

NATIONAL MUSEUMS **LIVERPOOL**

**An Archaeological Evaluation of
Land at Hilary Breck, Wallasey,
Wirral,
Merseyside.
Assessment Report**

Prepared for LSP Developments

M. Adams

April 2011

**National Museums Liverpool Field Archaeology Unit,
Dock Traffic Office,
Albert Dock,
Liverpool
L3 4AX
Tel: 0151 478 4260**

© Trustees of National Museums Liverpool

Non-Technical Summary

This report is an assessment report on the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted on land at Hilary Breck, Wallasey, Wirral, Merseyside.

The site is located in the historic core of Wallasey in an area considered likely to contain archaeological deposits relating to early settlement.

The evaluation found evidence for settlement of uncertain date on the upper slopes of the site. This consisted of a large pit or setting for a timber post packed with sandstone blocks. Large fragments of charcoal were found at the base of the pit and scorching of the base suggests that the post may have burnt *in situ*. The only finds from the feature were fragments of fired clay (daub) with the impressions of twigs and a possible saddle quern. The form and construction of this feature is very similar to buildings excavated at Irby, Wirral 5 miles to the south-west which were dated to the early medieval period, i.e. c. 400-1000 AD, though the possible saddle quern may suggest an earlier, Iron Age, date (i.e. c. 600 BC-70 AD).

A substantial brick and stone built cistern or similar feature was exposed in the north-eastern corner of the site. Its precise function is unclear, but details of its construction suggest it was built between c. 1750-1900.

At the northern end of the site excavation was hampered by deep, loose deposits of brick rubble. However, the rear wall of the cottages was exposed and shown to be constructed over layers containing post-medieval material. This, together with the map evidence, suggests that the cottages were constructed c. 1845-1880. Detailed analysis and recording of the standing walls in this area shows that most were built following demolition of the cottages. A short section of wall at the south-eastern end is the only section which may relate to the cottages.

No access was obtained to the gardens of Hilary Breck. However a reassessment of historic images suggests that this area has seen extensive modern disturbance and that the current gardens overlie c. 4 m of post -1950s landfill and therefore has little archaeological potential.

The report recommends that the archaeological deposits be excavated as part of a 'Strip and Record' exercise prior to construction and that the remains of the cottages at the northern end of the site be recorded as part of a watching brief during construction.

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. The Site	1
3. Methodology	1
4. Archaeological and Historical Background	1
5. Results of the Excavation	2
5.1 Trench I	2
5.2 Trench II	2
5.3 Trench III	2
5.4 Trench IV	2
5.5 Trench V	3
5.6 Trench VI	3
5.7 Trench VII	3
5.8 Trench VIII	3
5.9 Trench IX	4
6. Finds	4
7. Building Recording	8
8. Conclusions	9
8.1 Phase 1 (Iron Age/Post-Roman/Medieval?)	9
8.2 Phase 2	9
9. Assessment of Significance	10
10. Recommendations for Further Mitigation	10
10.1 Phase 1	10
10.2 Phase 2	11
11. References	11
12. Figures	12
13. Plates	24

An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Hilary Breck, Wallasey, Wirral, Merseyside

1. Introduction

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation or trial trenching at Hilary Breck, Wallasey, Wirral, Merseyside. It is an assessment report issued to assist discussion of future mitigation strategies. It has been produced in advance of the excavation of a trench to be sited by the site entrance which will be completed following the removal of the site cabin.

The project was conducted in advance of proposals to develop the site for a medical centre. The project was conducted on behalf of LSP Developments (hereafter the Client) and was aimed at establishing the nature of any archaeological deposits on the site.

2. The Site

The site is located at Hilary Breck, Broadway, Wallasey, Wirral (centred NGR SJ 2957 9219), west of St Hilary's Church (Fig. 1). The site is part of an area of historic and archaeological interest, forming part of the original historic core of Wallasey. Wirral MBC has granted planning permission subject to conditions including the requirement for programme of archaeological investigations.

The underlying geology is composed of desert-red Permo-Triassic sandstone of the Wilmslow formation (BGS map sheet 96, Liverpool), overlain by deposits of sand sealed by heavily rooted topsoil.

At the time of the evaluation the site was occupied by a mix of coarse grassy scrub with evidence of tipping in the north-eastern corner of the plot. A narrow extension to the north-west was partly occupied by a ramp composed, at least in part, of rubble which gave access from Broadway to the main site. Within the main plot there was evidence of extensive animal activity and the up-cast from burrows suggested that the underlying sub-soil was a soft yellow sand.

3. Methodology

Full details are given in the Project Design.

A total of nine trenches have been excavated to date and were aimed at locating evidence for archaeological deposits.

The location of trenches was restricted by trees and modern dumping.

Top-soil was removed using a mechanical excavator to the top of geological deposits or suspected archaeological deposits.

All subsequent excavation was by hand.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

The only previous archaeological investigations of the area have been two desk-based assessments (Halsted 2010 and Stewart 2010).

