
4018	Fill	Dark orange brown silty clay, with occasional small sub-rounded stones.
4019	Cut	Cut of possible furrow only the very base surviving, over 10m in length, width of 0.45m with a depth of 0.12m.

Context No	Type	Description
4020	Fill	Pale grey with frequent small smooth sub-rounded stones.
4021	Cut	Irregular cut of burnt out tree/shrub bowl, 1.4m x 0.9m, 0.16m deep.
4022	Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay lower fill of tree bowl.
4023	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with rare charcoal fragments and rare sub-angular small stones.
4024	Cut	Cut of sub-oval pit 1.2m in length with a width of 0.65m and depth of 0.2m.
4025	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal fragments and flecks rare sub-angular stones. Sample taken <4005>.
4026	Cut	Cut of small pit only the very base surviving, over 0.5m in length, width of 0.25m with a depth of 0.15m.
4027	Fill	Mid - dark grey brown slightly clayey silt, 0.15m deep.
4028	Cut	Cut of isolated post hole, 0.4m x 0.2m, 0.11m deep
4029	Fill	Light grey slightly silty sand fill of post-hole
4030	Cut	Cut of possible pit/tree throw, 1.6m in length, 0.95m wide with a depth of over 0.69m.
4031	Fill	Dark grey silty sand of possible tree throw.
4032	Fill	Grey silty sand fill possible tree throw
4033	Cut	Cut of irregular elongated pit 1.8m in length by 0.59m with a maximum depth of 0.24m.
4034	Fill	Mid - dark grey brown slightly compacted sandy silt, rare small smooth sub-rounded stones
4035	Fill	Pale - mid grey compacted sandy silt primary fill of pit, sample <4010>.
4036	Fill	Pale - mid orange grey compacted sandy silt occasional charcoal flecks, fragments pit fill.
4037	Cut	Cut of shallow post-hole 0.15m x 0.1m x 0.1m deep
4038	Fill	Dark brown sandy loam fill, frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions.
4039	Cut	Cut of fire pit 0.84m x 0.8m, 0.27m deep.
4040	Fill	Mid - dark grey brown slightly sandy silt, frequent charcoal inclusions, sample <4007>.
4041	Cut	Cut of shallow post-hole 0.16m in diameter, 0.1m deep
4042	Fill	mid grey gritty sand.
4043	Cut	Cut of irregular elongated pit 2.15m in length by 0.36m with a maximum depth of 0.24m.



Context No	Type	Description
4044	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt, with frequent small sub-rounded stones inclusions 0.08m deep. 1 x re-worked flake
4045	Fill	Pale - mid grey very compacted sandy silt primary fill of pit, sample <4011>.
4046	Fill	Mid -reddish brown slightly silty clay, very compacted <4012>.
4047	Fill	Mid -reddish brown slightly silty sand.
4048	Cut	Cut of possible ditch >5m in length, 1m width 0.37m deep.
4049	Fill	Mid - grey brown slightly clayey silt, mid yellowish brown mottles, rare sub-angular small stones.
4050	Cut	Cut of linear/ irregular shaped feature terminal end, >2m in length 0.95m wide, 0.52m deep.
4051	Fill	Light grey sandy silty, occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions 0.1m deep.
4052	Cut	Small oval shaped pit 1.7m in length, 0.96m wide and 0.15m deep
4053	Fill	Mid - grey brown slightly clayey silt, mid yellowish brown mottles, frequent sub-angular small stones.
4054	Cut	Cut of post-hole, approximately 0.25m in length, 0.15m wide with a depth of 0.16m.
4055	Fill	Mid - grey brown slightly clayey silt, rare sub-angular small stones. 1 x large fragment of haematite.
8001	Layer	Topsoil, dark brown slightly clayey silt
8002	Layer	Ploughsoil, mid - dark brown sandy silt loam.
8003	Layer	Natural, light orangey brown silty clay with patches of light grey mottling, changing across the site more bright orange reddish clay in the south.
8004	Cut	Very shallow pit cut/ puddle depression, sub-circular 0.43m x 0.32m x 0.07m
8005	Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt fill of pit 8004
8006	Cut	Cut of possible linear ditch aligned NW - SE, bowl shaped with shallow edges, 1.32m wide with a depth of 0.28m. It appears to peter out to the north continuing to the south a further 2m.
8007	Fill	Fill of possible linear cut 8006, mid greyish brown sandy silt 0.28m deep
8008	Cut	Cut of large linear ditch aligned W - E, bowl shaped with fairly steep edges, 4.6m wide with a depth of 1.1m from the machined level with a length over c.19m, extending beyond the edge of the excavation.

Context No	Type	Description
8009	Fill	Lower ditch fill of 8008, dark blackish brown sandy silt, almost peat like, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.3m deep.
8010	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay, middle fill of 8008, rare charcoal flecks, stretches across the whole of the 4.6m wide ditch, with a depth of 0.33m.
8011	Fill	Mid greyish orange silty, sandy clay, middle fill of 8008, rare charcoal flecks, 2.56m wide ditch, with a depth of 0.23m. Possibly re-deposited natural.
8012	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty, sandy, clay, upper fill of 8008, rare charcoal flecks, stretches across the whole of the 4.6m wide ditch, with a depth of 0.24m.
8013	Cut	Very shallow pit cut/ puddle depression, sub-circular 1.1m x 0.7m x 0.06m.
8014	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of pit 8013
8015	Cut	Very shallow pit cut/ puddle depression, sub-circular 0.76m x 0.9m x 0.08m
8016	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of pit 8015
8017	Cut	Very shallow pit cut/ puddle depression, sub-circular 0.7m x 0.85m x 0.05m
8018	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of pit 8017
8019	Cut	Linear gully cut aligned W – E was seen for a length of 4.71m before petering out. It had a bowl shaped cut with rounded edges, 0.54m wide with a depth of 0.17m.
8020	Fill	Mid brown silty loam fill of 8019, with small sub-angular stone inclusions ,0.17m deep
8021	Cut	Cut of possible pit, 1.81m in length, 1.06m wide with a depth of 0.22m.
8022	Fill	Mid grey silty clay fill of 8021, with small sub-angular stone inclusions ,0.22m deep
8023	Cut	Cut of irregular shaped feature aligned W - E, bowl shaped with fairly steep edges, 2.1m in length, 0.68m maximum width with a depth of 0.27m. Possible tree throw.
8024	Fill	Mid grey silty clay fill of 8023, with rare small sub-angular stone inclusions ,0.27m deep.
8025	Cut	Linear ditch cut aligned W – E was seen for a length of 19m before going beyond the limit of excavation. It had a bowl shaped cut with steep edges on its south side more gradual on the north, 1.8m wide with a depth of 0.8m. Re-cut by land drain 8030, cut
8026	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty loam fill of 8025, with small sub-angular stone inclusions and rare charcoal, 0.8m deep.
8027	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay fill of 8030, 0.22m deep, backfill over



Context No	Type	Description
		land drain.
8028	Fill	Dark blackish brown rooty peaty silt, modern bioturbation 0.46m wide , with a depth of 0.36m.
8029	Fill	Mid – pale grey silty loam fill of 8025, with small sub-angular stone inclusions, 0.17m deep
8030	Cut	Cut for 6-inch land drain
8031	Cut	Pit cut, sub-circular, fairly steep sided, U shaped base, 1.2m x 0.96m x 0.9m deep.
8032	Fill	Dark blackish brown silt fill of 8031 rich in charcoal, 0.96m wide , with a depth of 0.09m. Sample 801.
8033	Fill	Mid to light grey clay fill of 8031, 0.36m wide , with a depth of 0.14m.
8034	Fill	Dark black silty loam fill of 8031 rich in charcoal, and burnt material, 0.46m wide , with a depth of 0.1m. Sample 802.
8035	Fill	Dark grey silty clay fill of 8031, 0.36m wide , with a depth of 0.07m found on the west edge of the feature only.
8036	Cut	Cut of large linear ditch aligned W - E, bowl shaped with fairly steep edges, 5m wide with a depth of 1.45m from beneath the topsoil with a length over c.19m, extending beyond the edge of the excavation. = 8008
8037	Fill	Lower ditch fill of 8036, dark blackish brown sandy silt, almost peatlike, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.2m deep. = 8009
8038	Fill	Dark blackish grey sandy silt, middle fill of ditch 8036, rare charcoal flecks, c2.6m wide , with a depth of 0.3m.
8039	Fill	Mid greyish orange silty, sandy clay, middle fill of 8036, rare charcoal flecks, 3.2m wide ditch, with a depth of 0.23m. Possibly re-deposited natural. = 8010
8040	Fill	Mid greyish orange silty, sandy clay, middle fill of 8036, rare charcoal flecks, some sub-angular stone <0.05m, 3.76m wide ditch, with a depth of 0.20m.
8041	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty, sandy, clay, upper tertiary fill of 8036, rare charcoal flecks, some sub-angular stone <0.05m, infilling the upper slumping of the ditch fills 3.4m wide, with a depth of 0.1m. = 8012
8042	Layer	Mid brown silty clay, with small sub-angular stone inclusions ,0.05m deep
8043	Layer	Mid yellow brown clayey silt , 0.12m deep
8044	Layer	Mid yellow brown clayey silt , 0.12m deep
8045	Layer	Mid black brown thin peat layer, 0.05m

Context No	Type	Description
8046	Layer	Mid yellow brown clayey silt , with rare small sub-angular stone inclusions, 0.14m deep
8047	Layer	Mid reddish brown clay 0.11m deep
8048	Layer	Mid black brown thin peat layer, 0.05m
8049	Layer	Light grey sandy silty loam, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions 0.1m deep
8050	Layer	Light grey with yellow brown hues, sandy silty clay, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions 0.4m deep
8051	Layer	Mid yellow brown clay with grey sandy loam patches and occasional charcoal fragments. Possible metal find within layer.
8052	Layer	Mid black charcoal spread, a thin layer of patchy charcoal
8053	Fill	Dark brownish black peat fill, with rare charcoal fragments sitting in a depression within clay layer 8057, 0.1m deep.
8054	Fill	Mid grey with yellow brown hues, sandy clay fill of 8031, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions 0.07m deep
8055	Fill	Light grey with yellow brown hues, silty sand, primary silting of pit 8031, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions 0.03m deep
8056	Fill	Light grey with a mauve hue clay, very plastic and malleable compared to the other clay fills, sparse charcoal flecks, possible primary fill, 0.2m in depth.
8057	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay, with dark brown peaty patches, lower fill of ditch 8036, rare charcoal flecks , with a depth of 0.23m.
8058	Layer	Orange brown clay = 8044, 0.2m deep.
8059	Layer	Orange brown clay, with patches of black lens of peat and patches of grey silty clay, = 8046 - 48, 0.4m deep.
8060	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay, middle fill of 8036, rare charcoal flecks, stretches across the whole of the 5m wide ditch, with a maximum depth of 0.33m.
8061	Cut	Cut of 19th century land drain, 0.3m wide at the top narrowing to 0.14m at the base, base of land drain not fully seen >0.45m deep.
8062	Fill	Fill of land drain cut 8061, mid greyish brown sandy silt covering a 2 " terracotta pipe.
8063	Fill	Light bluish grey clay, rare charcoal flecks, lower fill of 8008 sitting on top of orange clay natural.
8064	Cut	Ditch cut = 8008 and 8036



Context No	Type	Description
8065	Cut	Cut of shallow feature, dimensions possibly a natural undulation in the natural infilling with silt. Seen for over 3.9m x 3m with a depth of 0.15m.
8066	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt, occasional sub-rounded and angular stone inclusions, 0.15m deep.
8067	Fill	Mid grey sandy silty clay, occasional sub-rounded and angular stone inclusions, 0.08m deep.
8068	Fill	Mid grey with yellow brown hues, sandy clay fill of 8064, rare small sub-angular stone inclusions 0.27m deep
8069	Fill	Dark grey silty clay fill of 8064, , with a depth of 0.32m.
8070	Layer	Mid yellow reddish brown clayey , with rare small sub-angular stone inclusions, possibly natural, >0.23m deep.
8071	Cut	Very shallow pit cut/ puddle depression, sub-circular 0.6m x 0.65m x 0.1m
8072	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt fill of pit 8071
8073	Cut	Cut and pipe fill of 19th century land drain, 0.45m wide, base of land drain not seen >0.45m deep.
8500	Layer	Topsoil, greyish brown silt
8501	Layer	Subsoil, orangey brown silty clay
8502	Layer	Natural, mixed bright reddish orange sand and greyish yellow silty clay, orange and grey patches of sand
8503	Cut	Northwest-southeast linear, possible ditch
8504	Secondary fill	Greyish brown silty clay
8505	Cut	Possible ditch, northwest-southeast linear
8506	Fill	Orangey brown silty clay
8507	Secondary fill	Orangey brown silty clay
8508	Cut	Sub-circular, irregular depression
8509	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt
8510	Cut	Possible ditch or gully, very shallow,
8511	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt
8512	Cut	Possible ditch, northwest-southeast linear
8513	Secondary fill	Blackish brown clayey silt
8514	Cut	Possible pit, sub-circular

Context No	Type	Description
8515	Secondary fill	Grey and greyish brown silty sand
8516	Cut	Possible pit, sub-circular
8517	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt
8518	Cut	Possible pit, sub-circular
8519	Fill	Brownish grey sand
9001	Layer	Topsoil - Dark grey silt with rare small stones
9002	Layer	Subsoil - Mid orange-brown sandy silt with rare charcoal, CBM and stone inclusions
9003	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silty
9004	Cut	Shallow concave cut within natural 9009. Possible steak hole
9005	Fill	Dark brown-grey clay-silt
9006	Cut	Irregular sub-circular feature. Possible post hole
9007	Fill	Mid brownish-grey silty clay with rare sub-angular inclusions
9008	Cut	Shallow linear feature with an irregular base
9009	Natural	Varying from very pale yellow and orange clay to orange and brown gravels
9010	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay
9011	Cut	Sub-circular concave cut. Possible post hole
9012	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt. Fill of ring gully (GRP 9273)
9013	Fill	Creamy orange with red brown hues gravelly sand. Redeposited natural?
9014	Ring Gully	Cut of ring gully. Filled with various
9015	Cut	
9016		Number void
9017	Layer	Made ground - pink yellow mixed sandy gravel. Overlay water main
9018	Pit	Shallow concave pit
9019	Pit	Shallow concave pit
9020	Posthole	Circular post hole
9021	Fill	Mid brown sandy loam
9022	Fill	Light orange sand
9023	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy loam



Context No	Type	Description
9024	Fill	Light orange brown sand
9025	Pit	Pit/post hole
9026	Fill	Mid brown sandy loam with abundant large-small stones
9027	Fill	Dark grey silty sand with sub rounded stones and occasional charcoal
9028	Fill	Dark grey silty sand
9029	Fill	Dark brown silty sand
9030	Posthole	Circular post hole
9031	Fill	Dark orange-brown sandy loam with gravel inclusions
9032	Fill	Mid orange sand
9033	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy loam
9034	Fill	Light orange sand
9035	Cut	Linear V-shaped feature
9036	Cut	Sub-rectangular possible post hole
9037	Posthole	Sub circular post hole
9038	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy loam
9039	Fill	Dark brownish grey loamy sand
9040	Cut	Irregular liner feature
9041	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with black silt patches
9042	Posthole	Circular post hole
9043	Fill	Dark grey silty sand with rare sub-rounded stones
9044	Fill	Dark brown sand with sparse small stones
9045	Fill	Very dark brown sand with sparse stone inclusions
9046	Fill	Grey orange sand with rare stone inclusions
9047	Pit	Circular pit
9048	Fill	Beige-yellow gritty sand
9049	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with sparse sub-rounded stones
9050	Fire Pit	Irregular shaped fire pit
9051	Fill	Mid orange brown sand
9052	Fill	Dark orange-brown sandy loam with abundant stones, some fire

Context No	Type	Description
		cracked
9053	Fill	Light orange sand
9054	Fill	Dark orange to black sand with fire cracked stone
9055	Cut	Oblong feature. Possible grave cut
9056	Fill	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular stone and rare charcoal
9057	Fill	Dark grey silty sand with sparse sub-rounded stones
9058	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with sparse sub-rounded stones
9059	Posthole	Sub-circular concave post hole
9060	Cut	Elongated oval feature. Possible grave cut
9061	Fill	Loose mid orange brown sandy silt
9062	Cut	Elongated oval feature. Possible grave cut
9063	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy silt
9064	Posthole	Circular post hole
9065	Fill	Mid orange brown sand
9066	Fill	Dark brown silt loam with rare fine gravel inclusions
9067	Pit	Irregular pit
9068	Fill	Mid orange sand
9069	Fill	Dark orange sandy loam
9070	Fill	Dark brown loamy sand
9071	Fill	Dark grey silty sand with sparse sub rounded stone
9072	Fill	Light grey silty sand with moderate sub-rounded stone inclusions
9073	Posthole	Sub-circular post hole
9074	Posthole	Square post hole
9075	Fill	Dark orange sand
9076	Fill	Dark brown sandy loam with sparse gravel inclusions
9077	Posthole	Sub-circular possible post hole
9078	Fill	Dark orange sand with sparse fine gravel inclusions
9079	Fill	Dark brown silt loam
9080	Pit	Sub-circular possible pit



Context No	Type	Description
9081	Fill	Mid yellowish grey loamy sand with sparse sub-angular inclusions
9082	Cut	Linear furrow
9083	Fill	Mid greyish brown loamy sand with sparse sub-angular inclusions
9084	Fill	Orange grey sand with spare small stones
9085	Fill	Orange and brown clay with charcoal inclusions. Possible lining to pit 9050 but probably just baked natural
9086	Ditch	Post-medieval ditch
9087	Fill	Light blueish grey silty clay
9088	Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with rare sub angular stone, gravel and manages inclusions
9090	Ditch	Linear ditch
9092	Drain	Cut for land drain through 9088
9093	Fill	Mid grey silty clay with rare sand inclusions. Modern packing to for land drain
9094	Fill	Dark grey silty sand with sparse sub rounded stones
9095	Cut	Irregular furrow
9096	Posthole	Sub-circular post hole
9097	Fill	Mid orange sand with sparse fine sand inclusions
9098	Fill	Dark brown silt loam
9099	Fill	Dark greyish brown with rare sub-rounded stones
9100	Pit	Sub-circular pit/tree throw
9101	Fill	Light grey sand with sparse sub rounded stones
9102	Pit	Sub-rectangular pit
9103	Fill	Bright orange silty clay with rare fine gravel inclusions
9104	Fill	Dark brown silty loam
9105	Pit	Sub circular possible pit
9106	Fill	Bright orange sandy clay
9107	Cut	Circular pit
9108	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with charcoal
9109	Post-pit	Sub-rectangular post pit
9110	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy loam

Context No	Type	Description
9111	Pit	Circular pit. Truncated by ditch 9035 and post holes 9132,9134
9112	Fill	Mid brown silty clay with sparse inclusions of charcoal and small stones
9113	Fill	Grey silty clay with orange banding
9114	Posthole	Square post hole
9115	Fill	Mid orange sand
9116	Fill	Mid orange brown silty loam with rare fine sand inclusions
9117	Fill	Dark brownish grey silt with rare sub-rounded stone and charcoal flecks
9118	Fill	Mid brownish grey silt with sparse sub-rounded stone and flecks of ironstone
9119	Fill	Dark grey silt with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions
9120	Ditch	linear ditch. Filled with 9117 and cutting 9118
9121	Ditch	Linear ditch. Filled with 9118 and cutting 9119
9122	Ditch	Linear ditch
9123	Tree throw	Sub-circular feature. Possible tree throw
9124	Fill	Light brownish grey sandy loam with common gravel inclusions
9125	Gully	Natural gully
9126	Fill	Pale brown clayey sandy silt with rare waterworn stone
9127	Pit	Sub-circular pit
9128	Fill	Light brownish grey sand
9129	Fill	Dark brown silt loam
9130	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with sparse stone inclusions
9131	Fill	Dark brown loam with charcoal flecks to the base
9132	Posthole	Sub-circular post hole. Filled with 9133 and cutting pit 9111
9133	Fill	Dark brown silt with rare small stones
9134	Posthole	Oval post hole. cutting 9111
9142	Pit	Sub-circular pit
9143	Fill	Very dark brown sandy silt with common charcoal inclusions
9144	Fill	Orange brown sandy silt with sparse stone inclusions
9145	Fill	Mid brown silty sand



Context No	Type	Description
9146	Ditch	Linear ditch. Same as 9035
9147	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with sparse stone inclusions
9148	Fill	Mid brown sand with very common small stones
9149	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt loam with moderate sub-angular inclusions
9150	Ditch	Linear ditch
9151	Ditch	Linear ditch
9152	Ditch	Linear ditch
9153	Ditch	Linear ditch
9154	Ditch	Linear ditch
9155	Fill	Grey silty sand with sparse small pebble inclusions
9156	Layer	Very dark brown friable silt
9157	Fill	Brown grey clay silt with orange patches. Packing for land drain
9158	Cut	Linear cut for land drain. Filled with 9157 and cutting 9159
9159	Fill	Red brown mixed sandy clay with well sorted sparse gravel
9160	Fill	Grey clay silt with red/orange patches and sparse small rounded stones
9161	Fill	Orange silty clay
9162	Fill	Very dark grey silty clay with occasional water worn stone
9163	Fill	Pale grey silty clay with occasional water worn stone
9164	Pond	Oblong pond feature truncated west by linear 9158
9165	Ditch	Linear ditch terminus
9166	Fill	Orange brown silty clay
9167	Cut	Linear ditch. Filled with 9168. Cuts 9171
9168	Fill	Dark brown clay silt with sparse stones
9169	Fill	Firm orange yellow sandy clay
9170	Fill	Dark brown clay silt
9171	Fill	Orange and grey silty clay with sparse stone inclusions
9172	Ditch	Linear ditch
9173	Gully	Linear gully

Context No	Type	Description
9174	Fill	Grey silty sand with small round pebbles
9175	Fill	Mid grey clayey silt with occasional water worn rounded stone
9176	Gully	Linear gully
9177	Cut	Irregular shrub bowl
9178	Fill	Very mixed dark grey with brown and black patching silty sand
9180	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay loam
9181	Fill	Light yellowish brown silty clay
9182	Fill	Dark grey ish brown silt loam
9183	Ditch	Recut of linear ditch
9184	Fill	Mid grey silty clay
9185	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusion
9186	Fill	Light greyish brown clay loam with sparse graven inclusions
9187	Ditch	Recut of linear ditch
9188	Fill	Dark grey brown loam sand
9189	Fill	Dark yellowish brown loamy sand with sparse sand/gravel inclusions
9190	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt loam with sparse ravel and rare stone inclusions
9191	Pit	Cremation pit
9192	Fill	Yellowish grey silty sand with sparse small stone inclusions
9193	Fill	Greyish black silty sand with abundant charcoal and cremated bones
9194	Fill	Mid brown silty sand
9195	Ditch	Linear post-medieval ditch
9196	Fill	Grey brown silty gravel/sand
9197	Cut	Linear post-medieval ditch
9200	Cut	Irregular fire pit
9201	Fill	Very dark brown almost black charred sandy loam
9202	Ring Gully	Recut of ring gully
9203	Fill	Mid brown silty sand with an orange hue
9205	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with sparse sub-angular stones



