

Muswell Hill Manor  
Brill  
Piddington  
Oxfordshire



Archaeological Watching Brief  
and Evaluation Interim Report

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## Muswell Hill Manor, Brill, Piddington, Oxfordshire

### *Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation Report*

*Written by Gerry Thacker and Rebecca Peacock*

*with contributions from John Cotter, Geraldine Crann and Lena Strid and illustrated by Markus Dylewski and Matt Bradley*

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## Summary

*During April and May 2014 Oxford Archaeology undertook a watching brief on the construction of a new drive, garage and turning area at Muswell Hill Manor, Brill, Piddington, Oxfordshire. Additionally an evaluation trench was excavated to try to date the ditch surrounding a large rectangular enclosure known as 'The Wilderness'. The watching brief uncovered a ditch of medieval date, presumed to be a former field boundary, and a buried garden soil that could date to the 15th or 16th century. Tile fragments recovered from the ditch surrounding the Wilderness also dated to the 15th or 16th century, and may indicate that the enclosure was originally constructed as a garden feature.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 During the end of April and early May 2014 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a watching brief at Muswell Hill Manor on the construction of a new access road and garage area with turning circle for vehicles (Fig. 2). In addition, at the request of the client, a section was excavated through a ditch which enclosed a large banked enclosure known as 'The Wilderness' or 'Roman Camp'.
- 1.1.2 Further works, including the construction of a swimming pool and garden landscaping, may be undertaken at a future date.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning permission (10/01863/F), to a Brief produced by Richard Oram, the Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council (OCC 2014), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, OA 2014) agreed by Richard Oram.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation trench through 'The Wilderness' ditch was undertaken to an agreed addendum to the WSI (OA 2014a).

### 1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is centred on SP 6430 1553, and occupies a prominent hill top position adjacent to the border between Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The geology of the area is recorded as Whitechurch Sand Formation, which manifested as a sandstone brash.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site was the subject of a Desk based Assessment (DBA, OA 2009), and the findings are briefly outlined below.
- 1.3.2 The site contains the Grade II listed Muswell Hill Manor, which is thought to have originated in the 12th or 13th centuries. The house has been traditionally associated with a 12<sup>th</sup>-century hermitage, although the location of this is unknown. A later medieval chapel was thought to have been standing until the 18th century, and was likely to have been a substantial stone building located to the west or north-west of the Manor.
- 1.3.3 The 'Wilderness' is described as "An earthwork enclosing an area of 0.6 hectares situated on a high shelf on the north slope of Muswell Hill. The banks are 1.8m high and 7.5m wide and the only ditch is on the west side, and is 4m wide and 0.3m deep. Unlikely to be a defensive structure as it is overlooked from the south. Its date and



purpose are uncertain, although it is most likely to be an enclosed garden feature of post medieval origin.” (OA 2009).

1.3.4 The Oxfordshire HER Monument Full Report (SMR number 5308-MOX5175) variously lists the monument as:

- Site of supposed camp.
- The name Wilderness applied on OS map of 1958
- Square enclosure with sides c. 64m long near summit of hill, but commanded by higher ground on south side. Defined by flat topped bank rising 1.2m above interior level and traces of outside ditch. Gaps in middle of west and east sides probably original.
- Popularly called a Roman Camp. Sides 77.2m long. Bank 0.7m above interior, 1.2m above exterior, no appearance of antiquity. Difficult to envisage as a defensive structure.
- Partly tree covered in 1961
- The name 'The Wilderness', applied on 1958 OS map suggests it is of much more recent date, as the name was often given to garden enclosures of c.16th -18th century date. The earthworks do not appear defensive, and its proximity to the Manor house which was clearly important in the c. 17th very much favours the interpretation of the earthwork as a garden feature.

## 1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 OA would like to thank Caroline David who commissioned the work, and Richard Oram who monitored the work, and was present for the trenching of the Wilderness ditch. The fieldwork was undertaken for OA by Becky Peacock, and managed by Gerry Thacker.

## 2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were:

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.



- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

## 2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the watching brief were:

- (x) To monitor the excavation of the new access route, new garage footings and parking area for archaeological features and deposits.
- (xi) To preserve by record any archaeological remains encountered.
- (xii) To try to obtain datable material from the ditch around the 'The Wilderness'.

## 2.3 Methodology

### *Watching brief*

- 2.3.1 The watching brief was undertaken on all ground works. The overburden was removed in spits by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket until the natural geology or formation level was reached, which ever was higher.
- 2.3.2 Revealed features were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2014).

### *Evaluation*

- 2.3.3 The evaluation of the ditch surrounding 'The Wilderness', was undertaken by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.
- 2.3.4 The trench measured 10m long by 2m wide.
- 2.3.5 The area of the trench was reduced in level spits until the natural geology and the upper fill of the ditch were visible. The ditch was then excavated by hand.
- 2.3.6 As the ditch exceeded a safe working depth of 1m, the lower parts of the fill were removed by careful machine excavation in agreement with Richard Oram of OCC.
- 2.3.7 The ditch was recorded in accordance with the agreed addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2014a).

