# MILLBROOK BOREHOLES TO LAMALOAD RESERVOIR, PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

## Archaeological Evaluation and Topographic Survey

**Oxford Archaeology North**

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**United Utilities**

Issue No: 2006-7/509
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# SUMMARY

Following a proposal to create a new water pipeline between Millbrook Boreholes (SJ 94984 75783) and Lamaload Reservoir (SJ 97365 75295) a programme of archaeological work was undertaken on behalf of United Utilities. The work comprised topographic survey and archaeological evaluation, which was completed within two weeks during March 2006. The programme of archaeological works was recommended following the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and watching brief (OA North 2005).

Nine sites were subject to topographic survey: Site **21** comprised the extant remains of relict field walls/banks associated with Whiteside Farm (Site **20**); and the farm ruins were also surveyed. Sites **45** and **76** comprised a linear field bank and sunken access tracks in the field between Snipe House and Danebent Farm. Sites **77-79** comprised a fragmentary boundary bank in the middle of two small areas of quarrying located on the eastern side of Snipe House. Site **26** was a shallow, sunken, curvilinear trackway and bank, which had been truncated by the modern access road. Site **81** comprised a revetted and cobbled trackway, which ran between Whiteside Farm and High and Low Hooleyhey Farms. The Whiteside farmstead (Site **20**) was an addition to the programme and was included as it related to the other features. Upon further detailed examination trackway **28** was found to be modern in origin and thus not surveyed.

Three sites were targeted for evaluation, two were located around the Lamaload Water Treatment Works; a possible ditch (Site **26**) and farmstead (Site **27**), with the third at Rainow pumping station, a series of cottages (Site **53**). No significant archaeological remains were observed during the evaluation of Site **26**. A post-medieval field boundary, with possible medieval origins, was observed at Site **27**. In addition, a haul road, drainage trench and dumping/made ground layers pertaining to the demolition of Lamaload Farm and the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir were observed at this site. A stone structure, probably the basement of part of a cottage complex dating to the late eighteenth century, along with a water course that may be associated with the disused reservoir were observed during the evaluation of Site **53**. A series of pits was also exposed, one of which was fairly modern, indicating the use of the area as a dumping ground from the early nineteenth century to the late twentieth century.

 

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. We would also like to thank Dave Allen of United Utilities for his assistance with the project. Thanks are also due to Stan Heaney of John Stephens Ltd for his expertise with the mechanical excavator.

The topographic survey was undertaken by Peter Schofield, who was assisted by Kathryn Levey. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Andy Lane, assisted by Jason Clarke, Caroline Ballcock and Pip Howarth. The report was written by both Andy Lane and Peter Schofield. The drawings were produced by Mark Tidmarsh and the finds were assessed by Jo Dawson of Greenlane Archaeology. Alison Plummer managed the project, and also edited the report.

 

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Following a proposal by United Utilities to create a new water pipeline between Millbrook Boreholes (SJ 94984 75783) and Lamaload Reservoir (SJ 97365 75295) the Peak District National Park Senior Conservation Archaeologist specified that a desk-based assessment and walkover survey (OA North 2005) be undertaken of the area. As a direct result of this initial programme of work a topographic survey and evaluation was implemented. OA North produced a project design outlining the second phase of work to be carried out (*Appendix 1*).

1.1.2 The topographic survey and evaluation, undertaken in March 2006, comprised a record of topographic detail of boundaries **21**, **45** and **76**, ditch **26**, a trackway **81**, quarries **77** and **79** and Whiteside farmstead **20**, identified during the desk-based assessment, walkover survey and watching brief (OA North 2005). The evaluation was designed to determine the quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains within Sites **26**, **27** and **53.** These sites comprised a possibly boundary ditch (**26**), site of a post-medieval farmstead (**27**) and the site of a post-medieval cottage (**53**), also identified by OA North 2005 report.

1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the topographic survey and archaeological evaluation in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance.

 

# 2. METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 OA North submitted a project design (*Appendix 1*) for approval to the Peak District Parks Senior Conservation Archaeologist. The project design was adhered to in full with one exception; Site **28** was not subject to topographic survey as further investigation revealed it to be modern in origin. The work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

## 2.2 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

2.2.1 The survey comprised the investigation and recording of the topographic detail of nine sites prior to the pipeline construction works. They comprised three field boundaries **21**, **45** and **76**, a ditch **26,** a trackway **81,** a mound **78,** two quarries **77** and **79,** and a farmstead **20**. The farmstead was an addition as it related to the other features.

2.2.2 Site **21** comprised the extant remains of relict field walls/banks associated with Whiteside Farm (Site **20**); and the farm ruins were also surveyed. Sites **45** and **76** comprised a linear field bank and sunken access tracks in the field between Snipe House and Danebent Farm. Sites **77-79** comprised a fragmentary boundary bank in the middle of two small areas of quarrying located on the eastern side of Snipe House. Site **26** was a shallow, sunken, curvilinear trackway and bank, which had been truncated by the modern access road. Site **81** comprised a revetted and cobbled trackway, which ran between Whiteside Farm and High and Low Hooleyhey Farms.

2.2.3 The archaeological sites were mapped using Leica differential GPS equipment, which used real-time (RTK) corrections using mobile SmartNet technology to achieve an accuracy of ± 0.01m. The digital survey data was transferred, via Leica Geo Office (V.3), as dxf drawing files into a CAD system (AutoCAD 2004), and was superimposed onto the embedded digital Ordnance Survey data (Figs 3 to 8). The descriptive records and sketch plans were hand annotated on-site onto *pro-forma* recording sheets. A photographic record of the sites was maintained in 35mm black and white print format and also digital colour photography, which have been used to accompany the present report.

## 2.3 EVALUATION

2.3.1 Sites **26**, **27** and **53** were subject to trial trenching within the confines of the pipeline easement. One 'T'-shaped trench was excavated for Site **26**, measuring 20m by 1.8m, with an extension to this measuring 5.7m by 1.8m. Due to the nature of Site **27** (farmstead) it was treated as a strip and record exercise rather than limited to trenches. The area investigated measured 40m by 8m with three trial pits each measuring approximately 1.8m by 1.8m Due to the confined nature of Site **53**, being bounded by fence lines and the disused reservoir, one trench measuring 19.75m by 5.85m was excavated.

 

2.3.2 The topsoil was removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, approximately 1.8m in width) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. This deposit was cleaned by hand, using hoes, and shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest were investigated and recorded using as a system adapted by the Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage, with the results of all field investigations recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The trenches were not excavated deeper than 1.20m to accommodate health and safety constraints.

2.3.3 All trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Investigation of intact archaeological deposits was exclusively manual. A minimum sample of 50% of archaeological features was to be examined by excavation. The pits observed were half-sectioned. All excavation was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, that appeared worthy of preservation *in situ*.

## 2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format. Arrangements for deposition of the full site archive will be made with the PDNPA.

 

# 3. BACKGROUND

## 3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The proposed pipeline is situated approximately 4km to the north-east of Macclesfield, and extends eastwards from Rainow on an approximately east/west alignment (Fig 1). The landscape ranges from 200m to 300m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 1992), and the majority of the pipeline route follows the valley of the river Dean. The area falls within the South West Peak, '*an area of upland and associated foothills in the south-west part of the Pennines*' (Countryside Commission 1998, 116). The majority of this area is '*an elevated, open, wild and expansive landscape of broadly rolling terrain*' while the foothills have '*an irregular topography with rounded whale-back hills falling to narrow valleys*' (*op cit*, 118).

3.1.2 Much of the landscape was enclosed after the seventeenth century, and most of the proposed pipeline passes through what was originally commons (Peak District National Park Authority Archaeology Service n.d.). Some of the area is described as ancient enclosure, i.e. that it was enclosed prior to the seventeenth century, while the area around Lamaload Reservoir was probably pasture until the nineteenth century (*ibid*). The solid geology comprises successive layers of shales and gritstones, with occasional areas of coal and outcrops of limestone and shale (Countryside Commission 1998, 118). Typical brown earths of the Bromgrove association overlie this (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983), and these have generally been affected by fluvial action (Countryside Commission 1998, 118).

## 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 ***Prehistoric Period:*** the earliest clear evidence for human activity in Cheshire dates to the Mesolithic period, although this often takes the form of lithic scatters, particularly on parts of the Pennines (UMAU 2000, 10). Structural evidence in the form of shelters and cave sites have also been identified (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 19-21), but these are comparatively rare. More recently sites of this period have also been found in lower-lying areas (UMAU 2000, 10), but there is nothing known from the immediate environs. Sites belonging to the Neolithic period, which saw the introduction of farming and monumental structures, are also quite rare, although there are a number of burial and settlement sites known across the county (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 25). However, stray finds continue to be the dominant type of evidence.

3.2.2 During the Bronze Age there is an increase in the number of presumed mortuary sites, in particular burial mounds or barrows. In general, the amount of evidence for settlement does not dramatically increase, although there have been a number of recent discoveries in the county (UMAU 2000, 11). There is evidence for a wider variety of activities taking place during the Bronze Age, including mining and the working of fabric (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 56-9 and 65-8), although in general stray finds and the occasional burial mound are the most common type of evidence. Following the Bronze Age evidence for subsequent activity becomes extremely scarce.

3.2.3 There are a number of hillforts in Cheshire, one of the defining types of site of the period, the closest of which is at Eddisbury near Rainow (Crosby 1996, 20), and there is increasing evidence for smaller-scale farmsteads in many locations (UMAU 2000, 11). More unusual remains from this period discovered in Cheshire include evidence for salt production (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 138-140), and the famous bog bodies, the latter of which may demonstrate aspects of the religious and ritual life at the time (*op cit*, 159-169).

3.2.4 No sites of Mesolithic or earlier date are known from the area. A single find of possible Neolithic date, the remains of a saddle quern at Rainow, is recorded, however, and may suggest further activity in the area. A larger number of sites of probable Bronze Age date are known within the study area, including three barrows, located at Brook Low, Near Blue Boar Farm and Yearns, and a standing stone at Ginclough. No sites of Iron Age date are known within the area.

3.2.5 ***Romano-British:*** while there are no known Roman settlements or forts in close proximity to the study area, the road between Manchester and Buxton, known for at least part of its route at Ewrin Lane (Sainter 1878, 16-17), runs east/west to the north of the study area. The presence of this road, which meets another from Chester, was considered enough by some to suggest that '*some minor station may have existed in the neighbourhood*' (Ormerod 1882, 771). Nothing has yet been discovered to substantiate this claim, however, and the study area is quite a distance from the major forts in the area such as Chester and Middlewich.

3.2.6 A single find of confirmed Roman date has been discovered within the study area: three Roman coins found during the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir in the 1960s (Rowley n.d., 39). Early excavations at Yearnslow Barrow also apparently found remains including coins, glass beads and bones thought to date to the Roman period (Sainter 1878; Rowley n.d.), but this is uncertain.

3.2.7 ***Early Medieval:*** remains dating to the period following the collapse of Roman administration and the arrival of the Normans are rare, although evidence has come to light more recently (UMAU 2000, 13). Cheshire came under tthe control of a number of Anglo-Saxon rulers during this period and it is unclear who controlled the various parts of the county at this time (OA North 2003, 9). The remains of an Anglo-Saxon cross in Prestbury might suggest that the parish was of some importance in the Early Medieval period (*ibid*), although physical evidence elsewhere is extremely rare.

3.2.8 ***Late Medieval:*** Cheshire did not come under the direct rule of the Normans until 1069-70, at which time it was put under the control of a number of different earls (UMAU 2000a, 13). It is likely that many of the political boundaries were established at this time, although some may have earlier origins, as do some of the associated settlements (OA North 2003, 9). Many of these are first mentioned in the medieval period however, and show a mix of Old English and Norse in their names (Dodgson 1970, 137-44). Much of the area fell within the forest and manor of Macclesfield (Earwaker 1880, 455-7), the earliest reference to which is from 1153 (Green 1979, 178). The forest was

governed by a number of rules and privileges (*op cit*, 181), and there are 30 houses recorded within it in a rental of 1380 (Rainow Women's Institute n.d., 13). There is evidence that assarting and enclosure was taking place within it from at least the sixteenth century (Green 1979, 184), although land was probably also released prior to this as demand brought on by population growth increased (Rainow Women's Institute n.d., 10).

3.2.9 There are no confirmed sites of medieval date within the area, although it is probable that some of the farms have medieval origins. A field system north of Lamaload reservoir may be medieval, based on the curving form of the field boundaries, and a number of other field systems, quarries and tracks could be of similarly early date .

3.2.10 ***Post-Medieval:*** at the beginning of the seventeenth century the study area was dominated by a number of large farms, which had their origins in the laws and privileges of the medieval forest. Previous to this, the boundaries of the common land had been much more tightly controlled due to conflicts over ownership (Davies 1976, 86-8). Despite the rural nature of the area, coal is recorded as being worked here in small amounts during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Davies 1976, 90). However, the importance of the production of course woollen cloths and other fabrics, which had certainly begun by the seventeenth century (Crosby 1996, 72), soon came to be the dominant industry in the area. This continued into the eighteenth century with a number of fabrics, including silk, being produced in the area (Longden 1988). During the nineteenth century this continued to be an important feature of the local landscape, and many of the rivers around Rainow became important foci of a number of textile industries. Hough Hole Mill, built in 1803 by James Mellor, was subsequently converted into a workshop making precision lathes and steam hammers (*op cit*, 15). Hough Hole House near Rainow also became famous during this period for its garden, built as an allegory of the Pilgrim's Progress by James Mellor Jnr (Anon 1983; Turner n.d.; 1985; 1989).

3.2.11 During the twentieth century the landscape was radically altered with the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir between 1960 and 1961. This was carried out by damming part of the River Dean (Brill 1984, 52), and led to the demolition of a number of farms in the area, not because they were flooded but to be used as stores and service buildings by the water board, and provide car parking (*ibid*). Whiteside Farm, however, was already described as derelict by 1921 (Smith 1921, 44). Within the area around Rainow the social changes of the twentieth century were also evident, particularly the buying up of old farms for use as private homes and the general 'smartening' of the area, leading to an increase in house prices (Scott 1970, 32-37).

3.2.12 The majority of sites within the study area are post-medieval in date, and these include troughs, quarries, various buildings, trackways, gateposts, a memorial stone, field boundaries, a sheepfold, mills, a bridge, a gasometer, a ford, a dye works, a reservoir, a weir and a tower.

3.2.13 Several farms dating to the post-medieval period are also recorded, but many may have had their origins in the medieval period eg (Site **27**). A great deal of information is available regarding these buildings, principally coming from a

thesis by Laughton (1986), which was subsequently published in a summarised form (Laughton 1990). This examines a number of surveys of the area of Macclesfield Forest, which reveal a series of wealthy farms, which kept cattle, sheep and pigs, as well as being engaged in button making, coal mining, quarrying, and spinning (*ibid*).