Context No	Type	Description
9208	Cut	Linear furrow
9209	Fill	Mid grey brown clayey silt with small-medium stones and rare coal lumps
9210	Tree throw	Tree throw. Cut by furrow 9208
9211	Fill	Mid brown grey charcoal and pale mid grey with orange mottling
9212	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare large cobbles
9213	Pit	Irregular very shallow pit. Cut by land drain 9214
9214	Cut	
9215	Layer	Pale grey clayish silt with orange mottling and rare charcoal inclusions. Buried soil
9216	Layer	Buried plough soil. Mid brown sandy silt with rare sandstone inclusions
9218	Fill	Light yellowish brown silty clay with sparse stone inclusions
9219	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay loam
9220	Cut	Narrower recut of linear 9195. Cuts 9218
9221	Fill	Dark greyish brown silt loam
9222	Ditch	Linear ditch
9223	Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with manganese and gravel inclusions
9224	Fill	Light blueish grey silty clay with rare sub angular inclusions
9225	Fill	Grey silty clay
9226	Layer	Dark brown black grit with clinker fragments
9228	Cut	
9229	Tree throw	Irregular shaped tree throw
9230	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with abundant stone inclusions
9231	Fill	Grey sand with abundant stone inclusions
9232	Cut	Elongated oval feature
9233	Fill	Mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional sub angular stone and charcoal inclusions
9235	Fill	Dark brown silt with rare stone inclusions
9240	Ditch	Curving ditch
9241	Fill	Dark brown fine silty sand with rare stone inclusions

Context No	Type	Description
9243	Ditch	Curving ditch
9244	Fill	Dark grey orange clay silt with rare stone inclusions
9245	Fill	Dark brown loam with rare stone inclusions
9246	Pit	Shallow sub oval pit within ring gully
9247	Fill	Pale mid orange brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks
9248	Layer	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Trample layer with ring gully 9014
9249	Cut	
9252	Posthole	Circular posthole
9253	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt
9257	Cut	
9264	Pit	Circular boiler pit
9265	Fill	Mid grey ash with burnt stone inclusions
9266	Fill	Grey silty sand
9267	Fill	Very dark grey brown fine silt and ash with brunt stone inclusions
9268	Cut	Oblong feature
9269	Fill	Mid orange brown clayey silt with burnt stone and charcoal inclusions
9270	Fill	Dark brown black fine sandy silt with sparse fine charcoal flecks
9271	Cut	Sub oval feature
9272	Fill	Mid-dark orange sandy silt with sparse charcoal flecks
9274	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt
9275	Fill	Pale brown orange sandy silt with frequent small sub angular stones
9276	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with grey hues and sparse well rounded stone inclusions
9277	Fill	Mixed redeposited natural with brown silt patching
9278	Fill	Fine orange sand
9279	Cut	Cut for modern water main
9280	Layer	Red sand with sparse gravel inclusions. Possible natural in Trench 9c
9281	Cut	Recut of linear ditch 9172. Cuts 9168



Context No	Type	Description
11004	Posthole	Sub-circular and shallow posthole, partially truncated by limit of excavation zone (W 0.35m D 0.13m)
11005	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal-like inclusions & sub angular inclusions
11006	Posthole	Roughly square posthole (W 0.32m D 0.14m)
11007	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare subrounded inclusions
11008	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole (W 0.31m D 0.27m)
11009	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare subangular inclusions
11010	Posthole	Sub-rectangular shallow posthole (W 0.3m D 0.07m)
11011	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown silty sand with rare sub angular medium gravel inclusions
11012	Posthole	Sub-rectangular posthole (W 0.4m D 0.11m)
11013	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy silt with sparse coarse sand/fine gravel inclusions
11014	Ditch	Linear ditch running NNW-SSE (L 1.26m W 1.2m)
11015	Secondary fill	Dark brown silt sand with small stones, pot, clay pipe
11016	Secondary fill	Orange/brown clay with stones, high energy deposit which interrupted the gradual silting process
11017	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty sand with stones, pot
11018	Posthole	No info on context sheet
11019	Secondary fill	Dark brown silt sand, no finds
11020	Pit	Sub-circular small pit (W 0.52m D 0.09m)
11021	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay, no finds
11022	Drain	cut for drain (L 3m W 0.68m D 0.2m)
11023	Drain	Brick drain structure, dark red/orange clay with orange flecks adjoins drain (11040) + (11056)
11024	Drain	thin stone clay capping for drain
11025	Backfill	Mid dark brown clay silt with small-medium stones. Infill of brick drain cut
11026	Backfill	Dark brown sandy silt. Drain infill
11027	Ditch	Linear ditch running N-S (W 1m D 0.28m)
11028	Fill	Mid-dark brown silt with occasional small stone, brick fragments, rare pottery

Context No	Type	Description
11029	Drain	Brick lined drain lying above other drains 24cm above drain (11023)
11030	Drain	Cut for drain
11031	Fill	Extremely dark brown sand silt, no finds, fill within drain structure (11056)
11032	Layer	Dark orange brown sandy clay with stones, natural layer on either side of drain cut
11033	Layer	Dark brown firm dry layer of clay providing base for drain
11034	Layer	Mid-dark brown clayey silt with occasional small stone, pt + clay TP layers
11035	Cut	Cut of square posthole (says index- no context sheet)
11036	Fill	Fill of square posthole (says index- no context sheet)
11037	Cut	Cut of tree throw (says index, no context sheet)
11038	Fill	Fill of tree throw (says index, no context sheet)
11039	Cut	Structure cut for the covered drain (11040) running E-W (W 0.67m D 0.28)
11040	Drain	Post med bricked drain with sandstone slab capping
11041	Backfill	drain backfill of drain (11040)
11042	Ditch	Wide ditch within boundry marked out bu drains running NNW-SSE
11043	Fill	Dark brown fine silty clay with pot & clay pipe
11044	Fill	Dark brown friable silt with pot & clay pipe
11045	Fill	Dark brown friable silt
11046	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay
11047	Pit	Square edged pit, Post-Med (W 0.85m D 0.32m)
11048	Fill	Very dark brown almost black silty loam with rare small stone & charcoal
11049	Fill	Pale grey brown sand silt
11050	Ditch	E-W running ditch of post med origins (W 1.4 D 0.23)
11051	Fill	Mid greyish brown clay loam with sparse, fine gravel, charcoal like flecks included, clay pipe, pot
11052	Ditch	Post med boundary/drainage ditch running E-W and parallel to (11050) (W 1.05m D 0.11m)
11053	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with sparse, coarse sand inclusions



Context No	Type	Description
11054	Fill	Dark greyish brown silt loam with sparse, fine sand inclusions, clay pipe + PT, general rubble from (11040)
11055	Fill	Dark greyish brown silt loam(very loosely compact) with sparse, fine sand inclusions, pot + clay pipe
11056	Drain	Red brick sides with stone slabs beneath, contemporary with (11040)
11057	Fill	Mid brown clay silt, no finds
11058	Subsoil	Very dark (organic rich) brown silt loam with stones
11059	Ditch	linear ditch cut, slightly cuts earlier ditch (11060)
11060	Ditch	NNW-SSE; recut within 11042
11061	Ditch	Linear ditch running NW-SE, cuts ditch (11042) (W 0.96m D 0.24m)
11062	Fill	Unstrat finds
14001	Layer	Topsoil – dark brown silt with rare small stones
14002	Layer	Subsoil – Mid brown fine sandy silt with orange flecks and rare CBM and stone inclusions
14003	Ditch	Linear ditch
14004	Fill	Dark brownish grey loamy sand with moderate charcoal, rare shale and sparse stone inclusions
14005	Layer	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with abundant CBM, sandstone and sub rounded stone
14006	Structure	Drain lined with pink sandstone
14007	Ditch	Linear ditch
14008	Fill	Pale grey brown compacted silt with frequent iron mottling, slightly darker to top
14009	Ditch	Terminus of linear ditch
14010	Fill	Pale orangey grey sandy silt with sparse small stone inclusions
14011	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate iron deposits and sparse manganese and stone inclusions
14012	Ditch	Linear ditch
14015	Ditch	Linear ditch. Cuts 14002, 14041, 14043
14016	Fill	Mid grey loamy sand with iron mottling
14018	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with sparse small stone inclusions
14019	Fill	Light brownish grey sandy loam with sparse charcoal inclusions

Context No	Type	Description
14020	Ditch	Linear ditch
14021	Fill	Dark brown humic silt
14022	Fill	Pale – mid grey brown sandy silt with sparse small and moderate medium stones
14023	Fill	Light brownish grey sandy silt loam
14024	Fill	Cremated bone mixed within 14023 with stone and shale inclusions
14025	Ditch	Linear ditch
14026	Fill	Mid brown sandy loam with sparse stones
14027	Fill	Mid brown loamy sand with sparse sub rounded stones and charcoal flecks
14028	Fill	Mid brown loamy sand with abundant sub angular and rounded stone inclusions
14029	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt loam with abundant sub rounded stone and sandstone
14030	Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with sparse sub rounded stone and rare charcoal inclusions
14031	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam rare sub rounded stone
14032	Fill	Mid grey silty clay
14033	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with sparse sub rounded stone and shale, and moderate charcoal inclusions
14034	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with rare sub rounded stone
14035	Fill	Light orange sandy silt loam with sparse sub rounded stone and charcoal inclusions
14036	Fill	Light orange sandy silt loam with moderate sub rounded stone and sparse charcoal inclusions
14037	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with rare sub rounded stone inclusions
14038	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt loam with common gravel and stone inclusions
14039	Fill	Orangey grey loamy sand with sparse small rounded stones, and with iron mottling and panning
14040	Ditch	Linear ditch
14041	Layer	Natural – orange silty sand
14042	Layer	Natural – brown grey boulder clay
14043	Layer	Colluvium – pale-mid orange sandy silt
14044	Ditch	Linear ditch



Context No	Type	Description
14045	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt
14046	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt loam
14047	Layer	Subsoil – Mid orangey brown clayey silt with sparse small stones
14048	Ditch	Linear ditch
14049	Fill	Dark orangey brown friable silt with rare coal inclusions
14050	Ditch	Linear ditch
14051	Fill	Dark brownish grey loamy sand with moderate charcoal, rare shale and sparse stone inclusions
14052	Fill	Light orange sandy silt loam with moderate sub rounded stone and sparse charcoal inclusions
14053	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt loam with abundant sub rounded stone and sandstone
14054	Fill	Dark brownish grey loamy sand with moderate charcoal, rare shale and sparse stone inclusions
14055	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with rare sub rounded stone inclusions
14056	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay with sparse sub rounded stone inclusions
14057	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with sparse sub rounded stone and shale, and moderate charcoal inclusions
14058	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with rare sub rounded stone
14059	Fill	Mid brown loamy sand with abundant sub angular and rounded stone inclusions
14060	Fill	Dark brownish grey loamy sand with moderate charcoal, rare shale and sparse stone inclusions
14061	Ditch	Linear ditch
14062	Fill	Mid orange loamy sand with sparse gravel. Fill of 14061
14063	Cut	
14064	Fill	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with sparse sub angular fine gravel inclusions
14065	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy silt loam with sparse sub angular stone inclusions
14066	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy loam
14067	Ditch	Linear ditch truncated by modern disturbance 14063
14068	Ditch	Linear ditch
14069	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with rare sub rounded stone and charcoal

Context No	Type	Description
14070	Fill	Light grey sandy clay loam
14071	Cut	No sheet: "cut of possible hedge" acc to context index
14072	Fill	No sheet: "fill of possible hedge" acc to context index
14073	Cut	"Cut of N facing ditch" acc to cont indx (no details on sheet)
14074	Fill	Orange brown sandy silt
14075	Posthole	Sub-circular post hole
14076	Fill	Dark orangey brown loamy sand with rare sub angular inclusions
14077	Ditch	Linear ditch
14078	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with rare sub rounded stone and charcoal
14079	Pit	Sub-circular pit
14080	Fill	Pale orangey grey sandy silt with sparse shale fragments. Cut by 14081
14081	Drain	Linear field drain
14082	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay with common stones to the base
14083	Subsoil	Orange brown
14084	Pit	Sub oval pit
14085	Layer	Dark grey silty sand with sparse stone, CBM and charcoal inclusions
14086	Pond	Sub circular pond
14087	Fill	No sheet
14088	Fill	No sheet
14089	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare fine gravel inclusions
14090	Fill	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with rare sub angular gravel inclusions
14091	Fill	Mid – dark grey clay with pockets of decayed organic matter
14092	Fill	Rusty orange and white sand with sparse small stone inclusions
14093	Cut	
14094	Fill	Orange sandy silt with grey patches and rare small stones
14095	Fill	Mid grey clay with rare orange sand
14096	Fill	Mid grey clay with rare stones
14200	topsoil	No sheet; info from context index



Context No	Type	Description
14203	Cut	Possible pit or tree bowl, irregular shape
14204	Fill	Blackish brown sandy silt, possibly secondary fill of pit
14205	Pit	Irregular shaped pit
14206	Fill	
14207	Cut	Natural feature or shallow gully
14208	Fill	Light grey sand
14209	Cut	Northwest-southeast sub-oval cut for possible dump layer from building or collapsed wall
14210	Fill	Dark blackish brown silt, possible dump from building or collapsed wall
14211	Cut	Culvert southwest-northeast aligned
14212	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt
14213	Structure	Stone culvert, southwest-northeast aligned
14214	Fill	Fill of stone culvert
14215	Layer	Natural, orange pink beige sand and gravel
14216	Posthole	Circular, no others identified
14217	Fill	Mid-dark grey with orange
14218	Layer	Subsoil, mid orange brown
14219	Layer	Layer with flint, similar to natural
14220	Fill	
14221	Fill	
14222	Layer	S side of stream acc to cont index, no sheet
14223	Structure	Stone bridge, pink sand stone blocks, northwest-southeast curving
14224	Fill	Brown grey sand
14225	Cut	Construction cut for wall 14223, curving west-southwest to east-northeast
14226	Wall	Sand stone with later brick addition, lime mortar, wing wall of bridge
14227	Layer	Natural brown orange grey sand
14228	Cut	Construction cut for bridge
14229	Structure	Wood, pile to support masonry of bridge

Context No	Type	Description
14230	Layer	cobbled pathway, sub-angular cobbles, north-south aligned
14309	Structure	Sandstone drain
14310	Structure	Culvert, sandstone capstones, with brick side walls
14311	Structure	Flagstones, close to drain, sand stone
14312	Structure	Brick surface, north-south curving southeast-northwest, brick with lime mortar
14313	Structure	Drain, brick with sand stone capstone, east-west aligned
14314	Structure	Brick drain northwest-southeast aligned, adjacent to 14212
14315	Fill	Rubble layer, infill of collapsed drain 14314
14316	Fill	Rubble layer, infill of collapsed drain 14314
14317	Layer	Coal flecked brown black sandy silt
14318	Fill	Infill of culvert 14310
14319	Structure	Square carved stone for brick drain
14320	Layer	Rubble back fill over brick walls of mill building
14321	Cut	Construction cut, linear east-west aligned
14322	Fill	
14323	Layer	Orange gritty gravelly sand
16000	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown silt with occasional small stone, loose rich organic layer with heathy rooting
16001	Layer	Dark grey silt with rare small stones, pot, glass, clay pipe, Fe
16002	Layer	Subsoil - Mid orange-brown sandy silt with charcoal/coal specks, subangular sandstone, brick fragments, subrounded pebbles
16003	Wall	Outer brick wall of toll booth. Sand and lime-ash mortar, regular bond full stretchers used to create wall, no toolmarks or builders marks, bricks featureless rectangles
16004	Surface	Flagstone floor in later phase judged by soil foundation. Possible porch area
16005	Surface	Small floor between structure and coal shed?(except coal and cobbles found beneath)
16006	Structure	Rectangular building extension to (16003) built without mortar and butting (16003)
16007	Layer	Sandy brown sand with occasional stone & pot. Within the limits of the back fence(16014)
16008	Layer	Dark black silt with regular small stones, coal, pottery, shoe. Boued out back of structure within red brick walls, possible coal



Context No	Type	Description
		shed
16009	Wall	Wall extension added in a later phase? Runs under brick floor(16010) supporting wall due to slope?
16010	Surface	Brick flooring, possible extension to toll building, weather brick with some bricks fragmenting
16011	Wall	Simple partition wall butting (16009) possibly originally butting (16003) but no bricks found to prove this
16012	Wall	Inner wall butting (16013) which divides main room to S with room enclosed by (16013) and (16012)
16013	Wall	Brick wall butting (16003) at a slight angle possibly later extension to toll building
16014	Cut	Cut of fence, long & thin
16015	Fill	Extremely dark brown with purple hint silt with small stones & pot
16016	Layer	Dark brown loamy sand with rare small subrounded mid, pot shards, glass fragments
16017	Backfill	Dark brown silt with abundant mortar inclusions fills only one small area in (16006)
16018	Backfill	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with coarse stones, backfilled layer of deposit within (16006)
16019	Backfill	Dark brown sand with brick, rubble, stone slabs, mortar, pot, glass infilling remains of the walls
16020	Deposit	mid orange-brown sandy clay loam with rare small fine sand, deposit butting up against (16003)
16021	Layer	Dark brown/black silt with small stones & pot, external patch of soil on inside of fence E
16022	Floor	Possible brick flooring or small wall but only one riser high
16023	Surface	Flagstone that is part of (16004) but lies slightly under, possibly still contemporary
16024	Wall	Brick wall running along outer of excavation before disappearing under fenceline
16025	Fire Pit	Possible fire place bonded to S wall (16003) with clean brown clay natural (16027) at the base
16026	Surface	Floor surface of building, few flagstones remain possibly removed for re-use elsewhere
16027	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay, natural clay layer beneath (16025)
16028	Deposit	Spread of irregularly placed/dumped stone blocks, mainly sandstone of varied shapes and sizes

Context No	Type	Description
16029	Natural	Mid orangeish brown sand with subrounded stone & coal/charcoal/shale
16030	Layer	Mortar layer within floor enclosed b (16013) and (16012), linked to flagstones though upturning these reveals no such mortar
16031	Structure	possible fireplace or chimney bonded to wall (16013), some coal found around structure
16032	Surface	Flagstone bonded to brick wall (16013) with lime ash mortar, appears step-like, possible doorway
16033	Layer	Mid orangeish brown sand, irregular area of sand within floor enclosed by (16013) and (16012)
16034	Layer	Dark yellowish brown loam sand with rare subrounded medium gravel inclusions
16035	Surface	Mid yellowish brown loamy sand very common subrounded coarse gravel inclusions
16036	Layer	light yellowish brown loamy sand with sparse medium gravel inclusions
16037	Layer	Light whiteish yellow layer of mortar between wall (16013) and fence line (16014) possible outdoor yard surface
16038	Layer	Light greyish brown loamy silt with moderate coal & coarse gravel inclusions, glazed pottery, china, glass + clay pipe present, CBM
16039	Fill	Dark brown slightly clayey silt with coal chunks + fragments, subrounded stone, brick, glass
16040	Cut	cut of wall (structure) (W 0.5m D 0.77m)
16041	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt with brick fragments, subangular sandstone, coal/charcoal, subrounded stone
16042	Cut	cut to build wall (16012)
16043	Surface	unknown brick + sandstone flag + cobble surface, probably linked to wall (16013)
18000	Wall	Red brick wall, southwest-northeast aligned
18001	Structure	Red brick surface
18002	Wall	Red brick wall
18003	Structure	Sandstone foundation possibly associated with mill
18004	Cut	Construction cut for foundation wall, only visible on northwest side
18005	Wall	Red brick wall
18006	Structure	Possible sandstone surface related to 18007
18007	Wall	Red brick wall



Context No	Type	Description
18008	Layer	Natural
19000	topsoil	Dark brownish black silt sand with common rooting, ARGAs was overgrown with big trees/some ARGAs with CBM
19001	Wall	Stone outside/garden wall with gatepost and holes for fence
19002	Structure	Stone structure, stones seem loosely attached on top, possibly used to make a path
19003	Structure	Possible wall or floor made with well rounded stones. No bonding agent
19004	Wall	Stone wall running SE of gatepost
19005	Wall	Red brick wall bonded with greyish white mortar
19006	Fill	Brownish yellow silty clay, possible fill between structures (19001), (19002), (19004), (19005)
19007	Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand with common crushed sandstone inclusions of yellow colour
19008	Wall	Ashlar sandstone, fine diagonal tool marks, rubble foundation. North wall of mill race, engraved with numbers 2 and 3 and circles
19009	Wall	North wall of head race of mill, sandstone ashlar, fine diagonal tool marks, rubble foundation, lime mortar, overflow/sluiice feature integrated.
19010	Structure	Overflow/sluiice gate, mortar and sandstone structure with rubble core
19011	Fill	General infill of mill leat, mid brown mixed loam with rubble and stone. No cut no.
19012	Structure	Sandstone between 19008 and 9
19013	Structure	Arched sandstone beneath 19013
19014	Deposit	Mixed brown gritty silt
19015	Cut	Structural linear cut, east-west aligned, possibly for embankment strengthening
19016	Fill	Mixed pinkish brown red sandy silt
19017	Deposit	Redeposited natural clay, yellow orange silty clay from excavation of mill leat
19018	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt, built up during use of mill
19019	Deposit	Mid grey, upcast from mill leat
19020	Layer	Redeposited natural from mill leat
19021	Layer	Redeposited natural , mixed yellow/grey sandy clay

Context No	Type	Description
19022	Deposit	Mid grey brown silt, possibly material excavated from mill leat and redeposited on embankment
19023	Layer	Mid brown mixed clayey silt, topsoil mixed with rubble layer
19025	Wall	Sandstone/limestone, chisel marks visible, side wall, north-eastern wall of mill
19026	Wall	Red brick wall, internal wall of mill, grey mortar, northeast-southwest aligned
19027	Wall	Southeast end of mill wall, northeast-southwest aligned
19028	Wall	Sandstone ashlar wall, mortar, exterior of mill wheel pit wall, northeast-southwest aligned
19029	Wall	Western wall of mill, northwest-southeast aligned, brick in upper part, stone foundation in lower part
19030	Layer	Remnants of cobbled surface, upper layer
19031	Layer	Remnants of cobbled surface, lower part
19032	Structure	Surface containing brick, stone and cobbles
19033	Wall	Remnants of wall northeast-southwest aligned
19034	Wall	Remnants of wall, concreted stone wall, northeast-southwest aligned
19035	Structure	Northwest-southeast wall, upper part, brick arch of tail race
19036	Wall	Stone wall, northeast-southwest remnants
19037	Layer	Cobble and limestone rubble trackway, winding from northwest curving to southwest
19038	Structure	Concrete/Yorkstone flagstone surface
19039	Layer	Mid brown silt with surface brick and cobbles, surface/pathway for mill building
19040	Structure	Possible postpad, bricks, related to mill building
19041	Wall	Inset wall
19042	Wall	Wall abutting brick wall, northwest-southeast aligned
19043	Structure	Steps made of limestone and brick uprights, makeshift steps
19044	Fill	Mixed mid-dark brown gritty silt, backfill over tail race tunnel. No cut number.
19045	Structure	Brick and mortar structure, tail race arched tunnel construction
19046	Wall	Mill wall, upper part brick lower part sand stone, northeast-southwest aligned
19047	Layer	Backfill, mixed yellow, grey, light brown silty clay



Context No	Type	Description
19048	Layer	Backfill layer, yellowy olive clayey silt
19049	Layer	Backfill layer over tail race tunnel, dark brown silt
19050	Cut	Construction cut for wall
19051	Deposit	Mixed, orange silty clay, possibly part of 19055
19052	Deposit	Layer beneath timber of 19055
19053	Deposit	Layer associated with timber 19055
19054	Structure	Timber above timber structure 19055
19055	Structure	Main timber structure
19056	Structure	Single timber beneath 19055
19057	Structure	Stone drain culvert
19058	Cut	Construction for stone culvert
21000	Layer	Pavement surface
21001	Layer	Mixed rubble and underlay
21002	Layer	Tarmac of earlier pavement
21003	Layer	Lime stone rubble
21004	Layer	Earlier pavement, possible tarmac/concrete
21005	Layer	Mixed brown silt and building rubble
21006	Layer	Topsoil - same as 21000 and 21001
21007	Layer	Natural clayey silt
21008	Layer	Subsoil, mid orange brown silt
21009	Ditch	Northwest-southeast linear
21010	Fill	Mid grey brown clayey silt with orange mottling
21011	Primary fill	Pale mid grey clayey silt
21012	Fill	Mixed brown/grey silt and natural redeposited orange clay
21013	Fill	Mid brown silt
21014	Layer	A6 road pavement and underlay, kerbstone
21015	Layer	Crushed tarmac and earlier tarmac
21016	Layer	Cobbles, remnant layer of earlier surface and kerb
21017	Layer	Road layer, east-west aligned, mid orange beige sandy gravel