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Description of deposits

#### *Watching brief area (Fig. 2)*

- 3.1.1 The watching brief area comprised the new access road, turning area and garage footprint (Fig.2).
- 3.1.2 Within the footprint of the road a ditch (4) was identified which was slightly curved in plan and was orientated NNW-SSE (Fig. 3; Plate 1). The ditch had a concave profile, and contained a single mid yellow brown silty clay fill (5), which contained fragments of animal bone and a single sherd of pottery (Fig. 5, Section 4). The pottery (see Appendix B) has a likely date of 1250-1400.
- 3.1.3 Immediately to the east a patch of discoloured soil (6) was initially thought to represent a further ditch, but on investigation proved to be a natural hollow with an orange brown clay silt fill (7), similar to the overlying subsoil (7).



- 3.1.4 Within the area of the access road the overlying deposits consisted of topsoil (1) overlying an orange brown clay silt subsoil, probably a former ploughsoil (2). Ploughsoil 2 sealed the fill (5) of ditch 4 (Fig. 5, Section 2).
- 3.1.5 In the turning area the ground level was higher due the deposition of several layers of made ground over 1.2m in depth (Plate 2). The earliest deposit encountered was a mid yellow brown silty clay which may have been a former garden soil (11), and contained tile dating from the 15th or 16th centuries. This was overlain by an orange brown sandy clay (10) containing quantities of brick, tile and limestone rubble. The bricks were of Tudor type, and the tile and pottery broadly date from 1400-1625. Layer 10 was sealed by 9, a blackish brown silty clay, again containing quantities of tile of late 19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, and limestone rubble. This was sealed by layer 8 a pale yellow brown clay mixed with topsoil and containing 19th or 20th century tile, concrete and plastic refuse, and sealed by topsoil (1) and turf.

### ***Evaluation***

- 3.1.6 A single evaluation trench (Fig. 4) was excavated through the western side of external ditch that defined the monument known as 'The Wilderness' (Fig. 2). The ditch was then hand dug, augmented by a machine excavated slot to reach the base of the feature and to recover finds. Only the western edge of the ditch was identified, as it became clear that the bank had migrated in a westerly direction over time, partially overlying the upper ditch fill.
- 3.1.7 The ditch (12) had a steep break of slope at the top of the western side, becoming more gentle with depth, and then much steeper with a sharp break of slope and a flat base (Fig. 5, Section 5; Plate 3).
- 3.1.8 The earliest deposit present was a pale yellow brown clay silt (13), which was present within the base of the ditch, and some of the western edge. This deposit may have been formed by the erosion of the original ditch edge. No finds were recovered from this fill.
- 3.1.9 Fill 13 was overlain by the articulated skeleton of a large mammal (16), either a horse or cow (Appendix B), only the spinal area and ribs of which were present within the excavated area (Plate 4).
- 3.1.10 The skeleton was overlain by fill 14, the largest fill by volume, and a mid orange brown silty clay containing frequent sandstone and ironstone fragments and much root disturbed from adjacent mature trees. A fragment of animal bone was recovered from the upper part of the fill, and two fragments of tile from around mid way down. The tile dates to the 15th or 16th centuries (Appendix B).
- 3.1.11 Fill 14 was sealed by layer 15, a mid orange brown sandy clay which became shallower towards the west of the trench, and is thought to have derived from the enclosure bank immediately to the east. Layer 15 was sealed by topsoil layer 1.

## **4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **4.1 Reliability of field investigation**

- 4.1.1 The machining was carried out carefully under archaeological supervision and deposits were clearly visible across the excavated areas and in section. The conditions were fair and visibility was good. There were areas where the impact level was still within the topsoil and it is possible that other archaeological features were present that were not revealed.



## 4.2 Excavation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The machine stripping of the excavations of the new access route, garage and turning area were monitored for archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.2.2 The access road revealed a ditch and the stripping of the turning area revealed buried garden soils. These features produced datable material and were in a good condition. The deposits were in keeping with a rural landscape with a garden setting for the Manor House.
- 4.2.3 The evaluation trench located the outer enclosure ditch to the Wilderness feature and produced datable material and a profile of the external ditch of the enclosure. The animal burial within it was well preserved and sealed by datable deposits.

## 4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The earliest feature uncovered was ditch 4. This produced the Medieval pottery, dating from AD 1250-1400, and was the earliest material recovered. It indicated that there was land division and activity on the hill in this period and the nature of the finds shows that there was probable domestic activity on the hill dating back to perhaps the mid 13th century.
- 4.3.2 The interpretation of the enclosure known as The Wilderness at Muswell Hill Manor is to some extent predicated on what it is unlikely to be. It is morphologically unlikely to be a Roman Camp (it is not mentioned in Victorian records) or to have been the site of a castle. It is unlikely to be a precursor to the extant Manor House as there is no evidence for a moat. Therefore, it is most likely a garden feature. (Munby, pers. comm), and from the recovered finds it was present by the 15th to 16th centuries.
- 4.3.3 The Wilderness is a large area of landscaping that has parallels in the Stuart garden plan of Owlpen Manor, Gloucestershire. Wildernesses can be referred to as Garden Rooms or Yew Rooms and can take many forms, ranging from part of a parterre in a formal garden, to an area of informal planting with shrubs and trees with paths winding through (Munby, pers. comm). Often these garden features were used as recreational spaces, some had ponds inside them for fishing, such as the exceptional fishing garden at Tackley, Oxfordshire. Others had orchards or nutteries to provide a focus for walks around the grounds (Mowl, 2007).
- 4.3.4 However, it is unusual in its location. Wilderness features were usually placed in a prominent position to be viewed from the house. In this case the Wilderness is further up the hill to the south-west and slightly out of view from the Manor. This is likely to be a function of the local topography. The feature had been placed on the flatter ground, higher up, with good views to the south and west and provided an ideal location for a promenade along the wide banks, amongst the trees.
- 4.3.5 A buried garden soil, 10, and the layer 11 which sealed it, also produced 15th -16th century tile and Tudor brick, respectively. The evidence from both the garden soils and the Wilderness feature combined, show there was significant effort expended in the Tudor period to landscape the grounds of the Manor for recreational and ornamental purposes.