3.2.14 Lamaload Farm in particular (Site **27**) is mentioned in a series of documents from at least the end of the sixteenth century, when it is described as a 'mansion house' (*op cit*, 9). Lamaload is also mentioned in 1519, although in 1611 the house is described as '*of late years newly erected*' (Rainow Women's Institute n.d., 14), suggesting that the farm had been built or rebuilt at the end of the sixteenth century. In 1653 it is listed as including a '*barn, stable, cowhouse, one out-ile, oxen house and two gardens*' (Laughton 1990, 16). Lamaload's fortunes were, it seems, connected to its allegiance to the crown due to connections with the Earls of Derby who controlled Macclesfield Forest (*op cit*, 45). These were severely affected during the Civil War, especially after the execution of the Earl of Derby (*ibid*), and when Sir William Bellington took over the stewardship of Macclesfield Forest he opened it up to new development, destroying the privileged position of the occupiers of Lamaload Farm. It continued to be used as a farm by a succession of occupiers throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, before being demolished prior to the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir.

 

# 4. RESULTS

## 4.1 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

4.1.1 The survey comprised the investigation and recording of the topographic detail of nine sites prior to the impact of the pipeline construction works upon them. The sites comprised three field boundaries Sites **21**, **45** and **76**, a ditch **26,** a trackway **81,** a mound **78,** two quarries **77** and **79,** and a farmstead **20**.

4.1.2 Site **20**, the remains of Whiteside Farm (Fig 3; Plate 15), was not initially considered for topographic survey, however it proved to have a direct relationship with field system (Site **21**) and access trackway (Site **81**), and so was surveyed in full. It comprised the ruinous remains of a range of buildings, which had been demolished around the time of the construction of Lamaload Reservoir in the 1960s. The remains included earthwork features of a long rectangular arrangement of buildings, which was orientated roughly north/south. The farmstead comprised a small rectangular paddock to the south, and a yard to the west with two small outbuildings within it.

4.1.3 The main range of buildings was composed of the earthwork remains of wall foundations, with banks of rubble measuring up to 0.5m high. It had been terraced into the sloping hillside on the eastern side where the slope runs downhill from east to west. Evidence was observed for six individual rooms; five of which were orientated north/south, whilst the sixth room projects in a westerly direction from the side of the southernmost cell. A great deal of demolition rubble covered the grassed-over wall foundations, but in some places walling was still evident at the ground surface. A retaining wall on the east side of the range survives particularly well in places, with some wall recesses evident. The walls are constructed of small squared-off quarried stones and in places reach a height of up to 0.5m (six courses high). The remains of three roof timbers were strewn across the site.

4.1.4 On the south side of the building range is a small earth-and-stone banked paddock. It is sub-rectangular in plan and measures up to 15m in length (north/south) by over 5.5m wide. A sunken , which approaches the site from the south, runs north/south alongside a modern field boundary. The trackway continues into a small yard area located on the western side of the remains of the farm buildings. It has a steep earthen lynchet on its east side and measures up to 3m wide by 0.6m in height. The fragmentary remains of wall foundations were apparent on the top of the lynchet.

4.1.5 Within the northern end of the farmyard are the ruinous remains of two further small outbuildings. The southernmost outbuilding survived as a small sub-triangular mound of earth-and-stone set adjacent to the modern field boundary. The northern outbuilding is located within a rubble-covered area of flattened ground. This second outbuilding had a terraced and revetted sub-rectangular platform, which survived particularly well at the western end. The platform has a retaining wall on the down slope that measures up to 0.6m in height, and the platform is much slighter at the eastern end. The extant field boundary wall has been built over the building platform.

4.1.6 Whiteside Farm was demolished at the time of the construction of Lamaload Reservoir, but the topographic survey identified a number of substantial remains, which provided an insight into the layout of the site. The farmstead was served by a sunken trackway that led to the south and was in turn connected to a hollow-way/trackway leading to Upper and Lower Hooleyhey Farms located to the south-east (see *Section 4.1.17*). The northernmost outbuilding appears to have been demolished earlier than the farmstead (pre-1909), and the modern field wall overlies this. The route of the field walls on the north side of the farmstead had been changed.

4.1.7 Site **21** comprises the relict embanked remains of field boundaries and trackways located between the water works and the north side of Lamaload reservoir (Fig 4). The field-system comprised two main elements: earth-and-stone banked field boundaries located on the west side of an extant field boundary wall adjacent to Whiteside Farm (Site **20**), and a sunken access track running to the south of the farmstead.

4.1.8 There are three field boundaries; one which was observed aligned roughly north/south, a second connected to the south end of this was aligned east/west, and a small offshoot again connected to the first field boundary but at its northern end.

4.1.9 The north/south orientated boundary is an earth-and-stone bank running along the contour of the steeply-sloping field (sloping downhill east to west). It measured roughly 3m in width at the base and about 0.5m high. At its northern end the boundary was denuded as it approached a natural break of slope running into a stream bed. There was a further small boundary at this point aligned in a south-east/north-west direction, which had evidence for some wall foundation courses upon it

4.1.10 The east/west orientated boundary connected to the southern end of the north/south boundary survived as an earth-and-stone bank observed aligned downhill from east to west. It measured roughly 2m in width with very gentle breaks of slope and a maximum height of 0.5m. The boundary approached the junction of extant modern walled boundaries on its east end; in its central section it was connected to the north/south orientated field boundary (*Section 4.1.9*), and at its west end it become a shallow lynchet curving towards the north. The boundary was denuded in several places by modern wheel rutting and a modern trackway running between the water works and the reservoir.

4.1.11 A sunken trackway was aligned north/south from the south side of Whiteside Farm (Site **20**), along the eastern side of the current field wall. A steep earthen lynchet was observed on its eastern side and it measured up to 3m wide by 0.6m in height. Fragmentary remains of wall foundations survived on the top of the lynchet in three locations. Further along the trackway to the south it became shallower in nature. The track follows the west and south boundaries of this field and it curves to the east along the southern edge of the field. Eventually the trackway connected to the western end of a sunken hollow-way (Site **81** (*Section 4.1.16*). There is a further small section of farm track, which formed a shortcut across the centre of the field, and it survived as a flattened surface with moderately steep sides, where it cut into the hill slope.

4.1.12 The field boundaries represent an early system of small fields (probably related to Whiteside Farm - Site **20**), which had been superseded by larger fields. This could be a direct result of the construction of Lamaload Reservoir and the demolition of the farm in the 1960s. The field boundaries contain numerous stones, and in places contained remnants of wall foundation courses upon them. Originally, it is likely that there would have been walls on top of all of the boundaries within this field-system.

4.1.13 Site **26**, a former field boundary, comprised a ditch and associated slight bank, aligned roughly north/south, although curvilinear in form (Fig 5; Plate 16). The northern end of the site had been truncated by the modern access road to Lamaload Reservoir. The boundary was approximately 6m in width, with an earthen lynchet at the western end measuring up to 1.5m deep, a narrow flattened area in the middle, and a shallow denuded earthen bank on the eastern end.

4.1.14 Sites **45** and **76**, comprise the remains of a field system within a single modern field, located to the north-west of Snipe House (Fig 6). The field system comprised a small linear earth-and-stone bank (Site **45**), aligned north-east/south-west, and a circuitous arrangement of sunken trackways surrounding the field on the northern, western and eastern edges (Site **76**; Plate 17). The linear bank measured approximately 2.2m in width by up to 0.4m in height. The trackways each measured up to 2m in width and about 1m in depth. There was no evidence for any of the tracks being bounded by earthen banked boundaries.

4.1.15 The earth-and-stone bank Site **45** represents a denuded field wall, which would have originally sub-divided the field. The arrangement of sunken trackways, would have provided access between gateways in the modern extant walled field system above, and to the south, of Danebent Farm.

4.1.16 Sites **77**, **78** and **79** comprise two localised areas of quarrying set either end of a fragmentary earth-and-stone field bank (Fig 7). The field bank (Site **78**; Plate 19) was orientated roughly east/west. It measured 27.4m in length by 1.1m in width, and was up to 0.3m in height. The quarry located to the west of the field bank (Site **77**, Plate 18) comprised two shallow sub-oval quarry scoops with matching upcast spoil heaps on the downslope (north-western) side. The eastern quarry scoop measured 6.4m in length by 4.7m in width and was 2.05m deep. The western quarry scoop measured 5.3m in length by 4.3m in width and was 1.35m deep. The quarry located to the east of the field bank (Site **79**; Plate 20) comprised two semi-circular quarry scoops, which have been truncated by the edge of the modern access road. The western quarry scoop measured 9.4m in length by 7.5m in width and was 2.8m deep. The eastern quarry scoop measured 10.7m in length by 10.5m in width and was 3.6m deep.

4.1.17 Site **81**, comprised a hollow-way/trackway (Fig 8; Plate 21) running between Upper and Lower Hooleyhey Farms, and located to the south-east of Whiteside Farm (Site **20**). The trackway was orientated east/west downhill into modern woodland at its eastern end (just to the north of Lamaload Reservoir). Within the woodland the trackway measured 3m in width, with evidence of a worn and rounded cobbled surface. Also at this location the track was sunk into the ground, and on it's southern side were the extant remains of a walled field

boundary. The north side of the track had a steep lynchet edge with fragmentary evidence for a drystone retaining wall along its length, being up to 1m high. Near to the eastern end a relict gateway (Site **82**) was observed, which would have provided access to the field to the south. The western half of the trackway remained outside of the woodland and survived as a denuded sunken feature. The wall on the southern edge is very fragmentary and had been replaced by a modern fenced boundary. To the north, the lynchet was much less prominent, being only up to 0.6m high and with no retaining wall. There was evidence of a further small section of farm access track with a steep lynchet edge, observed curving to the north from the gateway into the woodland.

## 4.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

4.2.1 The evaluation trenches were located to investigate three sites of known archaeological potential: Site **26** comprised a possible boundary ditch, Site **27** the location of a post-medieval farmstead, and Site **53** post-medieval cottages. The positioning of the trenches was dictated by the course of the pipeline, the width of the easement (15m), various obstructions (fence lines and the disused reservoir), and the topology of the ground (Fig 2).

4.2.2 ***Site 26:*** this was located *c* 50m to the south-west of the water treatment tanks of Lamaload Water Treatment Works and *c* 10m north of Berristal Road. The trench was aligned north-west/south-east. It measured 20m by 1.8m, and was excavated to a depth of 0.49m (Plate 1). The extension excavated to the south of the trench (Plate 2) was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west and measured 5.70m by 1.8m. An orange-grey clay with small angular stones, ***200***, was encountered at 266.45m aOD. This was overlain by a light brown silty-sand with small angular stones subsoil, ***201***, 0.15m in depth, which was in turn overlain by a dark blackish-brown silty-sand topsoil, ***202***, 0.19m deep. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

4.2.3 ***Site 27:*** this site was located *c* 10m to the east of the Lamaload Water Treatment Works, and aligned east/west with a moderately steep incline to the west. The trench measured 40m by 8m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m (Plate 3; Fig 9). Due to the lack of archaeological features towards the eastern end of the trench and the steep incline of the field, three test pits (A-C) were excavated to the east of the trench, each measuring approximately 1.8m by 1.8m.

4.2.4 This trench revealed a north-east/south-west aligned wall, ***107***, and parallel hedge ***108*** (Plate 4). The boundary wall was constructed within a foundation trench, ***106***, measuring 3.25m in length, 1.4m in width and 0.25m in depth. The wall was cut into a steep incline to the east with the stonework placed against the incline. Large (0.6m by 0.5m+ by 0.2m+), local limestone boulders were utilised for the foundation, with smaller flat (0.34m by 0.33m by 0.22m) limestone boulders above. The absence of bonding material and the irregular nature of the stones was suggestive of a dry-stone construction. The wall was found within a deposit of mid-orange-brown sandy-clay, ***107***. To the south-west, running parallel and cutting wall ***107***, a shallow depression, ***108***, possibly representing the remains of a hedgeline was observed. The depression measured

3.25m in length, 1.06m in width and 0.4m in depth. It contained ***111***, a mid grey-brown sandy-silt primary fill, which appeared to have accumulated over a moderately long period of time. This was overlain by ***109***, an organic dark blackish-brown silty-clay (Plate 5; Fig 9), seeming to run under natural geology to the west. This was most probably the action of rooting. It is highly probable that deposit ***109*** was the decaying remains of a hedge, moreover a possible boundary hedge could be seen *in situ* along the same alignment to the south of the excavation. A number of flat limestone boulders consistent with those of wall ***107*** were observed within the immediate vicinity of this possible early boundary. These features cut natural geology ***100***, a dark to-mid-orangy-brown clayey-sand and were sealed by made-ground ***102***.

4.2.5 Running across the centre of the trench on an east/west alignment was a compact surface, ***101***, constructed of white/mid-brown shale and limestone observed for 14m in length, 5.65m in width and 0.25m in depth (Plate 6). This deposit appeared to be the remnants of the haul road associated with the construction of the reservoir during the early 1960s.

4.2.6 An east/west aligned, fairly modern service trench, for a ceramic waste water pipe was located towards the western end of the trench. Service trench ***110***, had vertical sides and a flat base and contained a dark reddish-brown silty-clay with occasional brick and stone fragments. It measured 15m in length, 1m in width, 0.5m in depth, and cut wall ***107*** and hedge ***108***. The service trench was truncated by haul road ***101*** and sealed by made-ground ***102***. The made-ground comprised a light-mid-reddish-brown silty-sand with occasional small angular stones, building rubble, concrete and metal rubbish, becoming more concentrated towards the east of the trench. This made-ground was spread over most of the trench, being *c* 36m long, 8m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.7m, and disappearing to the east. This was most likely the remains of the temporary buildings associated with the construction of the reservoir during the early 1960s. To the east of the trench the made-ground lay directly on top of natural geology ***104***, a mid-red/grey-brown shale. A mid-reddish-brown silty-clay subsoil ***105***, with shale inclusions, 0.12m deep, overlay made-ground ***102***, which in turn was overlain by a dark brown silty-clay topsoil ***103***, approximately 0.2m in depth. During the watching brief carried out by OA North in 2005, a test pit was excavated within the excavation area, revealing similar stratigraphy, however a brown humified peat was located towards the base of the 1.8m deep pit.

4.2.7 Test pits A-C were located to the east of the trench and measured 20m, 40m and 60m respectively. The test pits revealed natural geology being a mid orangy-brown sandy-clay with 4% sub-rounded stones, which was overlain by 0.17-0.4m deep of a mid-grey-brown sandy-clay subsoil with 10% sub-rounded stones. This in turn was overlain by 0.12-0.22m deep of dark grey-brown clayey-sand topsoil (Plate 7). These test pits revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

4.2.8 ***Site 53:*** this was located immediately south-east of the water pumping station, at Tower Hill, Rainow. Aligned north-west/south-east, it measured 19.75m by 5.85m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m. The trench revealed a

possible post-medieval stream/river ***314***, a late eighteenth century cottage ***307***, and two pits, ***301*** and ***305***, the later being fairly modern (Plate 8; Fig 10).

4.2.9 The natural geology ***315***, a mid-brownish-orange sandy-clay, was encountered at 205.16m aOD. An east/west aligned linear feature ***314*** was observed in the south-west corner of the trench *c* 5m in length, *c* 1.5m width and 0.5m+ in depth. It contained a dark grey silty-clay and was sealed by ***303***, a mid-brownish-orange sandy-clay redeposited natural made-ground layer and ***302***, a further made-ground comprising mid-greyish-brown sandy-clay. These made-ground layers appear to have been associated with the construction of the disused reservoir. Also, local knowledge indicates that within the vicinity a village tip was in use, possibly accounting for the proliferation of domestic refuse on the site. Linear ***314***, appears to have been a stream or small river possibly associated with the now disused reservoir and cottage ***307***, located immediately to the north-east.