Context No	Type	Description
21018	Layer	Brown clay layer beneath road
21019	Layer	Possible natural. Beige yellow sand
21020	Cut	Possible road side gully cut out on original turnpike road, east-west aligned
21021	Fill	Orange brown silty gravel mixed with orange sandy grit patches
21022	Layer	Natural, bright orange yellow clay
21023	Layer	Buried topsoil, dark brown black silt
21024	Layer	Buried topsoil, dark brown black silt
21025	Layer	Dark brown gritty silt
21026	Layer	Mid brown clayey silt. Possible earlier topsoil
21027	Layer	Topsoil?
21028	Cut	
21029	Cut	
21030	Layer	Buried soil? Grey brown sandy silt, grey mottles and orange speckles
21031	Layer	Gravel layer, part of earlier road system
21032	Layer	Earlier road system following A6, black brown compacted silt embedded into mixed orange clay
21033	Structure	Road surface, sand/limestone cobbles
21034	Layer	Brown orange sandy gritty gravel
21035	Layer	Gradually built up surface, brown beige sandy gritty gravel, remnants of earlier surface
21036	Layer	Surface of turnpike road, brown grey fine silt with sand.
21037	Layer	Levelling layer, mixed light orange brown gritty sand with grey clay patches
21038	Layer	Greyish brown fine silt
21039	Layer	Grey slightly olive brown silty with brown clay
21040	Fill	Natural, bright orange clay
21041	Layer	Blackish layer, coal waste
21042	Layer	Earlier road surface, grey sandy gritty silt with grey patches
21043	Layer	Grey silt
21044	Layer	Mixed grey sandy clay patches of pinkish brown silty clay



Context No	Type	Description
21045	Layer	Lens of yellow beige sand
21046	Layer	Mixed disturbed layer, beige orange sand and brown sand
21047	Layer	beige orange sandy clay
21048	Layer	Pinkish brown silty clay
21049	Layer	Natural, yellow beige sands
21050	Cut	Modern cut
22001	topsoil	Dark greyish brown loamy sand with fine sand inclusions, slate, PT, L fragments
22002	Layer	Light orangey brown clay loam (with traces of light grey mottling) with rare fine sand inclusions
22003	Fill	Light brownish grey (some red mottling) sandy loam with rare charcoal inclusions and large cobbles
22004	Pit	possible pit (W 0.64m D 0.24m)
22005	Fill	Dark yellowish brown loam, well compacted upper fill of ditch 22010
22006	Fill	Dark brownish grey loam, upper fill of ditch 22010, re-cut 22019.
22007	Fill	Mid yellowish brown loam, mid fill of ditch 22010, re-cut 22019.
22008	Fill	Mid greyish brown loam, redeposited fill around land drain, re-cut 22019.
22009	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, with occasional 19th century pottery and oyster shells, primary fill of ditch 22010.
22010	Cut	Cut of linear, bowl shaped with fairly steep edges, 2.4m wide with a depth of 0.8m.
22011	Layer	Pale grey silty sand layer.
22012	Fill	Fill of probable tree throw, light yellowish grey silt, with occasional charcoal inclusions.
22013	Cut	Cut of probable tree throw.
22014	Fill	Fill of linear, mid greyish brown silty loam, with occasional charcoal inclusions.
22015	Cut	Cut of linear aligned NW - SE, bowl shaped with fairly steep edges, 0.92m wide with a depth of 0.38m.
22016	Layer	Fill of linear, mid reddish brown clay loam, possibly redeposited natural.
22017	Layer	Buried soil- a pale to mid brownish grey silt, occasional charcoal flecking
22018	Layer	Subsoil, mid orange brown sandy silt loam.

Context No	Type	Description
22019	Cut	Re-cut of ditch 22010, specifically made to place a terracotta field drain towards the bottom of the ditch.
22020	Cut	Cut of linear aligned NW - SE, bowl shaped with moderately steep edges, 0.55m wide with a depth of 0.25m.
22021	Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt fill of linear.
22022	Cut	Cut of post-hole, approximately 0.27m in diameter, with a depth of 0.1m.
22023	Fill	Fill of post-hole, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.
22024	Cut	Cut of possible pit with vertical edges, over 1.2m in length, 0.25m wide with a depth of over 0.45m.
22025	Fill	Dark bluish grey well compacted slightly silty clay with redeposited natural patches of orange brown clay.
22026	Fill	Pale beige brown clayey silt linear fill.
22027	Cut	Cut of linear aligned nearly W - E, bowl shaped with fairly steep edges, 1.5m wide with a depth of 0.39m.
22028	Cut	Cut of linear, probably containing a field drain.
22029	Fill	Fill of linear cut for field drain.
22030	Layer	Dark bluish grey/black layer with frequent fragmented shale inclusions a natural layer not seen in the other trenches.
22031	Layer	Dark bluish grey orange brown clay, well compacted slightly silty clay, possibly a natural alluvial layer not seen in the other trenches.
22032	Structure	Mid greyish brown clayey silt amidst a stone rubble, possible remnant of a demolished dry stone wall, max size of stone, 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.15m.
22033	Structure	Stone culvert, large stones, c. 0.7m x 0.6m x 0.15m
25000	Layer	Topsoil, dark humic silt
25001	Layer	Redeposited natural, mid brownish orange sandy silt
25002	Layer	Mid-dark brown silt
25003	Fill	Grey sandy silt
25004	Primary fill	Dark grey silty sand
25005	Cut	Mill leat ditch cut, east-west aligned
25006	Layer	Natural, orange sandy silt
28001	Layer	Topsoil



Context No	Type	Description
28002	fill	Ditch fill, mixed blueish grey clayey silt with occasional brick fragments, rotten timber frags, large pinkish sandstone and smaller shale fragments.
28003	Layer	Spread of landfill, mixed very gritty mid brown silt with beige sandy patches, occ. Brick and tile rubble and 20th century debris such as stockings!
28004	Layer	Mixed dark grey with orange brown patches clayey silt, occasional large sandstones with mixed modern debris within fill i.e large cast iron fragments of fire place, hearth tile frags, metal rods and glass fragments.
28005	Layer	Mid to dark brown silt, mixed top soil and brick rubble and 20th century rubbish, plastic cables etc.
28006	Layer	Orange brown redeposited natural clay
28007	Layer	Pond infill layers of mid reddish brown sandy silt with brick inclusions, on top of mixed layer of mid grey silt with shale and clay patches
28008	fill	Colliery waste, Mid grey shale, odd coal fragments and darker shale in patches, seen at a depth of 1.4m below ground.
28009	Layer	landfill redeposited mid orange brown silty clay with paler grey patches, brick fragments (Glossop written on them) 0.85m in depth.
30000	topsoil	Dark loose silt with pottery, CBM
30001	Subsoil	Dark compact clay silt with heavy rooting
30002	Layer	Natural Pale orange clay with occasional rounded stones + mudstone
30003	topsoil	Dark brown clayish silt with sparse sub-rounded coarse gravel
30004	Made Ground	Dark pinkish brown silty clay with brick, concrete, scrap iron, tin foil
30005	topsoil	Very dark grey clay loam with sparse subangular coarse gravel, c.19th pottery, brick + coal/coke fragments
30050	Cut	Cut of linear with Land drain in base
30051	Fill	Fill of linear with Land drain in base
30053	Cut	Cut of linear
30054	Fill	Fill of linear 30053
30055	Cut	Cut of pit
30056	Fill	Upper fill of pit 30055, dark brown peaty silt
30057	Fill	Fill of pit 30055, pale to mid marly grey silt

Context No	Type	Description
30058	Fill	Fill of pit 30055, mixed pale grey silt with orange patches of redeposited natural, primary fill
30059	Cut	Cut of Land drain
30060	Fill	Fill of Land drain
30061	Cut	Ditch cut
30062	Fill	Fill of 30061
30063	Layer	Topsoil
30064	Layer	Natural
30065	Cut	Cut of possible gully
30066	Fill	Fill of possible gully 30065
30067	Cut	Cut of Land drain
30068	Fill	Fill of Land drain
30069	Cut	Cut of Land drain
30070	Fill	Fill of Land drain
30071	Fill	Fill of Land drain
30072	Cut	Cut of gully
30073	Fill	Fill of gully 30072
30074	Cut	cut of pit
30075	Fill	Fill of pit 30074
30076	Cut	Cut of large rectangular post med pit
30077	Fill	Fill of large post med pit 30076
30078	Fill	Mid-dark grey sandy silt
30079	Fill	Very dark brown black silt, bioturbation
30500	Layer	topsoil
30501	Fill	Dark brown slightly peaty clayey silt
30502	Layer	pale - mid grey loam, occasional waterworn stones on base
30503	Layer	natural, pale orange silty clay, occasional small rounded stones
30504	Fill	Reddish brown friable peaty looking sandy silt
30505	Layer	Pale-mid grey clayey sandy silt
30506	Cut	Cut of pit?



Context No	Type	Description
30507	Cut	cut for channel30502
30508	Cut	cut for small pit
30509	fill	Fill of 3508 Dark brown clayey silt, occasional charcoal
30510	Layer	Grey clay alluvium seen in patches above natural
30511	Cut	Cut of Land drain
30512	fill	fill of Land drain
30513	Layer	Peaty, slightly reddish mid brown loam
30514	fill	Fill of 30507, Pale beige gritty sand
30515	fill	Fill of 30507, Mid grey brown sandy loam
30516	fill	Fill of 30507, Mid grey silty sand, frequent small stones and pebbles
30517	fill	Fill of 30507, mixed grey silt and pale grey clay.
30518	Cut	Post hole cut with timber in
30519	fill	Post hole fill of 30518 with timber in
30520	fill	Mid grey brown friable peaty silt with wood preserved in fill
30521	fill	Fill of 30522 Mid grey silt, frequent charcoal inclusions
30522	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit, , length 0.8m, width 0.7m, depth of 0.18m.
30523	Cut	Ditch cut
30524	fill	Fill of ditch 30523,rare post med pottery inclusions
30525	Cut	Cut and fill of land drain
31001	Layer	Topsoil, brown silt
31002	Layer	Plough soil, orange brown silty clay
31003	Layer	Spread, grey-black
31004	Cut	Field drain, east-west aligned
31005	Fill	Brown grey clay, no pipe
31006	Pit	Possible pit, oval
31007	Fill	Grey brown silty clay
31008	Pit	Pit or posthole, sub-circular
31009	Secondary fill	Mottled black and brown silty clay
31010	Fill	Fill of land drain

Context No	Type	Description
31011	Cut	Land drain
31012	Pit	Pit or post hole
31013	Fill	Mottled brown black silty clay
31014	Layer	Blackish brown silty clay
31015	Secondary fill	Brownish grey silty clay
31016	Cut	Ditch or furrow, east-west aligned
31017	Cut	Possible natural gully
31018	Fill	Fill of natural gully, brown clay
31019	Cut	Possible furrow or ditch, east-west aligned
31020	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay
31021	Layer	Mix of yellowish orange clay and yellowish grey silty sand
31022	Cut	Possible land drain, east-west linear
31023	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay
31024	Cut	Pit or tree bowl, sub-circular
31025	Fill	Brownish grey clayey silt
31026	Layer	Yellow-grey clayey sandy silt
31027	Pit	Sub-circular, irregular pit
31028	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay
31029	Cut	Pit or possible tree bowl, sub-circular
31030	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay
31031	Pit	Sub-circular
31032	Fill	Greyish brown clayey silt
31033	Cut	Possible pit or post hole
31034	Fill	Brown silty clay
31035	Cut	Elongated pit
31036	Fill	Blackish brown clayey silt
31037	Cut	Sub circular
31038	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay
31039	Tree throw	Sub-circular



Context No	Type	Description
31040	Fill	Brown black silty loam
31041	Gully	Southeast-northwest aligned, shallow
31042	Fill	Greyish brown silty loam
31043	Pit	Sub-circular
31044	Fill	Blackish brown clayey silt
32001	Layer	Topsoil, Dark brown loam with occasional small stone inclusions, some pebbles and rare pottery.
32002	Layer	Subsoil, mid to dark brown sandy loam with some clay and occasional small stones.
32003	Layer	Natural, pale to mid grey clay with lighter brown yellow patches.
32004	Layer	Topsoil, Mid to dark brown loam with occasional small stone inclusions, some pebbles and rare pottery.
32005	Layer	Subsoil, mid to dark brown sandy loam with some clay and occasional small stones.
32006	Layer	Natural, pale to mid grey clay with lighter brown yellow patches.
32007	Cut	Possible post-hole, sub-circular, 0.26m x 0.24m depth of 0.05m.
32008	Fill	Mid to dark brown slightly silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks, 1 x possible pottery fragment, sample 3202.
32009	Cut	Cut for possible stake hole, very vague, 0.1m x 0.12m, depth of 0.09m.
32010	Fill	Dark grey brown slightly silty clay, 0.09m deep.
32011	Cut	Cut for Large sub-circular pit going beyond trench edges., 2.1m x 0.6m, depth of 0.05m.
32012	Fill	Mid to dark reddish brown slightly silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks.
32013	Cut	Cut of possible sub-circular pit, 0.6m, 0.55m, 0.1m deep
32014	Fill	Mid greyish brown slightly silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks.
32015	Cut	Cut of possible sub-circular pit, 1.04m, 0.89m, 0.32m deep
32016	Fill	Mid - dark grey brown slightly clayey silt, 0.23m deep.
32017	Fill	Pale - mid grey silty clay pit fill, 0.17m deep
32019	Cut	Cut of possible sub-circular pit,> 0.4m, 0.35m. Not excavated
32020	Fill	Mid brown grey pit fill, not excavated.
32021	Cut	Cut of possible sub-circular pit/shrub throw, >0.6m, 0.45m. Not excavated

Context No	Type	Description
32022	Fill	Mid greyish brown slightly silty clay.
32023	Layer	Topsoil, Mid to dark brown loam with occasional small stone inclusions, some pebbles and rare pottery.
32024	Layer	Subsoil, mid to dark brown sandy loam with some clay and occasional small stones.
32025	Layer	Natural, pale to mid grey clay with lighter brown yellow patches, and occasional blue /grey patches.
32026	Cut	Cut for ditch/gully acting as a drainage gully NE - SW , > 10m in length, width of 0.4m 0.2m deep
32027	Fill	Mid - dark grey brown slightly clayey silt, 0.2m deep.
32028	Cut	Wide shallow gully drainage ditch, NE - SW >10m in length, 0.93m wide, 0.2 deep.
32029	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay, occasional small stone
32030	Cut	Cut for field boundary drainage ditch with field drain in bottom, seen aligned NW - SE, for a length of 1.9m (trench width) 0.65m in width, depth of 0.15m.
32031	Fill	Mid to dark grey sandy silty clay, with ceramic field drain in base of fill.
32032	Cut	Cut of irregular shaped feature probably a tree/shrub throw >1.3m x 0.6m, 0.25 in depth.
32033	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy loam, occasional small stones, 0.25m deep.
32034	Layer	Topsoil, Mid to dark brown loam with occasional small stone inclusions, some pebbles and rare pottery.
32035	Layer	Subsoil, mid to light greyish brown sandy loam with some clay and occasional small stones.
32036	Layer	Natural, pale to mid grey sand with lighter brown yellow clay patches, and occasional blue /grey patches.
32037	Layer	Natural layer more uniform pale grey brown sand with clay patches.
32038	Cut	Small shallow pit cut >1.6m 0.33m depth of 0.48m.
32039	Fill	Dark yellow brown sandy clay, upper fill of field drain 0.14m deep.
32040	Fill	Dark brown sandy loam fill of land drain, flecks of charcoal, occasional small pebbles and stone inclusions.
32041	Cut	Cut of sub- circular pit or terminal end of ditch /gully, 0.45m x 0.4m, 0.18m deep.
32042	Fill	Mid grey gritty sand fill of pit, may be a natural feature, 0.18m deep.



Context No	Type	Description
32043	Cut	Cut for sub circular pit length >0. 38m, 1.05m in width, 0.2m deep.
32044	Fill	Pale - mid grey gritty silt occasional charcoal flecks, fragments pit fill, 0.17m deep
32045	Cut	Cut of possible gully ditch terminal end or elongated pit, >1.15m, 0.55m in width 0.14m deep.
32046	Fill	Mid grey gritty sand, occasional small stone fragments fill 0.13m deep
32047	Cut	Cut of shallow gully aligned SE - NW, >1.60m, 0.4m in width 0.2m deep.
32048	Fill	Mid grey gritty sand, occasional small stone fragments fill 0.2m deep
32049	Layer	Colluvial layer beneath topsoil, mid orangey brown slightly clayey silt, occasional small stone
32050	Cut	Very wide but shallow ditch like feature, possibly boundary ditch associated with the present boundary with 150-200 yr plus trees on its alignment. Aligned SE - NW, >1.60m, 3.6m in width 0.25m deep.
32051	Fill	Mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt, occasional small pebbles and stone inclusions 0.25m deep. With large ceramic field drain in base of fill on the NE edge.
32052	Cut	Cut of linear aligned SE - NW, >1.60m, 0.5m in width 0.36m deep.
32053	Fill	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silty clay, with frequent orange mottling, occasional charcoal fragments, 1 x small fire cracked stone.
32054	Fill	Dark brown almost black silty clay, with frequent charcoal inclusions, lens in linear fill, 0.1m deep
32055	Layer	Mid orange brown slightly clayey silt, possible subsoil.
32056	Cut	Cut for modern boundary gully drainage ditch lying adjacent to the North of the tree/hedgerow boundary still seen as tree stumps. Linear Aligned SE - NW, >1.60m, 0.75m in width 0.25m deep. Seen in section only.
32057	Fill	Dark blackish brown sandy silt, occasional small pebbles and stone, 0.25m deep.
142210	Structure	Bridge masonry seen in section, massive blocks of undressed sandstone
142211	Fill	Grey clay with silty sand
142212	Fill	Grey silty sand
142213	Fill	Mid reddish brown sand and loam



Appendix 3: OASIS data collection form: England

OASIS ID: wessexar1-335866

Project details

Project name	A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road: Archaeological Investigations
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology undertook archaeological mitigation works (trial trenching; watching brief; and strip, map and record) along the course of the A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road. The archaeological mitigation works targeted areas of archaeological potential identified by an earlier environmental scoping report, desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. The earliest remains were two pits found between Poynton and Bramhall, one with Bronze Age pottery and the other with cremated human remains radiocarbon dated to the Middle-Late Bronze Age. These were found in association with an undated but probably contemporary ring ditch. The majority of the excavated remains are post-medieval in date and chiefly comprise field boundary ditches, traces of ridge and furrow cultivation, and structural features. Many of these matched earthworks extant at the time of excavation or features depicted on 19th-20th-century mapping. Of perhaps most interest was the work at Norbury corn mill, which uncovered structural details of the mill building and its mill race. The fieldwork was supported by a programme of tree-ring dating that corroborated documentary sources in suggesting a late 16th-century date for the construction of the mill. The artefactual assemblage from the road scheme is dominated by pottery, stone and ceramic building material, and animal bone; it is overwhelmingly of post-medieval date. A hundred and twenty-one bulk samples were but charred material was generally rare and poorly preserved, and most of the assemblages recovered have little research potential.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2015 End: 01-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	107970 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	STOPM:2015.240 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	wessexar1-208056 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	CORN MILL Post Medieval
Monument type	TOLL HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	DWELLING Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	HUMAN REMAINS Bronze Age



Monument type	RING DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Monument type	ROAD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Environmental Assessment regulations Schedule 1 projects (Obligatory)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER MANCHESTER STOCKPORT HAZEL GROVE A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road
Postcode	SK7 1PD
Site coordinates	SJ 93345 85705 53.367904249538 -2.100026917672 53 22 04 N 002 06 00 W Line
Site coordinates	SJ 82054 85615 53.366832350734 -2.26972797266 53 22 00 N 002 16 11 W Line

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	AECOM
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Paula Whittaker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Carillion Morgan Sindall JV

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Stockport Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	STOPM:2015.240
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones", "Industrial", "Leather", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"



Digital Archive recipient	Stockport Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	STOPM:2015.240
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Stockport Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	STOPM:2015.240
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A6 Manchester Airport Relief Road: Archaeological Investigations. Post-excavation assessment and updated project design
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Whittaker, P.
Other bibliographic details	107970.14
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	c. 200 page A4 bound report with colour plates and figure.
Entered by	Patrick Daniel (p.daniel@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 December 2018

Appendix 4: Notes regarding coal mining remains

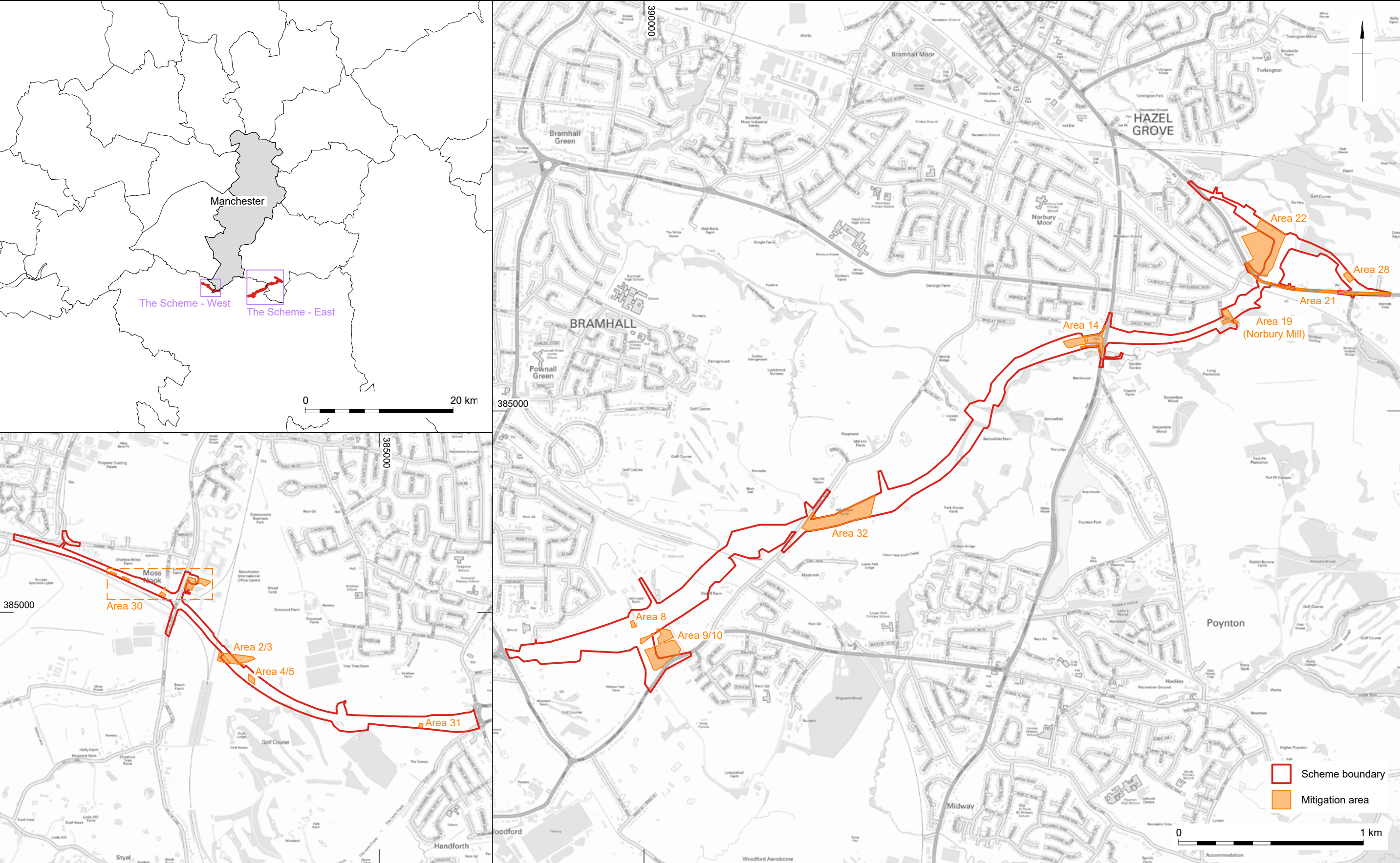
The following notes were made by Mr Fred Lohel, a land surveyor with an interest in industrial archaeology who was employed by Carillion Morgan Sindall JV on the Scheme. They relate to the coal mining remains observed near Area 19 (Norbury Mill), and were sent to Paula Whitaker of Wessex Archaeology in August 2016.