APPENDIX A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
1	Layer	0.1-0.25	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	0.1-0.2	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	0.24	0.95	-	Ditch	-	-
5	Fill	0.24	0.95	-	Fill of 4	Animal bone, pottery	1250-1400
6	Cut	4.5	0.1	-	Natural hollow	-	-
7	Fill	4.5	0.1	-	Fill of 6	-	-
8	Layer	0.16	-	-	Made ground	Tile, clay pipe, pottery	L18th-19th C
9	Layer	0.22	-	-	Made ground	Pottery, tile, shell	L19th-20th C
10	Layer	0.2	-	-	Made ground	Tile, animal bone, pottery	1400-1625
11	Layer	0.52	-	-	Made ground	Tile	15th-16th C
12	Cut	1.1	2.6+	-	Enclosure ditch	-	-
13	Fill	0.1	2.6+	-	Fill of 12	-	-
14	Fill	0.88	2.6+	-	Fill of 12	Tile, animal bone	15th-16th C
15	Layer	0.12	-	-	Bank material	--	-
16	Animal bone	0.1	0.44+	-	Large mammal burial	Animal bone	-



## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 The pottery

*by John Cotter*

#### **Introduction**

- B.1.1 A total of 15 sherds of pottery weighing 221g was recovered from three contexts. This is of mixed medieval and post-medieval date. Given the small size of the assemblage a separate catalogue has not been constructed and instead the pottery is simply described and spot-dated below. These are mainly common domestic types. No further work is recommended.

#### *Context (5) Spot-date c 1250-1400?*

- B.1.2 Description: A single small fairly worn sherd (3g). Body sherd probably from a medieval jug with a bright orange sandy fabric and traces of applied white strip decoration under a thin clear glaze. The fabric is similar to Ashampstead-type ware (Fabric OXAG, c 1175-1400) from Berkshire but is a lighter orange colour than most vessels in this ware. It may therefore be something more local but there is too little of it to be certain although a broadly high medieval date is very likely.

#### *Context (8) Spot-date c 1830-1880*

- B.1.3 Description: 13 sherd (194g). Large fresh rim and body sherds from two separate dishes in transfer-printed whiteware (TPW), both with blue 'Willow Pattern' design. The bluish 'pearly' glaze on most of the sherds (mainly from one large sub-rectangular dish) suggests an early to mid 19th-century date.

#### *Context (10) Spot-date c 1400-1625?*

- B.1.4 Description: A single sherd (24g). Fresh body sherd probably from lower wall of a thick-walled unglazed jug in late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (OXBX, c 1400-1625).

### B.2 The clay pipe

*by John Cotter*

- B.2.1 A single piece of clay pipe weighing 3g was recovered from context (8). This has not been separately catalogued but is described below.

#### *Context (8) Spot-date c 1780-1900*

- B.2.2 Description: A single fresh slender stem fragment, 35mm long. Stem bore diameter c 1.8mm. No further work is recommended.

### B.3 The ceramic building material (CBM)

by John Cotter

#### ***Introduction and methodology***

- B.3.1 A total of 29 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 4144g was recovered from five contexts. These appear to range in date from at least the 15th century until the late 19th or 20th century although few of these types are closely datable. Most of the material however appears to be post-medieval. The condition of the of the material is variable but includes both large fresh pieces and small worn pieces (the latter mainly medieval or early post-medieval pieces residual in later contexts). The CBM was catalogued at an 'intermediate' level of detail - somewhere between a basic catalogue (ie. recording just sherd counts and weight per context) and a detailed catalogue. By this system broad functional categories of CBM were recorded by sherd count per context (ie. roof tile, brick etc) but categories are not generally individually weighed. Overall weight per context was however recorded. This gives a reasonably detailed snapshot of the composition of the assemblage. Other details were recorded in the catalogue in a comments field. Full details may be consulted in the catalogue but are summarised in the report here. No further work on the CBM assemblage is recommended - although the brick assemblage, at least, should be retained as this includes some early types of some interest.

#### *Flat roof tile (20 pieces)*

- B.3.2 As usual the bulk of the CBM comprises plain or flat rectangular roof tile with a pair of circular nailholes near the upper end (peg tiles). In general the assemblage is quite fragmentary but includes several large and fresh pieces as well as a complete tile width present from context (11). Most tiles are in a range of sandy orange-red fabrics which includes one or two worn medieval pieces residual in late medieval or early post-medieval contexts (eg. Ctx 11). Some red tiles are of very regular manufacture and probably date to the late 18th or 19th centuries (eg Ctx 8). Several are cruder and have swirls of cream clay in the fabric - similar to late medieval/early post-medieval peg tiles from excavations in Oxford (eg. Ctxs (10), (11) and (14)). A few tile fragments - including the complete upper end of a peg tile from (11) - have an unusual very pale brown (or off-cream) fabric similar to a minor type of glazed medieval ridge tile found in Oxford and possibly from the Brill/Boarstall area. Some bricks here also have a similar pale fabric (see below). None of the peg tiles here is glazed.