4.2.10 Made-ground layer ***302*** butted up against cottage ***307***. Two walls forming the corner of a probable basement were revealed (Plates 10 and 11; Fig 10), and observed on a north-west/south-east alignment for 2m before returning north/east for a further 2m. It was excavated to a depth of 1.4m. The walls were constructed of roughly squared-off limestone blocks *c* 500mm by 300mm by 100mm, of uneven courses, bonded by lime mortar (Plate 12; Fig 11). Twenty courses were observed above a patch of whitish plaster/cement-type material, possibly the original basement floor surface. Within the confines of the walls a basal deposit, ***310***, was observed. This comprised 0.3m in depth of a mid-blackish-grey sandy-silt, containing clinker and slag-like material, which was probably laid as a bedding layer for drainage. This was sealed by 0.7m deep of mid-orangy-brown sand with rubble inclusions ***309***, used to fill in the basement after its demolition. A layer of greyish-black sandy-clinker ***308***, overlaid layer ***309***, appearing to be an early twentieth century midden deposit. A scatter of limestone blocks ***306***, around the cottage walls and lying within layers ***308*** and ***302*** are most likely to be the remains of the cottage after its demolition.

4.2.11 Pit ***301*** was observed cutting made-ground ***302***, measuring 3.35m in length, 1.4m in width, and excavated to a depth of 1m. The extent of the pit observed was oval in plan with 45-50° concave sides to a flatish base (Plate 13; Fig 11). This feature was situated towards the centre of the trench and continued under the north-east baulk. It contained a dark greyish-brown humic silty-sand with lenses of dark purplish-black clinker/cinder deposits, ***300***. A number of ceramic, glass and bone artefacts of the post-medieval period were recovered from this context. The feature was truncated by a modern drainage pipe to the south-east.

4.2.12 Pit ***305***, was discovered cutting made-ground ***302***, situated in the north-eastern corner of the trench, and extending under the north-eastern baulk. This feature measured 1.55m in length, 1.35m in width, and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m (Plate 14). It had fairly irregular edges but was mainly sub-oval in plan, with gradual concave sides. The fill of pit ***305***, was a mid-greyish-black sandy-gravel/clinker, ***304***, containing brick, stone, metal bolts, plastic and electrical cable. It would appear that this feature represents a fairly modern rubbish pit.

 

4.2.13 Both pits ***305*** and ***301*** were sealed by 0.7m deep of a dark greyish-brown silty-sand with lenses of redeposited natural, ***312***, which was present across most of the trench as a disturbed layer. This was due to the fact that the area lies at the mouth of a gateway, which would have formed the access into the disused reservoir. Layer ***312***, was cut by a midden pit ***313***, located towards the north-western end of the trench containing dark greyish-black sandy-clay topsoil-type material ***311***. This feature sealed the upper layers of the cottage basement ***308***, the cottage walls ***307***, and building rubble ***306***.

 

# 5. FINDS

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In total, 141 artefacts and ecofacts were retrieved during the evaluation (for catalogue see *Appendix 3*), all of which were retrieved from the trench excavated at Site **53**. Many of the finds were complete glass bottles and jars. The remaining finds recovered comprised fragments of ceramic bottles and jars, clay tobacco pipe, pottery, copper alloy, composite, and bone. The types of finds recovered from the different contexts are shown in Table 1, below.

| **Find type** | Pit fill ***300*** | Redeposited natural layer ***303*** | Collapse ***306*** from cottage ***307*** | Midden ***308*** | Topsoil-type pit fill ***311*** | Stream (?) ***314*** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bone | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | *7* |
| Bottles and jars (ceramic) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | *7* |
| Bottles and jars (glass) | 7 | 0 | 8 | 28 | 13 | 0 | *56* |
| Clay tobacco pipe | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | *11* |
| Copper alloy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | *2* |
| Composite | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | *1* |
| Pottery | 25 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 1 | *57* |
| ***Total*** | *48* | *2* | *12* | *47* | *31* | *1* | ***141*** |

Table 1: Types of finds recovered from different contexts

## 5.2 GLASS BOTTLES AND JARS

5.2.1 ***Colour:*** as can be seen from Table 2, below, of 52 individual glass bottles and jars, 57% were colourless, with light or very light turquoise being the second most common colour. Much smaller quantities of brown, green, very light blue, and opaque white were also present.

5.2.2 ***Closure types:*** the most common closure type from the assemblage was the cork-type closure, which accounted for at least 43% of the closures (see Table 3, below). External threaded closures were also popular, with crown closures (typically present on pressurised drinks bottles), vacuum seal (typically present on processed food), and burst lip closures (typically present on ink bottles) being the least common. Many of the closure types could not be identified, sometimes because the mouths or lips of the bottles or jars were missing.

5.2.3 ***Contents:*** for those bottles or jars where it was possible to discern the contents with reasonable confidence (either from embossed text identifying the product, or from the closure type), medicine and food appeared to be the most common types present. Drinks and cosmetics were less popular. Caution must be exercised, however, since the sample was so small, and biases towards small vessels such as medicine bottles have already been noted above.

 

| Glass bottle or jar colour | Number of bottles and jars | Percentage of total |
|---|---|---|
| Colourless | 30 | 57% |
| Light or very light turquoise | 13 | 25% |
| Brown | 3 | 6% |
| Green | 3 | 6% |
| Very light blue | 2 | 4% |
| Opaque white | 1 | 2% |
| ***Total*** | *52* | *100%* |

Table 2: Glass bottle or jar colour

| Glass bottle or jar closure type | Number of bottles and jars | Percentage of total |
|---|---|---|
| Cork-type | **22** | 43% |
| External threaded closure | **13** | 25% |
| Unclear | **11** | 22% |
| Vacuum seal | **2** | 4% |
| Crown | **2** | 4% |
| Burst lip | **1** | 2% |
| ***Total*** | *52* | *100%* |

Table 3: Glass bottle or jar closure types

| Glass bottle or jar contents | Number of bottles and jars | Percentage of total |
|---|---|---|
| Medicine | **14** | 27% |
| Food | **12** | 23% |
| Drink | **3** | 6% |
| Cosmetics | **2** | 4% |
| Unclear | **21** | 40% |
| ***Total*** | *52* | *100%* |

Table 4: Glass bottle or jar contents

5.2.4 ***Manufacturers:*** seven different glass bottle and jar manufacturers were identified from their punt marks, as well as two further companies tentatively identified, as shown in Table 5, below. All but two of these manufacturers were English, and can be summarised as follows:

- *St Helens in Merseyside (formerly Lancashire);* Forsters Glass Co Ltd (punt mark dates from 1902 to 1939; Toulouse 1971, 205) and the Sherdley Plant of United Glass Ltd (1913 onwards; *op cit*, 514);

- *Yorkshire:* Bagley and Co Ltd in Knottingley (*c* 1899 onwards; *op cit*, 77-8) and Wood Bros. Glass Co Ltd in Barnsley (1828 onwards; *op cit*, 529);

- *London:* Canning Town Glass Works (pre-1928 onwards; *op cit*, 150) and the Charlton Plant of United Glass Ltd (1921 – 1966; *op cit*, 513);

- *Middlesex (?):* Rockware Glass Ltd in Greenford (possibly their punt mark, dated 1920 to 1930; *op cit*, 434);
- *Worcestershire:* Albion Bottle Co Ltd in Oldbury (punt mark 1928 – 1969; *op cit*, 28).

5.2.5 The remaining manufacturers were from elsewhere, and can be summarised as:

- *America:* Maryland Glass Corp. in Baltimore in Maryland (punt mark 1916 onwards; *op cit*, 339);

- *Germany (?):* Glashütte Münder Siegmund & Co, K.G., Bad Münder (references to this company 1965 and 1969; *op cit*¸ 580).

5.2.6 In addition to these identified manufacturers, several punt marks were present that it was not possible to identify (Toulouse 1971). All of the identified marks are summarised in alphabetical order by name of company or plant in Table 5, below.

| **Glass bottle or jar manufacturer** | **Description** | **Date** |
|---|---|---|
| Albion Bottle Co Ltd, Roose End Road, Oldbury, Worcestershire | Colourless sauce bottle with cork-type closure, punt mark 'ABC / 2' | 1928 - 1969 |
| Bagley & Co Ltd, Knottingley, Yorkshire | Colourless bottle with cork-type closure, punt mark 'B & Co Ld / 3392' | *c*1899 + |
| Canning Town Glass Works Ltd, Canning Town, London | Brown jar with external threaded closure, manufactured for Virol, punt mark 'CTG / 4' | Pre 1928 + |
| Canning Town Glass Works Ltd, Canning Town, London | Colourless jam (?) jar, manufactured for a member of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, Inc, punt mark 'FMF / C.T.G' | Pre 1928 + |
| Charlton Plant, United Glass Ltd, Charlton, south-east London | Colourless sauce bottle with external threaded closure, punt mark 'B4 70 / C 7 / UGB' | 1921 - 1966 |
| Charlton Plant, United Glass Ltd, Charlton, south-east London | Colourless medicine bottle with external threaded closure, manufactured for Woodward, Chemist, London, punt mark 'A89 / C 11 / UGB' | 1921 - 1966 |
| Charlton Plant, United Glass Ltd, Charlton, south-east London | Colourless bottle with external threaded closure, punt mark '??41? / C 1 / UGB' | 1921 - 1966 |
| Forsters Glass Co Ltd, Atlas Glass Works, St Helens | Colourless jam jar, manufactured for a member of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, Inc, punt mark 'FGC / FMF / 14' | 1902 – 1939 |
| Forsters Glass Co Ltd, Atlas Glass Works, St Helens | Colourless jar, punt mark 'FGC / 2' | 1902 – 1939 |
| Glashütte Münder Siegmund & Co, K.G., Bad Münder? | Brown tonic wine bottle with cork-type closure, manufactured for Hall's, punt mark 'M / U'? | 20th century |
| Maryland Glass Corp., Baltimore, Maryland, USA | Colourless bottle with external threaded closure, manufactured for Sloan's Liniment, punt mark 'M [in a circle] / 16' | 1916 + |

| Glass bottle or jar manufacturer | Description | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Rockware Glass Ltd, Greenford, Middlesex? | Colourless bottle with cork-type closure, manufactured for California Fig Syrup Co, or Sterling Products, Inc, successor, punt mark 'R / 4' | 1920 – 1930? |
| Sherdley Plant, United Glass Ltd, St Helens | Colourless jam (?) jar, manufactured for a member of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, Inc, punt mark 'B 113 / S FMF 7 / UGB' | 1913 + |
| Wood Bros. Glass Co Ltd, Hoyle Mill, Barnsley, Yorkshire | Green bottle, punt mark 'W' | 19th – early 20th century |

Table 5: Glass bottle manufacturers

5.2.7 ***Contents Manufacturers and Brands:*** the food brands present were Hoe's sauce, manufactured by Hoe and Co Ltd, and Garton's HP Sauce; the latter has been in existence since 1903 (HP Foods n.d.). In addition, four jars had contents manufactured by members of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, Inc., as indicated by the linked initials retrograde F, M, F, registered by at least 1928 (Historical Archaeology 2001). Two different drinks manufacturers were present – Hall's wine tonic, and G Ray and Sons Ltd in Macclesfield.

5.2.8 Medicines comprised Virol, Califig, Kruschen salts, Sloan's Liniment, Ellimans Embrocation, and medicine by Boots the Chemists and Woodward, Chemist, London (see Table 6, below). The people using these medicines appear to have suffered from constipation, sprains, and bruises! One company for which no precise product could be found was Wheeler, London, whose trade mark was apparently a white hand.

| Medicine name | Description |
|---|---|
| Califig (California Fig Syrup) | Acts as a natural laxative to relieve constipation (Califig n.d.) |
| Ellimans Embrocation | Developed by James Elliman, Snr, in Slough, and first sold in 1847. By 1850 it was widely advertised as a rub for sprained and tired muscles, for humans and animals, and by 1911 it was being exported to 42 countries (Slough Museum 2005-6) |
| Kruschen salts | A mixture of cleansing and alkalinising salts with citric acid that help to promote regularity and remove body toxins. Frequently taken by those with gout, rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis, they help to alkalinise the body and regulate the bowel (Healtheries of New Zealand Ltd n.d.) |
| Sloan's Liniment | Invented by Earl Sawyer Sloan, who was born in 1848, originally as a liniment for disabled animals, but used equally for humans (Mitchell 2001) |
| Virol | A preparation of bone marrow which replaced (in some applications) Cod Liver Oil at the start of the 20th century. Advertised as 'supersedes Cod Liver Oil' and 'A preparation of Bone Marrow an ideal fat food for children and invalids' (Comer n.d.) |

Table 6: Descriptions of medicines identified

## 5.3 CERAMIC BOTTLES AND JARS

5.3.1 Three fragments from buff-coloured stoneware jam or marmalade jars were present, as was a complete, but unmarked, stoneware cream pot. Three very small white earthenware jars with grooves for tie-on lids were also retrieved.

## 5.4 POTTERY

5.4.1 ***Fineware:*** the fineware fabrics present were possible pearlware, late creamware, white earthenware, brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware, bone china, and self-glazed red earthenware (see Table 7, below). The types of vessels represented included tea pots, tea cups, and saucers, dinner plates, pie or baking dishes and pudding basins, jugs and tankards, a perfume bottle, and chamber pots and basins. None of the fineware could be conclusively dated to the late 18th century, with the possible pearlware fragments being in any case residual within contexts ***300*** and ***311***.

| Fabric type | Quantity | Decoration types present (other than plain) | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pearlware? | 4 | Painted (green with relief-moulded shell edge, blue with relief moulding), factory-produced slipware (banded, blue-stained rilling) | Late 18th – 20th century |
| Creamware (late) | 3 | | 19th – early 20th century |
| White earthenware | 24 | Transfer-printed ('Willow', 'Broseley', 'Asiatic Pheasants', many other unidentified patterns including one clobbered), painted (gold stripes, red stripe, enamel pattern of birds?), relief-moulded | 19th – 20th century |
| Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware | 2 | | 19th – 20th century? |
| Bone china | 4 | | Late 19th – 20th century |
| Self-glazed red earthenware | 1 | Devon/Torquay ware (white slip coat and green slip stripes, painted in brown with scene of Blackpool Tower, inscribed 'Blackpool Sea Spray), sponged (?) (brown) | Late 19th – 20th century |

Table 7: Types of fineware pottery fabrics present

5.4.2 ***Coarseware:*** the coarseware fabrics present comprised glazed red earthenwares and stonewares (see Table 8, below). The types of vessels represented included crocks and pancheons, lidded pots, and cylindrical vessels of indeterminate function.

| Fabric type | Quantity | Decoration types present (other than plain), maker's marks | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mid-brown-glazed red earthenware | 1 | | Late 17th – early 20th century |
| Black-glazed red earthenware | 2 | | 19th – early 20th century |

 

| Fabric type | Quantity | Decoration types present (other than plain), maker's marks | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|
| Light-brown-glazed red earthenware | 2 | | 19th – early 20th century |
| Self-glazed red earthenware | 4 | Internal white slip coating | 19th – early 20th century |
| Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware | 6 | | 19th – early 20th century |
| Brown-glazed grey stoneware | 2 | Rouletted | 19th – 20th century |

Table 8: Types of coarseware pottery fabrics present

## 5.5 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

5.5.1 The clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered included several decorated bowls and stems. Two bowls were decorated with Staffordshire knots and strips of leaves or feathers along the seams. One was elaborately decorated with the Egypt battle honour awarded in 1802 to (in this case) the Inniskillin Regiment for the Egyptian Campaign of 1801 (Regiments.Org 1995-2006; illustrated by Ayto (1994, 15)). The Irish influence could also be seen on a near-complete pipe, with the bowl decorated with shamrocks and an Irish harp, and the stem marked '…in & Sons, Macclesfield'. This may be the name of the manufacturer or the tobacconist for whom it was made. The pipes were broadly dated to the 19th to early 20th century.