"After examining the layout of the old workings, I am convinced that they originate from a coal pit somewhere to the NW of the exposed tunnels. [...] an examination of the side wall excavation has shown up a circular shaft cutting through the blue siltstones. The shaft was circular in form and approx. 4 foot in diameter. The shaft was packed with consolidated colliery spoil, clay, soil and organic material derived from the shaft top. The original surface level of the shaft was at about 105.4m AOD, reaching the coal roof at about 95.2m AOD and the seam floor at about 93.9m AOD, giving a shaft depth of about 11.5m or 38 feet from shaft top to floor level of the coal seam. The shaft intersects the seam substantially lower than the existing exposed workings, indicating the likelihood of additional levels below and to the NW, draining towards this shaft position. The shaft coordinates to OS grid are: E393183.9, N385545.4 [See Fig.7].

Unfortunately when I came back from holiday, all the coal workings had been excavated and covered over. I had hoped to have been given the opportunity to examine the roof, floor and sides of the tunnels, which would have indicated the methodology of extraction, transportation and support of the coal. All I can say is that the tunnel profiles were generally arched and poorly trimmed. Generally all the arched workings that I have seen predate the 18th century and can be found in workings of great age and are simply a copy of arches found in churches etc. There was no attempt to follow the well-defined joint planes in the coal, which 18th century workings tend to do as it makes the extraction of the coal considerably easier and the tunnels smoother and easier to travel through. The tunnels at Norbury mill site did not contain any additional supporting timber, so one must assume that knowledge of rudimentary roof support was not known and extraction width was a function of seam height and arch radius, thereby setting the fairly narrow widths of the tunnels.

[...] the shaft [was] just north of the mill lade. Its position close to the south end of Old Mill Lane, would have given easy cart access to the shaft top. The old workings whether by chance or design stop short of passing under the mill lade, likewise for the shallow workings to the south. This may or may not indicate protection measures for the mill lade.

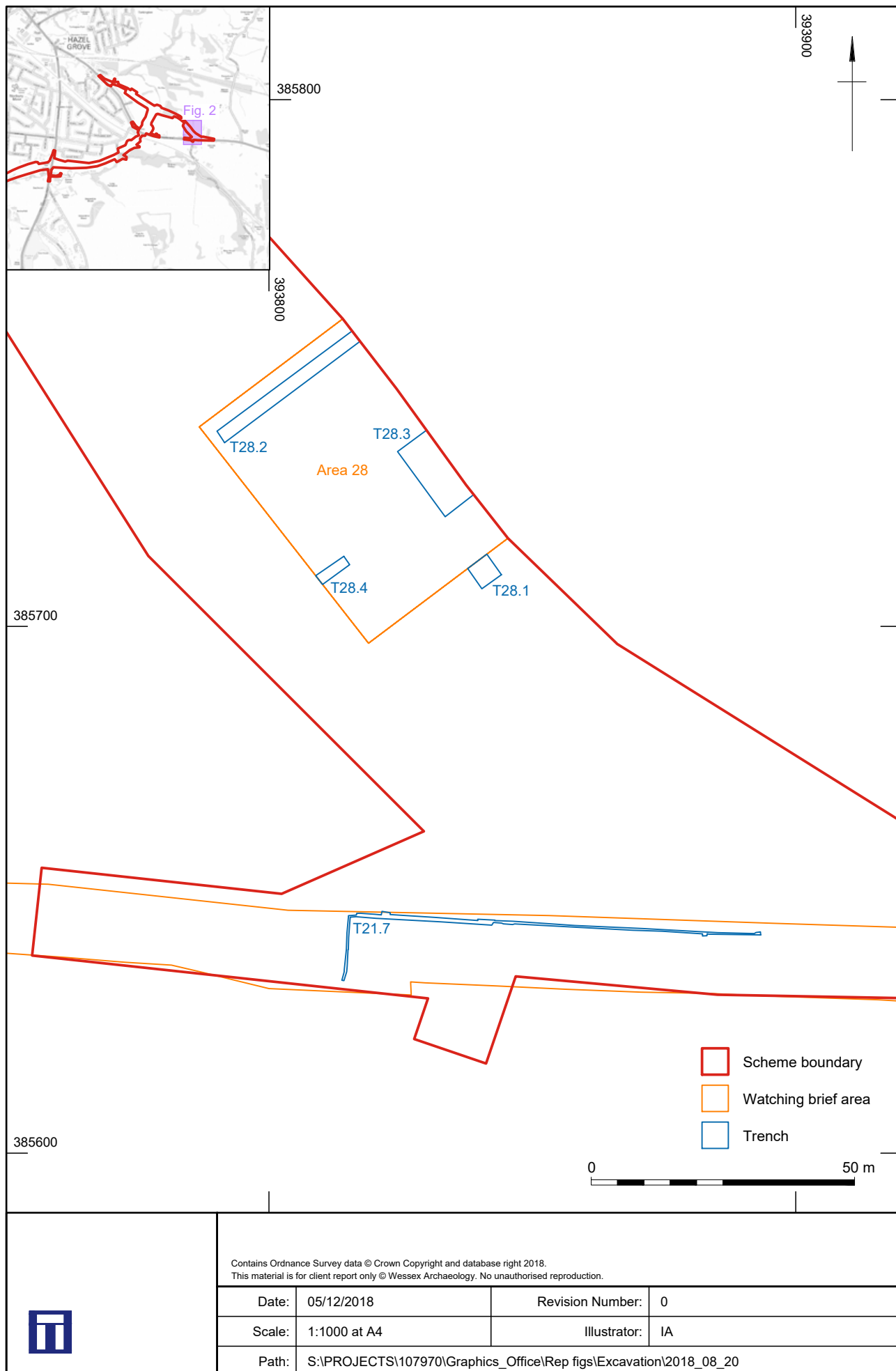
A shaft section is unlikely to be available as the road profile in the vicinity of the shaft is completed. Generally the most interesting area of the shaft section is the bottom, where any dewatering arrangements are to be found and details of the shaft pillars are found and the top where the soils/clays etc. meet the solid rock, and various types of support systems have been developed to support this zone, giving some indication of date. Chisel marks are usually the only indications in the main rock section of the shaft, which would have been dug out by hammer and chisel, fortunately in this case through moderately soft siltstones and mudstones."



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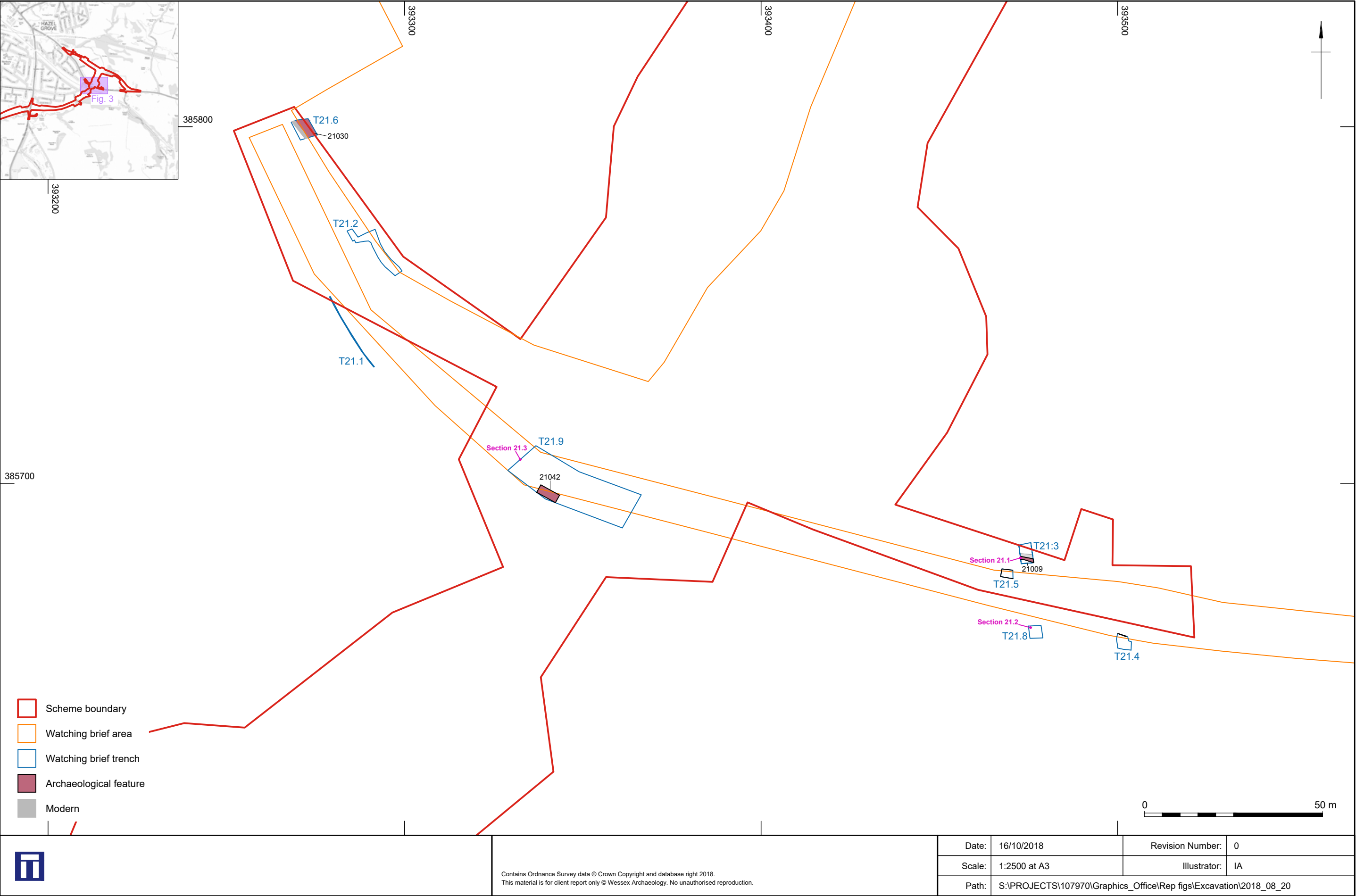
Location of Scheme and Areas

Figure 1



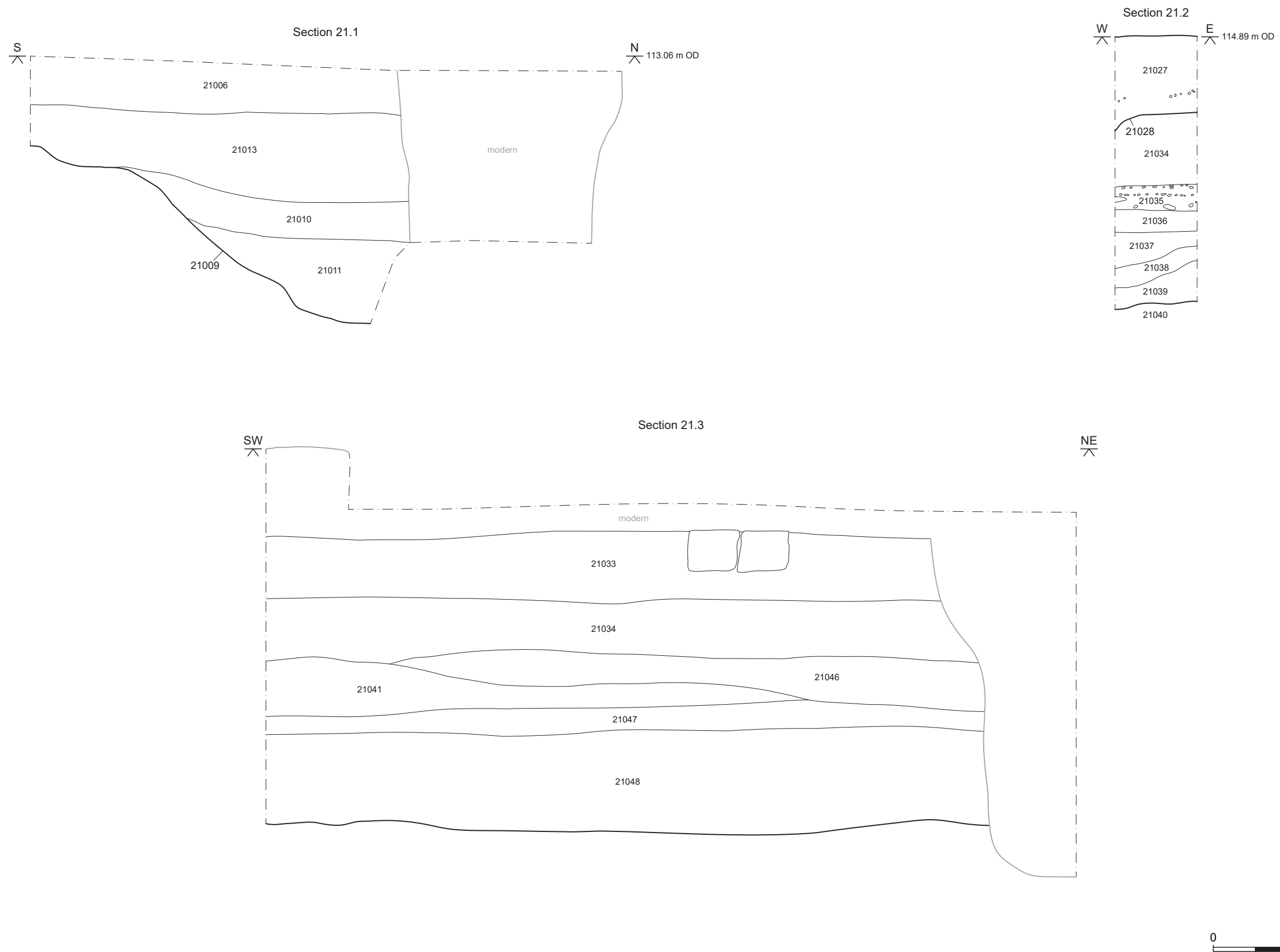
Area 28 showing locations of trenches 28.1 – 4, and 21.7

Figure 2



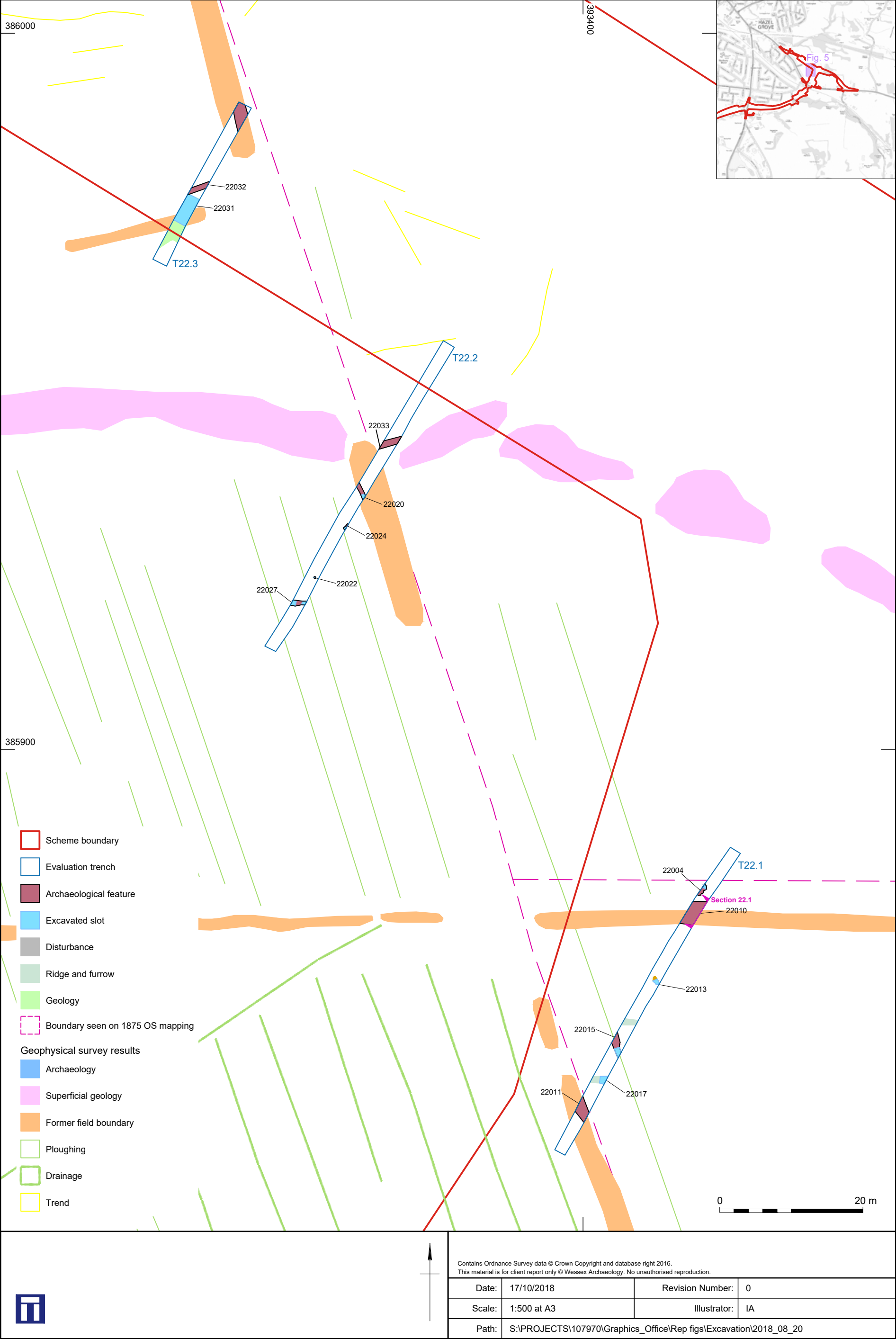
Area 21 showing trench locations 21.1 – 6 and 21.8 – 9

Figure 3



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Area 22, Trenches 22.1 – 22.3

Figure 5

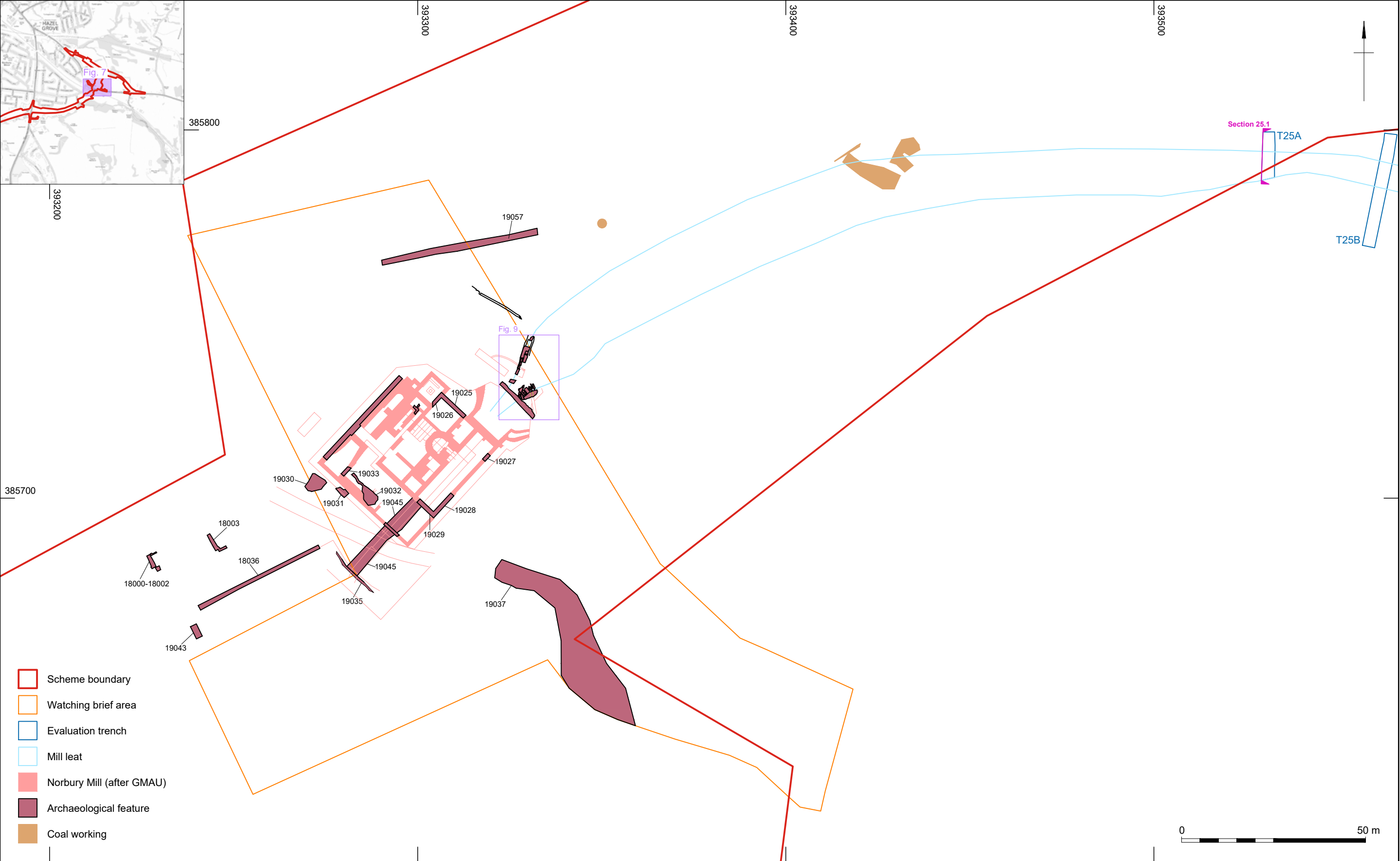


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Trench 22:1 - section

Figure 6



- Scheme boundary
- Watching brief area
- Evaluation trench
- Mill leat
- Norbury Mill (after GMAU)
- Archaeological feature
- Coal working