#### *Brick (6 pieces)*

- B.3.3 These probably represent four or five separate bricks - all apparently thin handmade Tudor-style bricks. All of these however are residual in 19th- or 20th-century contexts (Ctxs (8) and (9)). One of the two end fragments from (9) is in the more usual soft red fabric and is the only example of its type here. The other fragments (from three or four bricks) are in an unusual iron-depleted light brown (almost cream) fine sandy fabric which may be of local manufacture - possibly from the Brill/Boarstall area (like the pale peg tiles above). These are mostly scrappy worn pieces but a complete end fragment from (9) has a width of 115-120mm and a thickness of only 40-42mm. This is crudely made and further unusual in that the surviving end bears several deep impressions made by the brickmaker's fingers - marks that would normally be removed if the unfired brick had been pushed into a mould - as would be normal at this period. These crude pale-firing bricks appear to be similar to a small group of soft yellow bricks found at a moated manor house at Chalgrove, Oxfordshire. These are also unlike most early (red)



bricks in the Oxfordshire area and may have been made from Gault clay which outcrops in the Chalgrove area. Although unstratified the Chalgrove bricks are probably of late medieval or early post-medieval date (Steane 2005, fig. 4.2).

*Other CBM (3 pieces)*

B.3.4 These are all from Context (9) and appear to be of late 19th- or 20th-century date. They include a fragment of curved machine-made land drain and two fragments of very late-looking machine-made tile in a dense purplish-brown fabric (possibly wall tile or nibbed roof tile?)

**Ceramic Building Material**

Context	Spot-date	Roof	Ridge	Brick	Floor	Other	Tot sh	Weight	Comments
8	L18/19C	5	0	3	0	0	8	752	Large fresh frags from minimum 3 post-med peg tiles in hard bright orange-red fabric, fine sandy (2 joining). Prob 19C. 2 with circular nailholes. Worn edge frag (138g) prob Tudor brick in soft fine light brown fabric with numerous fine swirls of cream clay/marl plus some coarse iron-rich inclusions. Brick thickness probably c 46mm but underide rough/flaky. Traces white lime mortar ext. 2 other small flakes of pale brown brick or less likely tile?
9	L19/20C	5	0	2	0	3	10	1484	1x curved frag machine-made land drain in fine pale orange fabric. 2x frags L19/20C machine-made or press-moulded dense purplish-brown 'industrial' tiles - thin (10mm) with sharp edges - listed here as 'other' tile but might be some other type of specialised tile - eg wall tile or possibly nibbed roof tile? 4x worn frags coarse orange sandy medieval peg tiles - some with grey cores; 1 poss Tudor peg tile in a softer finer orange fabric - noticeably thicker than the others (17mm thick). 1x complete end of fairly fresh fine orange-red brick prob Tudor but edges a little sharper than usual, traces white lime mortar, brick width 115mm, thickness 48mm max; 1x darker grey-brown scrap of late med brick similar to below
9	L19/20C	0	0	1	0	0	1	606	1x complete fairly fresh ?late medieval brick end (606g) in unusual iron-depleted light brown (almost cream) fine sandy fabric with a few streaks of lighter cream clay & moderate fine red iron-rich inclusions; Width 115-120mm, thickness 40-42mm; crudely made with deep impressions of brickmaker's fingers on end of brick & partly underside - very unusual; vegetation impressions underside; character & colour similar to late med bricks from Chalgrove (Steane 2005) prob made from Gault clay - date prob 15/E16C?
10	15-17C?	3	0	0	0	0	3	257	Slightly worn frags from 3 separate pegtiles. 1 corner frag in cream/v pale brown fine sandy fabric as ?late med brick in (9) above - poss a Brill/ Boarstall product? 2x frags orange-sandy pegtiles - 1 prob med; 1 similar ro late med Oxford tiles with cream/marl streaks - poss 15-17C?
11	15-16C?	5	0	0	0	0	5	887	All large fresh frags except 1x worn med orange-red sandy pegtile frag with trace of circular nailhole. The other 4 frags are from 3 pegtile in fresh cream/ v pale brown poss Brill fabric incl 2 joining frags from complete upper end of tile with a pair of neatly punched circular



									nailholes with med-style exit of surplus clay underside, width of tile 167mm, thickness 14mm. One cream tile edge has a pale grey core. 1 tile lower left corner in slightly more orange fabric but still as paler tiles & has circular mark of nailhole punch near lower end
14	15-16C	2	0	0	0	0	2	158	2 separate orange-red pegtile frags - both worn & with traces white lime mortar. Incl v thick edge frag in late med Oxford-style fabric with cream streaks, unusually thick (20mm thick) so possibly from a ridge tile? The other corner frag is more worn & has a circular nailhole
<b>Totals</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4144</b>	

## B.4 The animal bone

*by Lena Strid*

B.4.1 All bones are fragments unless otherwise stated.

Context	Description
5	Cattle humerus; complete sheep/goat radius. 133g
10	Medium mammal scapula. 3g
14	Large mammal vertebra. 26g
16	3 large mammal vertebrae; 1 large mammal rib. 202g

### ***Description and recommendations.***

B.4.2 The animal bone assemblage is of low potential and no further work is required.

## B.5 The shell

*by Geraldine Crann*

Context	Description
9	Single fragment oyster shell. 5g

### ***Description and recommendations.***

B.5.1 The shell assemblage is of low potential and no further work is required.





## APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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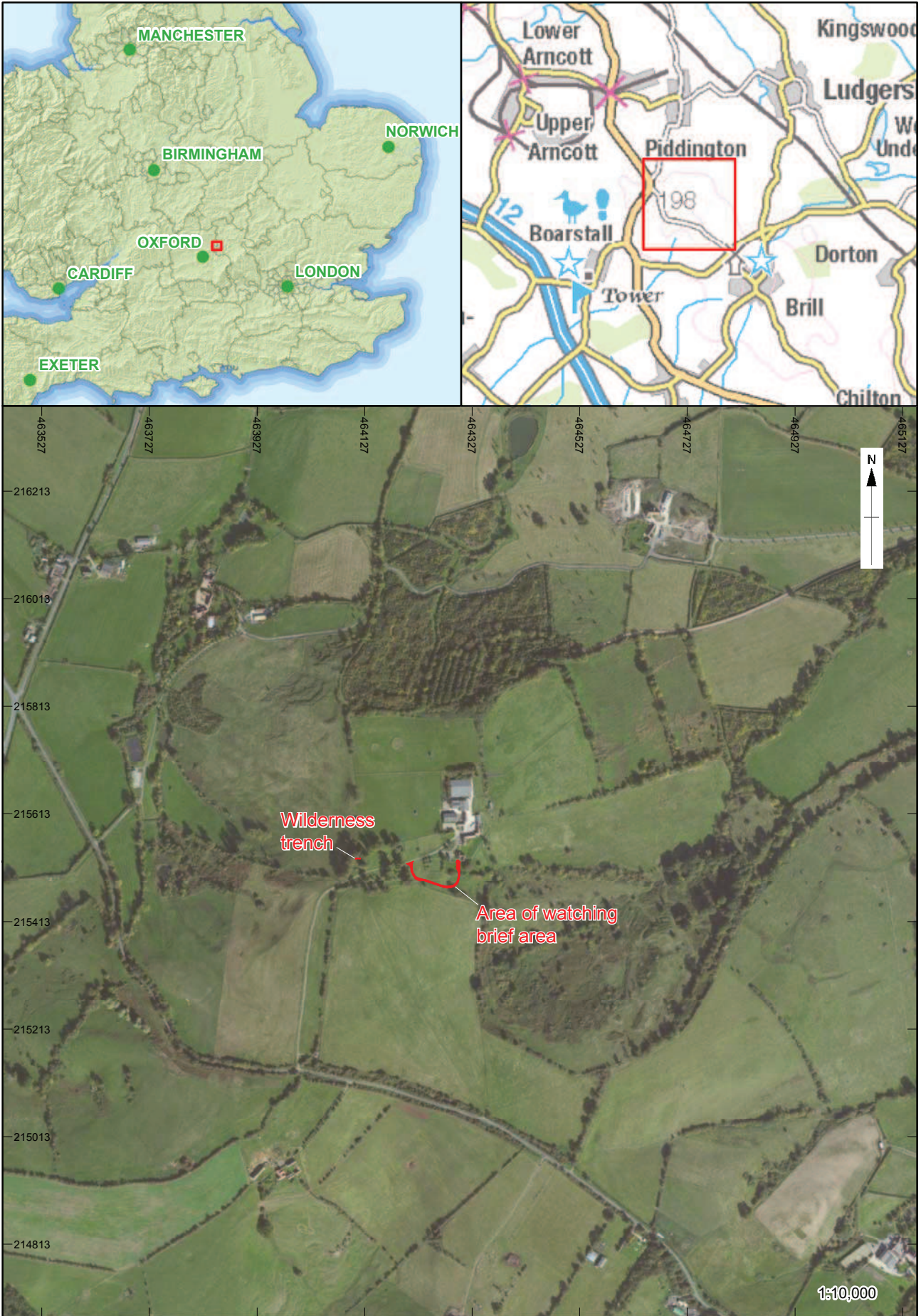
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**APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**