## 5.6 COPPER ALLOY AND COMPOSITE

5.6.1 Two copper alloy objects were recovered – the top of a tap or valve dated to the 20th century, and an unidentified object in the form of most of a hollow sphere. A single composite object was also recovered – a pocket watch dated to the 19th to early 20th century.

## 5.7 DISCUSSION

5.7.1 ***Dating:*** by examining the dating of the finds in conjunction with the stratigraphic information (Table 9), it is possible to see that contexts ***300***, ***308***, and ***311*** almost certainly all date to the 20th century, probably to the period before World War II. Context ***306*** is also likely to date to this period, as it contained a find dated to no earlier than 1913. Contexts ***303*** and ***314*** contained no closely dateable finds and could only be broadly dated to the 19th to early 20th century.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pit fill ***311*** (late 19th – early 20th century, most closely dateable find 1902 – 1939) | Pit fill ***300*** (late 19th – early 20th century? Most closely dateable find from 1902? Earlier residual material late 18th century onwards) |
| Midden ***308*** (early 20th century, most closely dateable finds indicate possible date range of 1928 – 1939) | |
| Cottage collapse ***306*** (mid 19th – early 20th century? Most closely dateable find 1913+) | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottage ***307*** (no finds) | Redeposited natural layers ***302*** (no finds) and ***303*** (19th – early 20th century) |
| | Stream (?) ***314*** (19th – early 20th century) |

Table 9: Dated rough stratigraphic matrix

5.7.2 ***Interpretation:*** the finds are typical of midden-type domestic waste from the early 20th century. The finds assemblage helps to illustrate some aspects of the lives of the people living near Macclesfield in the early 20th century.

# 6. DISCUSSION

## 6.1 CONCLUSION

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the three sites **26**, **27** and **53** allowed for the investigation of areas of known archaeological potential, enhancing the understanding of the historic landscape as presented in the report on the earlier desk-based assessment, walkover survey and watching briefs (OA North 2005).

6.1.2 No archaeological features or deposits were observed within Site **26**, however the topographical survey implied that the site did not in fact run into the field containing the evaluation trench, rather that it curved to the west beneath the modern access road.

6.1.3 The evaluation of Site **27** exposed a field boundary ***107***/***108*** depicted on the Ordnance Survey, 1872, 25":1:*Mile* map. This was the earliest feature recorded within this site, and was ascribed a post-medieval date, however this boundary may have had an earlier origin. The remainder of the features within the evaluation trench related directly to the construction of the Lamaload Reservoir during the early 1960s and the demolition of Lamaload Farm. The 1872 Ordnance Survey map indicates that the post-medieval Lamaload Farm complex was situated further to the north and west of the excavation area and has subsequently been subjected to a moderately high degree of development pertaining to the Lamaload Water Treatment Works.

6.1.4 The evaluation of Site ***53*** exposed the corner of a cottage basement ***307***, post-medieval in date, and depicted as a complex of cottages on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map. The cottage probably dates to the late eighteenth century when the rivers around Rainow attracted a number of textile industries to the local area (*Section 3.2.10*). The stream/river ***114*** would seem to be related to the disused reservoir as it runs towards a sluice gate. This feature seems to have silted up gradually then been sealed with an abundance of made-ground, probably after the abandonment of the cottages. This may have been a temporary solution to flooding as it is not seen on any subsequent historical mapping. The pits ***301*** and ***305*** are a later edition to the area and reveal the midden approach to the disposal of rubbish during the late nineteenth century until more recent times. The area was subject to a great deal of disturbance during the construction of the Water Pumping Station, the housing development, and the dumping of waste material during the twentieth century.

## 6.2 IMPACT

6.2.1 The discovery of the corner of a cottage basement ***307*** (Site **53**) within the pipeline easement suggests that more will be uncovered during the pipe laying process. Therefore, it is recommended that a watching brief should be implemented during all below-ground works within this area. It is also likely that more midden/rubbish pits will be encountered and should be investigated in a similar manner.

6.2.2 Site **26** revealed no archaeological features or deposits during the evaluation and, therefore, no further action is warranted within this area. The trench and test pits excavated for Site **27** have been sufficiently recorded and therefore no further action is needed. However, if works are proposed under the existing Lamaload Water Treatment Works car park/site, it is recommended that a watching brief should be undertaken, as it is likely to impact on structures and boundaries relating to the post-medieval Lamaload Farmstead.

 

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# 8. ILLUSTRATIONS

## 8.1 LIST OF FIGURES



## 8.2 LIST OF PLATES

 

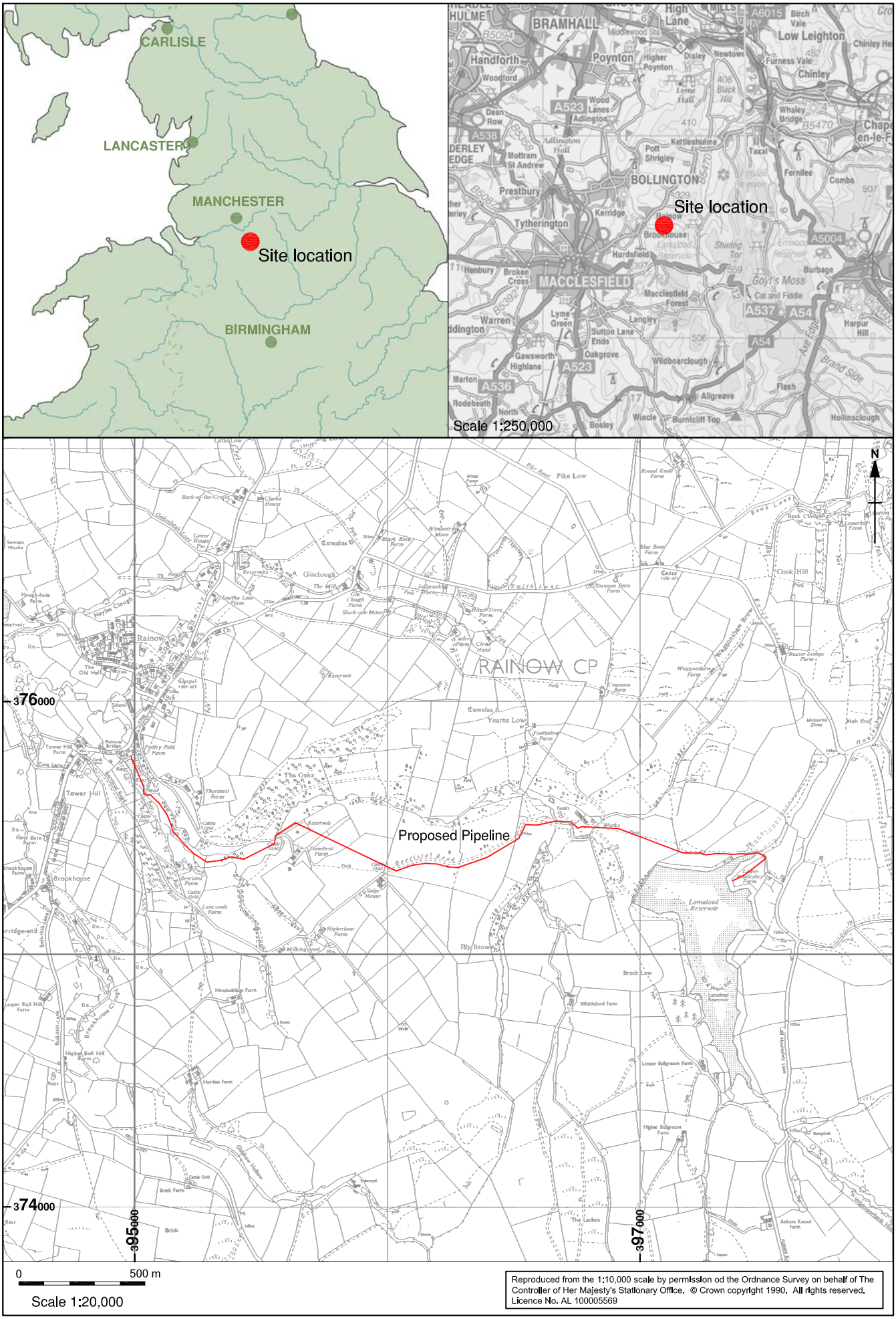


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Figure 1: Site Location

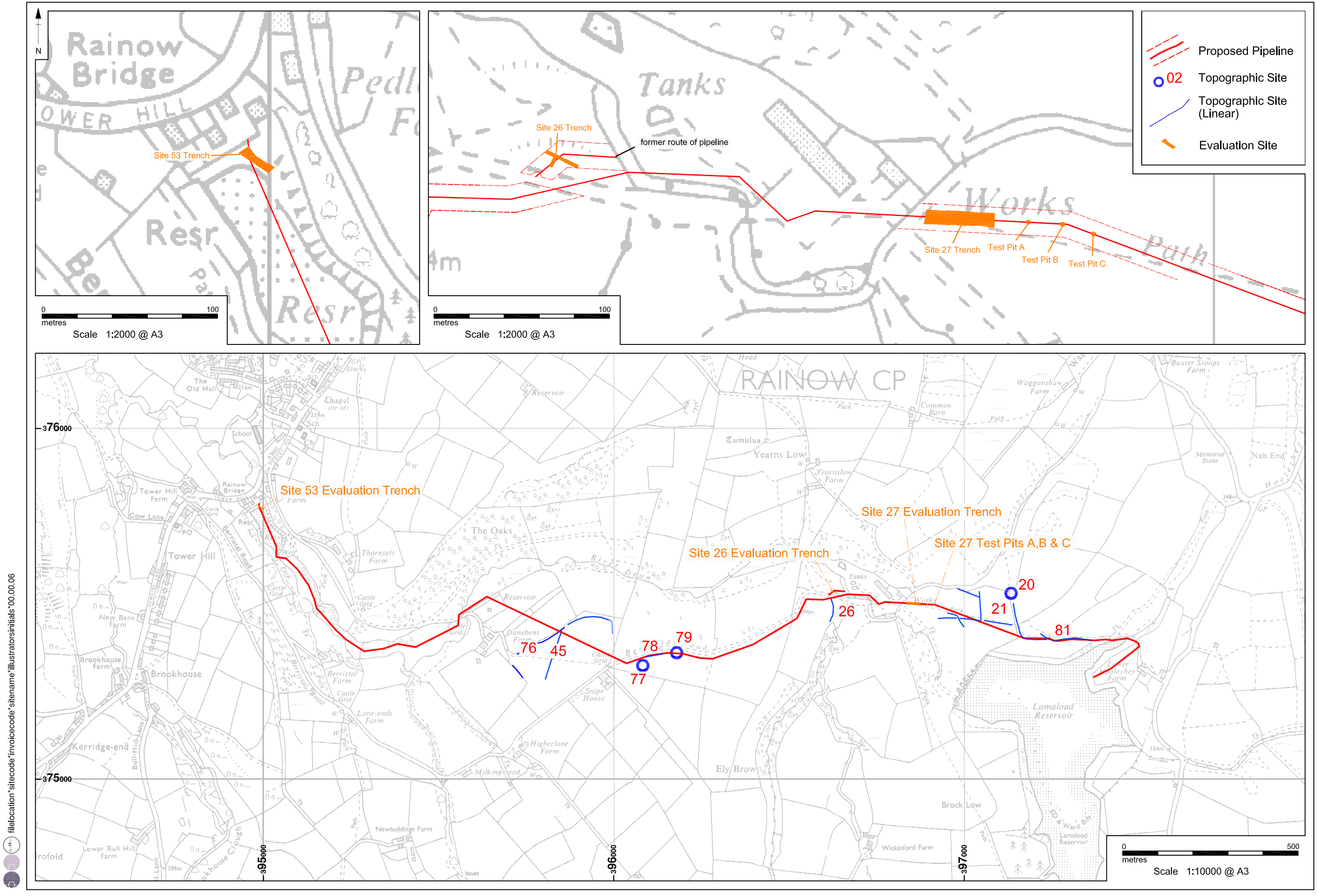
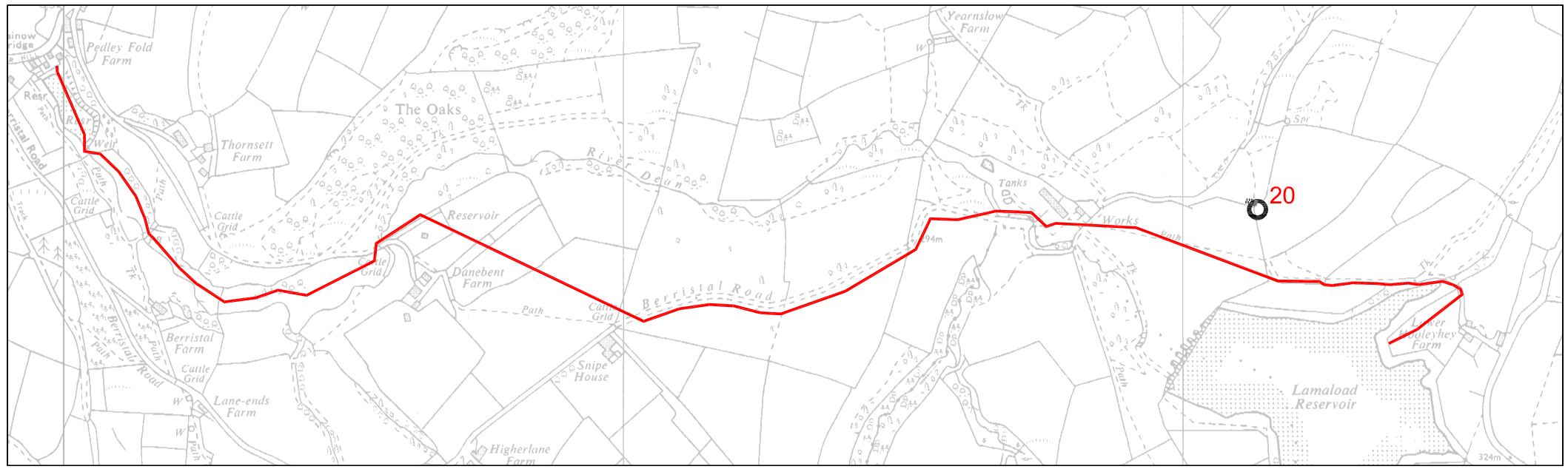
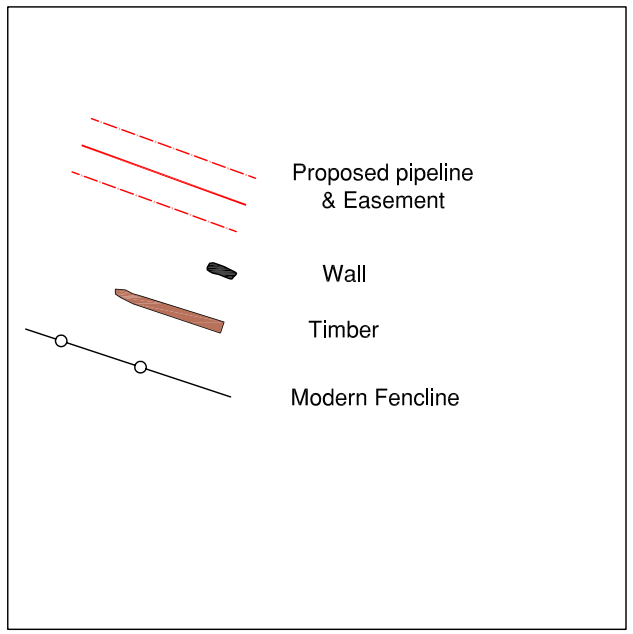