Both studies found that the proposed site is located to the north-west of the remains of a medieval church which had early medieval origins. The former place-name of Wallasey, Kirkby in Waley, indicates both a Viking-age church site and an associated settlement by the 10th or 11th century. The fact that the site may be located within a possible early enclosure, allows for the potential presence of early medieval or medieval settlement associated with the nearby church, which may have resulted in the formation of archaeological deposits. The central site area has remained undeveloped since the 17th century, and therefore any archaeological deposits, from the prehistoric period onwards, have the potential to be preserved. The northern part of the site, in the area of the proposed access road, may be located in the approximate position of a possible former enclosure boundary, potentially dating from the early medieval period. This area of the site has been developed in the past, however, including in the 19th and 20th century with buildings present until recently. These recent buildings may have disturbed and truncated any earlier deposits, although the extent and depth of disturbance cannot be demonstrated by desk-based methods alone (Halsted 2010).

5. Results of the Excavation

The deposits are described in stratigraphic sequence, beginning with the earliest in each trench.

5.1 Trench I

No significant archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

5.2 Trench II

The initial clean of this trench appeared to reveal no significant archaeological deposits. However, subsequent reinvestigation suggested that the ditch excavated in Trench III may continue into this trench, though it was very poorly defined and not investigated further.

5.3 Trench III

The initial clean of this trench appeared to suggest that no significant archaeological deposits were present. After being allowed to weather for 5-7 days a noticeable dark band (Context 40) running north-west to south-east across the middle of the trench was observed. This was excavated to reveal a 1.5-1.9 m wide and 0.4 m deep cut (Context 41), probably representing a north-south aligned ditch (Figs 2 and 3, Plate 1). No finds were recovered from the fill apart from several fragments of badly decayed animal bone.

5.4 Trench IV

The only archaeological deposits in this trench belong to a north-west to south-east aligned ditch which relates to a boundary shown on historic mapping and still visible as a slight bank to the north of the trench (Figs 4 and 5, Plate 2). The fill of the ditch (Contexts 4 and 32) contained 18th and 19th century pottery suggesting that it is a relatively recent element of the landscape. The cut for the ditch (Context 5) was very shallow and the feature was clearly a property boundary rather than serving any other function such as defence. The ditch fill was sealed by an earth bank which replaced the ditch and which is still visible as an extant earthwork to the north of the trench.

5.5 Trench V

No significant archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

5.6 Trench VI

The only excavated archaeological deposits in this area relate to a substantial brick and stone vaulted chamber at the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 6, Plate 3). The roof was a double-skinned brick barrel vault (Context 6) aligned north-south. The side walls were constructed in sandstone rubble (Context 7). Access to the chamber appears to have been via a small square opening in the centre which was capped by two large sandstone slabs. A slate capped drain (Context 9) ran westwards from the western wall (eventually crossing Trench VIII) and presumably carried excess water.

Excavation was ceased at this point.

5.7 Trench VII

Excavation in this area was hampered by deep deposits of loose rubble and the consequent need to batter/step the sides of the trench and it was not possible to excavate to geological deposits by hand.

However, what was probably the rear (east) wall of the cottages (Context 62) was located (Fig. 7, Plate 4). It was constructed of squared sandstone rubble blocks measuring c. 200 x 200 mm, though only a single course survived. This wall was constructed over a layer of post-medieval building debris containing fragments of yellow sandstone, lime mortar, hand-made brick and Welsh slate which suggests that context 62, and therefore the cottages were constructed no earlier than the mid-19th century. A slate-capped drain (Context 66) was set within context 62.

A wall (Context 61) bounded the north-eastern side of the trench (Plate 5). It survived to a height of four courses and was constructed in hand-made brick over a basal course of squared sandstone rubble. The dark grey lime mortar was very similar to that used in the standing walls to the north, suggesting that this is a contemporary structure. This wall probably relates to one of the out-buildings shown on late 19th or early 20th century photographs of the cottages.

Context 63 was a cast-iron tank set against the southern side of wall 61, it was probably set below ground level as small sections of concrete paving (Context 64) survived against its northern side. This sealed deposits of late 19th century rubble.

5.8 Trench VIII

The slate capped drain (Context 9) taking excess water from the cistern in Trench VI continued across this trench but was not recorded in detail. It probably carried the excess water to the ditch excavated in Trench IV (Context 5).

The most significant feature was a substantial sub-circular pit c. 2 m in diameter and 0.60 m deep (Context 14, Figs 8, 9 & 10, Plate 6). The upper fill (Context 13) was a dark reddish brown silty sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks and sandstone pebbles. This contained no finds apart from small fragments of 19th century ceramic and a fragment of Welsh slate, all found on the upper surface and within 0.15 m of

each other. Several fragments of daub were found securely stratified in this deposit and include a possible oven plate or cover.

Set within this deposit were c. 20 large sandstone rubble blocks (Context 12) arranged concentrically around a central void (Plate 7). The deposit below the sandstone blocks (Context 34) was much darker and contained large amounts of charcoal, including some pieces c. 100 mm across. This deposit also contained several fragments of daub.

