



The Centre for
Applied
Archaeology

University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

Archaeological Evaluation

Abney Court,
Manchester Road,
Cheadle, Stockport.

Client: BG Building
Solutions Ltd.

Technical Report:
Andrew McGuire

Report No: 26/2013





Contents

Summary	3
1. Introduction	4
2. The Setting	5
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	6
4. Methodology	10
5. Archaeological Descriptions	11
6. Archaeological Results	17
7. Conclusions	20
8. Archive	22
9. Acknowledgements	23
10. Sources	24
Appendix 1: Context List	25
Appendix 2: Figures	27
Appendix 3: Photographic Record	54

Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by BG Building Solutions Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the land within Abney Court, Manchester Road, Cheadle, Stockport (centred on SJ86018931). This land has most recently been used as a car park for the Abney Court office building, created during the 1980's.

In April 2012 SLR Consulting Ltd carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment, which concluded that the site had some potential to contain buried archaeological remains pertaining to Abney Hall's walled gardens. In light of these conclusions, Mr Norman Redhead, director of heritage management at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), who provides planning advice on archaeological issues to Stockport Council, recommended that a scheme of intrusive archaeological investigation of the site be carried out in advance of any proposed development.

Towards the end of June 2013, The Centre for Applied Archaeology devised a Written Scheme of Investigation for the required programme of work, which allowed for the excavation of six evaluation trenches. These were targeted along the walls and junctures of garden structures, observed in historic mapping, in order to establish the presence or absence of buried remains of archaeological significance. Following the formal approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation, the evaluation trenching was implemented on 1st July 2012.

The evaluation trenches were intended to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. The significance of the archaeological resource has been assessed in accordance with NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012).

Two of the six evaluation trenches (trenches 5 and 6) revealed reasonably well preserved archaeological remains. These consisted of foundation walls which were similarly aligned to structures identified during map regression (Fig 4-6). These features were mainly aligned along a north-west south-east orientation and of similar construction, but due to the instability of the deposits and the disturbance from modern services, it was impossible to clearly define the stratigraphic sequences for these features.

As a result the trench plans were over-lain onto historic mapping. This exercise determined that the spacing and positioning of the walls was concurrent with the Glass houses and outbuildings observed within the Abney Hall walled kitchen garden (**Fig.14**). Historic mapping suggests that these structures are in place by 1872, so it would be possible to summarise that they were constructed during the mid C19th at around the same time as Abney Hall itself.

1. Introduction

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by BG Building Solutions Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the land within Abney Court, Manchester Road, Cheadle, Stockport (centred on SJ86018931).

This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by A. J. Thompson & A. McGuire of the CfAA in association with BG Building Solutions Ltd and submitted June 2013. This, in turn, was informed by an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site undertaken by Tim Malim, Principal Archaeologist at SLR Ltd, in April 2012 (Malim, SLR, 2012).

The work comprised of six evaluation trenches across the study area (**Fig.13**). The work was carried out in order to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource enabling informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. The significance of the archaeological resource has been assessed using NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012).

The work was conducted by professional archaeologists from the CfAA. The evaluation was undertaken over a five day period between the 1st July and 5th July 2013. On site excavations were conducted by Andrew McGuire and Sarah-Jayne Murphy. This report represents the results of the evaluation. It was written and compiled by Andrew McGuire and illustrated by Rachael Reader and Andrew McGuire. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

2. The Setting

Location

The site lies within a walled courtyard at Abney Hall Park, Cheadle, Stockport, Greater Manchester, SK8 2PD (NGR SJ860893), approximately 250m east of the B5095 (Manchester Road) and 600m north, north east of Cheadle. OS mapping indicates that the site lies at 40m AOD.

The topography slopes gently northwards towards the River Mersey, with the Chorlton Brook running through Abney Park to the south and west of the Hall and walled “garden”. The land was formerly part of the flood plain for the Mersey.

Geology

Geological bedrock is described by the British Geological Survey on-line search facility as Triassic sandstone and pebble conglomerate (Chester Pebble Beds Formation), overlain by superficial deposits of Glacial Till comprising sandy gravel and clay-silt.

Personnel

The project was conducted and supervised by professional archaeologists from the Centre of Applied Archaeology. On site excavations were directed by Andrew McGuire and conducted by Andrew McGuire and Sarah-Jayne Murphy. This report was written and compiled by Andrew McGuire. Associated illustrations were completed by Rachael Reader. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

Monitoring

The Written Scheme of Investigation for the works was produced and compiled by A. J. Thompson & A. McGuire of the CfAA in association with BG Building Solutions Ltd. who also monitored the programme of archaeological works. The works were also monitored by Norman Redhead, Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) at GMAAS.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

Historical Background

The D.B.A undertaken by T. Wellicome, on behalf of SLR consulting Ltd successfully outlines the historical background for Abney Court in great detail. As a result, the historical background provided here is a condensed version of that.

Prehistoric

Amongst the earliest artefactual evidence are cinerary urns relating to a Bronze Age burial, and several carved stone heads believed to be in Celtic style and of possible Iron Age date. The latter have been built into St Mary's church, although originally found in other locations, with a suggestion that Abney Hall was one possible location. Another carved stone head facing in three directions is also reported from Abney Hall as being used for a plant pot. The note in the HER is contradictory in that it says "c.200 years old... it is not ancient.... it is possibly from an early monastic site". The triple head motif is commonly found in Iron Age sacred sites, and the proliferation of other stone heads from the low-lying and wooded wetlands of the Mersey floodplain, could indicate the presence of a temple in the vicinity.

Romano-British

Two Roman roads are listed in the HER as running close to the site. The first is postulated to run between Melandra and Cheadle, ultimately joining with the Manchester to Chester road. The second one has been projected to run from Cheadle to Buxton.

Several Roman find spots are listed in the HER as being situated close to the site. These mainly consisted of small coin finds, although a small quantity of pottery has also been located.

Early Medieval and Medieval

Cheadle acquired its name from primitive Welsh *ced-* for woodland (modern Welsh *coed*), and *-leah* Anglo-Saxon for clearing, meaning "open woodland, lightly-wooded country", and its location near the Mersey (Anglo-Saxon *Maerse* in its earliest form from 1002 meaning "river at the boundary") placed it at the frontier between Mercia and Northumbria. Abney Hall is located as the site of Chedelgrove in 1392.

The Parish Church of St Mary Cheadle was held by Gamel in 1066 and may have been the site of a Saxon Minster. There is a chest tomb with 2 alabaster knights dating to 1460. (The Tower is dated 1520-40 and is the oldest structural part of the present church).

Cheadle Wood, located to the north-east of Abney Hall, is referred to in the Domesday survey as being one league long and half a league broad, covering almost one quarter of the manor.

Within the HER there is a suggestion that this estate might have formed the centre for an Anglican minster prior to construction of a formal place of worship. The northern part of the manor became Cheadle Bulkeley after a division of the estate in 1326, and it remained in the Bulkeley family until it was sold off in 1756.

Post-Medieval and Modern

The estate was bought by Sir James Watt in 1876 from John Worthington, thus adding substantially to Abney Hall and park. Enclosure and growth of a land-owning middle-class began in the 16th and 17th centuries in Cheadle parish, with a number of Halls and large houses being constructed, and notable local figures became involved in the Civil War. The area experienced war again when Bonnie Prince Charlie's Scottish forces crossed the Mersey at Cheadle ford, following the important north – south road. Turnpike Acts in 1820 and 1824 led to improvements to the road system, and silk-weaving developed as a cottage industry following construction of a water-powered silk-mill in Cheadle in 1771. Two calico print works were located along the Micker Brook (presumably replacing the earlier corn mills) in the 18th and 19th centuries, and Cheadle Grove Print Works at Abney Hall was presumably a similar enterprise.

An early railway had been constructed from Manchester and Stockport through Cheadle to Crewe in 1842, and a second railway was built to the north with a station close to Abney Hall. With the exception of Cheadle Grove Print Works, however, which is reported as having stood at Abney Hall since construction in 1760 until it burnt down in 1847, the area remained largely rural until the second half of the 19th century. The HER has a slightly different record, which states that the print works were constructed in 1780 by Adam Barlow. Two different ownerships followed until it burnt down in 1805. The print works were rebuilt and included a waterwheel and steam engine to power three machines plus drying machines, and the works included sewing and making-up rooms, colour and dye-house, counting house, calendar, stove and mangle. The business was run by John Thorpe from 1809 – 1823, and finally closed in the 1840s.

Alfred Orrell, mayor of Stockport, bought the Grove Print Works and undertook a radical transformation of the landscape (Figures 1, 2 and 3) including construction of a new house on the site, which was called The Grove. Orrell died in 1847 and according to the auction particulars for sale of "The Grove" on 15th May 1849 the estate included "*Hot-Houses, Coach-House, Stabling, Walled Gardens, Pleasure Grounds etc*" of which "*The Coach-Houses and Stabling are lofty, well ventilated and spacious; the walled gardens large, well stocked with wall fruit trees*".

The house was bought and extended by James Watts who renamed it Abney Hall. Although the architects were local, Travis and Mangnall, the most

fashionable interior designers of the age, Pugin and Crace, were employed to create a lavish interior, and by 1857 Prince Albert stayed there whilst visiting the Art Treasures Exhibition, a visit that resulted in a knighthood for James Watt. By the time of the 1891 census James Watt's son (also named James Watt) was aged 45, married to Anne with three sons, and there were seven servants in the household.

During the 20th century Agatha Christie stayed at Abney Hall as it belonged to her brother-in-law, James Watts, and it is said to have inspired several of her novels. In 1958 James Watts sold the Hall to Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council and it became the Town Hall in 1959, until the authority passed to Stockport Metropolitan Borough council in 1974.

Archaeological Background

In March 2013, SLR Consulting Ltd carried work during a series of geotechnical investigations at Abney Court. This took place in the form of an archaeological watching brief, with a subsequent report, outlining their methodology and findings (Wellicome, 2013).

SLR proposed that eight trenches would be opened in various locations across the site. These were targeted to assess the stratigraphic sequences and the potential for the survival of archaeological remains, a plan of which can be seen in **Figures 1 and 2**.

The results of the watching brief showed that one trial pit (2) and one bore hole (BH4) produced evidence for archaeological remains (**Fig.3**). These were interpreted as being partial foundations for the structures seen on the 1872 OS map (Ibid). It was also noted that undulations in the ground level, across certain areas of the car park, may also fit the alignment of these same structures.

Based upon planning conditions and the findings of the archaeological watching brief, Mr Norman Redhead (Director of Heritage management at GMAAS) stated that an archaeological evaluation should be completed ahead of any proposed development.