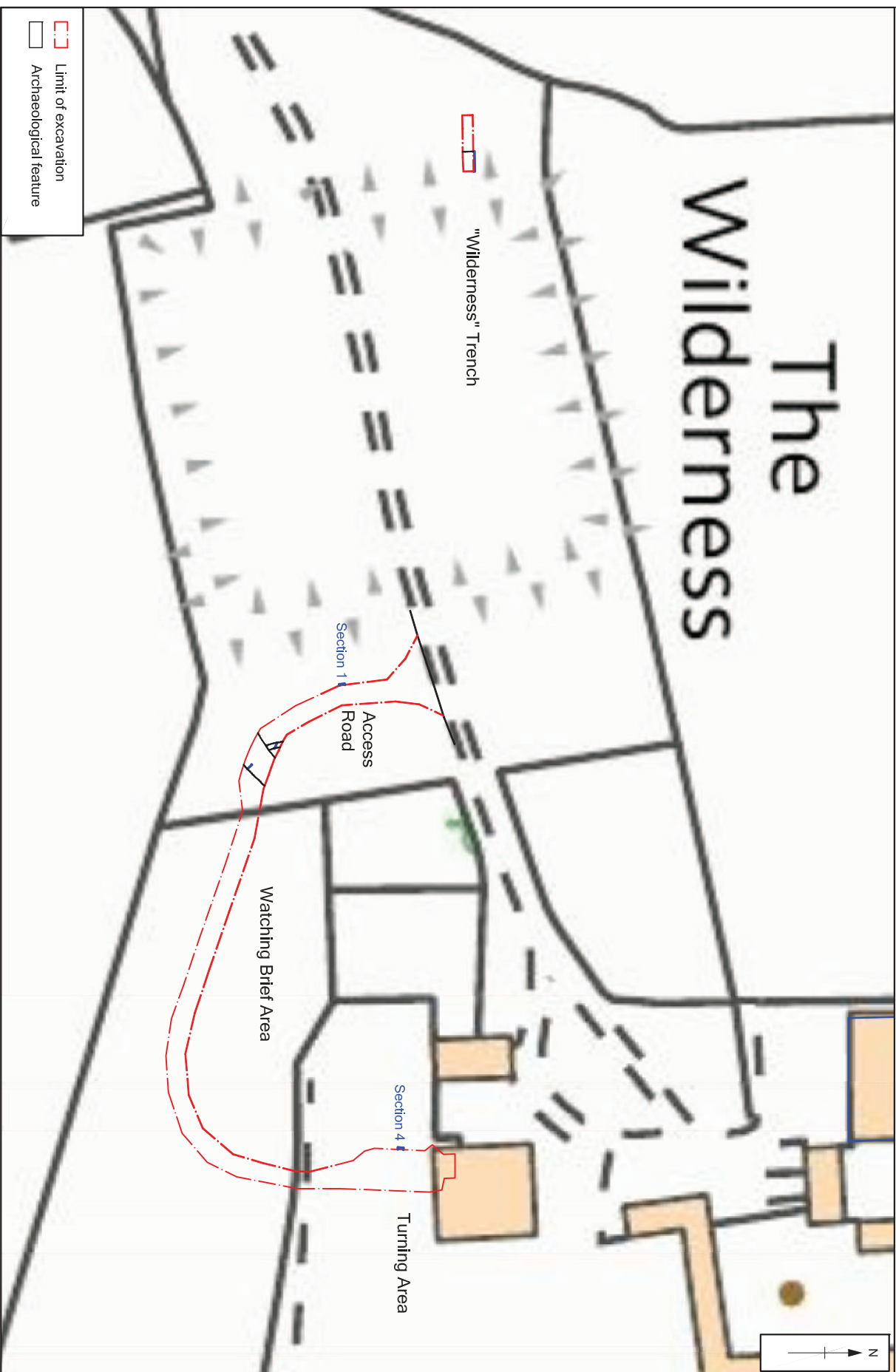
Site name:	Muswell Hill Manor, Brill, Piddington, Oxfordshire
Site code:	PIMUHI 14
Grid reference:	Centred at NGR SP 6430 1553
Type of watching brief	Continuous
Date and duration of project:	25-4-14 to 2-5-14
Area of site:	-
Summary of results:	<p>During April and May 2014 Oxford Archaeology undertook a watching brief on the construction of a new drive and garage and turning area at Muswell Hill Manor, Brill, Piddington, Oxfordshire. Additionally an evaluation trench was excavated to try to date the ditch surrounding a large rectangular enclosure known as 'The Wilderness'. The watching brief uncovered a ditch of medieval date, presumed to be a former field boundary, and a buried garden soil that could date to the 15th or 16th century. Tile fragments recovered from the ditch surrounding the Wilderness dated to the 15th or 16th century, and may indicate that the enclosure was originally constructed as a garden feature.</p>
Location of archive:	The archive is currently stored at Janus House, Oxford and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.



\\Server8\invoice codes 1 thru q\IP\_codes\PI\UHIWB\PI\UHIWB\_Fig\_01.mxd\*markus.dylewski\*07/07/2014

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014  
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