Figure 2: Location plan of Topographic Survey Sites, and Evaluation Trenches






Extract from first edition Ordnance Survey map, 1871

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Figure 3: Topographic detail of Site **20**, remains of Whiteside Farm

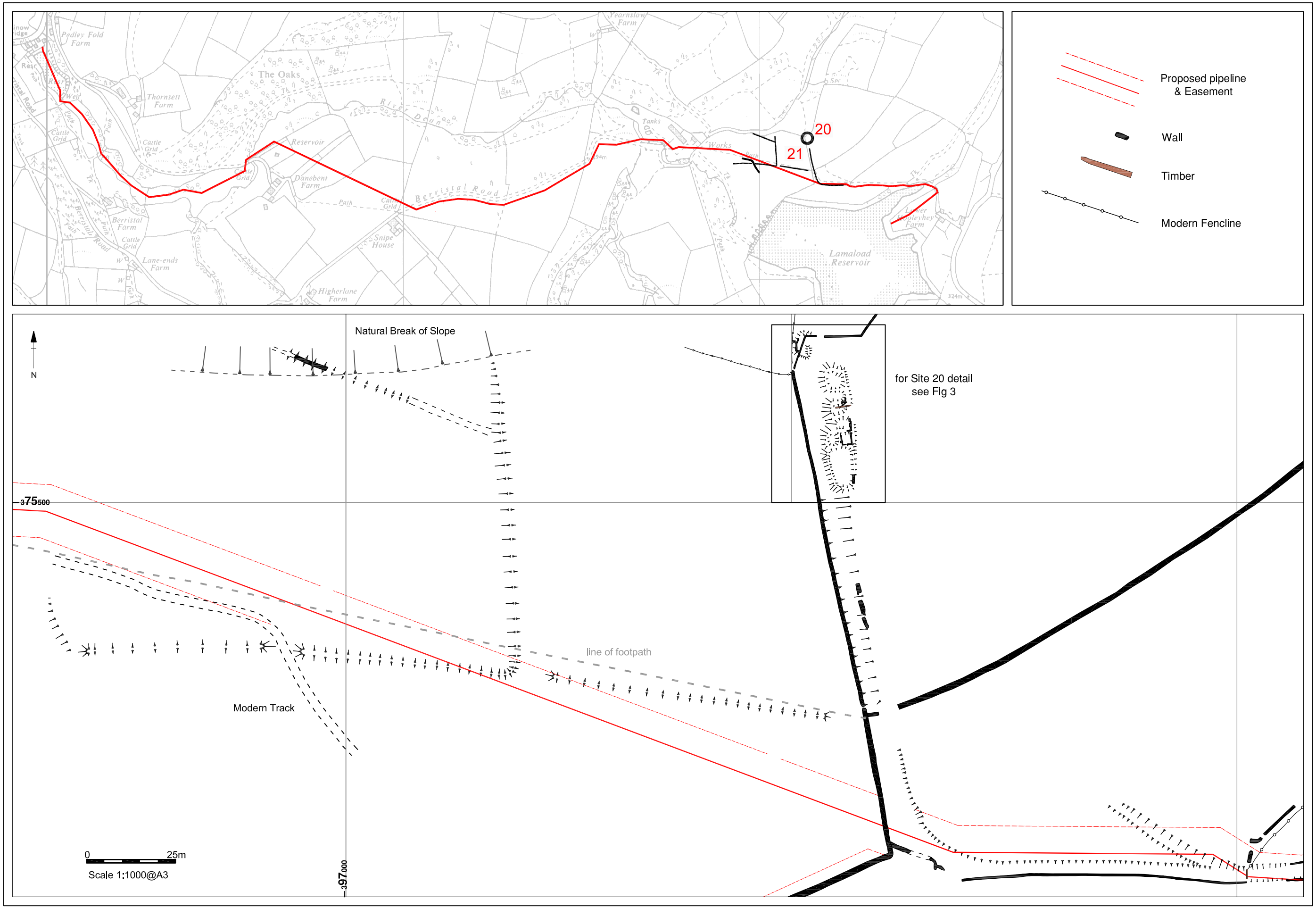




Figure 4: Topographic detail of Site **21**, field system


Figure 5: Topographic detail of Site **26**, ditch

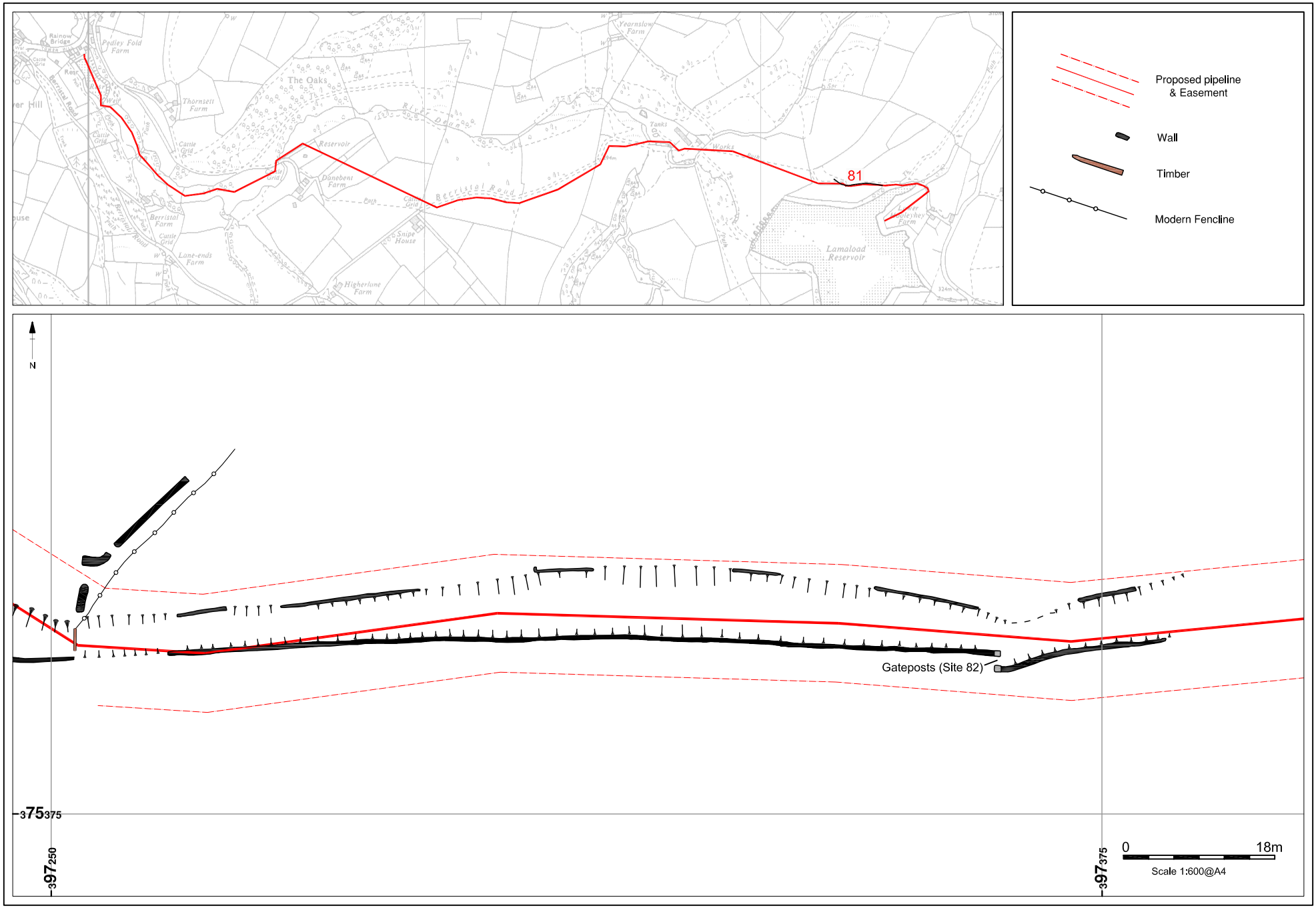


Figure 8: Topographic detail of Site **81**, sunken trackway

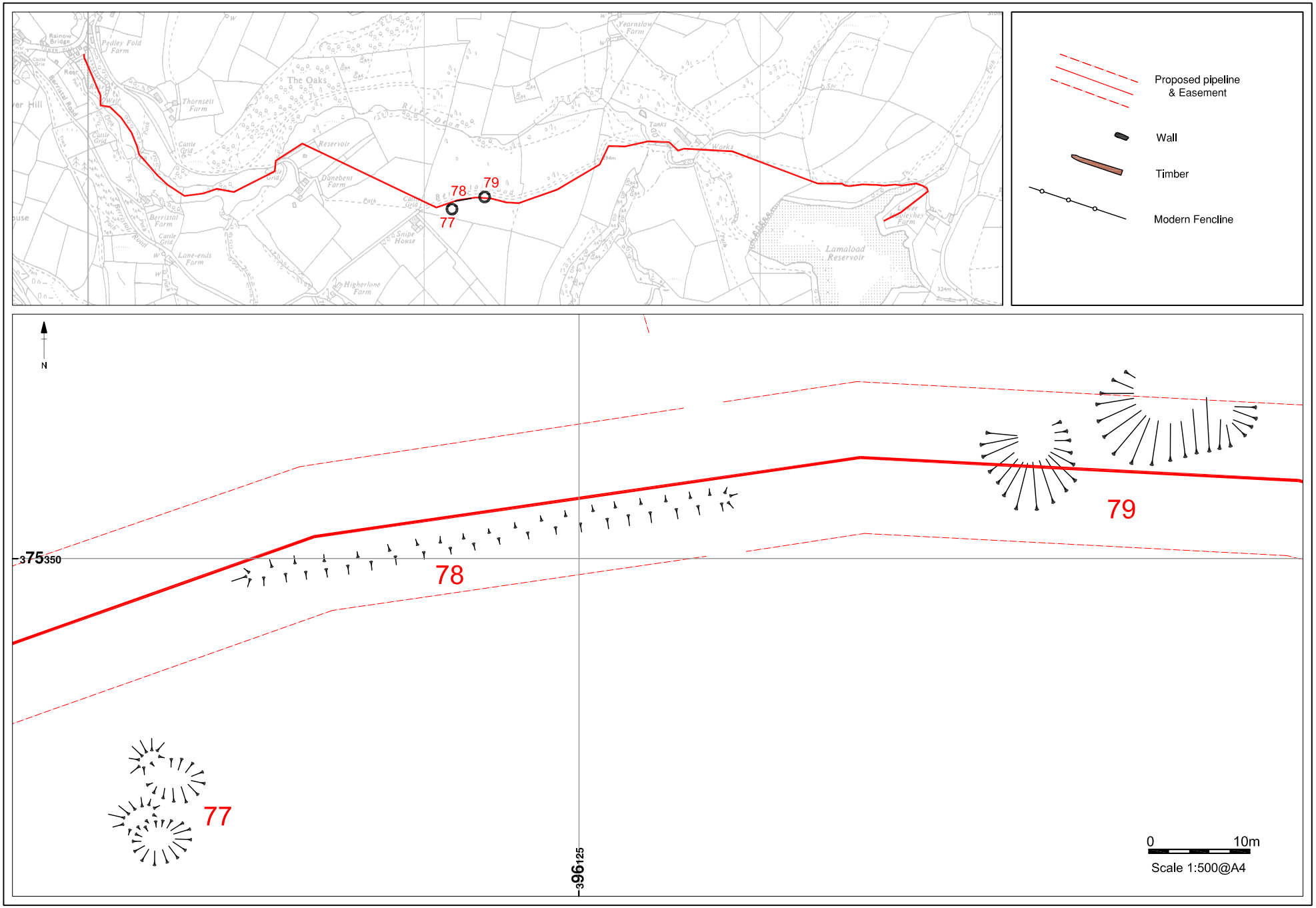


Figure 7: Topographic detail of Sites **77**, **78** and **79**, quarry scoops and bank