Historic mapping

1872 OS map.

The 1872 OS map (**Fig.4**) shows that the study area contains a walled garden and related structures. In the northern part of the study area these structures consist of glasshouses and a series of long buildings ('possibly stables', Wellicome, 2013).

The southern half of the study area is of 'typical' kitchen garden design (Campbell, 2006). This layout can be compared locally, to the walled kitchen gardens at Winstanley Hall, Wigan (Matrix Archaeology, 2001).

1910 OS map.

The 1910 OS map (**Fig.5**) shows that no major changes have taken place within the study area. However, this map shows the most detail with regards the garden structures. As a result the 1910 map was used as the base when over-laying the evaluation trench results (**Fig.14**).

1957-62 OS map.

The 1957-1962 OS map (**Fig.6.**) shows several minor changes within the study area. The series of long buildings and the structures towards the centre of the study area, all seem to be intact but most of the glasshouses are now marked with the words 'Ruin', suggesting they have been demolished or abandoned by this time. This probably happened in the period between 1934 and 1957 as the 1934 OS map shows all of the garden structures to be intact. **Figure 9** shows that the areas marked 'ruins' no longer contain glasshouses.

Recent mapping.

By 1977 several major changes have taken place (**Fig.7**). In the southern half of the study area the symmetrical pathways and garden structures have been replaced by two fairly large U-shaped buildings. In the middle of the study area, part of the original garden wall can be seen. This was presumably the wall from which the south facing glasshouse, seen in earlier maps, was attached. Finally the 1977 map shows that the whole of the northern half of the study area has been cleared and is marked 'car park'

The 2011 map (**Fig.8**) shows the study area as it is today. The buildings seen on the 1977 map, within the southern half of the study area, have been replaced by the Abney Court offices. The northern half of the study area is unchanged.

4. Methodology

Excavation Methodology

The six evaluation trenches located across the study area were excavated using wheeled excavator with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. A professional Archaeologist was in attendance at all times. The machine excavation continued in 100mm spits until either natural geological deposits or significant archaeological deposits were identified. The tarmac was removed using a breaker and kept separate from the subsoil. All deposits were cast to one side of the trench and stored at least 2.00 meters from the trench edge. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. The locations of the trenches are shown on the trench location plan (**Fig.13**).

Following the machine excavation, all further excavations proceeded by hand and archaeological features were recorded by photograph and scaled plan.

During the machine excavation and until the programme of archaeological works was complete, the open area excavation and spoil heaps were surrounded by barrier fencing located not less than two metres away from the edges of either.

All material removed during the excavation was used to backfill the trenches. The tarmac, cobbles and brick surfacing were exceptions to this and set apart at the request of BG Building Solutions Ltd.

Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on (CfAA) pro-forma context sheets. In this report all features and layers are contained within rounded brackets (***) and all cuts are in square brackets [***]. Plans and sections were recorded on CfAA pro-forma drawing sheets at an appropriate scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered. All drawings were individually identified and cross referenced; contexts and principal layers were enumerated.

Photography of all relevant phases and features was undertaken with digital formats.

All finds were recorded by context and significant “small finds” located within three dimensions to the nearest 10mm were bagged and labelled accordingly. All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts was carried out to accepted archaeological standards.

5. Archaeological Descriptions

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on the north-eastern edge of the study area and aligned north-west south-east. The trench measured 10.00 x 1.60m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.00m before being backfilled to a safe working depth of 0.80m. (007), A loosely compacted, mid-brown/orange, silty sand, containing abundant sub-rounded inclusions of varying size (0.01-0.20m) was exposed at a depth of 0.50m from the ground surface. This layer was seen to continue beyond a depth of 2.00m (**Fig.15**) and was concurrent with the ‘Chester Pebble Beds’ formation.

The general composition of the trench consisted of a 0.20m layer of a loosely compacted, light-brown sandy silt, containing abundant <0.05m, sub-angular inclusions (006), which overlay (007). Overlying (006) was a 0.10m thick layer of loosely compacted, light-grey/white <0.03m sub-angular stone inclusions (004), covered by a sealing layer of tarmac (001) (see **Fig.15**). At the North-western extent of trench 1 (006) was replaced by (008), a loosely compacted, mid-brown silty sand, containing frequent <0.10m sub-angular inclusions. (004) and (001) were replaced by (005) and (002) respectively. These layers formed a concrete foundation (005) with cobbled sets (002) above (**Fig.17**).

Investigations revealed archaeological deposits underlying (008). This took the form of a 1.63x1.03m, enclosed, rectilinear wall (011) orientated north-east south-west. The structure consisted of two horizontal courses of handmade bricks measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. Three vertical courses were also observed but seen to continue to an unknown depth. No foundation cut was observed. A compact, mid-brown/white clay sand, containing frequent <0.05m sub-angular inclusions (012), of unknown depth, was observed within the area that (011) enclosed (**Fig.16**).

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located at the south-east end of Trench 1 and was aligned north-east south-west. Both trenches were located along the projected line of walls associated with outbuildings seen on historic mapping. The trench measured 10.00m x 1.60m. Layer (007) was exposed at a depth of 0.50m from the ground surface. This layer was seen to continue beyond 2.00m. Overlying (007) was a 0.25m layer of (006). This was in turn, overlain by (004) and tarmac (001).

At the terminal ends of Trench 2 modern services were encountered running north-west south-east. The north eastern service was observed to be wiring contained within plastic piping and occurred at roughly 0.20m below the surface. The south-western service was a ceramic drain (**Fig.18**) which was packed by a loosely compacted light-grey/white layer of <0.03m sub-angular gravel (009). The drain and (009) were contained within (008). This

service occurred at roughly 1.20m below the surface and cut through the natural (007).

No archaeological remains were identified (**Fig.19**).

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located within the middle of the study area roughly 14.00m north-east of the south-eastern boundary wall. The trench measured 10.00m x 1.60m and was orientated north-west south-east. Layer (007) was exposed at a depth of 0.50m from the ground surface. This layer was seen to continue beyond 2.00m. Overlying (007) was a 0.25m deep layer of (006). This was in turn, overlain by (004) measuring 0.09m and tarmac (001). At the north-western extent of Trench 3, cobbled sets (002) and their foundations (005) replaced the hardcore (004) and tarmac (001) as in Trench 1.

No archaeological remains were identified.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located to the north-west of trench 3 and roughly 13.00m south-west of the north-eastern boundary wall. The trench measured 10.00m x 1.60m and was orientated north-west south-east. Layer (007) was exposed at a depth of around 0.50m from the ground surface. This layer was seen to continue beyond 2.00m. Overlying (007) was a 0.25m deep layer of (006). This was in turn, overlain by (004) and tarmac (001). Roughly 2.00m from the south-eastern terminus of Trench 4, a modern service was observed with (009) packing. The service ran roughly north-south and cut through the natural (007).

No archaeological remains were identified.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located to the south of the study area, orientated north-east south-west from the front of the Abney Court office building. The trench measured 10.00m x 1.60m but was later extended to 18.00m x 1.60m (**Fig.25**). Layer (007) was exposed at a depth of 0.80m from the ground surface within the north-eastern half of the trench.

North- eastern half of trench 5

Between 6.00m and 7.00m south west of the north-eastern extent of trench 5, cut [015] was seen in both sections at a depth of 0.50m from the surface and contained fill (016), a compact, mid-orange/brown, clay sand with infrequent <0.05m sub-angular inclusions (*see. Fig.20*). (016) bordered the north-east face of (014), a handmade brick wall with an average brick size: 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m (**Fig.21**). (014) was aligned north-west south-east and ran for 1.60m before turning ninety degrees. It was seen to continue north-east along the north-west facing section for 0.50m. (016) continued north-east from this point for 0.30m where [015] cut through the natural

(007). The wall (014) was 0.50m from the surface, constructed using an English garden Wall bond and consisted of five vertical courses and two horizontal courses that were visible. A third course of headers projected from the south-west face at roughly 0.50m from the surface. This south-west face was bordered by fairly compact, black sandy silt, containing frequent brick and mortar inclusions (017) of unknown depth (*see. Fig.21*). This ran south-west for 3.20m where it was cut by a modern BT service. This service was packed by a fairly compact, light-pink silty sand (010), contained within (008) and was orientated north-west south-east (**Fig.22**).

To the north east of (014) was another handmade brick wall (013). This wall was 1.26m south-west from the north-eastern terminus of trench 5, 0.35m from the surface and orientated roughly north-east south-west. It was seen for 3.00m before both ends turned at ninety degrees and continued north-west into the baulk (**Fig.23**). The wall (013) was crudely constructed using an English Garden Wall bond and visibly consisted of five vertical courses and two horizontal courses. A third horizontal course existed at the north-east end of (013) and ran for roughly 0.50m until partial collapse. The bottom course consisted of headers and formed the base for the third horizontal course. This was seen for the length of the wall. A possible extension of the south-western corner was also observed, but was heavily truncated. Average brick size was 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. The mortar was white in colour and crudely applied in areas.

Half way along trench 5 and 1.46m south-west of (014) was a partially truncated wall (018). This wall was 0.50m from the surface and extended 0.80m from the south-east facing section. It terminated with 'squint headers' to form a trapezoidal shape (**Fig.24**). It was constructed using an English Garden Wall bond with three, visible, horizontal courses and three, visible, vertical courses. Average brick size was 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. (018) was contained within a black demolition layer (017) of unknown depth, between a modern BT service and (014).

Contexts (013), (014), (017) and (018) were all sealed by (006) at varying depths (0.30-0.50m). This, in turn, was overlain by (004) and tarmac (001). The BT service and contexts (008) and (010) were overlain by a modern brick surface (003) with 'herring bone' design (*see. Fig.25*).

South-western half of trench 5

At the south west terminal of trench 5 two walls were encountered. The first (024), was a manmade brick wall, roughly 0.30m from the surface, orientated north-west south-east and constructed using an English Garden Wall bond (**Fig.26**). It visibly consisted of six vertical courses, four horizontal courses and was seen for 1.60m. Average brick size was 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. No foundation cut was seen. Natural deposit (007) was observed, running for 0.80m from the north-eastern face of (024) at a depth of 0.50m. At the north-eastern interface of (007), with no obvious foundation cut and at 0.60m from the surface was handmade brick wall (023) (**Fig.27**). This wall was orientated north-west south-east and observed for 1.60m, continuing into both sections. It was constructed using an English

Garden Wall bond with two horizontal courses and five vertical courses. Average brick size was 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m.