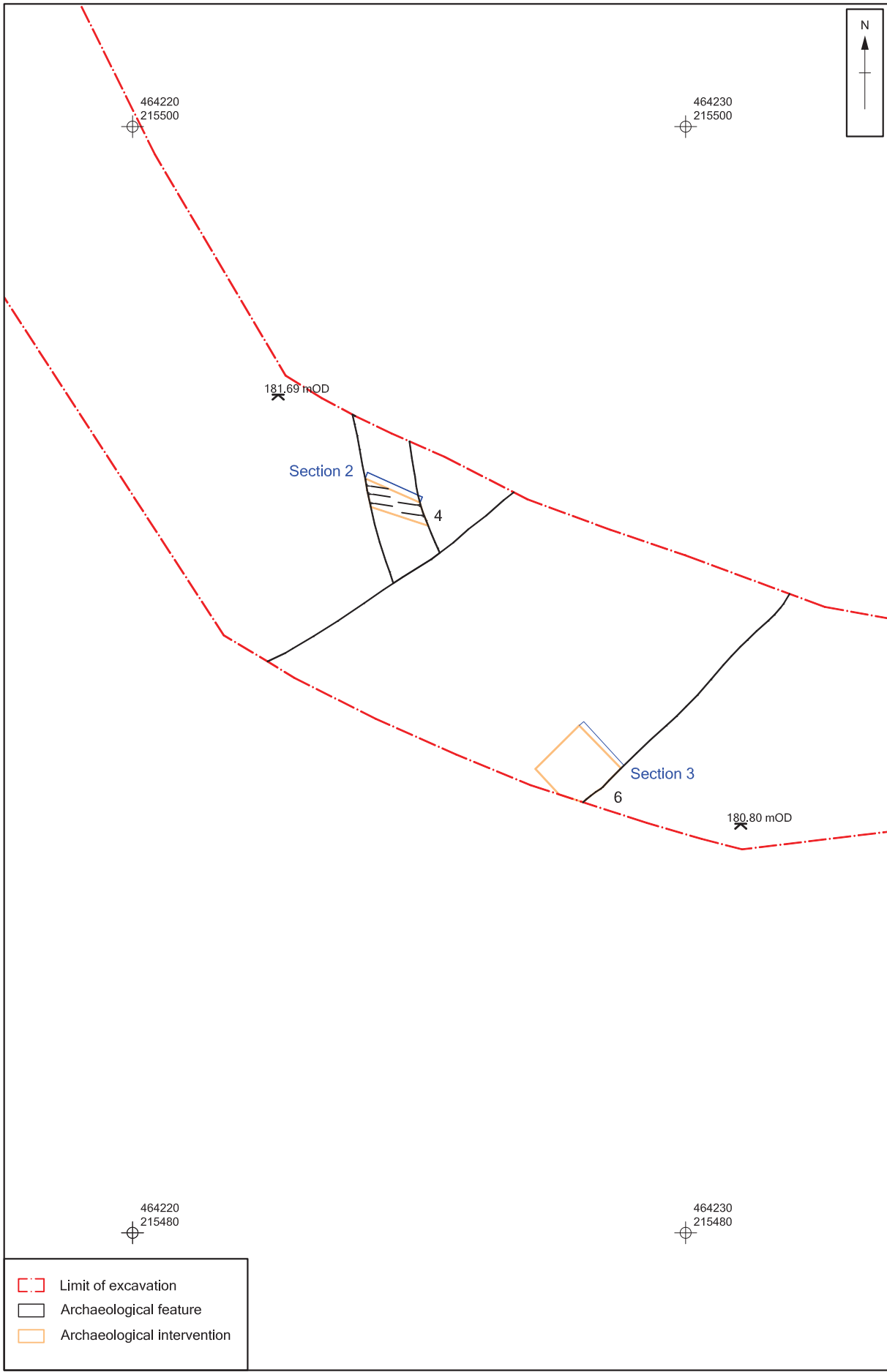


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CHECKED BY:

Figure 2: Site of "Wilderness" trench and Watching brief area

X:\m\Muswell Hill Manor\1010\Geomatics\02 CAD\PI\MU\HWB\_2014-07-04.dwg (Figure 3)\*\*\*\*Lucy.gane\* 08 Jul 2014



0 5 m  
1:100

Figure 3: Watching brief. Archaeological features.

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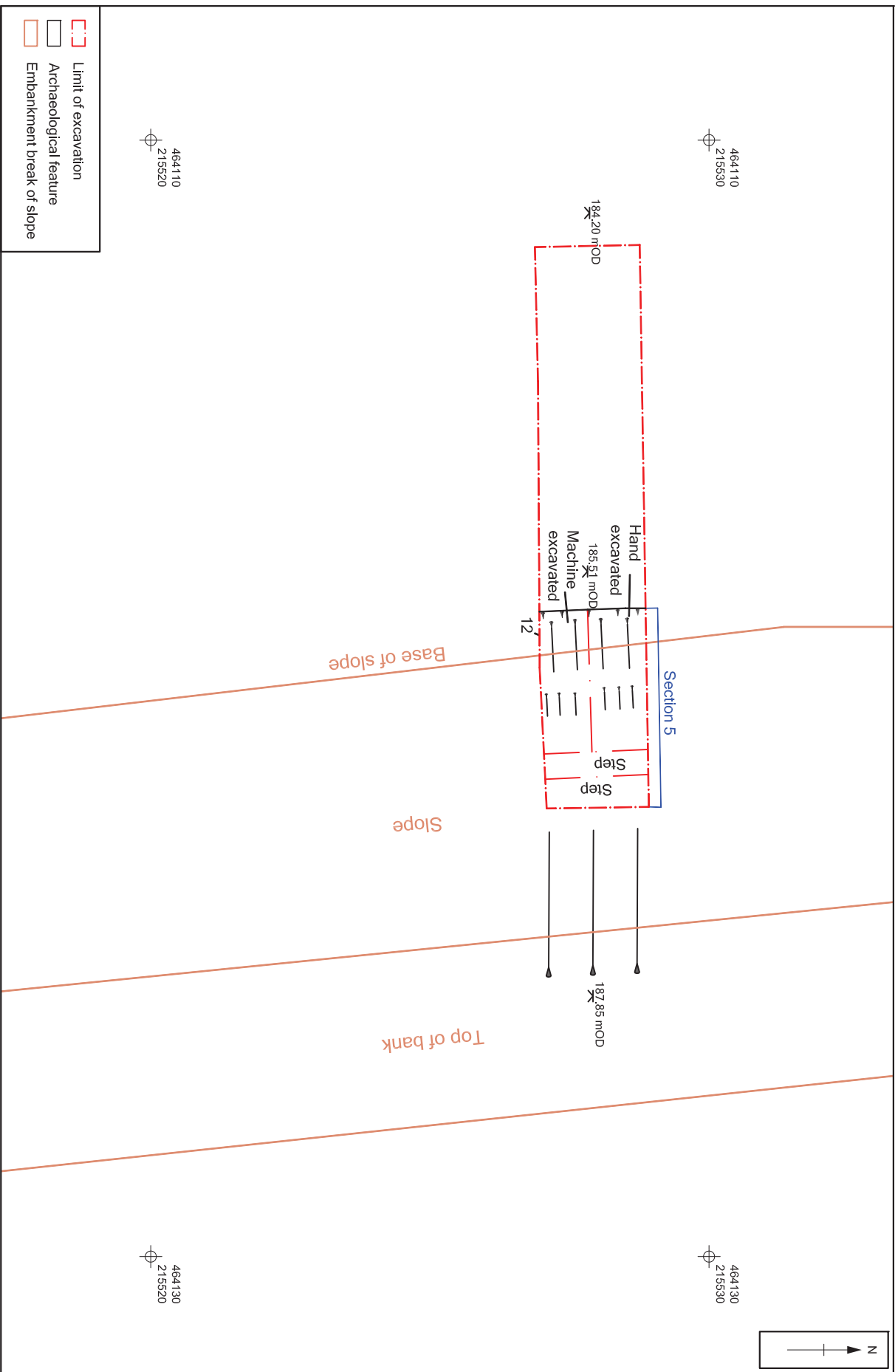