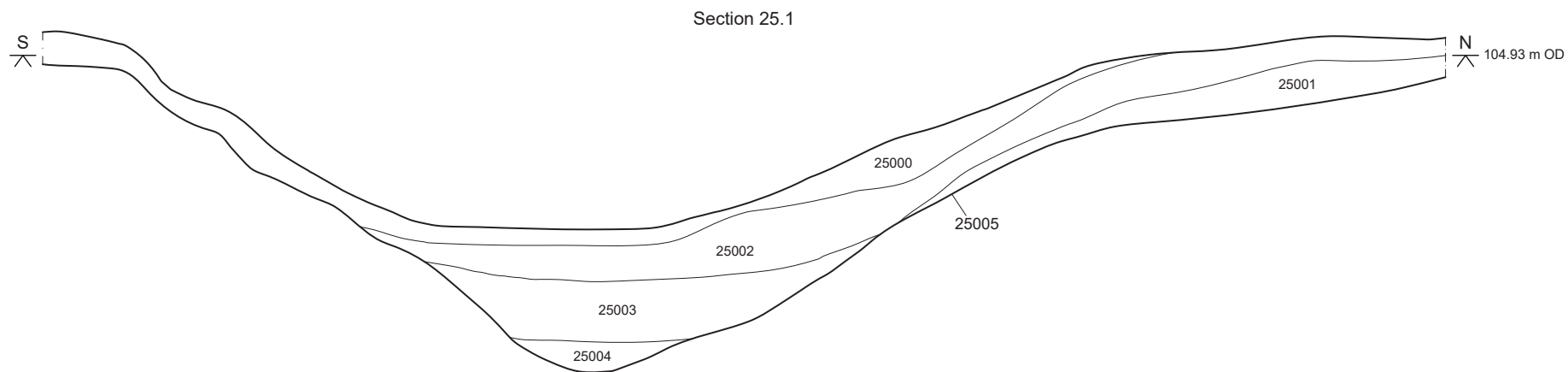


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Area 19 (Norbury Mill)

Figure 7



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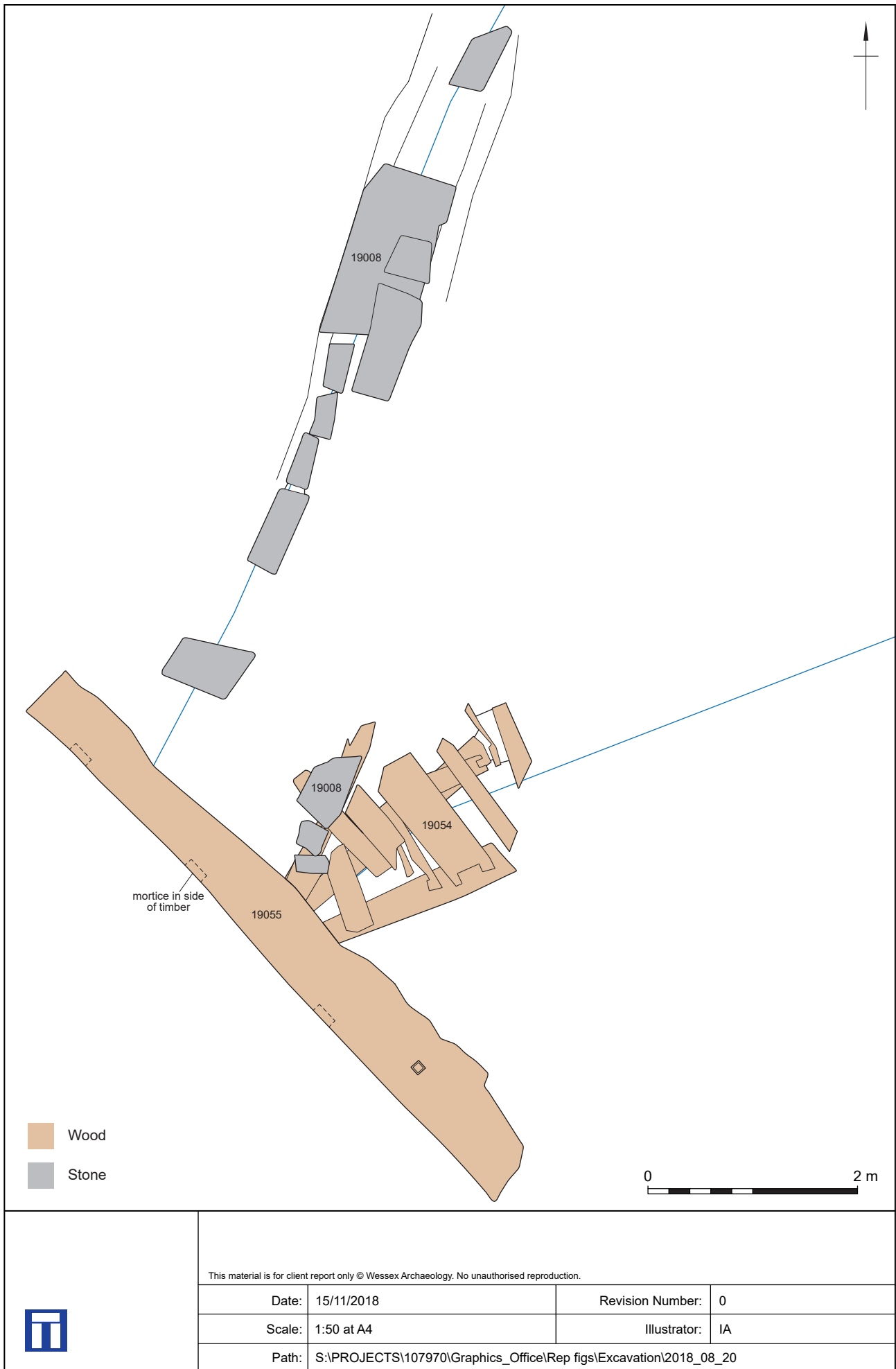
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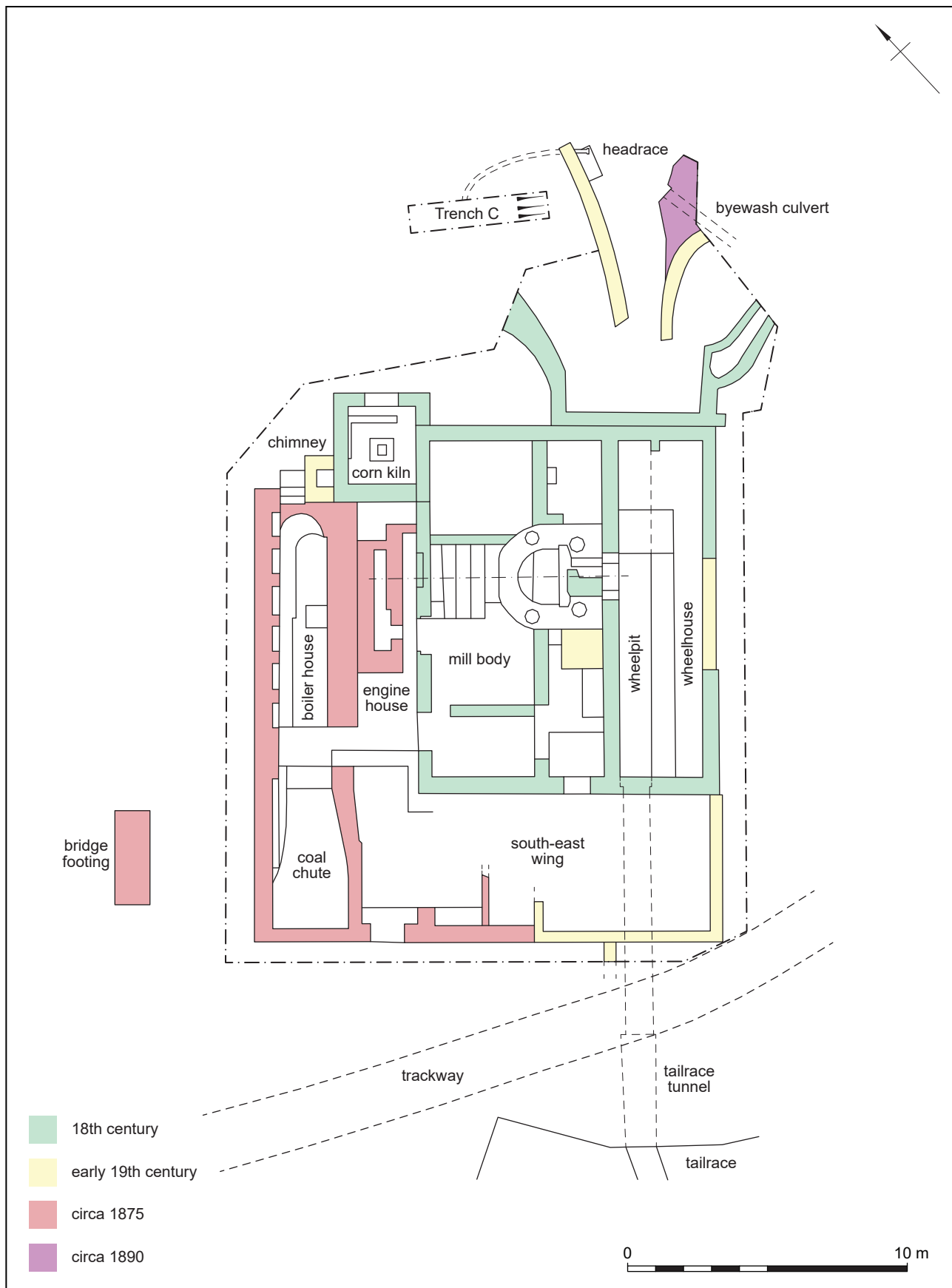
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Plan of timbers

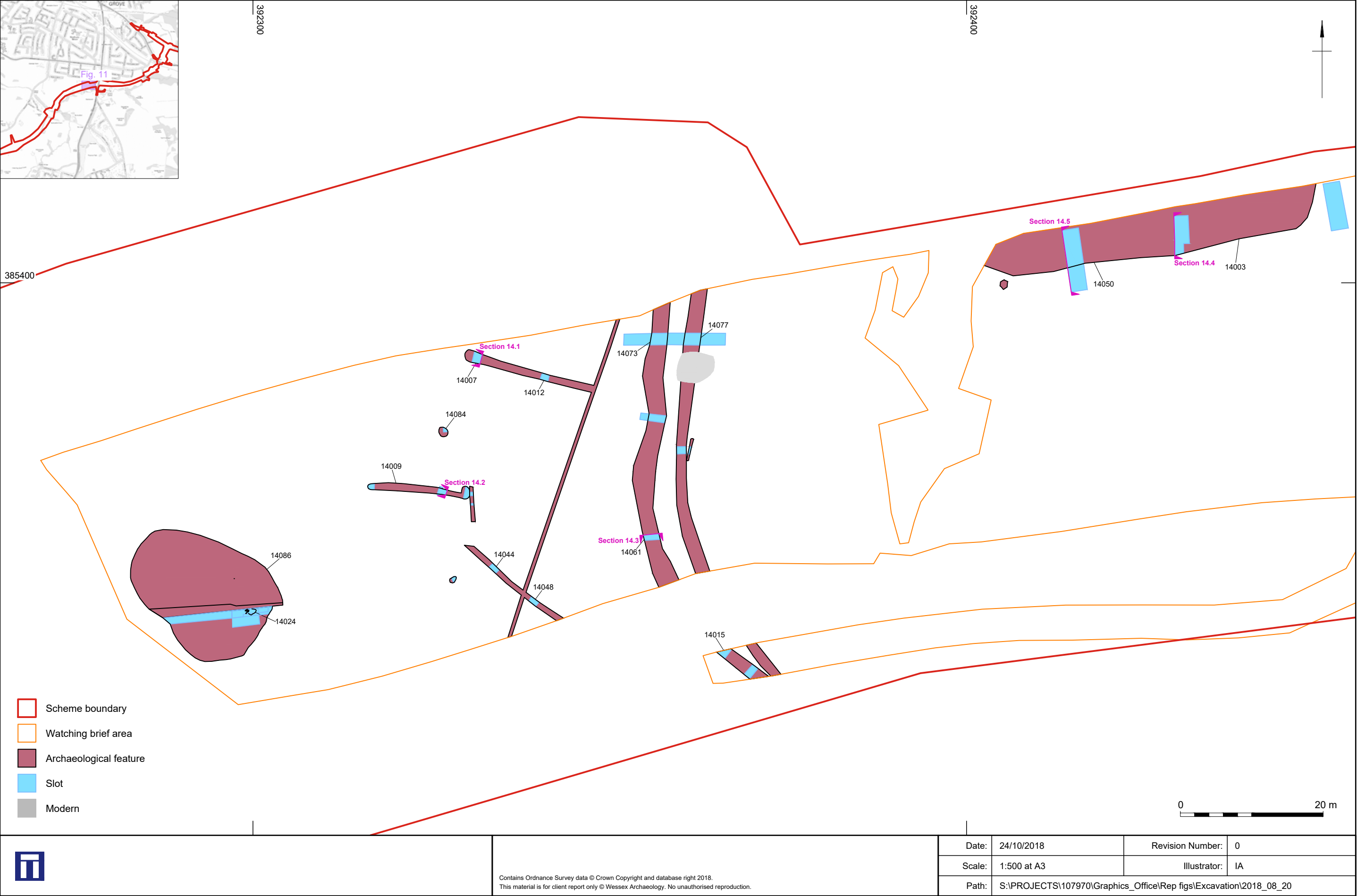
Figure 9



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Norbury Mill phase plan (after GMAU 1991)



Figure 10



Area 14 showing main features

Figure 11

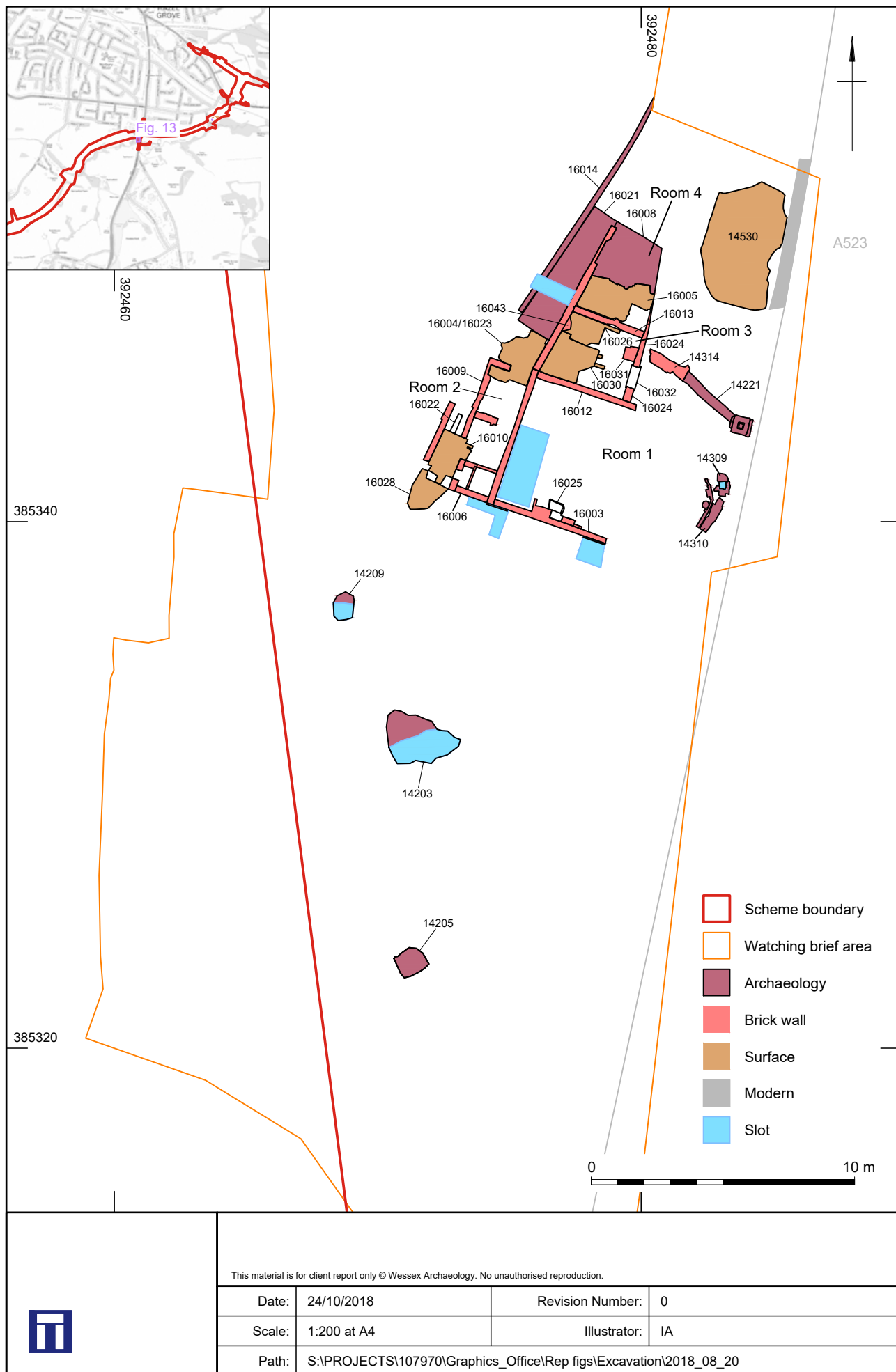


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Site 14 - sections

Figure 12



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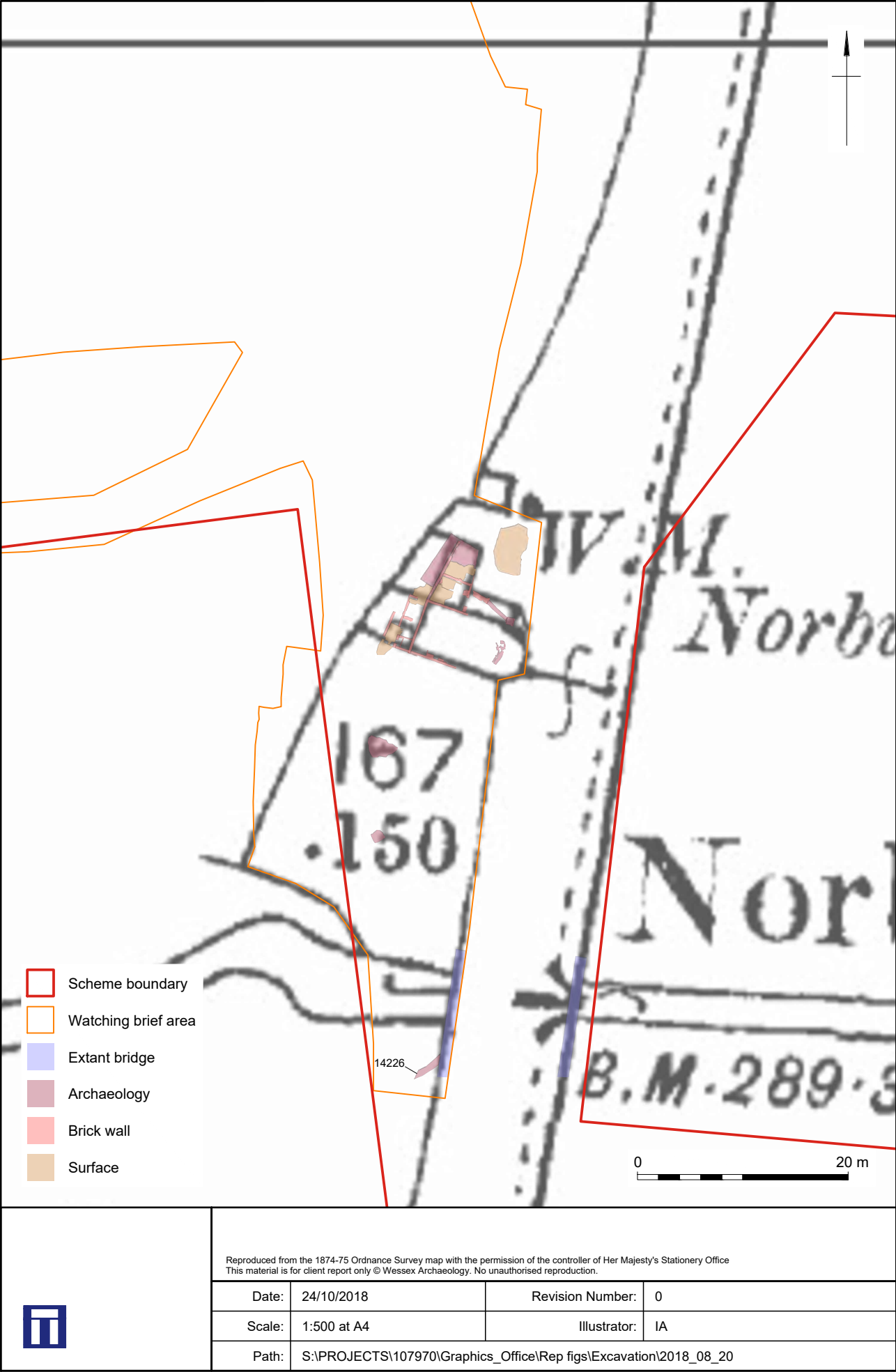
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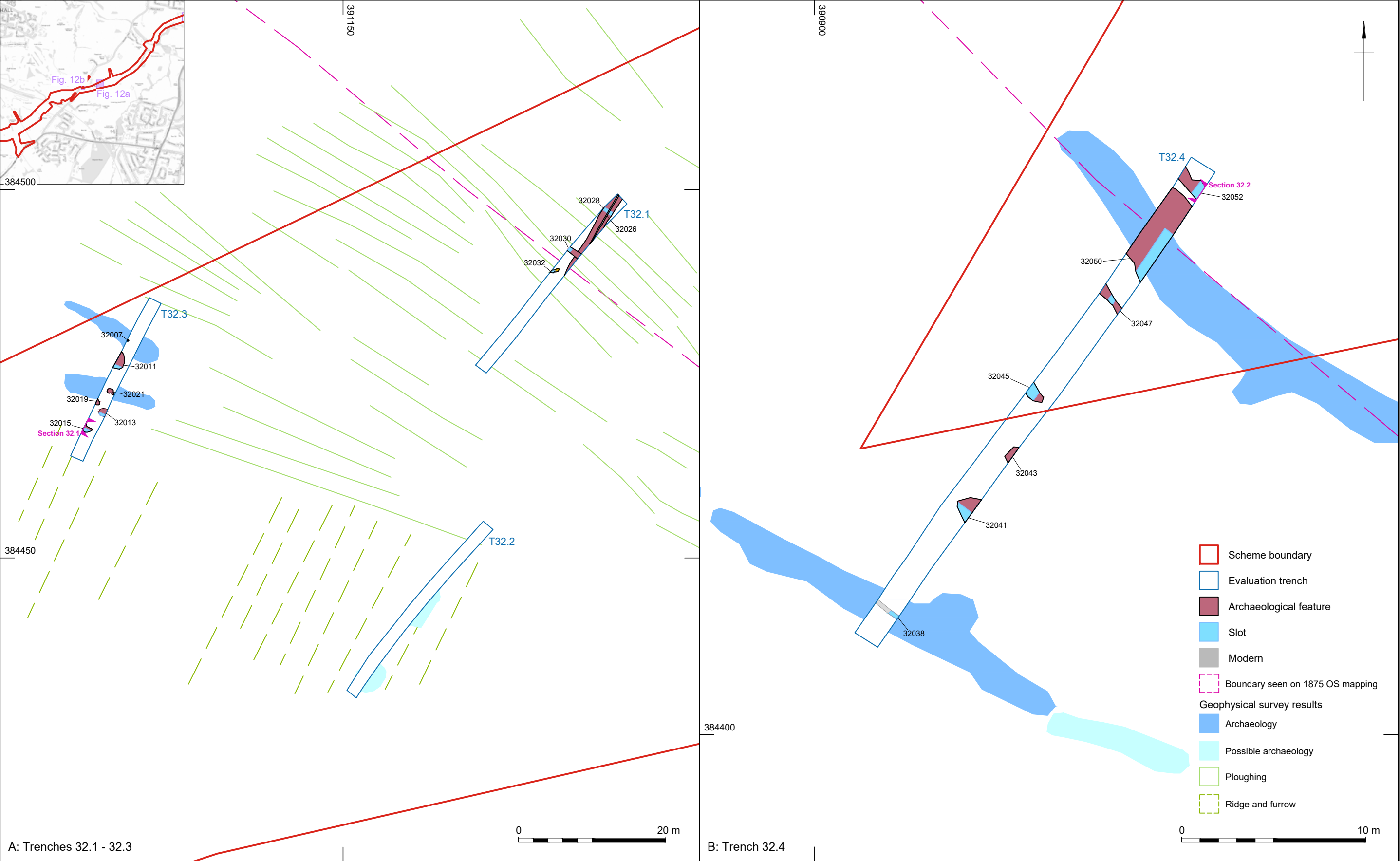
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Trench 14.16 overlain on historic mapping