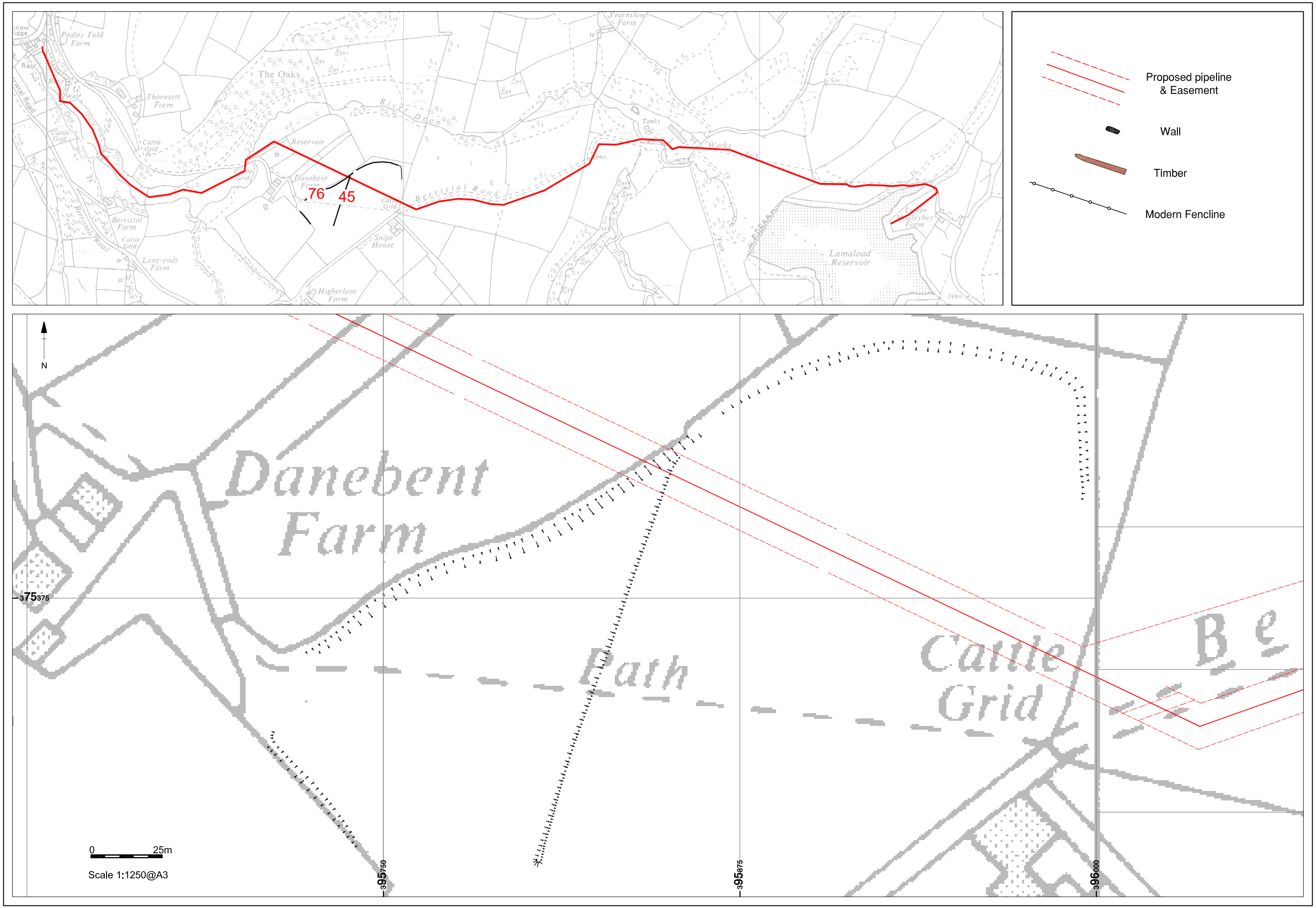


Figure 6: Topographic detail of Sites **45** and **76**, field system

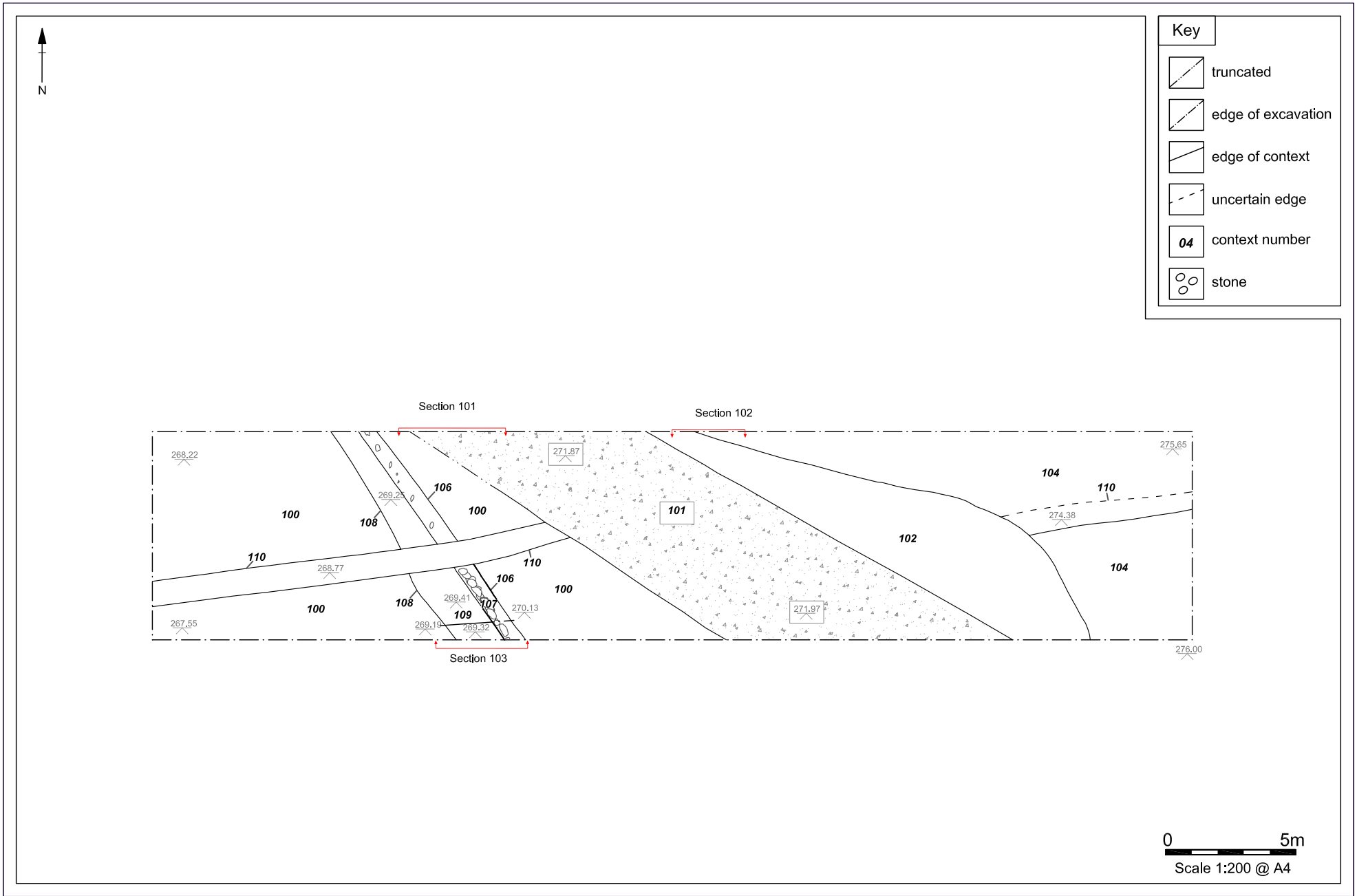


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 1, Site **27**

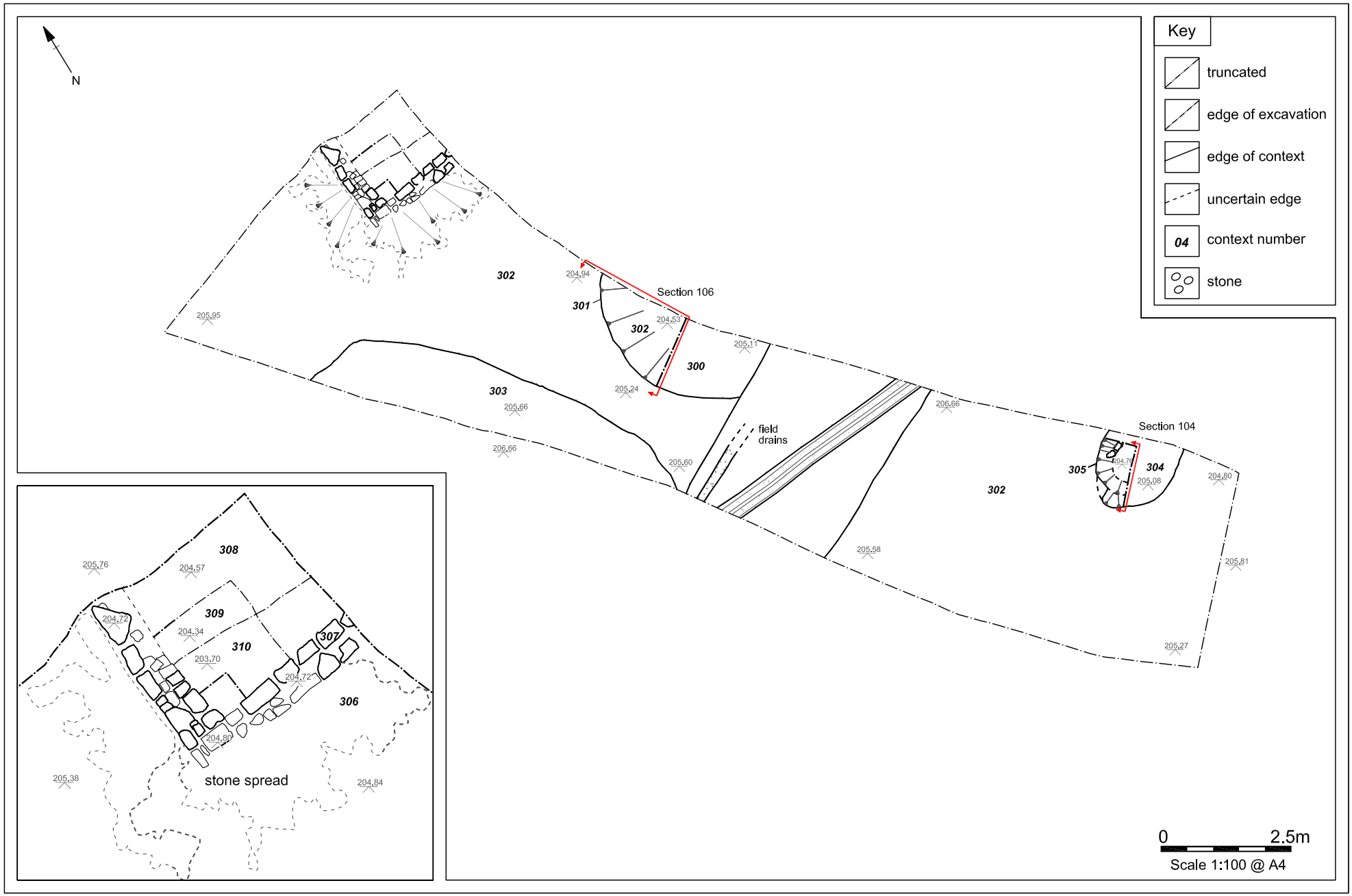


Figure 10: Plan of Trench 1, Site **53**

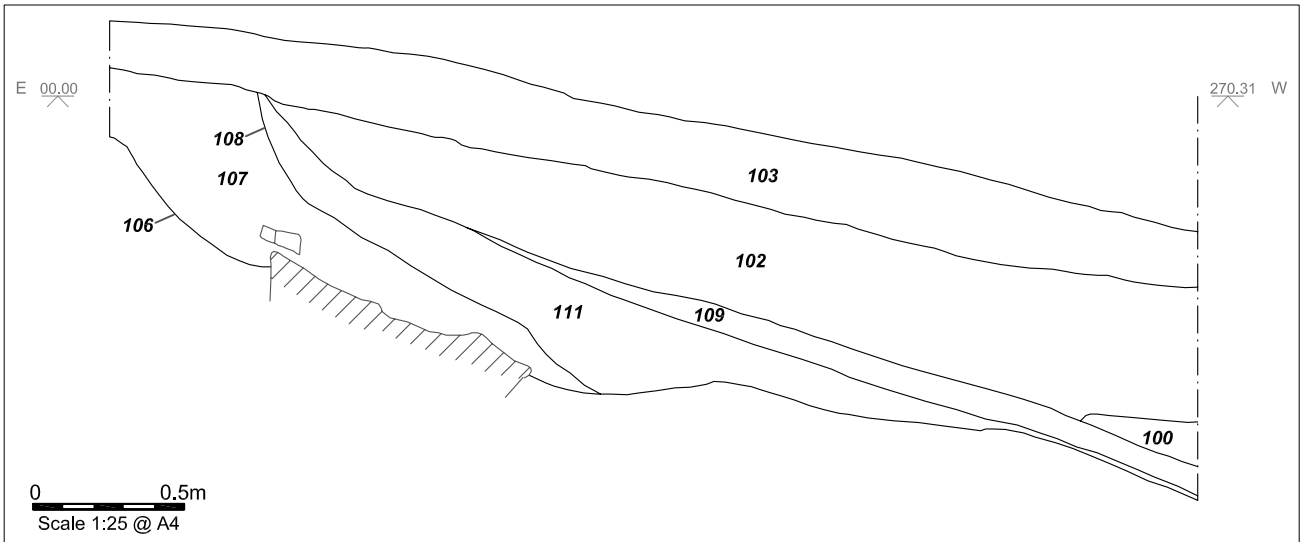


Figure 11: North-facing section (103) through Trench 1, Site **27**

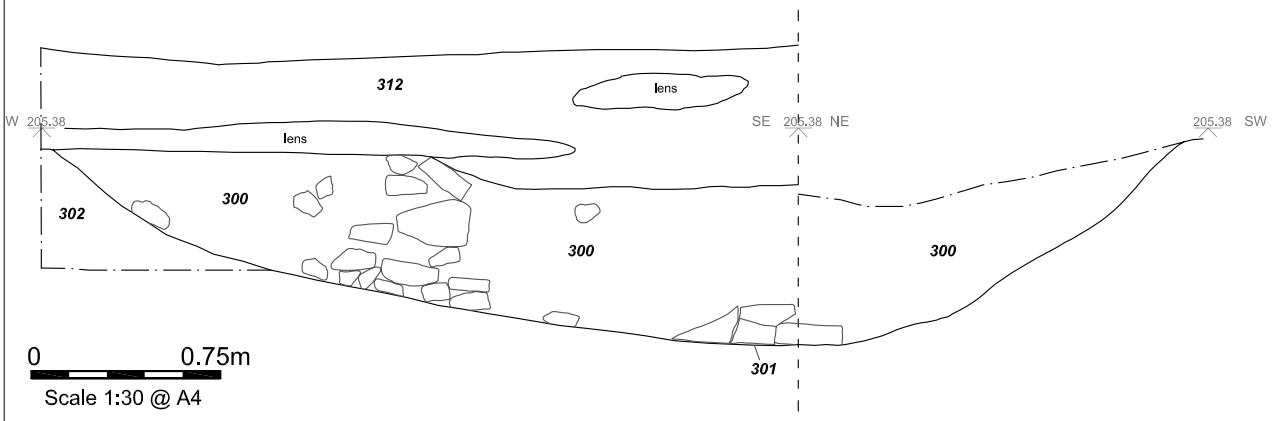


Figure 12: South-west and north-west facing sections (106) through Trench 1, Site **53**

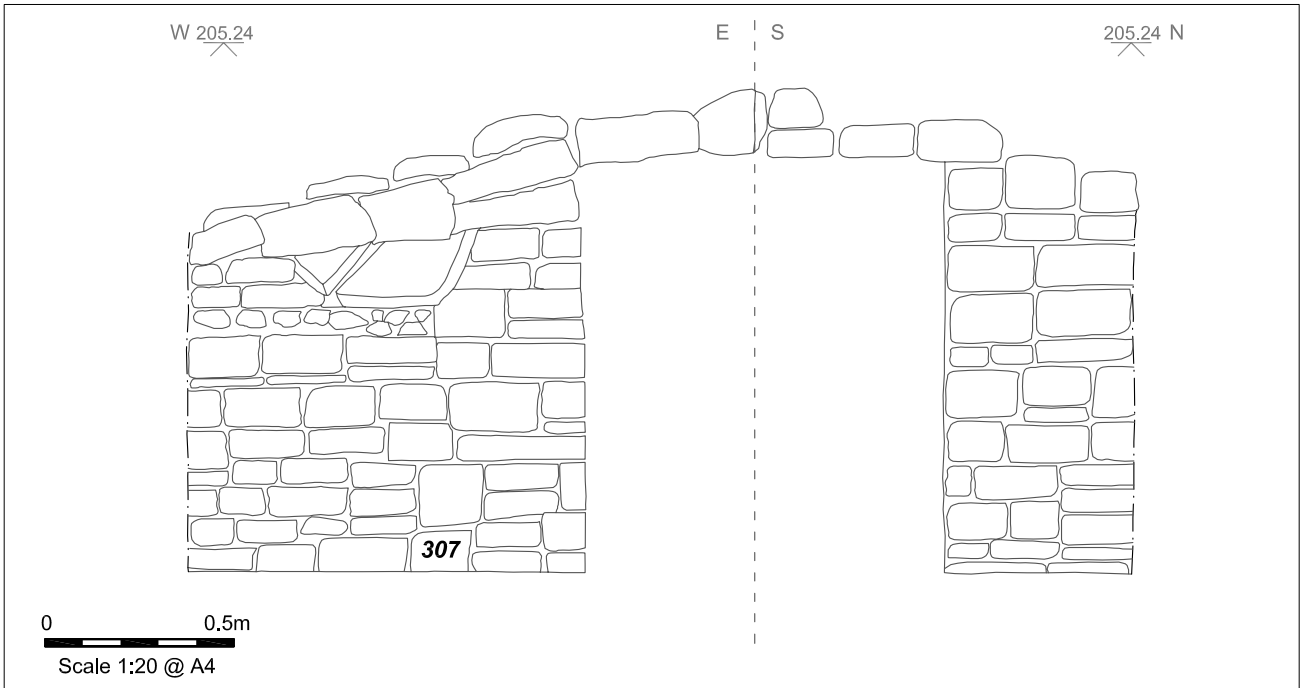


Figure 13: South-facing and east-facing elevations of "cottage wall", Trench 1, Site **53**