From the north-eastern face of (023), a compact, mid-brown sandy silt with frequent brick and mortar inclusions (021), was observed to run north-east for 1.60m, depth unknown. Due to the instability of the sections it was unclear at what depth this layer began. Handmade brick wall (022) was observed within (021) at around 3.44m from the south-western terminus of trench 5 (**Fig.28**). This wall was seen to run for 1.60m before continuing into both sections. Two horizontal courses were observed but only the upper vertical course was seen which was roughly 1.00m from the surface. Due to the depth it was not possible to observe the walls construction. Average brick size was 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m.

(021) continued north-east over (022) for a further 1.06m. Large blocks of cut stone were observed within measuring 0.50m x 0.52m x 0.12m. At 1.06m (4.50m from south-west terminus) this layer bordered the south-western face of handmade brick wall (020) (**Fig.29**). This wall was orientated north-west south-east and observed for 1.60m before continuing into both sections. It was constructed with an English Garden Wall bond with four, visible, horizontal courses and six vertical courses. Average brick size was 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. Beyond (020) was a compact dark-brown/black sandy silt with frequent brick and mortar inclusions (019). This was very similar in make-up to (017) and ran for 1.40m between (020) and (010) (*see Fig.22*). Due to the instability of the sections (*see Fig.30*), it was unclear at what depth this layer began. A maximum depth was not determined.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located roughly 10.00m north-west of trench 5 and 14.00m south-west of trench 4. The trench measured 10.00m x 1.60m and was orientated south-west north-east (**Fig.31**). The trench was widened by a further 0.20m at roughly 2.00m from the south-western end. This extension ran for around 2.10m. Layer (007) was exposed at a depth of around 0.70m from the ground surface at the north-eastern edge of the trench. This layer was seen to continue beyond 0.90m.

Trench 6 was heavily disturbed by modern services. [030] was a cut for a modern service seen running for roughly 3.00m (**Fig.32**). This cut was orientated roughly west-east, exiting the north-west section at around 2.70m from the south-western terminus. It was seen to cut through the natural (007) at around 6.00m (**Fig.3**) before continuing into the south-east section at 7.70m. Contained within cut [030], was (008). This layer was 1.40m wide with an unknown depth. It was seen from the south-west terminus of the trench for 7.70m (*see Fig.32*).

At the north-eastern end of trench 6, sitting within (007), at a depth of roughly 0.50m was handmade brick wall (029) (**Fig.34**). This wall was orientated north-east south-west and seen for 1.25m before continuing into the north-eastern terminus. It was possibly constructed using an English

Garden Wall bond with four, visible, horizontal courses and three, visible, vertical courses. A possible continuation ('dog-leg') of this wall ran south-east however this was heavily truncated and only seen for one vertical course. During the machining of trench 6, a single course of brick with a slate base was seen running north-west south-east from the edge of (029). A gap in the second vertical course, roughly 0.60m from surface, was observed at 0.70m north-east from the south-western edge of (029). This contained ceramic pipe fragments & black staining. Average brick size was 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. No foundation cut was observed.

At around 1.50m south-west of (029), another handmade brick wall **(028)** was observed. This wall was orientated north-west south-east at a depth of 0.90m and ran for roughly 0.40m from the north-west section where it was truncated by [030] (**Fig.35**). In the north-west section (028) was observed to turn roughly ninety degrees and continue north-east for 0.30m, forming a 'dog-leg'. (028) was constructed using an English Garden Wall bond with two horizontal courses (seen on the south-east orientation) and eight, visible, vertical courses. Average brick size was 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. (028) was bordered by natural (007) to the north-east and a fairly compact dark-brown/black sandy silt, with frequent brick and mortar inclusions **(026)**, to the south-west (*see Fig.35*). (026) was seen for 3.7m between the northern cut of [030] and wall (028). It was also observed for 0.40m from the south-eastern section, where trench 6 had been extended, at an estimated distance of 1.70m. Deposits (008) and (026) had mixed in this area (*see Fig.36*), forming an interface which was difficult to accurately define and which subsequently obscured the southern cut of [030].

Hand made brick wall **(025)** was observed within the extension of trench 6, at around 2.10m from the south-west terminus (**Fig.36**). This wall appeared at a depth of around 1.00m and was orientated north-east south-west along the section edge. (025) had been heavily truncated at its north-eastern extent by [030]. From this point it was observed to run south-west for 1.70m before continuing into the trench edge. Wall (025) was constructed using an English Garden Wall bond with two, visible, horizontal courses and seven, visible, vertical courses. It was observed that beyond the point of (025)'s truncation, hardcore layer (008) was intermixed with handmade brick rubble within the section. The north-west face of (025) sat within demolition layer (026). No foundation cut was observed.

The final archaeological feature in trench 6 was located at around 4.00m from the south-western terminus. Contained within (026), at a depth of 0.80m was a handmade brick wall **(027)** (**Fig.37**). This wall emerged from section, orientated north-west south-east and ran for 0.20m before terminating with a trapezoidal face. (027) was constructed using three, visible, horizontal courses and four, visible, vertical courses. 'Squint headers' were used at the terminus to form the trapezoidal face. A U-shaped iron fitting was observed to be protruding from the south east face of (027) and an iron, sliding bolt was found in close proximity, within layer (026). Voids within this layer allowed a further three vertical courses to be seen. No foundation cut was observed.

In the south-west corner of trench 6, multiple modern services were encountered at a depth of around 0.20m (**Fig.38**). Excavation was halted beyond this depth until the services dissipated at around 1.50m north-east of the south-western terminus.

6. Archaeological Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was largely barren of archaeology. However, a single feature (010) was observed at the north-western end of the trench. (010) was observed to be more C20th in terms of construction and material composition and differed greatly from the features observed in trenches 5 and 6. It may also be noted that it doesn't tie in with any of the structures seen within historic mapping (**Figs.4-6**) or those in the trench results overlay (**Fig.12**). Due to the compact nature of the fill (012), it may be summarised that (010) may have been a 'filled-in' man-hole or similar structure of C20th origin.

Trenches 2, 3 and 4

No archaeological remains were identified within these trenches.

Trench 5

Several walls were found and excavated within trench 5. Four of these walls (020), (022), (023) and (024) were all of a similar construction and orientated along the same alignment. The larger horizontal coursing on (020) and (024) suggests that they possibly formed the external walls of a large structure. It was also observed that (022) and (023) were uniformly distanced from (020) and (024), suggesting they formed interior, or partitioned walls within this structure. A reasonable volume of glass and some wooden framing were apparent in the demolition material between (022) and (020).

Three more walls were observed in the north-eastern half of trench 5. Two of these, (018) and (014), were again orientated along the same alignment. However, (018) terminated towards the middle of the trench with a deliberate trapezoidal facing. Observations made in trench 6 may suggest that this wall formed part of a gateway. The only wall that didn't match trench 5's general north-west south-east orientation was (013). The construction of this wall was similar to the others in trench 5 but areas of excessive lime mortar made it look fairly crude in places.

Due to the nature of the deposits in trench 5, it was not possible to fully observe any foundation cuts for these features. This makes it difficult to accurately phase the structures found there. However, when the plans for this trench were over-lain onto historic mapping (Figure 12) it was observed that they are aligned with structures that were resident within the walled garden from 1872-1957 (*see* Figs 4-6). The 1910 OS map was chosen for the over-lay because it sits in the middle of the date range and the structural definition is very clear

Figure 12 shows that (020) was an extension of the Grade II listed wall that forms the boundary of the study area (noted on site by Mr Norman Redhead *pers. com*). This extension ran north-west south-east and

essentially cut the walled area in half with gardens to the south and buildings to the north. To the south-west of (020), (024) aligns with the southern extent of the large glasshouse orientated north-west south-east on the map. The addition of glass and wooden framing within the demolition deposits here would support the conclusion that (020) and (024) were the exterior and supporting walls for this greenhouse.

To the north-east of this structure, walls (018) and (014) align with more structures seen in historic mapping. (014) sits directly on top of an external structure, that seems to be a dividing wall. (018) is similarly aligned to the north-eastern wall of a structure that extends from the rear wall (020) of the large glasshouse. Due to the construction of (018), it may have formed part of an entrance to this building.

Finally the map over-layer shows that (013) ties directly into the south-eastern wall of the small glasshouse, orientated north-east south-west. The construction of (013) suggests that this building may have been partitioned. However, this is not observed in the mapping evidence.

Trench 6

Four archaeological features were identified in trench 6, (029), (028), (027) and (025). These were all walls, some of which were heavily truncated by modern services.

(027) was similar in construction to (018) from trench 5, with a deliberate trapezoidal face at the terminus. A single u-shaped iron loop was contained within the mortar of the south-east face and a sliding bolt came from the demolition deposit around it. This may suggest that (027) formed part of an entrance or gateway.

The largest wall within trench 6 was (029), which consisted of at least four horizontal courses. The only other walls of this size were the exterior walls (020) and (024) located in trench 5.

(028) and (025) were both heavily truncated by a modern service [030] that ran diagonally across the whole trench. Both were fairly fragile structures.

As in trench 5 the instability of the deposits and the disturbance from modern services, meant it was impossible to fully observe any foundation cuts from the features in trench 6. However the map-overlay (Figure 12) shows that several of the features in trench 6 are aligned with structures observed in historic mapping.

Figure 12 shows that wall (014), in trench 5, continues north-west. Wall (028), is aligned along this continuation. The ‘dog-leg’ seen to continue along in section is probably the linking wall to the cell-like structures and the associated outbuilding, orientated north-east south-west. The south-west corner of this outbuilding seems to align with (029), suggesting that the observed north-west south-east continuation was very probable. Observations made while machining this area and the blackened, ceramic

pipe, may suggest that this building served as a boiler house or other heating source to the celled areas beyond.

The trapezoidal wall (027) is similarly aligned with the same outbuilding as (018). The truncated wall (025) does not seem to fit with any obvious walls on the 1910 map. However, it may have served as an internal/partition wall within the building that (020), (027) and (018) outline. It is possible to summarise that such a partition may have split the building in two requiring the need for two entrances (018) and (027) along the same exterior face.

7. Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation of the kitchen gardens at Abney Court, Cheadle, Stockport, has identified that the remains of garden structures, dating to the mid C19th, have survived within the grounds.

Excavations of trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 identified that no archaeological remains, relating to the gardens, have survived in the northern part of the study area. Trench 1 did contain a walled, rectangular structure with a very compact, mixed deposit within its center. This feature was not present in the historic mapping. It has therefore, been summarised to be a C20th feature as it clearly differs from the C19th remains found in trenches 5 and 6. It has been suggested that this object may have been a 'filled-in' man-hole.