Figure 4: "Wilderness" evaluation trench

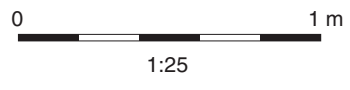
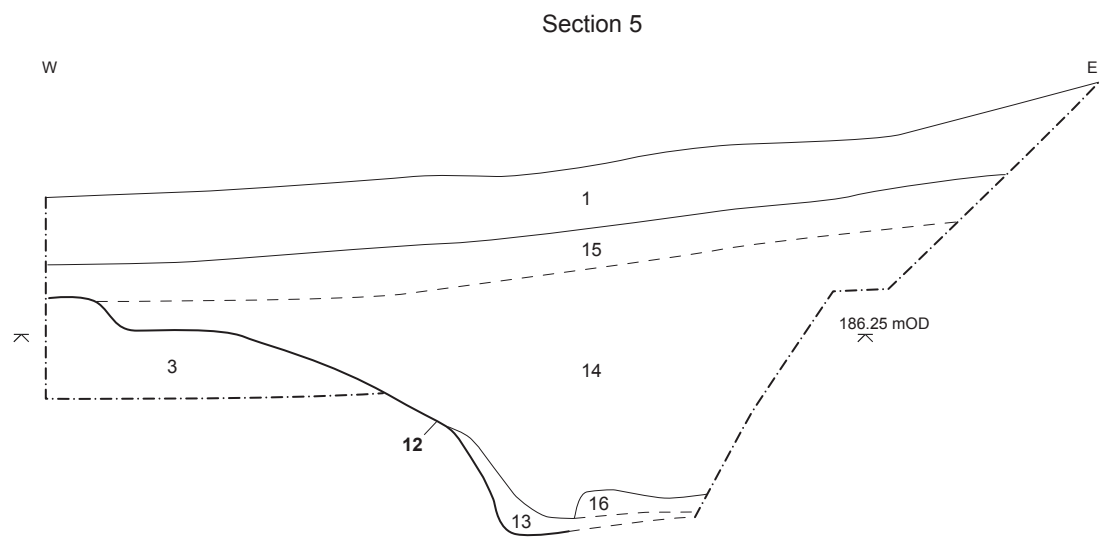
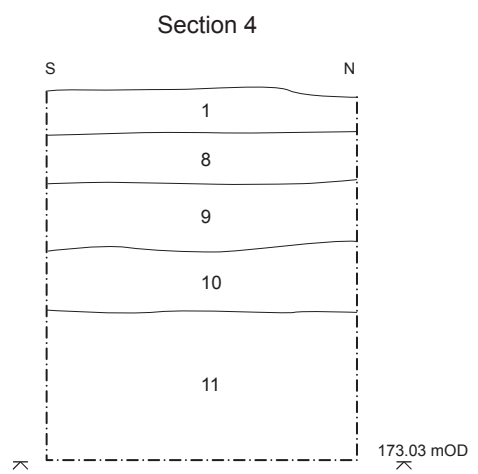
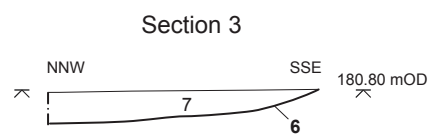
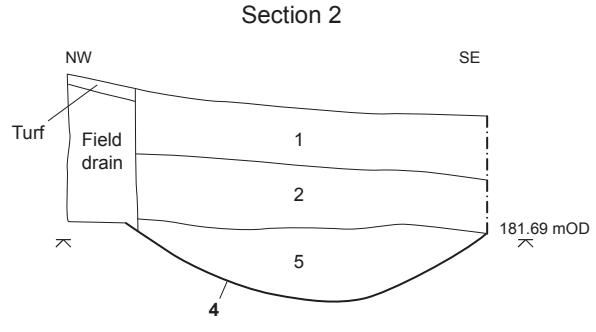
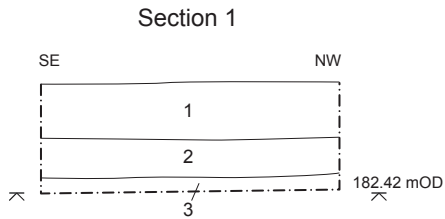


Figure 5: Sections 1-5



Plate 1: Section 2. Ditch 4. View to NNE



Plate 2: Section 4. Turning area. View to W





Plate 3: Section 5. Wilderness ditch 12. View to N



Plate 4: Animal skeleton 16 in base of ditch 12. View to N



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