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Plate 2: Plan view of extension of Trench 1, Site **26**, looking south

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Plate 11: Plan view of north-west/south-east wall, within Trench 1, Site **53**, looking south-east

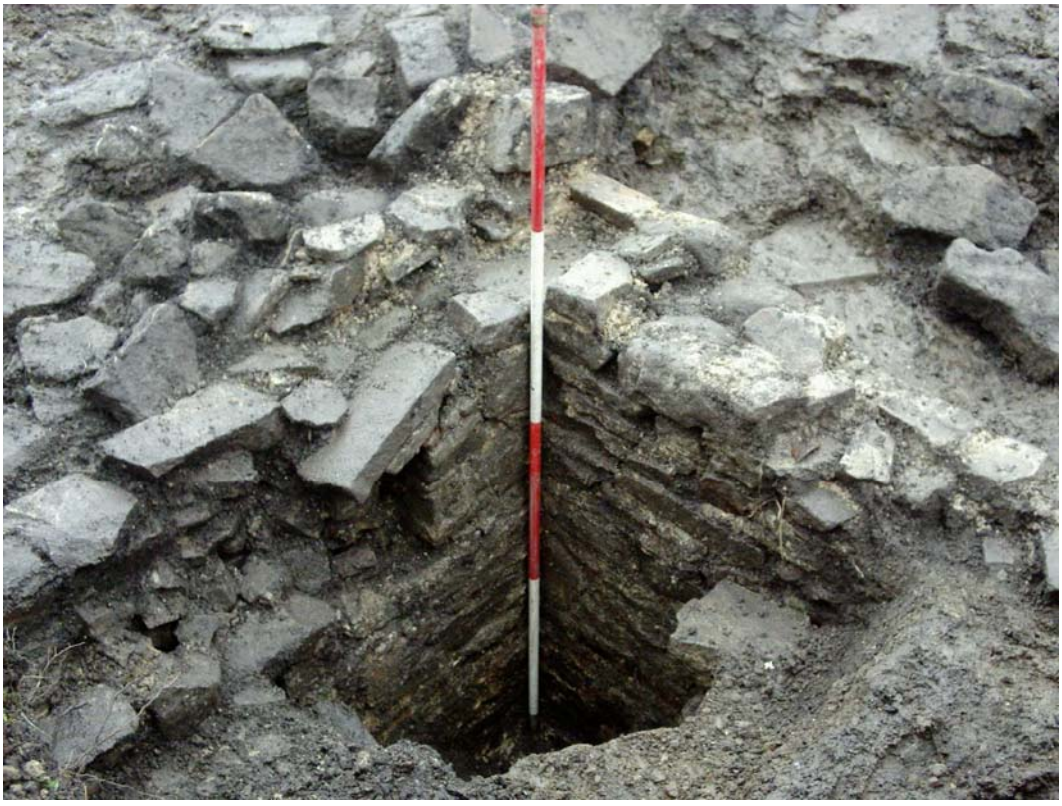

Plate 12: Basement elevations of stone structure ***307***, within Trench 1, Site **53**, looking south

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Plate 18: Site **77**, Field 12, quarries, looking west


Plate 19: Site **78**, Field 12, mound, looking west


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Plate 21: Site **81**, Field 19, trackway, looking west

# APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

# 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This project design has been compiled for United Utilities (hereafter the client). It presents proposals for archaeological mitigation works along the route of a proposed new pipeline from Millbrook Boreholes to Lamaload Reservoir, in the Peak District National Park. Section 2 of this document states the objectives of the project, Section 3 deals with OA North's methodology. Section 4 addresses other pertinent issues including details of staff to be involved, and project costs are presented in Section 5.

1.2 The Peak District National Park Senior Conservation Archaeologist has recommended that a programme of topographic survey, evaluation trial trenching and watching brief, as recommended in the desk-based assessment (OA North 2004), is undertaken for a number of specified sites along the pipeline.

1.3 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an **Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

# 2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed for the purposes of recording the form and extent of known above-ground archaeological remains and to investigate the potential for below ground remains. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows (numbers in bold refer to the OA North 2004 report):

2.2 ***Topographic Survey:*** to record the topographic detail of field boundaries **21**, **45** and **76**, ditch **26**, trackways **28** and **81**, mound **78**, and finally quarries **77** and **79**.

2.3 ***Evaluation:*** to undertake evaluation trial trenching of Sites **26**, **27** and **53**, to determine the quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site. These sites comprise a possible boundary ditch (**26**), site of post-medieval farmstead (**27**) and the site of a post-medieval cottage (**53**). No evaluation will take place outside of the area of the pipeline easement.

2.4 ***Permanent Presence Watching Brief:*** this will be maintained during all topsoil stripping activities.

2.5 ***Report and Archive:*** production of a report following the collation of data during *Section 2.2*. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

# 3 METHOD STATEMENT

## 3.1 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

3.1.1 The sites (see *Section 2.2* above) will be located using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. As long as

differential GPS techniques are employed then it is possible to achieve accuracies of better than +- 1m.

3.1.2 The data from the GPS will be downloaded into a CAD package (AutoCAD Release 14) for the production of topographic plans. Measured sketches and a photographic record (35mm colour slide and monochrome contact sheets) will enhance the data collected. Scales will be used in all photographs and an index of photographs will be compiled.

3.1.3 The plans produced will show outline detail and hachures only. The final drawings will be produced at a relevant scale (1:1000 to 1:2500). It is envisaged that where possible, the plans will be dropped onto Ordnance Survey maps.

3.1.4 A brief written record will note the nature, extent, and condition of the features. This will utilise, and where appropriate, enhance the walkover gazetteer produced in the OA North 2005 report.

3.1.5 If finds are noticed they should be recorded and left in position, unless this would endanger their survival or later retrieval, or unless a more detailed examination is required of individual pieces. If finds are recovered they will be recorded and treated according to best professional practice.

## 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.2.1 Sites **25**, **27** and **53** will be subject to evaluation trial trenching within the confines of the easement. Due to the nature of Site **27** (farmstead) it will be treated as a strip and record exercise rather than limited to trenches. The area to be investigated for the farm will be approximately 100m x 20m (20m being the approximate working width of the pipeline easement). The two trenches for ditch **26** will measure approximately 2m x 20m and the two trenches for cottages **53** 2m x 40m. The uppermost modern surface will be removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. Thereafter, the trenches (stripped area) will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions.

3.2.2 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. Selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.

3.2.3 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

3.2.4 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

3.2.5 The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner prior to the work taking place. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to an appropriate receiving museum.

3.2.6 Environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from suitable deposits (i.e. the deposits are reasonably well dated and are from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence). Where such deposits are encountered, an appropriate sampling strategy will be agreed with the PDNPA and will be subject to a variation to the project costs.

3.2.7 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.

3.2.8 ***Health and Safety***: OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

3.2.9 The client is requested to provide information relating to services in the vicinity of the trenches, though OA North will undertake a CAT scan in advance of site commencement.

3.2.10 If necessary the trenches will be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. Following completion of the evaluation, the trench will be backfilled with the material removed in its excavation. Any other form of land reinstatement will be the responsibility of the client.

### 3.3 WATCHING BRIEF

3.3.1 A programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits observed during all topsoil stripping activities associated with the pipeline construction. A systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the

 

groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.

3.3.2 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large-scale plan provided by the Client. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.

3.3.3 A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more dimensioned sections will be produced.

3.3.4 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and where appropriate sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).

3.3.5 It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop the works for a sufficient time period to enable the recording of important deposits. It may also be necessary to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified or a high density of archaeology is discovered, but this would only be called into effect in agreement with the PDNPA and will require a variation to costing. Also, should evidence of burials be identified, the 1857 Burial Act would apply and a Department of Constitutional Affairs Licence would be sought. This would involve all work ceasing until the proper authorities were happy for burials to be removed. In normal circumstances, field recording will also include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential.

3.3.6 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £10,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

3.3.7 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

 

### 3.3 REPORT/ ARCHIVE

3.3.1 ***Report:*** the report will include the following:

(i) a non-technical summary outlining the results of the survey;

(ii) an introduction presenting the background and circumstances of the project;

(iii) a method statement including sources of information consulted;

(iv) the results of the topographic survey, evaluation and watching brief;

(v) a gazetteer of topographic sites including a brief description and assessment;

(vi) a discussion of the impact of the proposed development and any relevant recommendations;

(vii) a bibliography of sources sources;

(viii) a copy of this project design;

(ix) illustrations including copies of relevant historic maps, photographs and plans.

3.3.2 Two copies of the final report will be submitted to the client and a further two to the PDNPA. Additional copies will be sent to the Cheshire HER. Both paper and digital copies will be provided on CD-ROM in pdf format. Provision will be made for a summary report to be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork, if relevant results are obtained.

3.3.3 ***Confidentiality:*** all internal reports to the Client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

3.3.4 ***Archive:*** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cheshire HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). Arrangements for deposition of the full site archive will be made with the PDNPA.

## 4 OTHER MATTERS

4.1 ***Project Monitoring:*** whilst the work is undertaken for the Client, the PDNPA Senior Conservation Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Archaeological Officer and the Client.

4.1.1 ***Access:*** OA North will consult with the Client regarding access to the site.

4.1.2 ***Health and Safety***: OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

4.1.3 ***Work Timetable****:* the topographic survey is expected to take two days in the field and the combined evaluations are expected to take approximately eleven days to complete. The duration of the watching brief will be dependent upon the progress of the contractor. The report will be completed within approximately eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.

4.1.4 ***Staffing:*** the project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

4.1.5 Present timetabling constraints preclude who will be undertaking the fieldwork, although it is likely that this will be undertaken by OA North supervisors suitably experienced in this field.

4.1.6 ***Insurance:*** OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

# APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context | Site | Description | Max. Depth |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***100*** | 27 | Dark to-mid-orangy-brown clayey silt - natural | |
| ***101*** | 27 | Light white/mid-brown shale and stone - haul road | 0.25m |
| ***102*** | 27 | Light to-mid-reddish-brown silty-sand - made ground/dumping layer | 0.7m |
| ***103*** | 27 | Dark brown silty-clay - topsoil | 0.2m |
| ***104*** | 27 | Mid-red/grey brown shale - natural | |
| ***105*** | 27 | Mid-reddish-brown silty-clay - subsoil | 0.12m |
| ***106*** | 27 | Cut of stone wall - filled by ***107*** | 0.25m |
| ***107*** | 27 | Fill of ***106***, containing stone wall | 0.5m |
| ***108*** | 27 | Cut of hedge - filled by ***109*** and ***111*** | 0.4m |
| ***109*** | 27 | Dark blackish-brown silty-clay - fill of ***108*** | 0.1m |
| ***110*** | 27 | Cut of east/west aligned service | 0.5m |
| ***111*** | 27 | Mid-grey-brown sandy-silt - fill of ***108*** | 0.36m |
| ***200*** | 26 | Orange/grey clay - natural | |
| ***201*** | 26 | Light brown silty-sand - subsoil | 0.15m |
| ***202*** | 26 | Dark blackish-brown silty-sand - topsoil | 0.19m |
| ***300*** | 53 | Dark greyish-brown silty-sand - fill of ***301*** | 1m |
| ***301*** | 53 | Cut of pit - filled by ***300*** | 1m |
| ***302*** | 53 | Mid-greyish-brown sandy-clay - made ground | 0.8m |
| ***303*** | 53 | Mid-brownish-orange sandy-clay - redeposited natural layer | 0.8m |
| ***304*** | 53 | Mid-greyish-black sandy-gravel and clinker - fill of ***305*** | 0.3m |
| ***305*** | 53 | Cut of twentieth century pit - filled by ***304*** | 0.3m |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***306*** | 53 | Spread of limestone blocks - collapse from cottage ***307*** | 0.1m |
| ***307*** | 53 | Limestone block structure | 1.4m |
| ***308*** | 53 | Greyish-black sandy-clinker - midden layer | 0.5m |
| ***309*** | 53 | Mid-orangy-brown sand with rubble - backfill of basement | 0.7m |
| ***310*** | 53 | Mid-blackish-grey sandy-silt - backfill of basement | 0.3m |
| ***311*** | 53 | Dark greyish-black sandy-clay - topsoil | 0.75m |
| ***312*** | 53 | Dark greyish-brown silty-sand - disturbed topsoil layer | 0.7m |
| ***313*** | 53 | Cut of pit - filled by ***311*** | 0.8m |
| ***314*** | 53 | East/west aligned linear feature filled with dark grey silty-clay | 0.5m+ |
| ***315*** | 53 | Mid-brownish-orange sandy-clay - natural | |