The evidence from trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 support the conclusion, that archaeological features in this area were stripped out during the construction of the current car park (Wellicome, 2013).

Trenches 5 and 6 exposed archaeological remains in the form of foundation walls. These features were mainly aligned along a north-west south-east orientation and of similar construction. Unfortunately, due to the instability of the deposits and the disturbance from modern services, it was impossible to clearly define the stratigraphic sequences for trenches 5 and 6.

This makes it difficult to accurately date the formation of the features found there. However, when the trench plans were over-lain onto historic mapping, the spacing and positioning of the walls, strongly suggested that they were the remnants of structures pertaining to Abney Hall's walled kitchen garden (**Fig.14**). Historic mapping suggests that these structures are in place by 1872, so it would be possible to summarise that they were constructed during the mid C19th at around the same time as Abney Hall itself.

Unfortunately, there are very few examples of comparative walled kitchen gardens within the Greater Manchester area (N. Redhead *pers. com*). However working examples, albeit on a much grander scale than that of Abney Hall, can be seen at Tatton Hall in Cheshire and Croxteth Hall in Liverpool.

Archaeological examples can be drawn from the 2001 excavations at Winstanley Hall in Wigan. **Fig.39** identifies an excavated 'Hot-House', within Winstanley's kitchen garden, which displays very similar characteristics to those archaeological remains identified during the Abney Court evaluation.

Garden features associated with heating, such as hot-houses and flue systems are of some archaeological significance (*ibid*). The presence of these features may be hinted at within the evaluation evidence of trench 6

and context (029), if not from the ornate ventilation shaft that forms part of the exterior garden wall (Wellicome, 2013: 14).

In light of the evaluation evidence, the site at Abney Court may benefit from further investigative works regarding the presence of heating systems. If the proposed development, at Abney Court, should drastically impact on the fragility of the archaeological resource, a series of suitable archaeological works may be proposed by Mr Norman Redhead (Director of Heritage management at GMAAS).

8. Archive

The archive comprises annotated field drawings, digital photographs. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forwarded to BG Building Solutions Ltd. following the publication of the site report.

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.

9. Acknowledgements

The Centre for Applied Archaeology would like to thank BG Building Solutions Ltd for commissioning the archaeological works. CfAA would also like to thank Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice and Simon Law BG Building Solutions Ltd of for his assistance in facilitating archaeological works on site. The site excavations were conducted by Andrew McGuire and Sarah-Jayne Murphy. This report was written and compiled by Andrew McGuire and illustrated by Rachael Reader. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

10. Sources

Bibliography

Campbell, S. 2006: Walled Kitchen Gardens. *Shire Publications Ltd, Buckinghamshire.*

Malim, T. 2012: Archaeological DBA for Abney Court. *SLR ltd.*

Matrix Archaeology. 2001: Historic Building Recording *of the Walled Kitchen Garden, Winstanley Hall, Winstanley, Wigan* – Report No. 2001-07

Wellicome, T. 2013: Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical Trial Pits. *SLR ltd.*

Online sources.

Stockport image archive:

<http://www.stockport.gov.uk/services/leisureculture/libraries/libraryonline/stockportimagearchive/sia/?accessionno=36611&picResultsNo=55#picInfo>

Google Maps: <https://maps.google.co.uk/>

Croxteth Hall's Victorian walled garden:

<http://www.croxteth.co.uk/attractions/garden/index.asp>

Tatton Park's walled kitchen garden:

[http://www.tattonpark.org.uk/what to see at tatton park/gardens at tatton park/garden areas/walled gardens.aspx](http://www.tattonpark.org.uk/what_to_see_at_tatton_park/gardens_at_tatton_park/garden_areas/walled_gardens.aspx)

Mapping.

OS licence: 100050261.

1862 1st edition, County Series OS map 1:2500 original scale.

1910 1st edition, County Series OS map 1:2500 original scale.

1957-62 1st edition, County Series OS map 1:2500 original scale.

1977 1st edition, County Series OS map 1:2500 original scale.

2011 OS Master map 1:2500 original scale

Appendix 1: Context List

Site: Abney Court, Cheadle		Site Code: ACC13
Context Number	Trench Number	Context description
(001)	All	Tarmac. Sealing whole site. Average depth 0.09m
(002)	T1 and T3	Cobbled Surface. Interrupts Tarmac at NW Trench edge. Average measurements 0.22x0.16x0.15m.
(003)	T3, T5 and T6	Pink/Grey, modern, machine-made brick surface. Interrupts tarmac at NW edge of T3 and the SW halves of T5 and T6. 'Herring bone' design
(004)	All	Loosely compacted, light-Grey/White hardcore layer with abundant small-medium, sub-angular, stone inclusions. Average depth 0.07m. Sits below Tarmac.
(005)	T1 and T3	Concrete base for Cobbles.
(006)	All	Light Brown sandy silt containing frequent, small-medium, sub-angular stone inclusions. 0.12m in depth. Sits below (004).
(007)	All	Loosely compacted, mid-Orange/Brown sandy silt with abundant, small-large, rounded stone inclusions (between 0.05m and 0.20m). Natural Geology. Depth seen to continue beyond 2.0m.
(008)	All	Loosely compacted, mid-Brown hardcore layer with medium angular stone inclusions. Acts as a primary fill and leveling deposit for modern services.
(009)	T2-T6	Loosely compacted, light Grey/White hardcore layer with small sub-angular stone inclusions. Packing fill for modern services.
(010)	T5	Loosely compacted, Pink sandy/gravel with abundant small inclusions (sub 0.01m). Packing for modern BT service.
(011)	T1	Hand-made, enclosed, brick structure. Rectangular in shape 1.63mx1.03m. 2 courses wide, seen at 3 courses deep. Middle of structure contains fill (012).
(012)	T1	Whitish, mixed fill containing clay, mortar and hardcore. Contains sub-angular stone inclusions. Depth unknown.
(013)	T5	Hand-made brick wall, located at NE end of T5. Running NE-SW, White Mortar, E.G.W Bond. 3.00m long, 2 courses wide stepping out to 3 after 4th course down. Seen at 5 courses deep. Wall turns 90 degrees and continues into NW baulk at both ends. Average brick size: 0.23mx0.11mx0.07m.
(014)	T5	Hand-made brick wall, located in middle of T5 and running NW-SE. Seen for 1.6m, continues NW into baulk. As it enters SE baulk, turns 90 degrees and runs along NE facing section for 0.50m. 5 courses deep, 2 wide at top seen at 3 wide. EGW bond with grey/brown mortar. Average brick size: 0.23mx0.11mx0.07m
[015]	T5	Foundation cut for (014). Seen in both sections. NW facing section suggests (014) heads SW into Baulk.
(016)	T5	Backfill of [016]. A compact, mid-Orange/Brown clay sand with frequent small-medium, rounded stone inclusions. Seen for a depth of 0.36m. Sits below (006).
(017)	T5	Loosely compacted, Black demolition layer with frequent brick and stone inclusions. Seen for 3.20m where modern BT service cuts across. Unknown depth. Sits below (006).
(018)	T5	Hand-made, brick wall, located towards the middle of T5 and running NW-SE. Runs for 0.80m from NW section of Baulk. Terminus marked by 'Squint Headers' to form a trapezoidal face. Possible doorway/gateway. Average Brick size: 0.23mx0.11mx0.07m.

(019)	T5	Similar to (017). Runs for 1.20m between BT service and (020).
(020)	T5	Hand-made, brick wall, located towards the SW of T5. Orientated NW-SE and running for 1.60m before continuing into NW and SE Baulk. EGW bond with grey/brown mortar. 4 courses wide, seen at 6 courses deep. Possible partitioning of exterior boundary wall. Average Brick size: 0.23mx0.11mx0.07m.
(021)	T5	Similar to (017) and (019). Brick and mortar demolition layer running for 2.70m between (021) and (024). Unknown depth. Large, cut stone slabs present within fill alongside SW face of (021). 0.50mx0.52mx0.12m.
(022)	T5	Hand-made, brick wall, orientated NW-SE at SW end of T5. 2 courses wide, unknown depth. Seen for 1.6m running into baulk at SE end. NW end runs into baulk below a fragmentary course that runs SW-NE. May be signs of continuation into (023).
(023)	T5	Hand-made, brick wall, Orientated NW-SE at SW end of T5. Seen for 1.6m and running into Baulk in both directions. 2 courses wide, 5 courses deep, EGW bond with Grey/Brown mortar. Average brick size: 0.23mx0.11mx0.07m.
(024)	T5	Hand-made, brick wall, Orientated NW-SE at SW terminus of T5. EGW bond with Grey/Brown mortar. Seen for 1.60m at 4 courses wide, and 6 courses deep before continuing into Baulk in both directions. Average Brick size: 0.23mx0.11mx0.07m.
(025)	T6	Hand-made, brick wall, orientated NE-SW along SE section of T6. Seen for 1.70m before being truncated by modern service at NE extent. Seen at 2 courses wide and 7 courses deep, EGW bond with Grey/Brown mortar. Average Brick size: 0.23mx0.11mx0.07m.
(026)	T6	Demolition layer. Loosely compacted, Dark-Grey/Black fill, containing abundant Brick and mortar inclusions. Seen for 3.7m between modern service cut [030] and (028). Also seen for 2.50m between south cut of [030] and (025). Unknown depth.
(027)	T6	Hand-made, brick wall, orientated NW-SE. Exits NW section and runs SE for 0.20m before terminating. Trapezoidal finishing at terminal using 'Squint Headers' similar to (018). 3 courses wide, 4 courses deep. Grey/Brown mortar.
(028)	T6	Hand-made, brick wall, orientated NW-SE & SW-NE. Leaves NW section, running SE and continues for 0.40m before truncated by [030]. Also follows section edge running NE for 0.30m forming 'L'-shape. Seen to continue NW into baulk. 2 courses wide on NW-SE alignment, 8 courses deep. EGW bond with Grey/Brown mortar.
(029)	T6	Hand-made, brick wall, orientated NE-SW. Seen for 1.25m before continuing into NE section. Seen at 4 courses wide and 3 courses deep. Possible continuation of wall ran SE however this is heavily truncated. Single course of brick and slate seen during machining, running NW-SE, 0.70m from SW edge of (029). Gap in (029) at same distance NE contained ceramic pipe fragments & black staining, suggesting possible heating system.
[030]	T6	Cut for service running roughly W-E across most of T6.