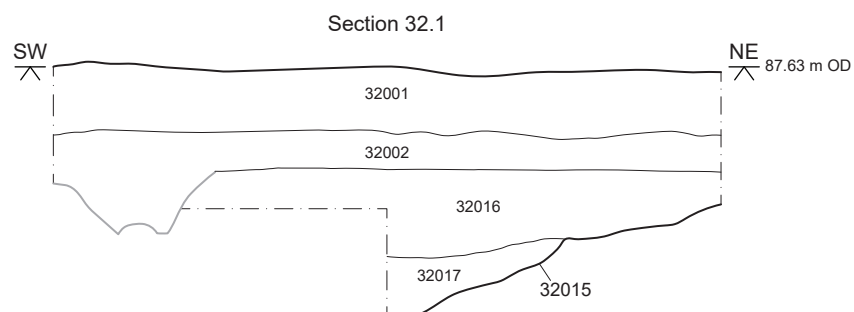
Figure 14



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Area 32 Trenches

Figure 15



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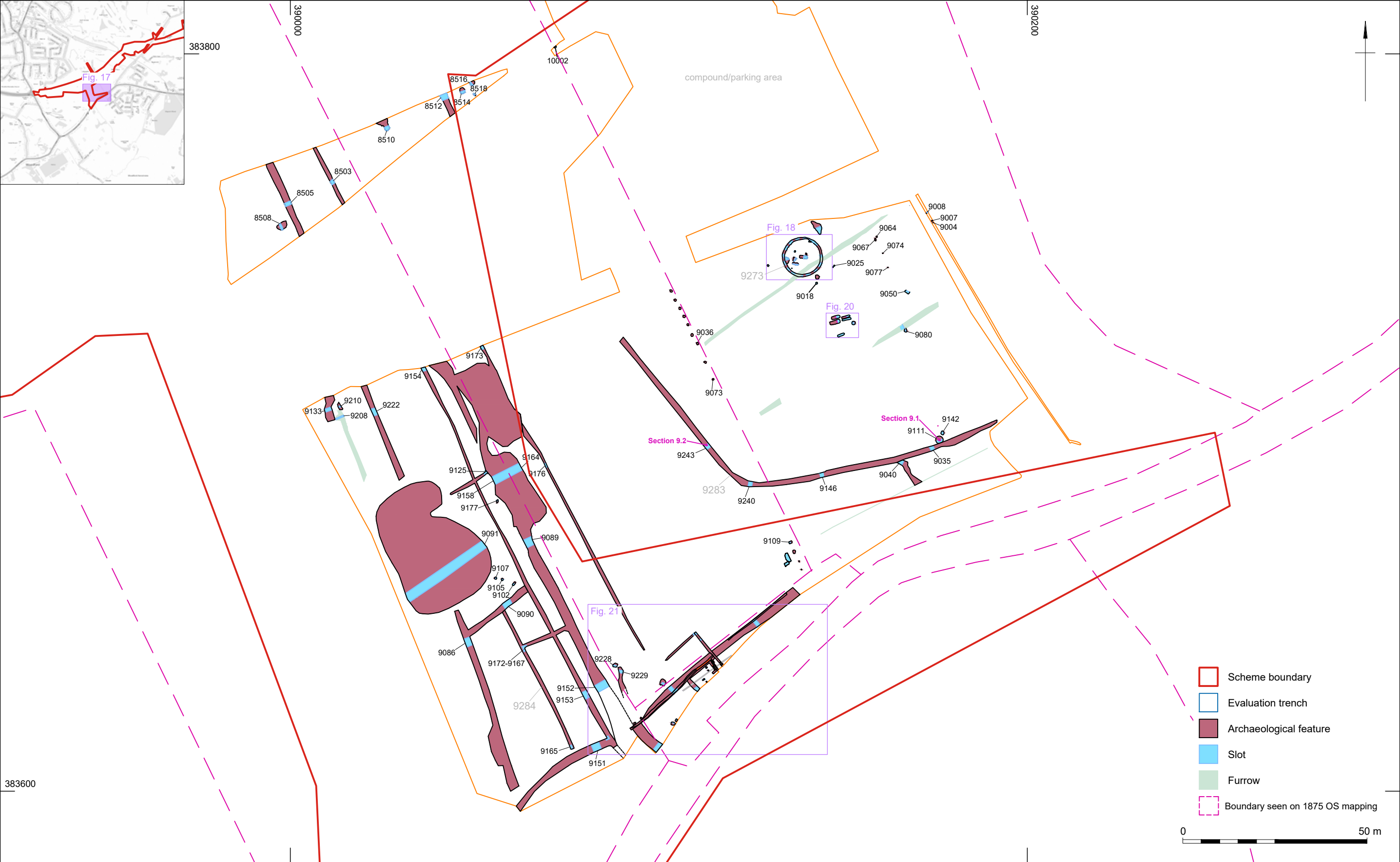
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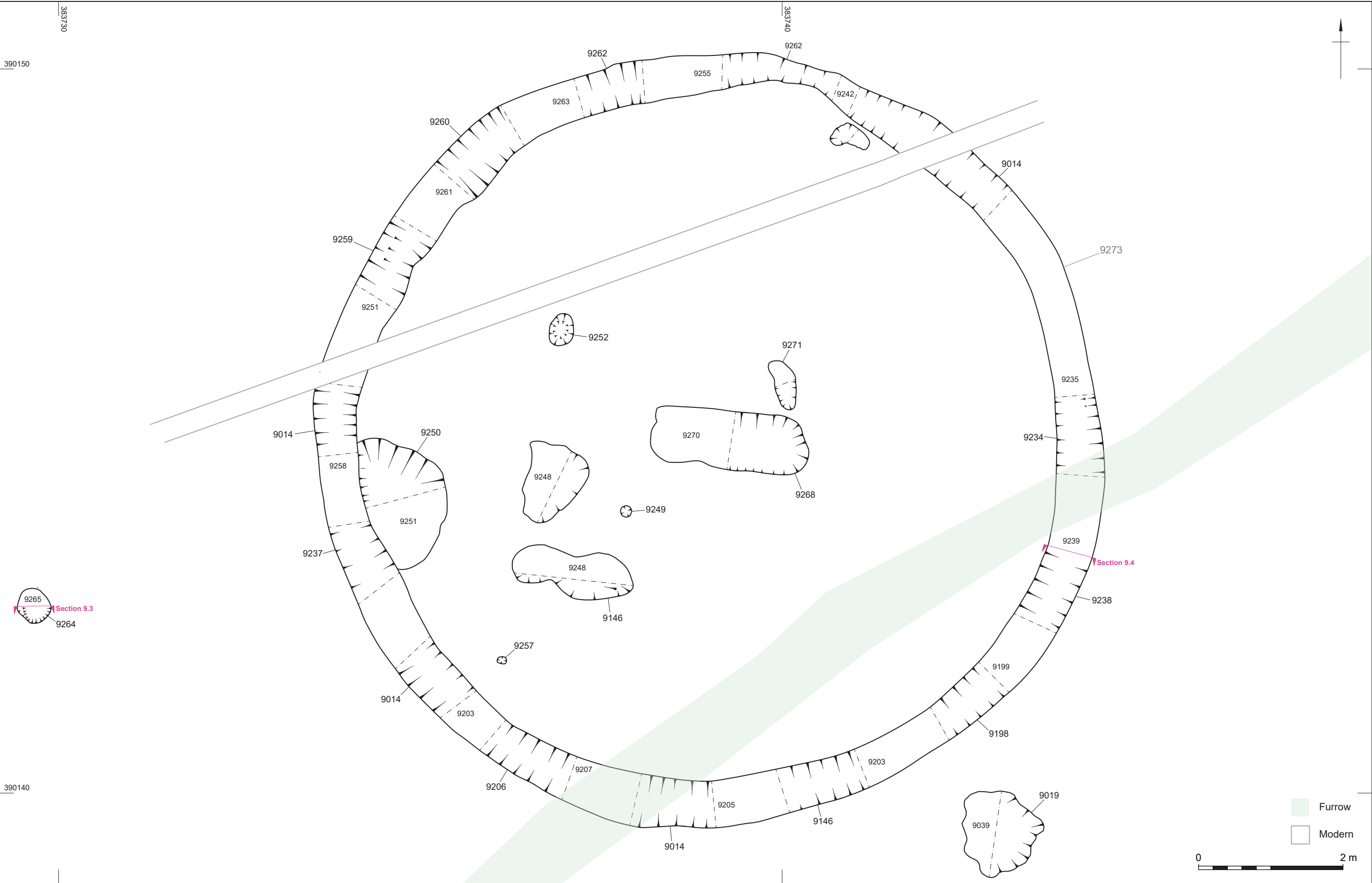
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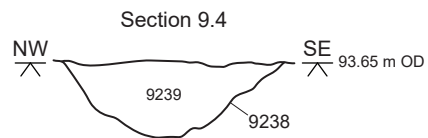
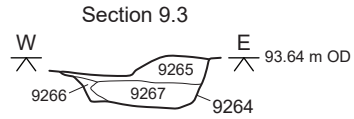
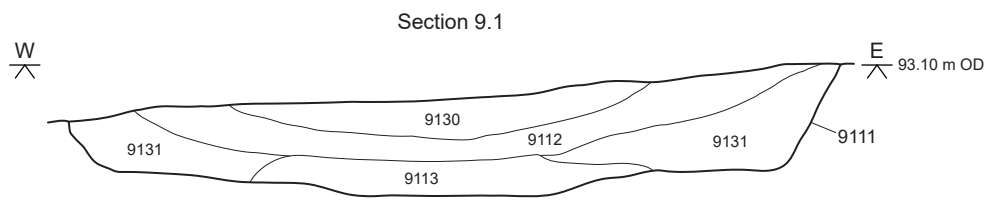


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Area 9/10 - plan of ring gully 9273

Figure 18



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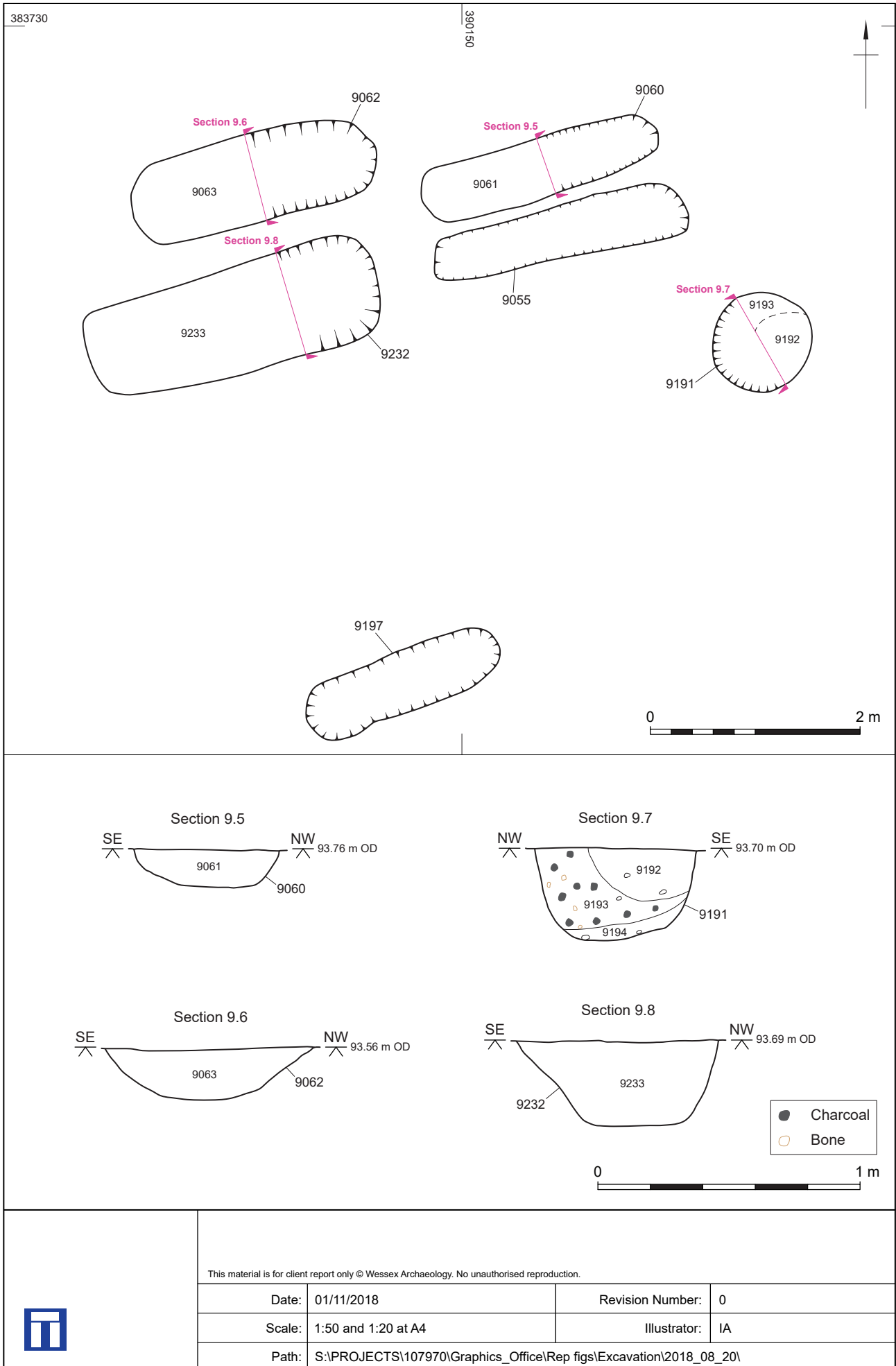
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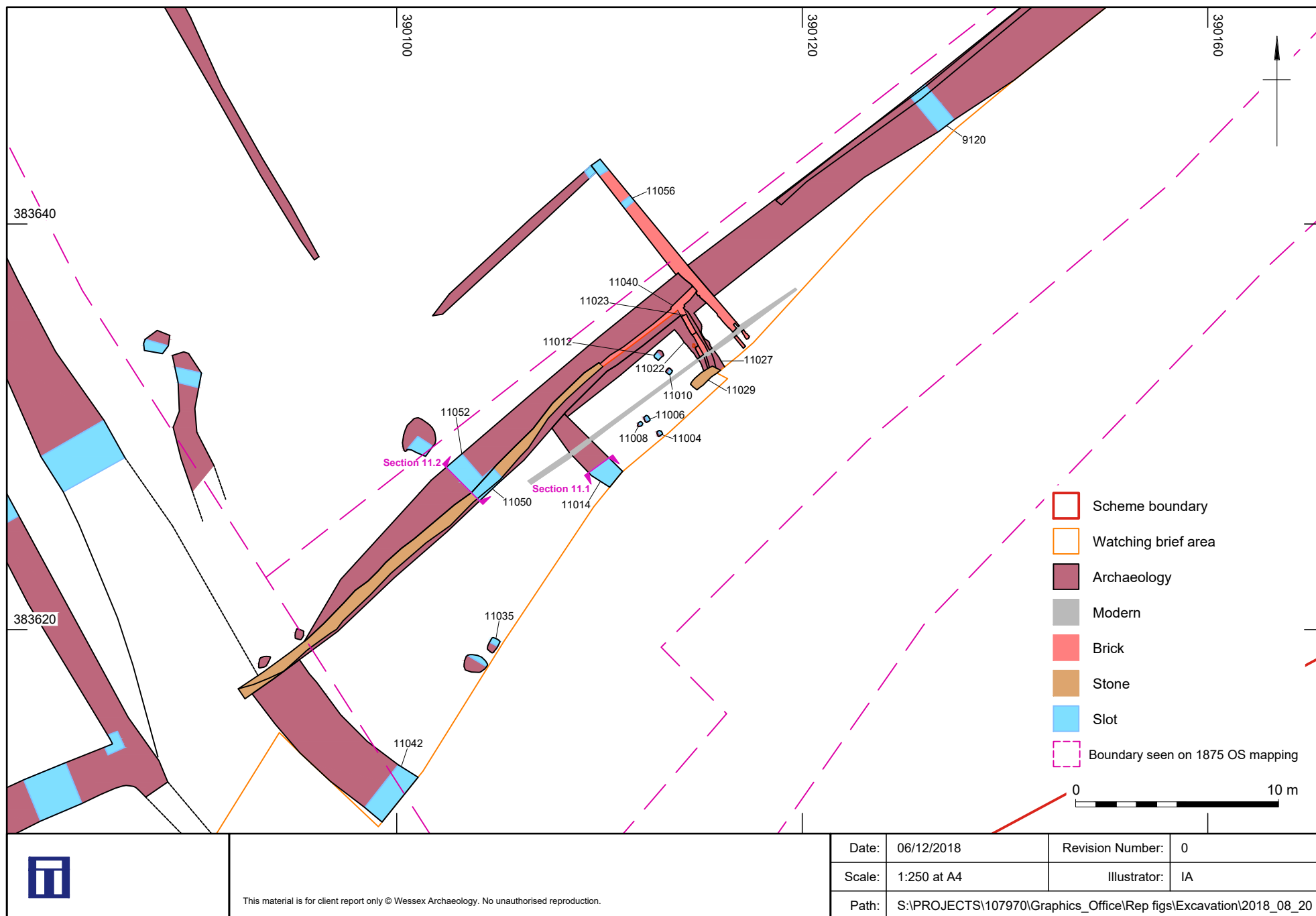
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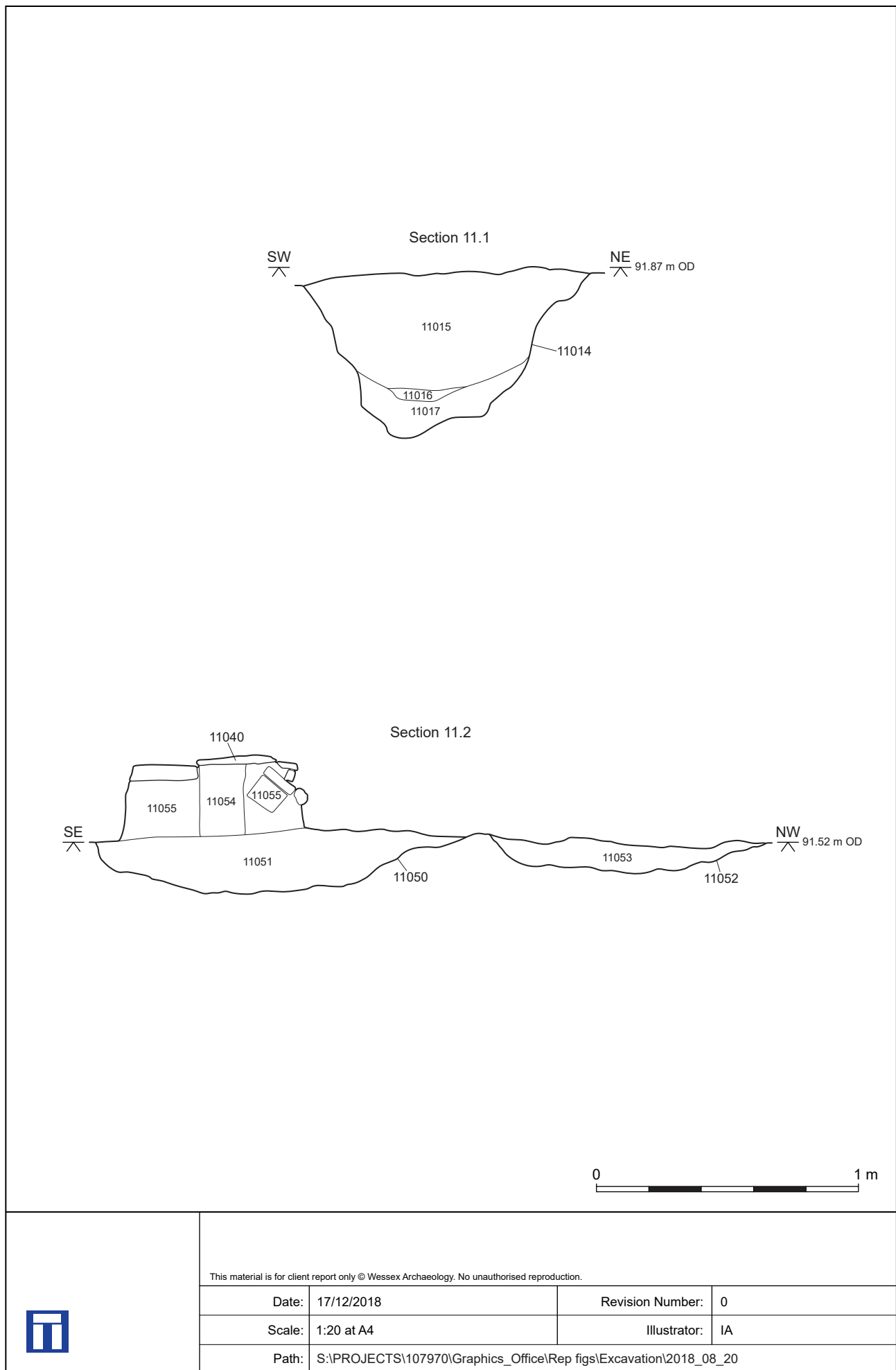
Area 9/10 - pit group plan and sections