# APPENDIX 3: FINDS CATALOGUE

| Cxt | OR | Q | Material | Description | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***300*** | 1019 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay tobacco pipe bowl, strip of leaves/feather moulded along each seam, Staffordshire knot on either side, edge of spur (broken off) | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1019 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay tobacco pipe bowl, strip of leaves/feather moulded along each seam, Staffordshire knot on either side | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1019 | 1 | Ceramic | Chunky clay tobacco pipe bowl with spur, undecorated | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1019 | 1 | Ceramic | Chunky relief-moulded clay tobacco pipe bowl with spur. Decoration is of crown, castle, shamrocks, strips of leaves along seams, sphinx, and banners: 'The Innisk[ill]ing', 'Egypt', rilling along top edge (similar example illustrated by Ayto (1994, 15); the crest of the Inniskilling Regiment, apparently alluding to the Egypt battle honour awarded in 1802 for The Egyptian Campaign of 1801 (Regiments.Org 1995-2006) | 1801+ |
| ***300*** | 1019 | 1 | Ceramic | Decorated clay tobacco pipe stem | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1019 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay tobacco pipe stem mouth piece | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1019 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay tobacco pipe stem with impressed pattern/shape/size number '3', foot | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 2 | Ceramic | Coarse black-glazed red earthenware crock fragments (including at least one handle) | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | Coarse light brown-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | Light brown-glazed coarse red earthenware pancheon fragment with internal white slip coating | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware plate base with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 3 | Ceramic | Rim to base of refitting white earthenware pudding basin, impressed or incised '30' on base | Late 19th – mid 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 2 | Ceramic | Buff-coloured stoneware ribbed jam jar fragments (one rim, with groove for tie-on lid) | Mid 19th – mid 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 3 | Ceramic | Refitting late creamware baking dish/basin rim fragments | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | Pearlware plate rim with green painted and relief-moulded shell edge | Late 18th – early 19th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | Bone china saucer (?) base | Late 19th – 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 2 | Ceramic | White earthenware cup rim with green floral transfer-printed pattern | Late 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 2 | Ceramic | Refitting white earthenware ribbed cup with blue transfer-printed pattern | Late 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware cup rim with gold stripes | Mid 19th – 20th century |

| Cxt | OR | Q | Material | Description | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware plate fragment with red stripe | Late 19th – 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware plate base fragment with black transfer-printed mark '[Ironst]one C[hina] / (Royal crest) / [J] & G Me[akin] / Han[ley]', impressed 11 / 02 (printed mark B1608, *c*1890+ (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999, 275), impressed date November 1902?) | 1902? |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware tea (?) pot lid | 19th – 20th century? |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware hollow-ware fragment with blue transfer-printed pattern | Late 19th – early 20th century? |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware basin (?) rim with edge of black transfer-printed pattern | Late 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | Burnt bone china / white earthenware / stoneware (?) hollow-ware rim fragment | 19th – 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1021 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware / ironstone fragment | Late 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1018 | 1 | Glass | Very light turquoise rectangular cross-sectioned sauce bottle, crown-type closure (?), embossed on both side panels 'Hoe's sauce', punt mark on base 'Hoe & Co Limited' | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1018 | 1 | Glass | Very small colourless bottle, elliptical cross-sectioned, burst lip, no punt mark | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1018 | 2 | Glass | Smashed incomplete very light turquoise rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, mouth and base missing, embossed on side 'Table-spoons' | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1018 | 1 | Glass | Colourless circular cross-sectioned bottle/jar, missing base, lip moulded separately, (closure type unclear), embossed on side 'Wheeler / London / Trade mark / White han[d](?)' | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1018 | 1 | Glass | Very light turquoise bottle fragment | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***300*** | 1018 | 1 | Glass | Heat-deformed colourless rectangular cross-sectioned bottle base, no punt mark | Late 19th – 20th century |
| ***303*** | 1002 | 1 | Ceramic | Brown-glazed grey stoneware hollow-ware fragment | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***303*** | 1002 | 1 | Ceramic | Near-complete clay tobacco pipe with shamrock on each side of bowl, harp on back, chequered object on front, and stem marked '…in & Sons / [Mac]clesfield' | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***306*** | 1005 | 1 | Ceramic | Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***306*** | 1014 | 3 | Ceramic | Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware cylindrical vessel, including one rim | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***306*** | 1012 | 1 | Glass | Brown circular cross-sectioned jar, external threaded closure, embossed on side 'Virol' and punt mark on base 'CTG / 4' (Canning Town Glass Works Ltd, Canning Town, London (Toulouse 1971, 150)) | Pre 1928 + |

| Cxt | OR | Q | Material | Description | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***306*** | 1012 | 1 | Glass | Small colourless circular cross-sectioned perfume bottle, lip moulded separately, part of cork stopper still *in situ*, some lavender-scented yellowish perfume still in bottle, punt mark on base 'C.B' | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***306*** | 1012 | 1 | Glass | Vivid green octagonal cross-sectioned bottle, punt mark on base 'W' (Wood Bros. Glass Co. Ltd, Hoyle Mill, Barnsley, Yorkshire (Toulouse 1971, 529)) | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***306*** | 1012 | 1 | Glass | Colourless rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, lip moulded separately, cork-type closure, no punt mark | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***306*** | 1012 | 1 | Glass | Colourless circular cross-sectioned jam (?) jar, lip not moulded separately, punt mark on base 'B 113 / S FMF 7 / UGB' (Food Manufacturers' Federation, Inc (Historical Archaeology 2001); Sherdley Plant, United Glass Ltd, St Helens (Toulouse 1971, 514)) | 1913+ |
| ***306*** | 1012 | 1 | Glass | Very light turquoise rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, lip moulded separately, cork-type closure, embossed on side 'Table-spoons', no punt mark | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***306*** | 1012 | 2 | Glass | Smashed incomplete colourless square cross-sectioned jar, lip not moulded separately, vacuum-type closure, base missing | 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 2 | Ceramic | Refitting bone china cup rim fragments | Late 19th – 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 2 | Ceramic | Coarse red earthenware pancheon rim and base with internal white slip coating | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware jar rim | 19th – 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware jug (?) fragment with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware chamber pot rim with handle, relief-moulded | Late 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | Brown-glazed grey stoneware pot rim with handle, rouletted, lid-seated | Late 19th – 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 3 | Ceramic | Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware cylindrical vessels: two bases, one rim | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware bowl base with blue transfer-printed pattern | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | Fine red earthenware perfume bottle, near complete, with white slip coat and green slip stripes, painted in brown with scene of Blackpool Tower, inscribed 'Blackpool Sea Spray' (Devon / Torquay ware) | Late 19th – 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | Fine self-glazed red earthenware tea pot base with sponged (?) brown decoration | Late 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | Brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware pie dish with black transfer-printed mark on base '… Made' | 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware hollow-ware rim with blue transfer-printed pattern | 19th – early 20th century |

| Cxt | OR | Q | Material | Description | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***308*** | 1003 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware saucer rim to base with blue transfer-printed pattern clobbered with coloured enamels, edge of mark '…and' | Late 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1011 | 2 | Ceramic | Refitting clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (plain) | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1004 | 1 | Glass | Opaque white cold cream (?) jar, external threaded closure, no punt mark | 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1004 | 1 | Glass | Small colourless rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, external threaded closure, faint punt mark '??41? / C 1 / UGB' (Charlton Plant, United Glass Ltd, Charlton, south-east London (Toulouse 1971, 513)) | 1921 – 1966 |
| ***308*** | 1004 | 1 | Glass | Colourless flattish flask-type bottle, mould seam across lip, faintly marked 'C / 5' on base, cork-type closure | 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1004 | 1 | Glass | Colourless rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, lip moulded separately, cork-type closure, punt mark on base '13(?)06' | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1004 | 1 | Glass | Colourless circular cross-sectioned jam jar (?), unclear if lip moulded separately or not, punt mark on base 'FMF' (Food Manufacturers' Federation, Inc (Historical Archaeology 2001)) | Pre 1928 + |
| ***308*** | 1004 | 1 | Glass | Colourless circular cross-sectioned narrow jar, lip not moulded separately, punt mark on base 'FGC / 2' (Forsters Glass Co Ltd, Atlas Glass Works, St Helens (Toulouse 1971, 205)) | 1902 – 1939 |
| ***308*** | 1004 | 1 | Glass | Very light turquoise circular cross-sectioned drinks bottle, crown-type closure, embossed around base of side 'G. Ray & Sons Ltd, Macclesfield', punt marks on base illegible | Early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1004 | 1 | Glass | Colourless rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, external threaded closure, recessed panel for label, punt mark on base '12A / 16' | 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1004 | 1 | Glass | Light turquoise flattish flask-type bottle with recessed panels for paper labels, somewhat smashed, lip moulded separately, cork-type closure, no punt mark | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Colourless square cross-sectioned sauce bottle with external threaded closure embossed 'Garton's HP Sauce' on side, with punt mark '41' on base | 1903 + (HP Foods n.d.) |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Colourless square cross-sectioned sauce bottle with mould seams over lip, cork-type closure, unmarked on sides, punt mark 'ABC / 2' on base (Albion Bottle Co Ltd, Rood End Road, Oldbury, Worcestershire (Toulouse 1971, 28)) | 1928 - 1969 |

| Cxt | OR | Q | Material | Description | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Small colourless square cross-sectioned sauce bottle with external threaded closure, unmarked on sides, barely legible punt mark on base 'B4 70 / C 7 / UGB' (Charlton Plant, United Glass Ltd, Charlton, south-east London (Toulouse 1971, 513)) | 1921 – 1966 |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Colourless circular cross-sectioned drinks (?) bottle, lip moulded separately, cork-type closure, punt mark 'B & Co Ld / 3392' (Bagley & Co Ltd, Knottingley, Yorkshire (Toulouse 1971, 77-8)) | *c*1899 + |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Colourless bottle/jar with vacuum-type closure (processed food of some kind), unmarked | Early 20th century? |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Large brown circular cross-sectioned tonic wine bottle with cork-type closure, mould seam across lip, embossed on side 'Hall's / wine / tonic', punt mark on base 'M / U' (?) (this is closed to the mark used by Glashütte Münder Siegmund & Co, K.G., Bad Münder (Toulouse 1971, 580)) | 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Colourless circular cross-sectioned jam (?) jar, unclear if lip moulded separately or not, punt mark on base 'FMF / C.T.G' (Food Manufacturers' Federation, Inc (Historical Archaeology 2001); Canning Town Glass Works Ltd, Canning Town, London (Toulouse 1971, 150)) | Pre 1928 + |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Very light blue circular cross-sectioned bottle, lip moulded separately, cork-type closure, unmarked | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Colourless flattish flask-type bottle with trace of printed paper label remaining, mould seam across lip, faintly marked 'C / S' (?) on base, cork-type closure | Early to mid 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Very light turquoise rectangular cross-sectioned bottle with lip moulded separately (?) and cork-type closure, embossed on side 'Table-spoons', no punt mark, part of lip missing | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Very light turquoise rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, lip not moulded separately, cork-type closure, embossed on side 'Table-spoons' and punt mark '2 [reversed]' on base | Early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Very light blue bottle, rectangular cross-section, unclear if lip is moulded separately, cork-type closure, 'Table-spoons' embossed on side, no punt mark | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Smallish colourless cylindrical bottle with lip not moulded separately, cork-type closure, aluminium foil left on neck from seal, punt mark on base '2' | 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Small colourless cylindrical bottle with lip not moulded separately, cork-type closure, no punt mark | 20th century |

| Cxt | OR | Q | Material | Description | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass | Very small light turquoise cylindrical bottle with textured surface and lip moulded separately (?), cork stopper still *in situ*, no punt mark | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass and aluminium | Colourless glass oval cross-sectioned chemist's bottle with external threaded closure and aluminium top still *in situ* (printed in black 'Chemist / Woodward / London'), embossed on side 'Woodward / Chemist / London', faint punt mark on base 'A89 / C 11 / UGB' (Charlton Plant, United Glass Ltd, Charlton, south-east London (Toulouse 1971, 513)) | 1921 – 1966 |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass and aluminium (?) | Very small colourless glass bottle with external threaded closure and corroded aluminium (?) lid still *in situ*, embossed on side 'Boots / the / Chemists', with punt mark on base '1429' | 20th century |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass and iron | Colourless glass rectangular cross-sectioned bottle with external threaded closure and iron lid (very corroded) still *in situ*, embossed on side 'Sloan's / Liniment / Made in U.S.A.', punt mark on base 'M [in a circle] / 16' (Maryland Glass Corp., Baltimore, Maryland, USA (Toulouse 1971, 339)) | 1916 + |
| ***308*** | 1017 | 1 | Glass and iron | Very small colourless circular cross-sectioned bottle with external threaded closure and iron lid (very corroded) still *in situ*, no punt mark | 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1006 | 1 | Ceramic | Very small complete white earthenware jar with groove for tie-on lid | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1013 | 2 | Ceramic | Refitting white earthenware plate rim to base with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern and mark 'Stone Chi[na] / C & S / Staffordsh[ire]' | Late 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1013 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware plate rim with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1013 | 1 | Ceramic | Bone china cup base | Late 19th – 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1013 | 2 | Ceramic | Coarse red earthenware pancheon rim and base with white internal slip coating | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1013 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware hollow-ware rim with enamel painted pattern of birds? | Late 19th – 20th century? |
| ***311*** | 1013 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware (or pearlware?) jug base with factory-produced slip stripes | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1013 | 1 | Ceramic | Pearlware (?) Toby jug (?) fragment, with edge of blue-painted sleeve, and hand | Late 18th – 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1013 | 1 | Ceramic | Pearlware (?) tankard (?) base with blue-stained rilling (?) and foliate handle terminal | Late 18th – 19th century |
| ***311*** | 1013 | 1 | Ceramic | Mid-brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware fragment | Late 17th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1015 | 1 | Ceramic | Brown-glazed buff-coloured stoneware complete cream pot, unmarked | Mid 19th – early 20th century |

| Cxt | OR | Q | Material | Description | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***311*** | 1015 | 2 | Ceramic | Very small white earthenware jars with grooves for tie-on lids, one missing base | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1008 | 1 | Copper alloy | Apparently complete (but battered) object – most of a hollow sphere | 19th – early 20th century? |
| ***311*** | 1010 | 1 | Copper alloy | Part of a tap/valve (?) head, impressed 'Made in England' | 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass | Small colourless square cross-sectioned sauce bottle, external threaded closure, punt mark on base 'C G / 4' | 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass | Smallish colourless circular cross-sectioned jam (?) jar, lip not moulded separately, punt mark on base 'FGC / FMF / 14' (Forsters Glass Co Ltd, Atlas Glass Works, St Helens (Toulouse 1971, 205); Food Manufacturers' Federation, Inc (Historical Archaeology 2001)) | 1902 – 1939 |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 3 | Glass | Broken (but complete) very light turquoise rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, lip moulded separately (?), punt mark on base '2-4', cork stopper inside | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass | Colourless rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, lip not moulded separately, cork-type closure, embossed text on two side panels 'Califig', and on front 'California Fig Syrup Co / Sterling Products (Inc) / Successor', punt mark on base 'R / 4' (possibly Rockware Glass Ltd, Greenford, Middlesex (Toulouse 1971, 434) | 1920 – 1930? |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass | Small green jar, external threaded closure, punt mark on base '951' | 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass | Very light turquoise rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, lip moulded separately, apparent hybrid between crown-type closure and cork-type closure, embossed text on side 'Elliman's / Embrocation', punt mark on base '1' | 1847+ (Slough Museum 2005-6) |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass | Colourless rectangular cross-sectioned bottle, lip moulded separately, cork-type closure, no punt mark | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass | Very light turquoise square cross-sectioned jar, lip moulded separately, vacuum-type closure, no punt mark | Mid 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass and aluminium | Small brown circular cross-sectioned glass jar, external threaded closure with aluminium lid (very corroded) still *in situ*, punt mark on base 'Kruschen' (Kruschen salts jar (Healtheries of New Zealand Ltd n.d.)) | 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass and cork | Very light turquoise rectangular cross-sectioned glass bottle, lip moulded separately (?), cork stopper still *in situ*, punt mark on base '10', aluminium foil left on neck from seal | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***311*** | 1016 | 1 | Glass and cork | Green glass bottle, embossed with texture on panels and 'Not to be taken' on front, punt mark on base '8oz', cork stopper inside | 19th – early 20th century |

| Cxt | OR | Q | Material | Description | Date range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***311*** | 1007 | 1 | Mixed | Pocket watch with colourless glass over white enamel dial, black painted/printed number, '…s Watch' above centre, hands missing, copper alloy case and winding mechanism, some iron parts, very corroded | 19th – early 20th century |
| ***314*** | 1001 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware 'Willow' transfer-printed plate rim | 19th – early 20th century |