Appendix 2: Figures



Figure 1. Proposed Trial and Borehole Location Plan (Wellicome, 2013)



Figure 2. Locations of boreholes and watching brief geotechnical pits (Wellicome, 2013).

Borehole 1

Depth (Below ground surface)	Description
0.06m	Block paving
0.14	Reddish brown sand
0.6	Dense brown/light grey, slightly sandy, fine to coarse gravel.
1.6	Medium dense brown slightly sandy clayey gravel with occasional cobbles.
2.8	Medium dense brown slightly sandy clayey gravel with rare cobbles.
3.4	Soft to firm, slightly gravelly clay.
4.9	Brown slightly gravelly fine to coarse sand.
6.35	Soft grey clay with rare gravels.
6.6	Sandstone

Bore Hole 2

Depth (Below ground surface)	Description
0.06m	Tarmacadam
0.4	Brown/light grey, slightly sandy gravel
0.6	Soft brown/light grey, gravelly, slightly sandy clay with occasional cobbles. Clay (service) pipe encountered at 0.44m.

Bore Hole 3

Depth (Below ground surface)	Description
0.06m	Tarmacadam
0.6	Brown/light grey, slightly sandy gravel.
1.55	Soft brown/ light grey, gravelly, slightly sandy clay.
2.8	Soft brown gravelly clay with occasional cobbles.
5.1	Stiff grey clay with rare gravels.
6.7	Firm grey clay with rare gravel.
7	Weathered red sandstone

Borehole 4

Depth (Below ground surface)	Description
0.06m	Tarmacadam
0.6	Brown/ light grey, gravelly, slightly sandy clay with occasional cobbles.
1.55	Soft brown/ light grey, gravelly, slightly sand clay with occasional cobbles. Inclusions of angular brick and clinker, which appear to be from a brick surface.
2.8	Soft brown gravelly clay with occasional cobbles.
5.1	Stiff grey clay with rare gravel.
6.7	Firm grey clay with rare gravel.
7	Weathered red sandstone.

Figure 3. Table of results from Boreholes during SLR watching brief (Wellicome, 2013).

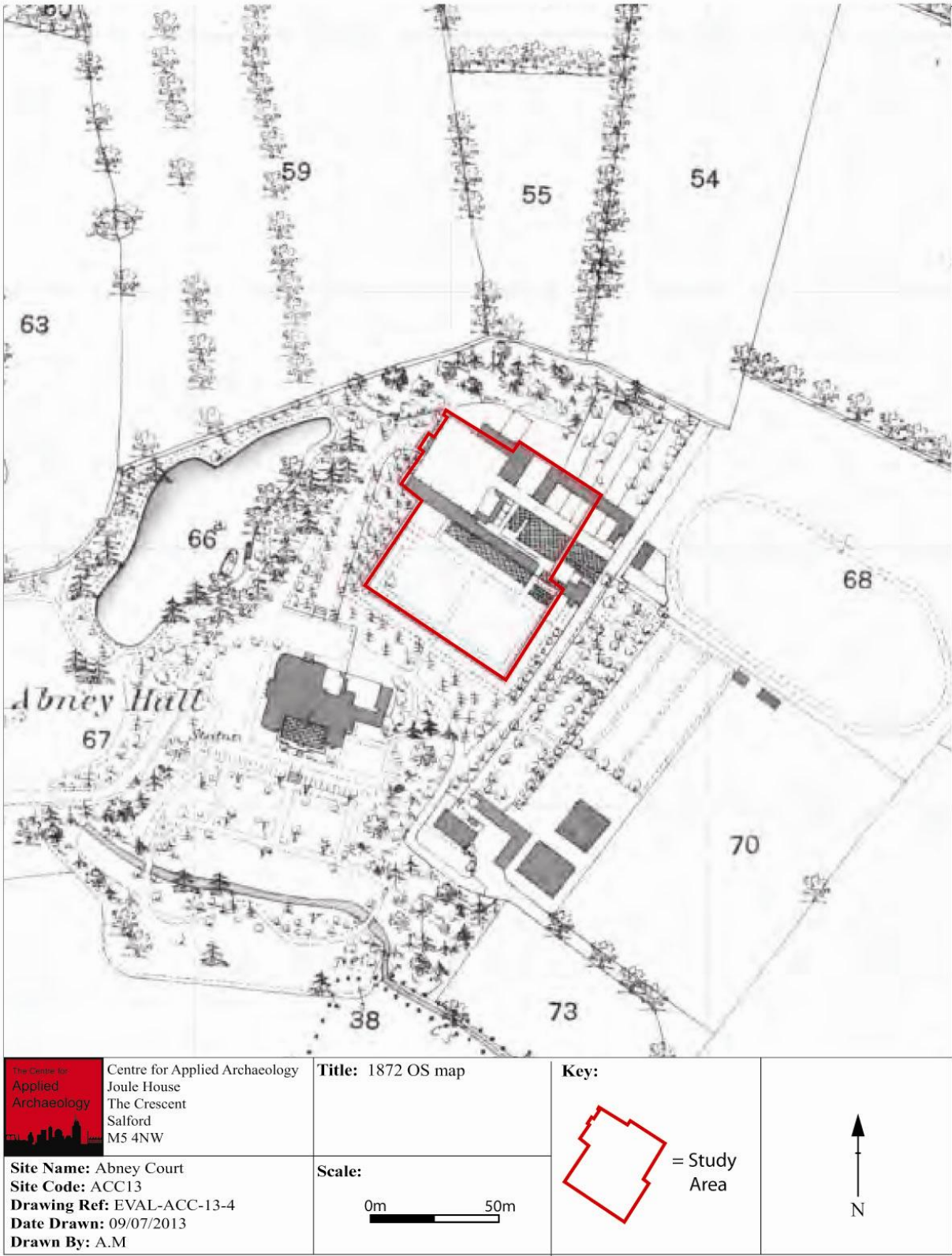
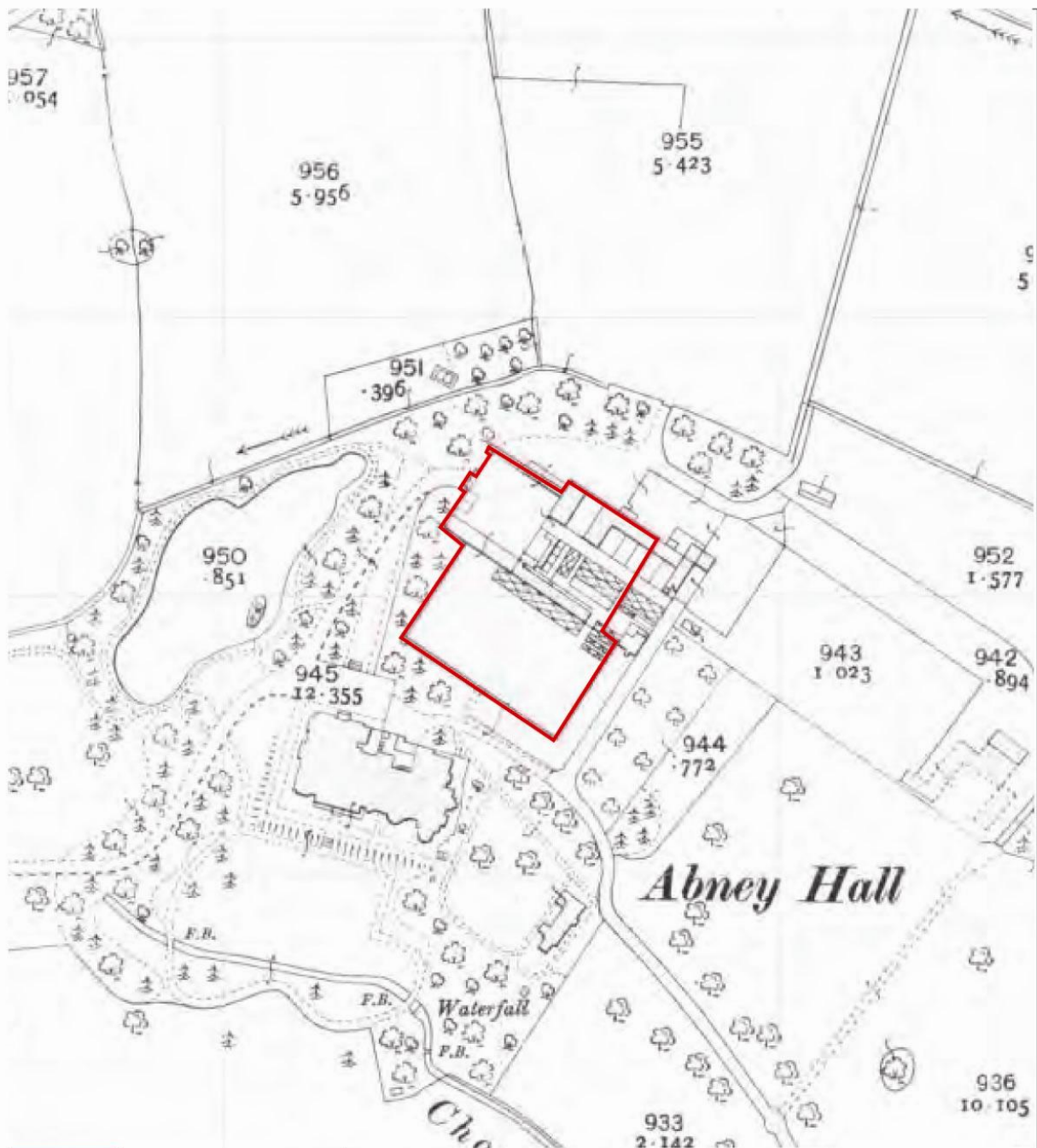


Figure 4. 1872 OS map



	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: 1910 OS map</p>	<p>Key:</p> <p>= Study Area</p>	
<p>Site Name: Abney Court Site Code: ACC13 Drawing Ref: EVAL-ACC-13-5 Date Drawn: 09/07/2013 Drawn By: A.M</p>	<p>Scale:</p>			