Figure 20

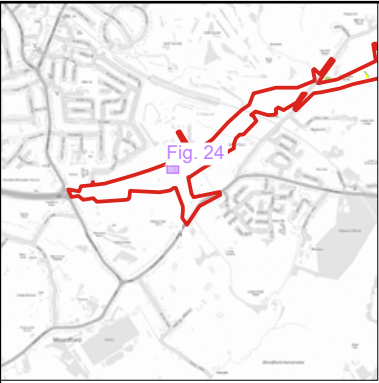


Trench 9.11 and surrounding watching brief area

Figure 21

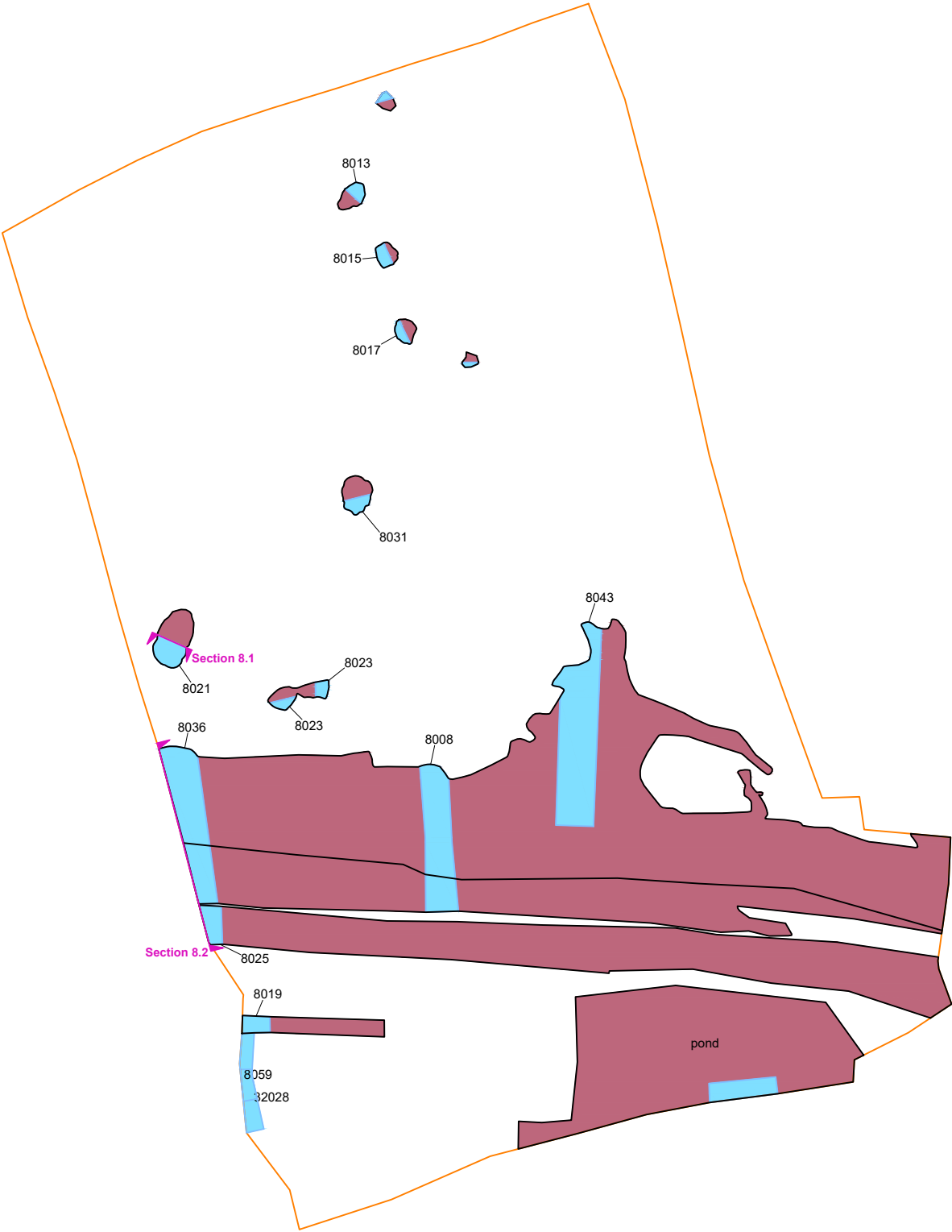


Trench 9.11 - sections



383850

389950

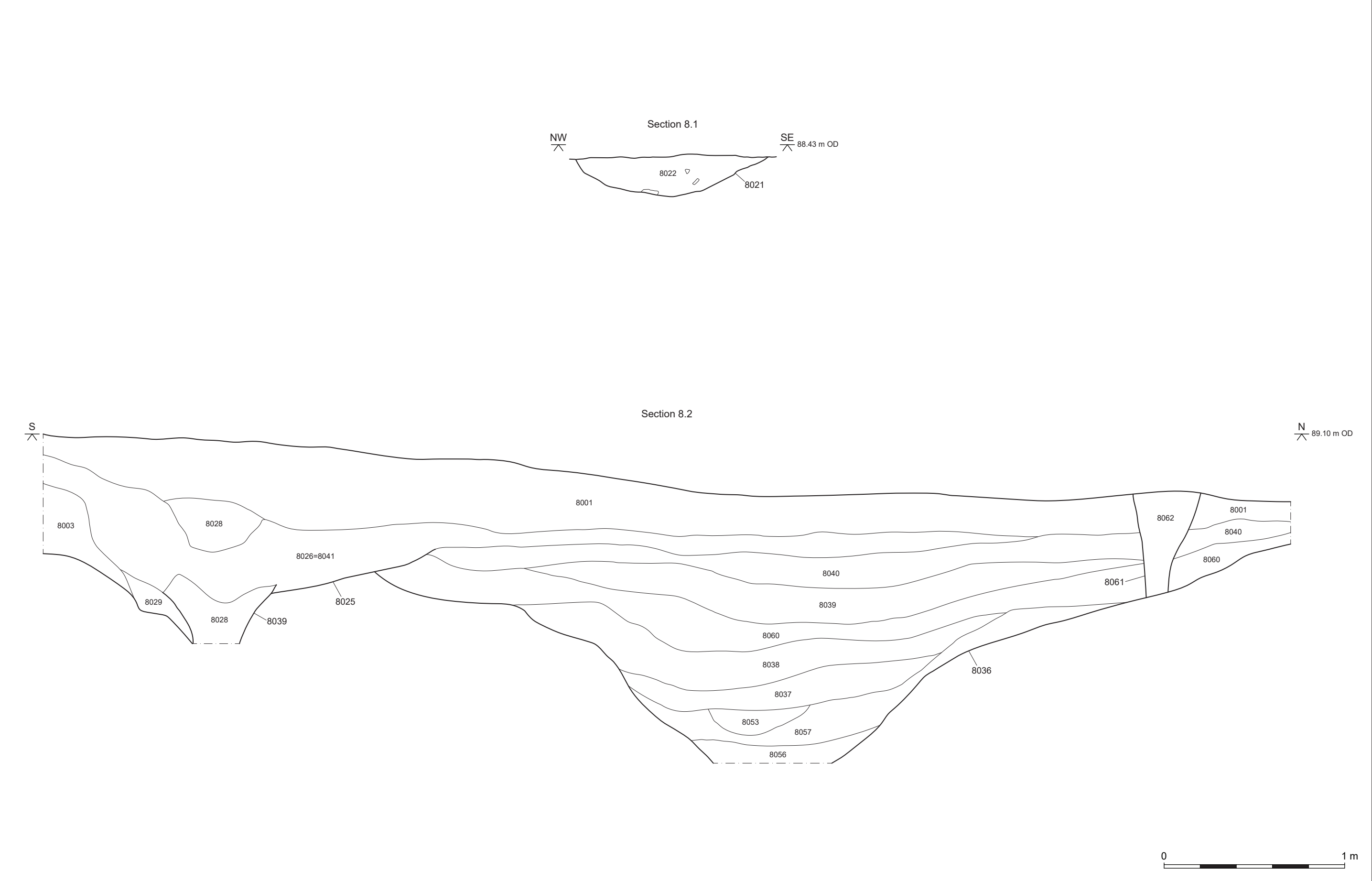



- Scheme boundary
- Watching brief area
- Archaeological feature
- Slot

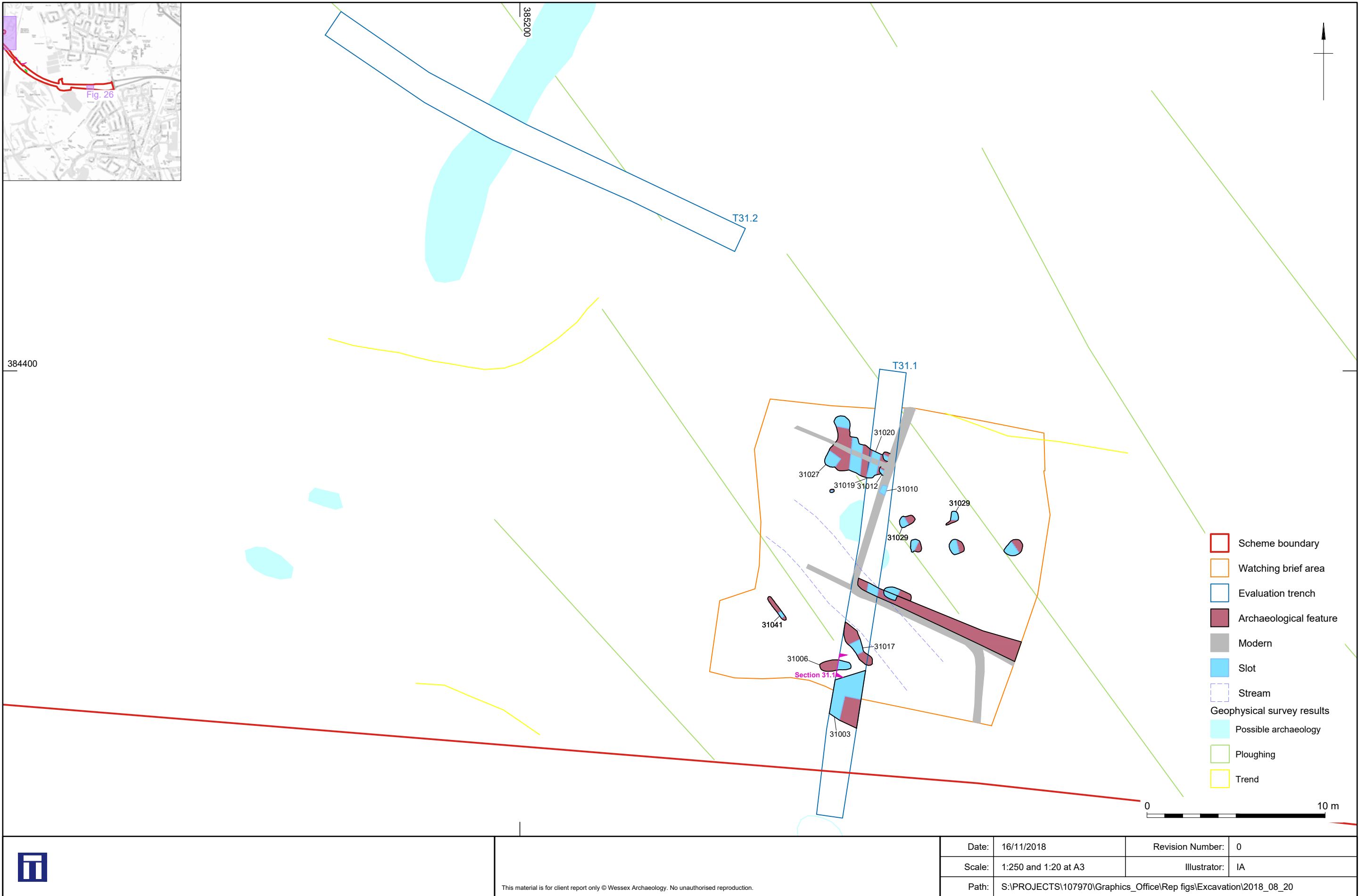


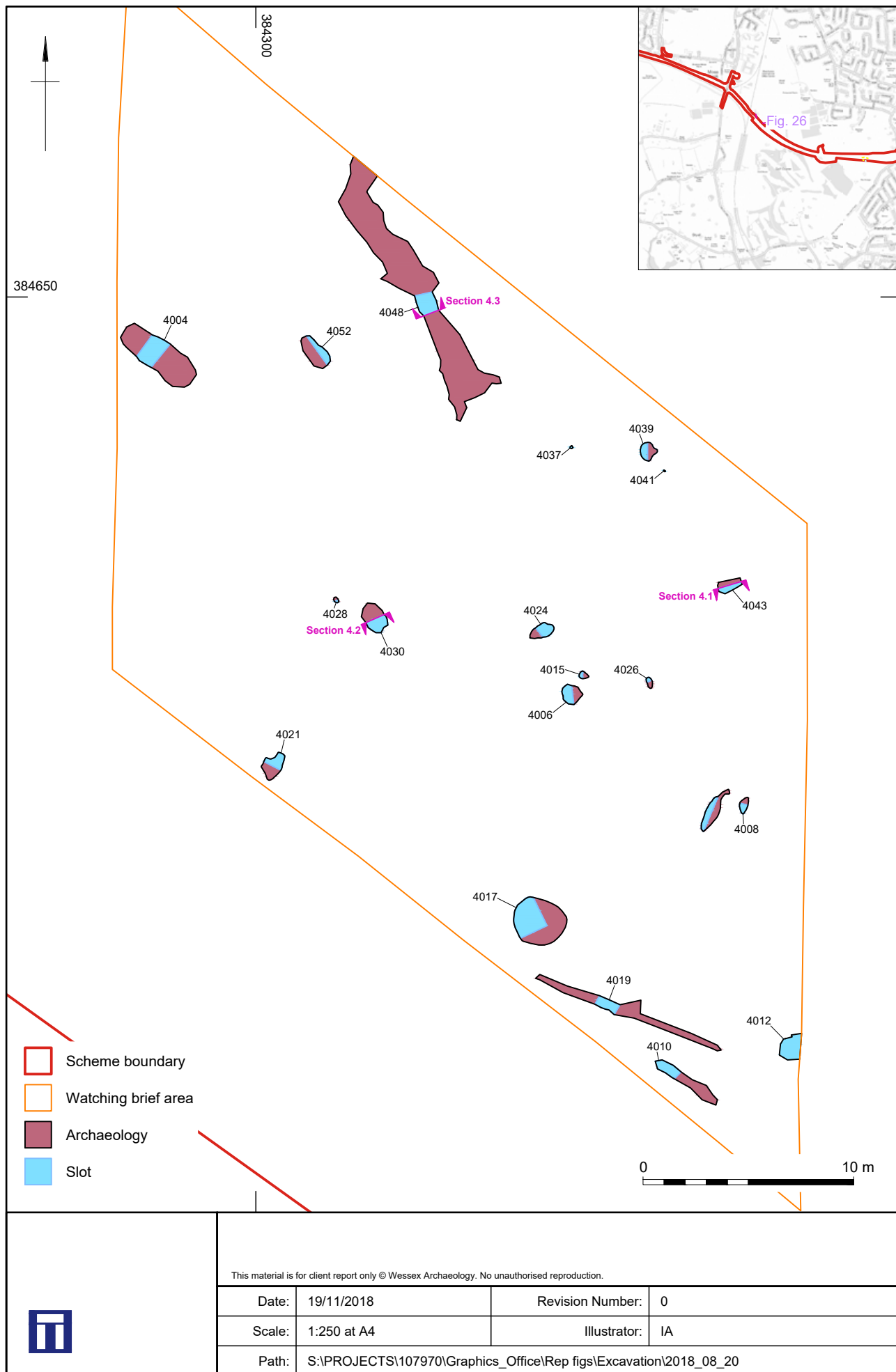
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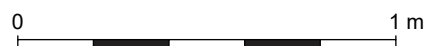
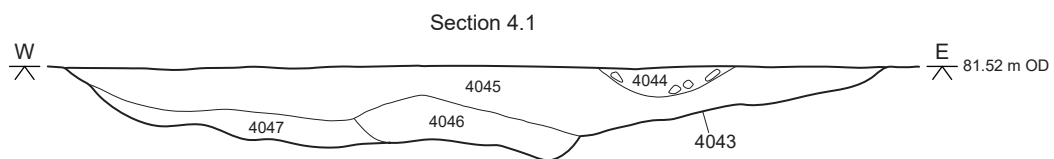
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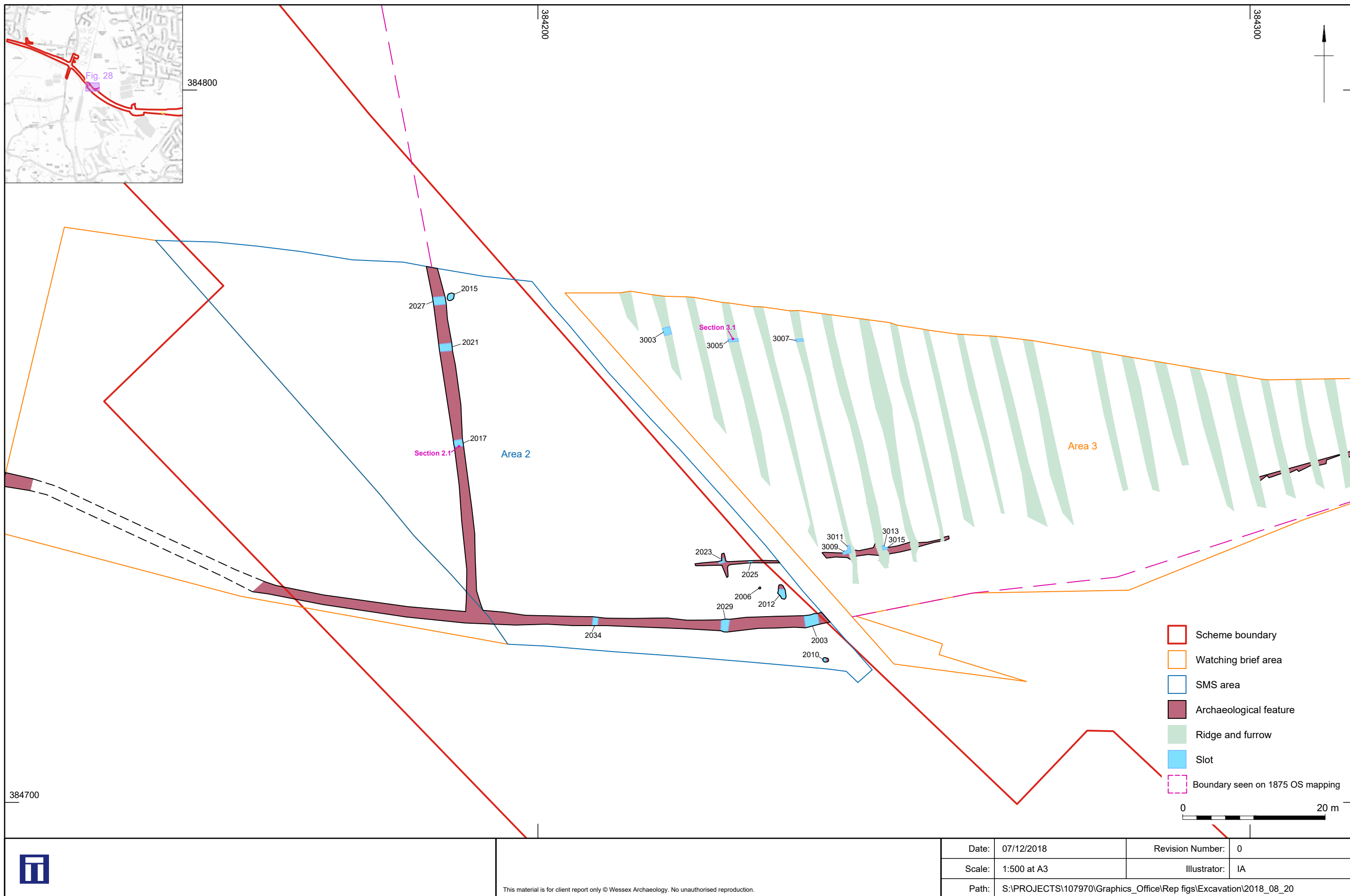
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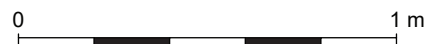
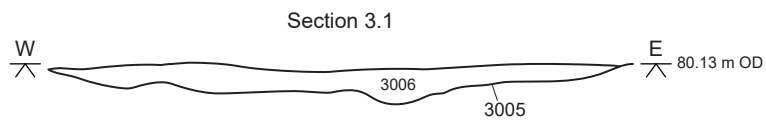
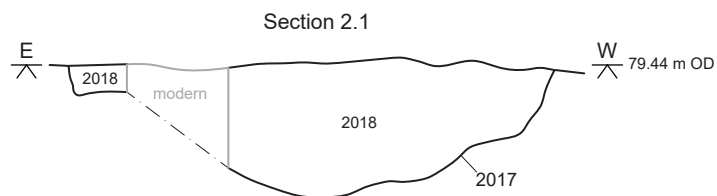
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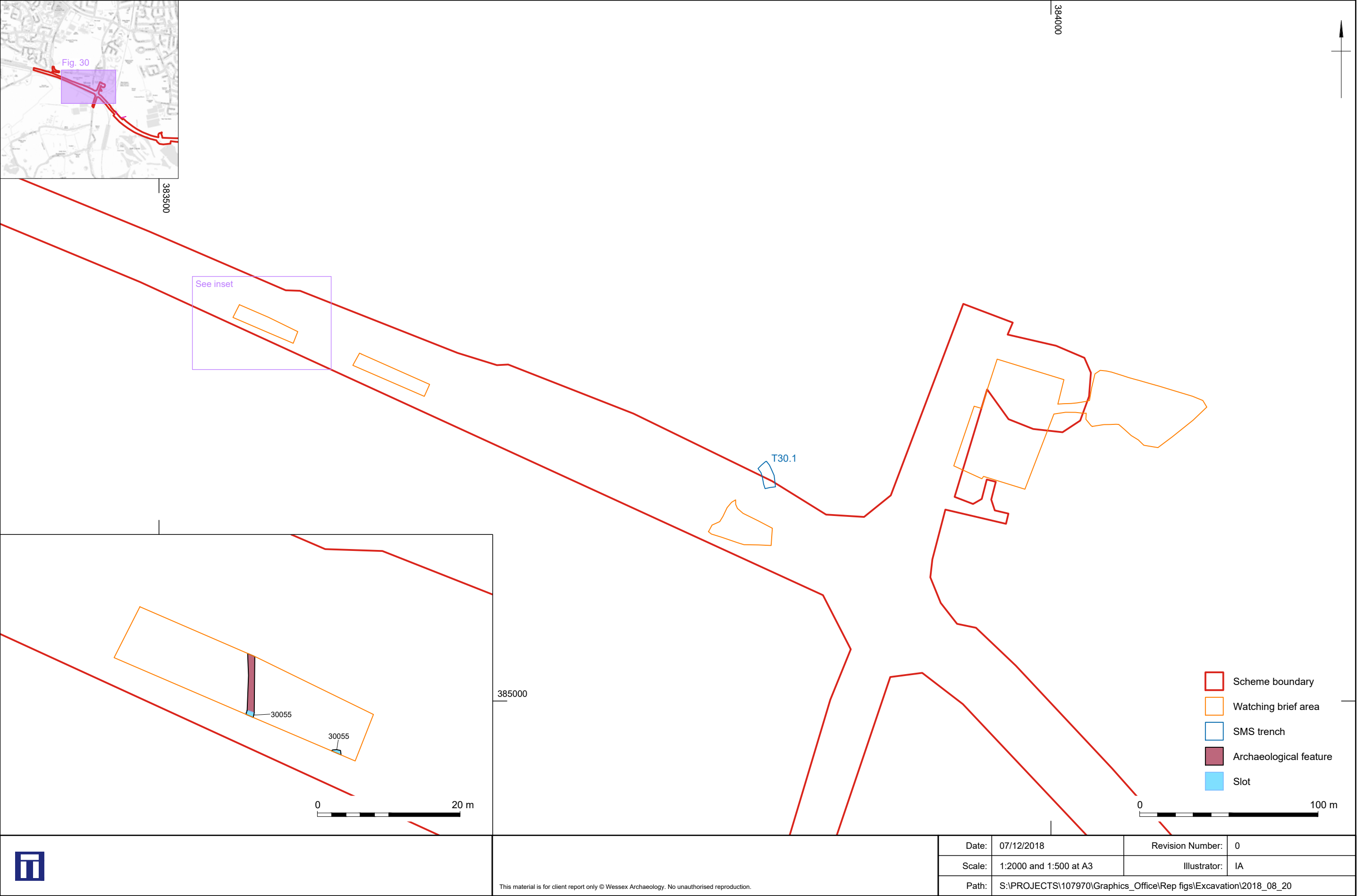
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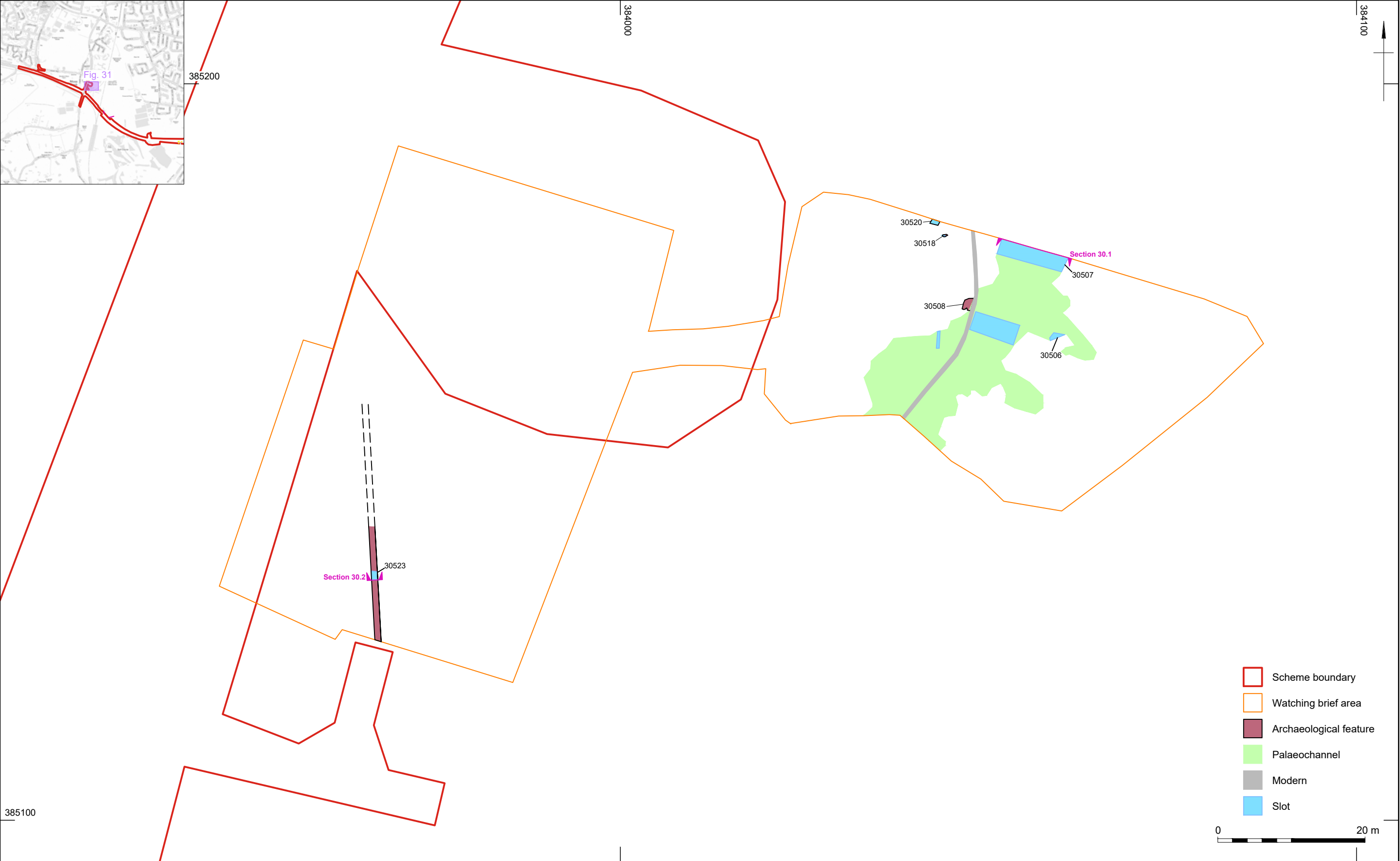
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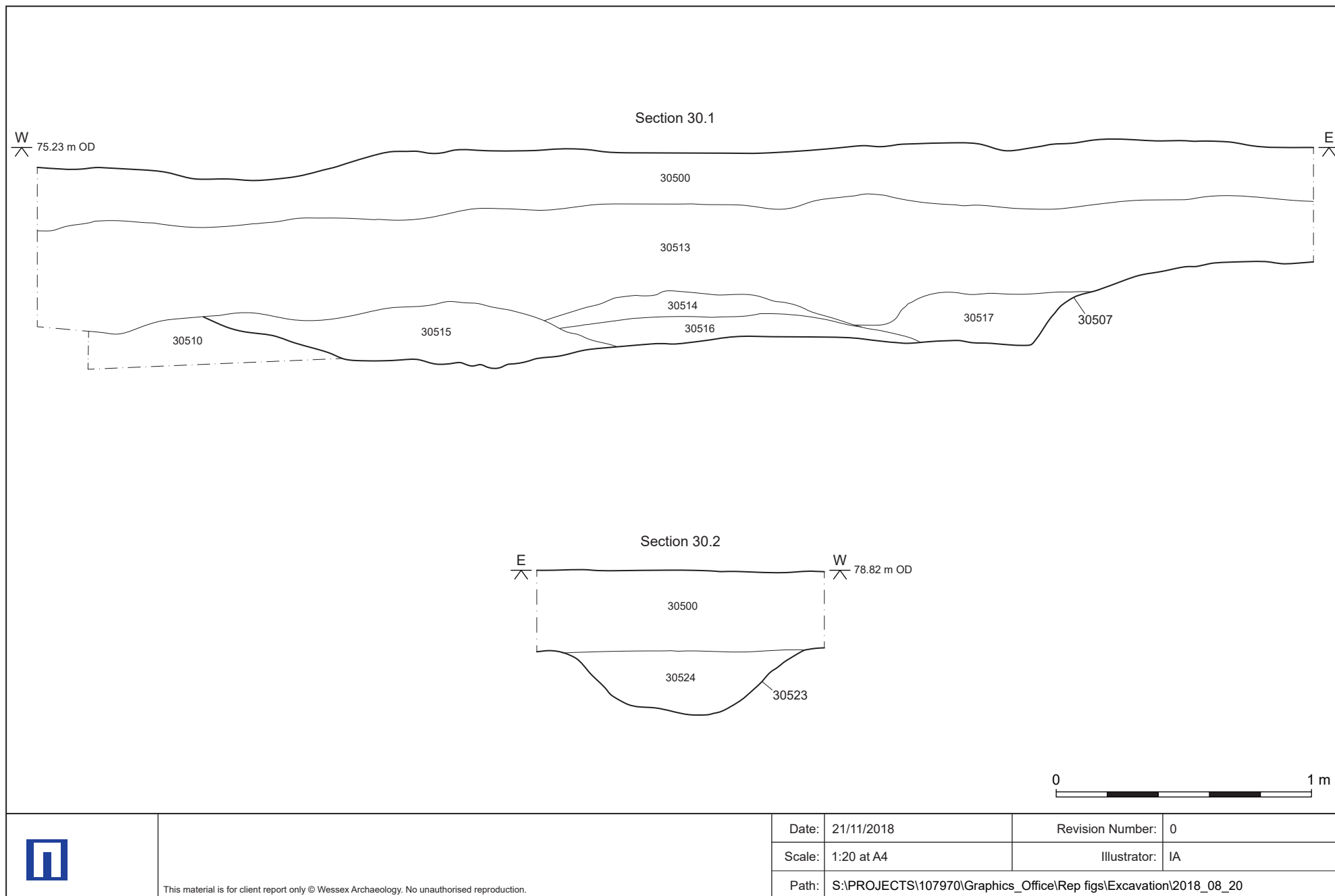
Area 30