Figure 5. 1910 OS map

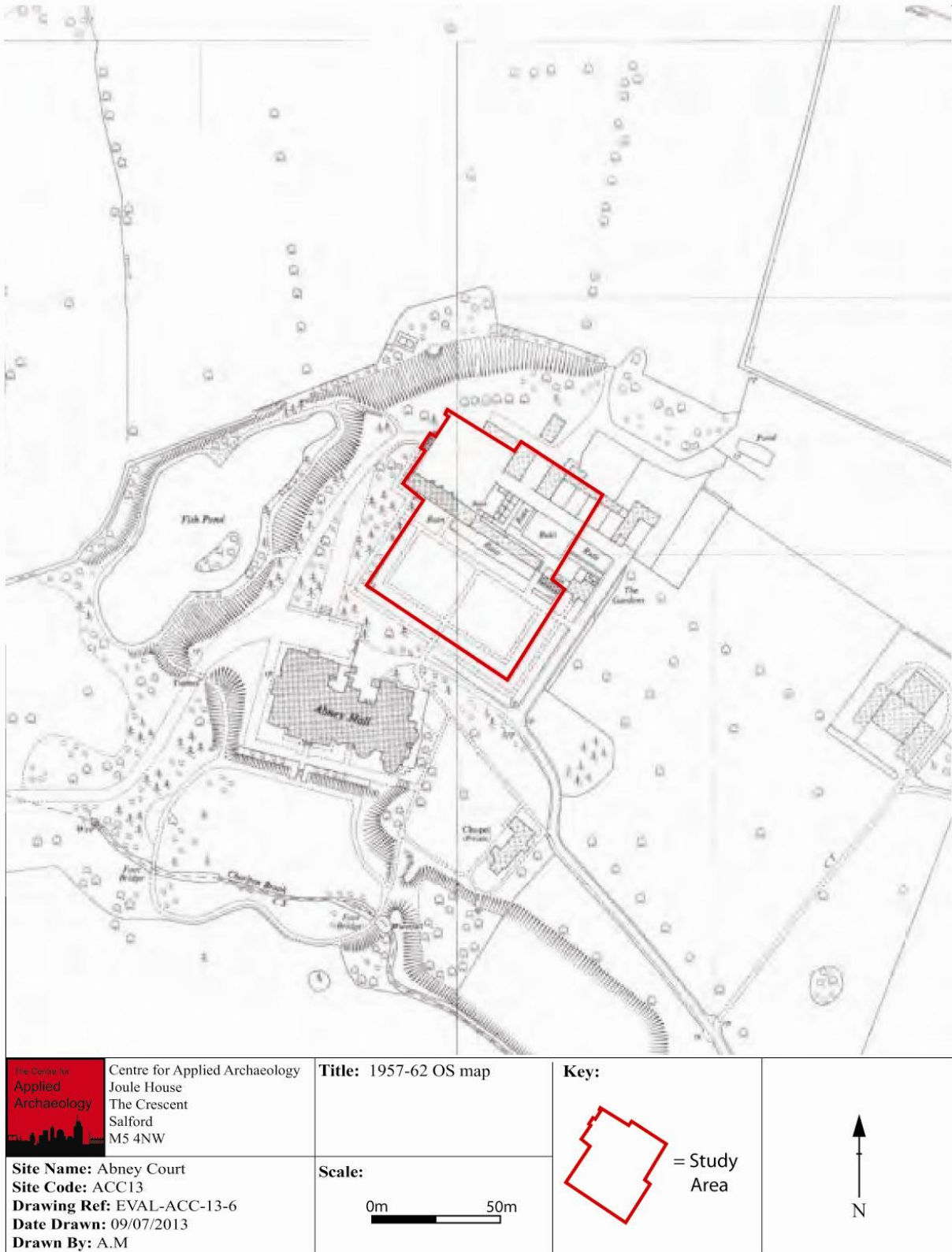


Figure 6. 1957-62 OS map



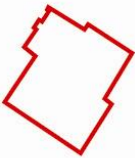


	Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	Title: 1977 OS map	Key:  = Study Area	
Site Name: Abney Court Site Code: ACC13 Drawing Ref: EVAL-ACC-13-7 Date Drawn: 09/07/2013 Drawn By: A.M	Scale: 			

Figure 7. 1977 OS map






<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: 2011 map</p>	<p>Key:</p>	
<p>Site Name: Abney Court Site Code: ACC13 Drawing Ref: EVAL-ACC-13-8 Date Drawn: 09/07/2013 Drawn By: A.M</p>		<p>Scale:</p> 	 = Study Area	 <p>N</p>

Figure 8. 2011 modern map

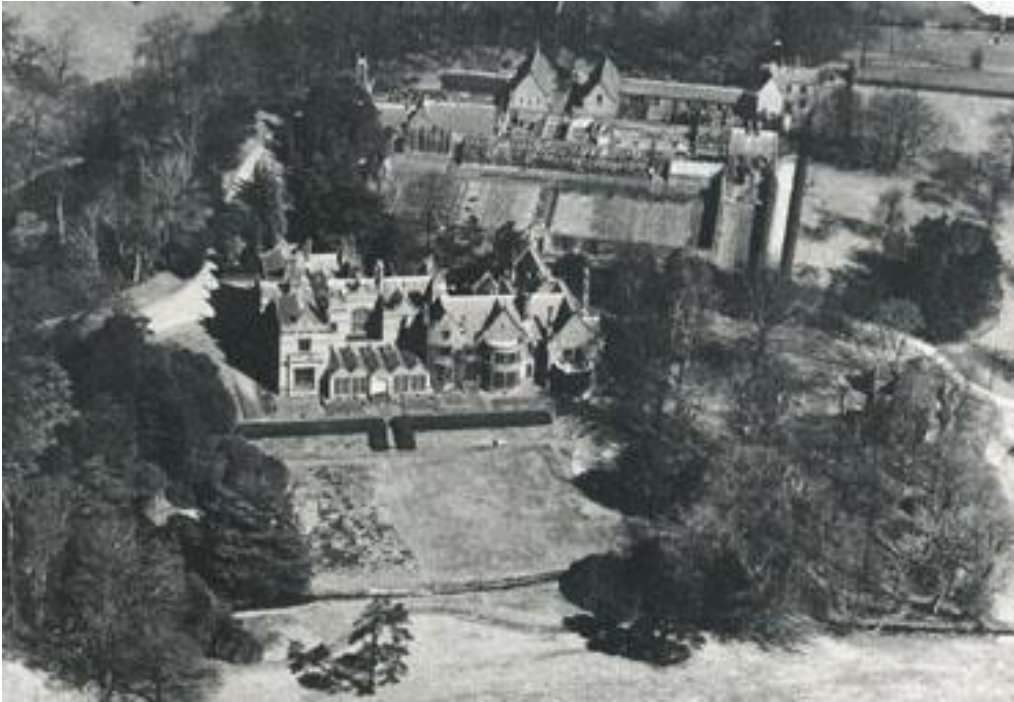
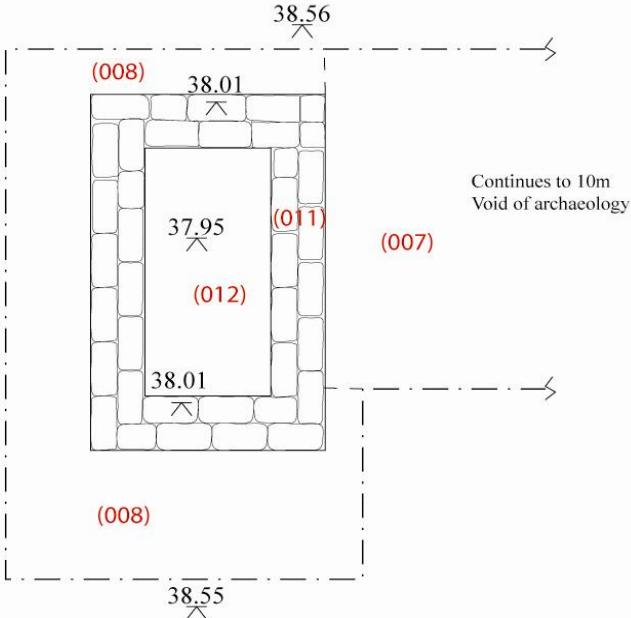


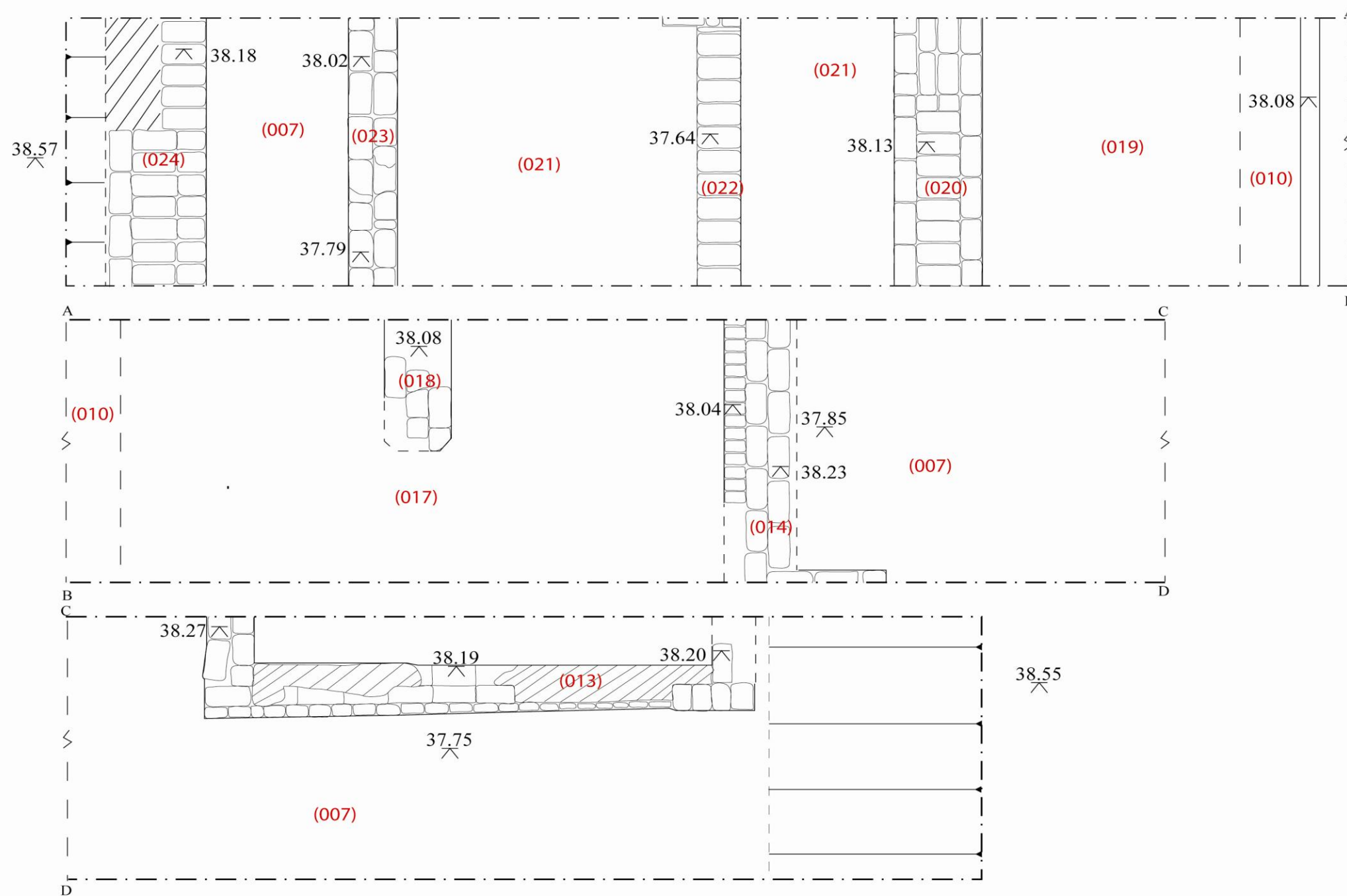
Figure 9. 1950's Aerial photograph, showing Abney Hall and the walled garden (Stockport image archive).



<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Plan of Trench 1</p>	<p>Key: 38.55 Level (m AOD) (001) Context no' (fill/layer)</p>	
<p>Site Name: Abney Court, Cheadle Site Code: ACC13 Drawing Ref: EVAL-ACC-13-10 Date Drawn: 04.07.2013 Drawn By: A.M</p>	<p>Scale: 0 1m</p>	<p>[002] Context no' [cut] - - - Edge of excavation ——— Brick</p>		

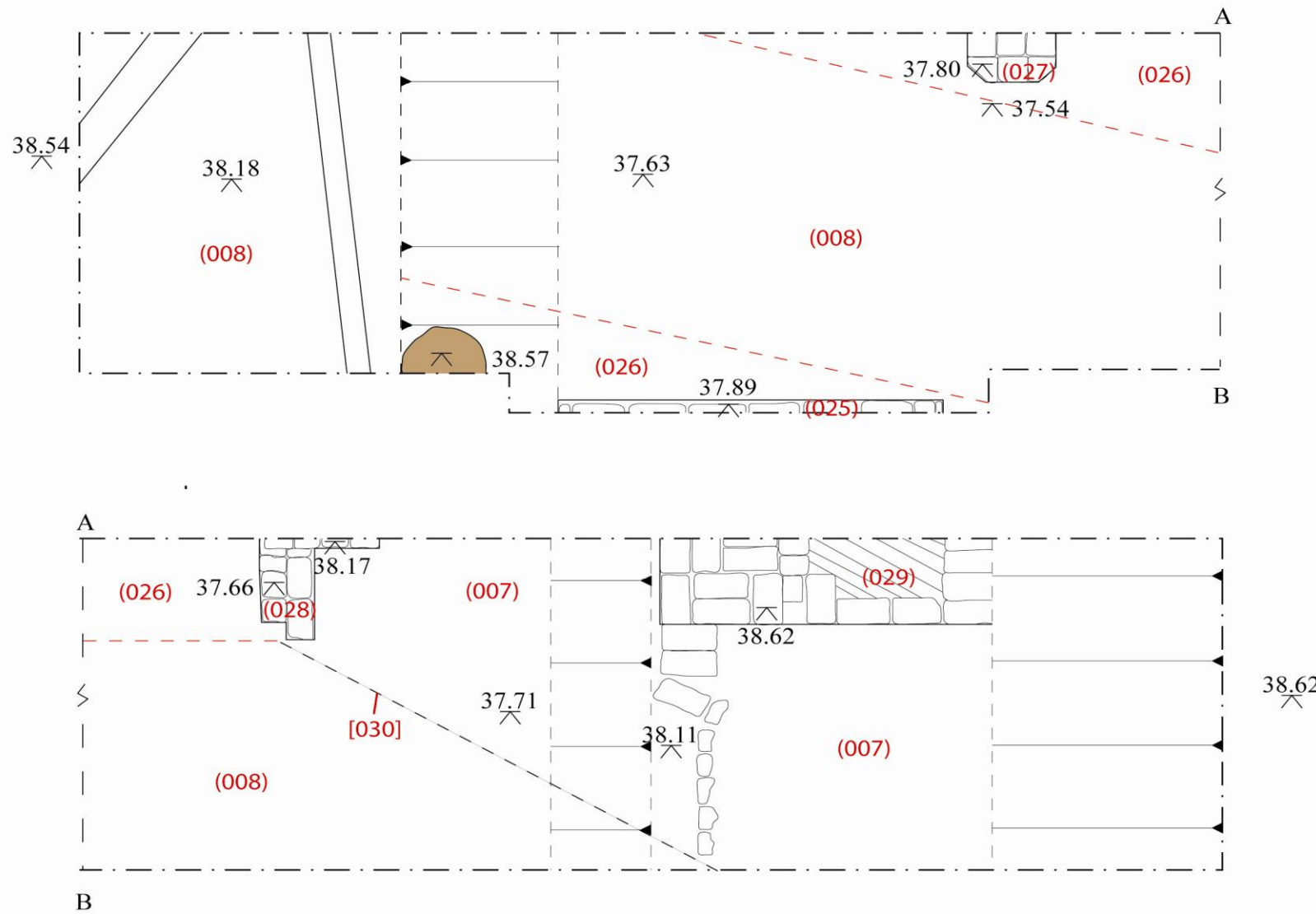
Figure 10. Plan of Trench 1.







Figure 11. Plan of Trench 5



<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p> <p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Plan of Trench 5</p>	<p>Key: 38.55 Level (m AOD) (001) Context no' (fill/layer) [002] Context no' [cut] - - - Edge of excavation — Brick</p>	
	<p>Site Name: Abney Court, Cheadle Site Code: ACC13 Drawing Ref: EVAL-ACC13-11 Date Drawn: 04.07.2013 Drawn By: A.M</p>		

Figure 12. Plan of Trench 6



	Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	Title: Plan of Trench 6	Key: 38.55  Level (m AOD)  Mortar  Metal (001) Context no' (fill/layer) [002] Context no' [cut]	 N
	Site Name: Abney Court, Cheadle Site Code: ACC13 Drawing Ref: EVAL-ACC13-12 Date Drawn: 04.07.2013 Drawn By: A.M	Scale: 		






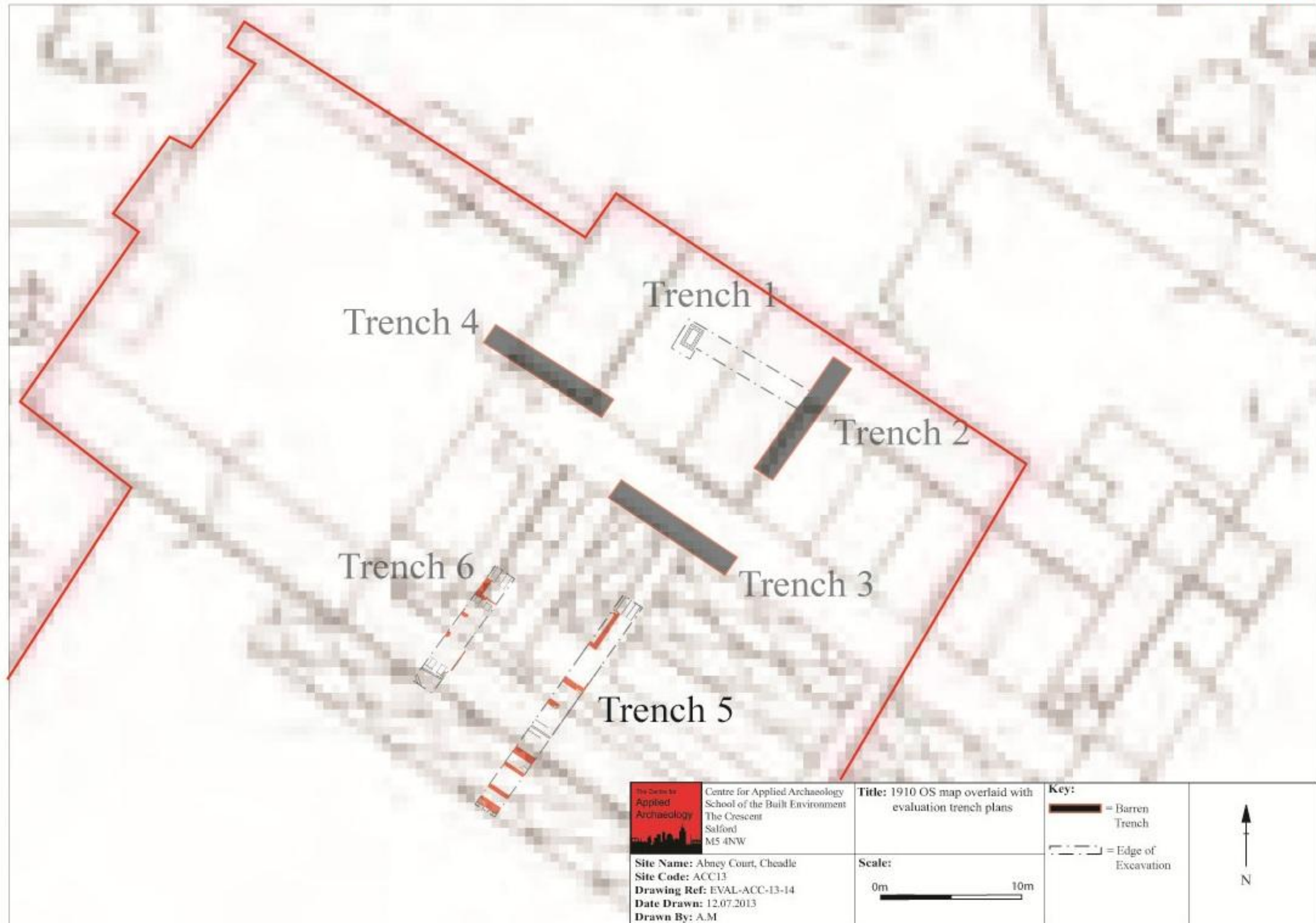
<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Trench Locations shown on modern google map.</p>	<p>Key:  No archaeology</p>	
<p>Site Name: Abney Court, Cheadle Site Code: ACC13 Drawing Ref: EVAL-ACC13-13 Date Drawn: 04.07.2013 Drawn By: A.M</p>	<p>Scale: 0  20m</p>			