Figure 30



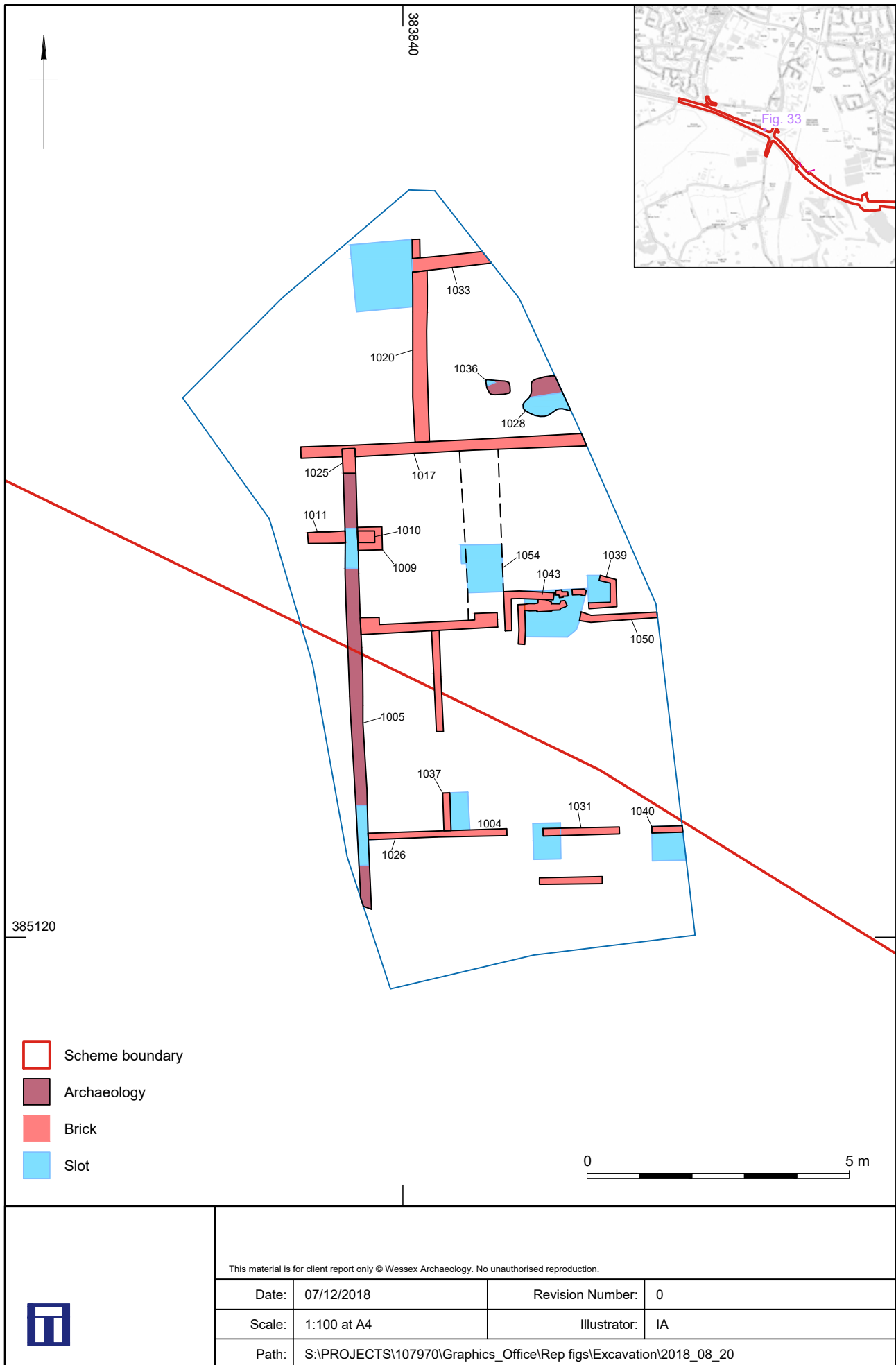
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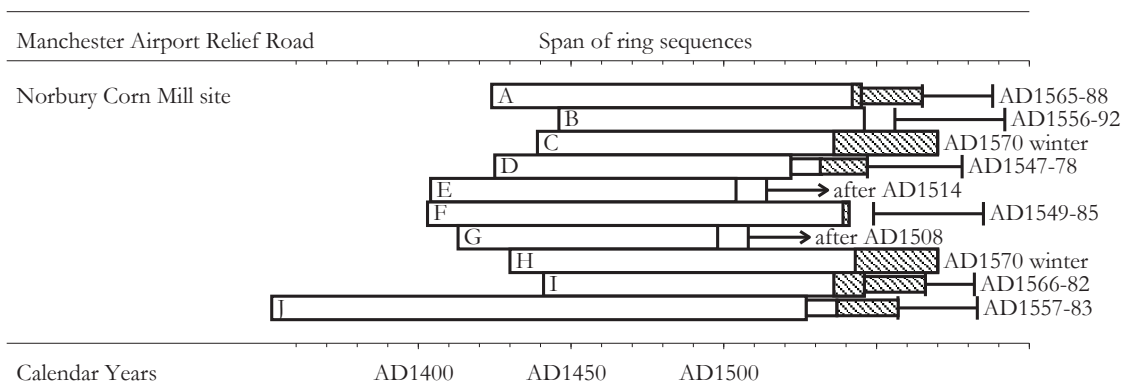
Area 30 - sections

Figure 32




Trench 30.1

Figure 33



Interpretations are shown for each timber based on the minimum and where appropriate also the maximum typical amounts of sapwood for English oaks, using a 10 - 46 ring sapwood estimate, heartwood (white bars), sapwood (hatched bars), narrow bars represent minimum estimated numbers of unmeasured rings, many of these are due to the desiccation of the sapwood.

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Bar diagram showing the dating position of the 10 dated oak tree-ring samples from Manchester Airport Relief Road/Norbury Corn Mill site

Figure 34



Plate 1: Area 28 showing disturbed area beneath the topsoil, view from north west



Plate 2: Area 28, Trench 3 showing brick rubble on base, view from north


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Plate 3: Trench 21.7 cut along north side of A6



Plate 4: Trench 21.7 cut along the middle of A6, showing possible earlier road surface 21032


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Plate 5: Trench 21.7 cut along the middle of A6, showing possible earlier road surface 21032



Plate 6: Trench 21.3 roadside ditch 21009 probably related to the turnpike, cut on right by sewer pipe


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Plate 7: Trench 21.8 close up showing deposits 21028 – 21040



Plate 8: Trench 21.9 A6 kerbstone at top of section showing deposits below, 21041 – 21048. Millgate Cottage top left


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Plate 9: Trench 21.9 possible early road surface 21042 cut by cast iron pipe trenches



Plate 10: Trench 21.9 possible early road surface 21042 1.5m below present A6 tarmac


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Plate 11: Trench 21.9 cobble road surface 21033 beneath the A6 tarmac, Millgate Cottage (relating to Norbury Mill) in background



Plate 12: Trench 22.1 ditch 22015 from the south-west


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Plate 13: Trench 22.2 ditch 22020 north-west facing section



Plate 14: Trench 22.2 Posthole 22022, bottom right


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Plate 15: Trench 22.3 from the north-east



Plate 16: Norbury Mill leat before excavation


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Plate 17: Trench 25A Norbury Mill leat east-facing section



Plate 18: Area 19 Timber found beneath mill leat. Photograph courtesy of Fred Lohel


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Plate 19: Area 19 Timber found beneath mill leat. Photograph courtesy of Fred Lohel



Plate 20: Area 19 Timbers found outside of the watching brief area


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Plate 21: Area 19 Norbury Mill walls 19028 and 19029, with upstanding boiler house back wall in background



Plate 22: Area 19 Norbury Mill wheel pit walls 19028 and 19029


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Plate 23: Area 19 Norbury Mill wall 19029, showing arched roof of the tailrace culvert



Plate 24: Area 19 tailrace culvert during demolition


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Plate 25: Area 19 exterior wall 19035 with tailrace exit at bottom of photo



Plate 26: Area 19 surface 19032, part of south-east wing of Norbury Mill


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Plate 27: Area 19 head race northern wall 19008



Plate 28: Area 19 head race northern wall 19008, showing masons' marks


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Plate 29: Area 19 head race southern wall 19009, with sluice gate inset 19010



Plate 30: Area 19 remnants of the head race northern wall 19008, the mill leat in far top right of photo


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Plate 31: Area 19 timbers 19054, with wall 19008 middle right of photo



Plate 32: Area 19 timbers 19054, with wall 19008 behind


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Plate 33: Area 19 south-east end of large timber 19055 showing mortice joint, timbers 19054 behind left



Plate 34: Area 19 south-east end of large timber 19055 in foreground, continuing to a 6.5m length


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Plate 35: Area 19 north-west end of large timber 19055 showing mortice joints



Plate 36: Area 19 large timber 19055 showing close up of middle mortice joint with peg/joist still in situ


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Plate 37: Area 18 structure 18000–18002, relating to Mill Cottage



Plate 38: Area 18 structure 18003, relating to Mill Cottage



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Plate 39: Mill Cottage was moved and rebuilt on its current site in the 1990s



Plate 40: Reconstruction drawing of Norbury Mill, by Phil Alexander, current owner of Mill Cottage

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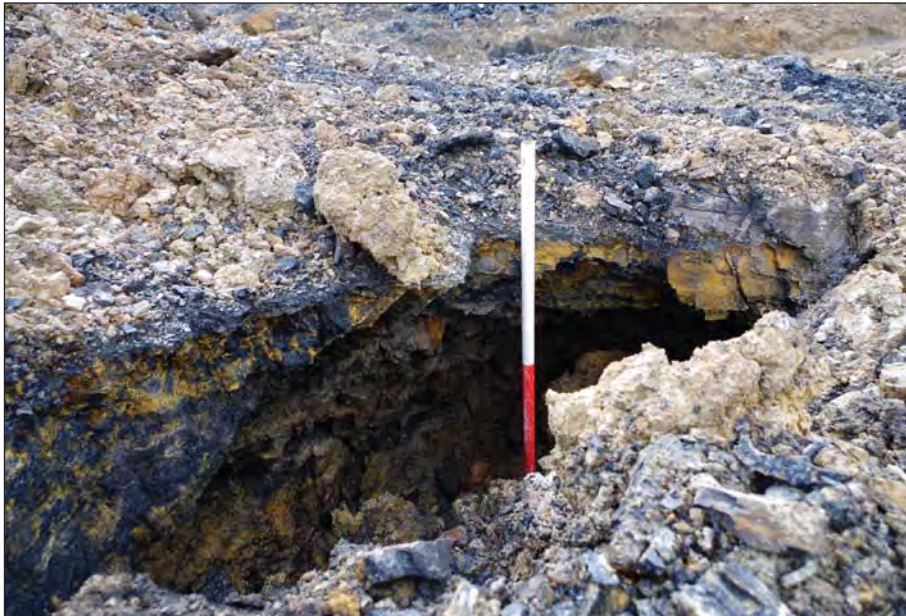


Plate 41: Area 19 coal mining tunnel at least 0.75m deep



Plate 42: Area 19 coal mining tunnel, Norbury wood behind


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Plate 43: Area 14, undated ditch 14007



Plate 44: Area 14 curvilinear parallel ditches 14073 and 14077


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Plate 45: Area 14 curvilinear ditch 14015



Plate 46: Area 14 post-medieval pond 14086


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Plate 47: Area 14 post-medieval pond 14086 showing cut 14093 for cow cremation 14024



Plate 48: Area 14 burnt cow remains 14024


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Plate 49: Area 14, possible moat 14003



Plate 50: Area 14, possible moat 14050


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Plate 51: Area 14 Norbury Bridge with A523 above



Plate 52: Area 14 Norbury Bridge northern elevation, south wing 14226


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Plate 53: Area 14 Norbury Bridge south wing 14226 being demolished



Plate 54: Area 14 Norbury Bridge, north side, showing foundation sub structure


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Plate 55: Area 14 Norbury Bridge north side, showing wooden sub structure 14229



Plate 56: Area 14 Norbury Bridge north side, close up of wooden sub structure 14229


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Plate 57: Trench 14.16 Norbury Toll House south end



Plate 58: Area 14.16 Norbury Toll House north end


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Plate 59: Trench 14.16 Norbury Toll House fireplace 16025



Plate 60: Trench 14.16 Norbury Toll House rooms 1 and 2 in the foreground


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Plate 61: Trench 14.16 Norbury Toll House rooms 3 and 4



Plate 62: Trench 14.16 Norbury Toll House room 3 external entranceway on right, camera facing north


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Plate 63: Trench 14.16 Norbury Toll House room 3 entranceway to room 1 to left of glass bottles



Plate 70: Trench 14.16 Norbury Toll Building, stone soakaway 14309, 1 m and 2 m scale in drain


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Plate 65: Trench 14.16 Norbury Toll House soakaway 14309 and drain 14310



Plate 66: Trench 14.16 cobble surface 14530


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Plate 67: Trench 32.1 ditch 32028



Plate 68: Trench 32.3


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Plate 69: Trench 32.3 pit 32015



Plate 70: Trench 32.4 ditch 32047


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Plate 71: Area 9/10 ring ditch 9273



Plate 72: Area 9/10 west side of ring ditch 9273


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Plate 73: Area 9/10 ring ditch 9273



Plate 74: Area 9/10 ring ditch re-cut


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Plate 75: Area 9/10 ring ditch 9273 central pit 9268



Plate 76: Area 9/10 cut 9055, one of five grave-like pits


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Plate 77: Area 9/10 pit 9047



Plate 78: Area 9/10 pit 9111


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Plate 79: Compound/parking area to north of Area 9/10



Plate 80: Area 9/10 ditch 9151


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Plate 81: Area 9/10 ditch 8505



Plate 82: Trench 9.11 ditch and drainage systems


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Plate 83: Trench 9.11 drain 11022 cutting ditch 11027



Plate 84: Area 8 ditch 8008=8036 looking west


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Plate 85: Area 8 cut 8036 through ditch 8008=8036



Plate 86: Area 8 cut 8036 through ditch 8008=8036


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Plate 87: Area 8 cut 8008 through ditch 8008=8036



Plate 88: Area 8 slot across spread 8043 to north of ditch 8008=8036


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Plate 89: Area 8 pit 8031



Plate 90: Area 8 slot through pond


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Plate 91: Trench 31.2 pit features cut by modern drainage linears



Plate 92: Trench 31.2 pit 31020 cut by pits and modern drain 31010


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Plate 93: Trench 31.2 after area extended showing pits



Plate 94: Area 4/5, gully 4010 and 4019, view from the north-west


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Plate 95: Area 4/5, pit 4043



Plate 96: Area 4/5, pit 4015


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Plate 97: Area 4/5, linear 4048, view from the north



Plate 98: Area 2, boundary ditch 2003/2029/2034


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Plate 99: Area 3, furrows, looking north



Plate 100: Area 2, linear 2025


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Plate 101: Area 30, land drains and ditches



Plate 102: Area 30, ditch 30053


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Plate 103: Area 30, pit 30076



Plate 104: Area 30, pit 30055 cut by land drain



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Plate 105: Area 30, palaeochannel 30507



Plate 106: Area 30, pit 30520 and posthole 30518

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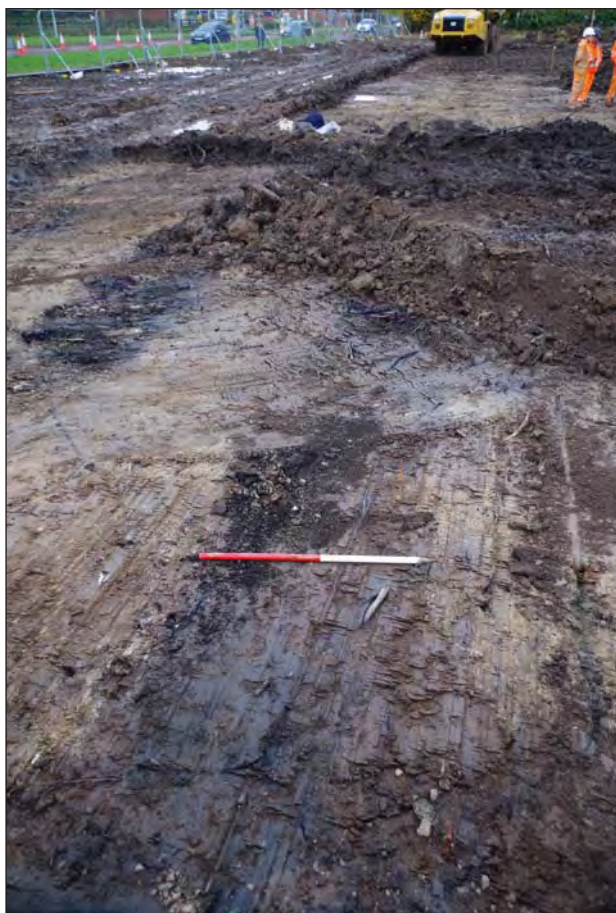


Plate 107: Area 30, post medieval ditch 30523



Plate 108: Trench 30.1, post-medieval building, central room



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Plate 109: Trench 30.1, northern extension walls 1020 and 1033

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