Figure 13. Study area and Trench locations overlain onto Google Maps

Figure 14. Plan of trench features overlain onto 1910 OS map



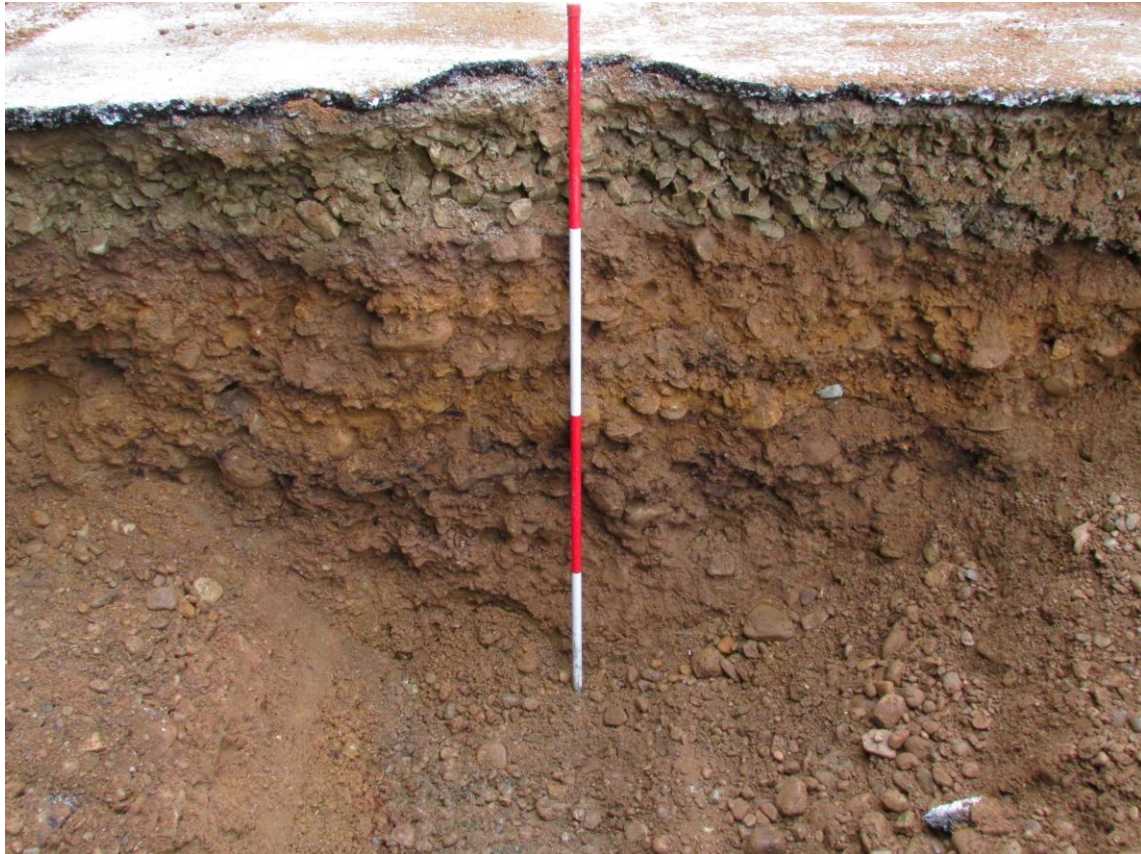


Figure 15. Shot of Trench 2 north-west facing section. Contexts from top to bottom are: (001), (004), (006) and (007).



Figure 16. Shot of rectangular wall (011) and central fill (012), looking north-west.



left **Figure 17.** General shot of Trench 1 after extension, looking north-west.

below **Figure 18.** Shot showing modern service in trench 2. Looking south-west.





Figure 19. General shot of trench 2. Looking north-east.



Figure 20. Shot of trench 5 south-east facing section showing [015]/(016). Looking north-west.



Figure 21. Trench 5: shot of wall (014) with natural (007) *right* and demolition layer (017) *left*. Looking north-west.



Figure 22. Modern BT service in trench 5. *To left* (017). *To right* (019)



left **Figure 23.** Shot of wall (013) in trench 5. Looking south-west

below **Figure 24.** shot of trapezoidal wall (018) in trench 5. Looking south-east.





Figure 25. General shot of trench 5 looking north-east.



Figure 26. Wall (024) in trench 5. Looking south-east.



Figure 27. Shot of wall (023) looking south-east.



above **Figure 28.** Shot of wall (022) and demolition layer (021). Looking south-east.



left **Figure 29.** Shot of wall (020) looking north-west. Demolition layer (019) can be seen to the right of (022).



above **Figure 30.** An example of the unstable sections seen across site



left **Figure 31.**
General shot of
trench 6 looking
south-west.



Figure 33. Shot of trench 6 showing the cut [030] of a modern service running diagonally across the trench. (008) can be seen to the right of the cut line.



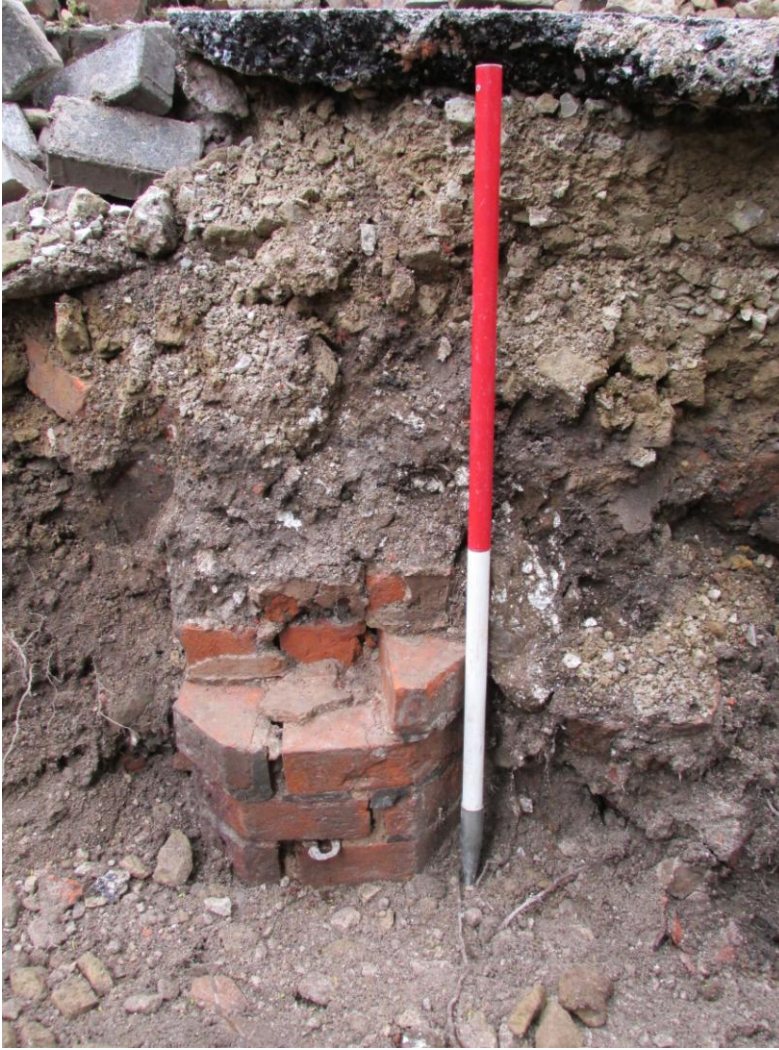
Figure 34. Shot of wall (029) within trench 6 looking north-west.



Figure 35. Shot of wall (028) in trench 6 looking north-west. Cut [030] can be seen running diagonally from left to right. Demolition layer (026) can be seen in section to the left.



Figure 36. Shot of wall (025) in trench 6 looking south-east. Context (026) can be seen to the middle-right in frame. The fragility of the section edge is displayed here.



left **Figure 37.** Shot of 'trapezoidal' wall (o27) in trench 6. Looking north-west.

below **Figure 38.** Shot of modern services running through the south-west of trench 6.





Figure 39. An example of an excavated 'Hot House' from the Winstanley Hall excavation 2001 (Provided by Norman Redhead).

Appendix 3: Photographic Register

Photo No.	Trench	Description	Looking
001-002	T2	Modern service	South West
003	"	Shot of NW facing section in T2	South East
004	"	General shot of T2	North East
005	T4	Shot of SW facing section. Shows cut and fill of modern service	"
006	"	General shot of T4	South East
007-008	T1	Shot of Rectilinear structure (011)	North West
009	"	Plan view of (011)	North West
010-011	T5	Shot of wall (013)	South West
012	"	"	North West
013	"	Shot of wall (014)	South West
014	"	Possible foundation cut [015] for (014)	North West
015	"	Shot of wall (020)	"
016	"	"	South West
017	"	Plan shot of (014)	North West
018	"	General shot of T5 between (020) & (024)	South West
019	"	"	North East
020	"	(020) South West facing section	North East
021-022	"	Shot of wall (022)	South East
023	"	North East facing section of (023). (024) in background	South West
024-025	"	North East facing section of (024)	"
026	"	(024) & (023)	North West
027	"	Plan shot of (024)	South East
028	"	Plan shot of (023)	"
029	"	North West facing section of T5 showing 'Dog-leg' in (014)	"
030	"	Modern BT service & packing layer (010)	"
031	"	General shot of mid T5. Includes (014), (017) & (018)	North East
032	"	Plan shot of (018)	South East
033	"	Shot of wall (018) within layer (017)	South West
034	"	Plan shot of (014) showing layer (017) on the left and [015]/(016) on the right	North West
035	"	South West facing section of (014)	North East
036	"	General shot of (014)	"
037	"	General shot of T5	South West
038	"	General shot of T5	North East
039-045	"	General shots of T5 section instability	N/A

046	"	North West facing section of T5 showing (014) 'Dog-leg'	South East
047	T6	General shot of T6	South West
048	"	"	North East
049-051	"	South East facing section (029)	North west
052	"	General shot of T6 showing cut [030]	South West
053	"	"	North East
054	"	South East facing section (028)	North West
055	"	Close up of (028) truncation by [030]	"
056	"	Shot of South East facing section of T6 showing instability of section edge	North West
057	"	South East facing section of T6 showing (027)	"
058-059	"	Unstable sections	"
060	"	North West facing section of T6 showing (025)	South East
061	"	shot of (025) and modern service	South west
062-063	"	Metal object buried alongside service trench	"
064	"	North West facing section of (025)	South East
065	"	Modern services	North west
066	T1	(011) after extension of T1	"
067	"	"	North East
068	"	General shot of T1 and T2 after extension of T1	South East
069	"	"	North West
070	"	Modern service	"