The sandstone at the base of the cut was reddened, possibly as a result of scorching caused by burning of a central timber post (Plate 8). This feature cut through other dark brown to black deposits (Contexts 36 and 47) containing charcoal though these were not excavated.

5.9 Trench IX

The only deposits in this trench related to the disposal of 19th century domestic debris.

6. Finds (Clare Ahmad and Jeff Speakman, edited by M. Adams)

This section is a summary of the full finds report which is held as part of the site archive (file '131 Hilary Breck Finds report.doc').

6.1 Methodology

The finds were collected on site by context and then washed, recorded and catalogued by Clare Ahmad and Lauren Basnett (volunteer).

During the post-excavation phase the finds were sorted into typological groups within individual bags and assigned an object number. These types were recorded onto an Access Database using the National Museums Liverpool Field Archaeology Unit's (NMLFAU) recording system (file '131 Hilary Breck Finds database.mdb'). Where possible individual diagnostic pieces were recorded separately but most of the material, except where large parts of individual vessels could be identified, and any body sherds which could not be assigned to individual diagnostic pieces, were entered as bulk records.

A count of the numbers of pieces was taken and the total weighed.

6.2 Quantity of Material

A total of 545 finds were assessed, weighing over 17 kilograms. These were recovered from six trenches and some unstratified deposits, all spoil heaps by trenches (Table 1).

Table 1. Quantities of finds by Trench.

Trench	Total	Total weight (grams)
I	12	118.0
III	31	75.3
IV	76	2102.9
VI	10	241.5
VIII	134	9977.2
IX	280	4805.3
U/S	2	34.3
	Total = 545	Total = 17354.5

Over 50% of the finds (by count) were recovered from Trench IX from deposits of garden soils containing 19th century pottery. The next largest group was recovered from Trench VIII with 134 pieces; all recovered from fills related to a series of possible inter-cutting pits.

The finds in Trench IX were recovered from two 19th/20th century contexts 44 and 45 (Table 2). The second largest group was from Trench IV, context 4 the fill of a north south aligned boundary ditch. The majority of these consisted of 17th/18th century pottery. A further 54 fragments of fired clay/daub were recovered from Trench VIII, context 36.

Table 2: Finds by context

Trench	Context	Total number of finds by context	Total weight (grams) of finds by context
I	2	12	118.0
III	25	1	5.6
III	40	30	69.7
IV	4	64	1158.4
IV	19	12	944.5
VI	8	9	207.8
VI	17	1	33.7
VIII	11	1	49.6
VIII	12	1	5000.0
VIII	13	33	3448.5
VIII	34	10	56.8
VIII	35	27	611.5
VIII	36	54	501.8
VIII	59	8	309.0
IX	44	13	165.3
IX	45	267	4640.0
U/S	0	2	34.3
		Total = 545	Total = 17354.5

Table 3. Finds by material type:

Material	Total number of pieces	Total weight
Bone	70	509.1
Ceramic	122	1725.7
Copper Alloy	1	5.6
Glass	37	869.8
Iron	1	17.4
Pottery	284	5519.8
Shell	16	143.5
Slate	1	23.2
Stone	12	8540.3
Tin?	1	0.1
	Total = 545	Total = 17354.5

6.3 Trench I

Six sherds of 18th/19th century pottery and one hand-made nail were recovered from the subsoil, context 2.

6.4 Trench II

No finds were recovered from this trench.

6.5 Trench III

One copper alloy George VI half penny (1939) was recovered from topsoil, (context 25).

Thirty fragments of animal bone were collected from context 40, weighing 69.7 grams in total. This material is very badly decayed and it has not been possible to provide a species identification. This context has been interpreted as the fill of a ditch running north-south of unknown date and function but possibly related to the occupation deposits in Trench VIII.

6.6 Trench IV

Context 4 was the fill of a north-south aligned ditch marking a property boundary shown on historic mapping of the site. The ceramic and glass material is all of 17th, 18th and 19th century date and is typical of the material discarded from occupation sites of those dates.

Context 19 was the sub-soil and contained a similar range of material to context 4.

6.7 Trench V

No finds were recovered from this trench.

6.8 Trench VI

Most of the finds from this trench were 19th and 20th century pottery from sub-soil (context 8). A single fragment of plate in Self Coloured Ware was recovered from context 17, a cobbled floor associated with the brick lined cistern.

6.9 Trench VII

No finds were retained from this trench, although 19th/20th century pottery and building materials had been noted as existing within disturbed rubble contexts 67 and 68, and within a slate-capped drain context 66.

Context 67 consisted of very mixed yellow sands filled with brick, stone and slate rubble. Finds included sherds of china, late dark-glazed earthenware, slipware, dipped earthenware, flower pot, transfer printed and polychrome porcelain, glass bottles, fragments of window glass, brick, slate and industrial waste, all typical of 19th century deposits.

6.10 Trench VIII

Most of the finds from this trench were retrieved from a stone filled pit or post-hole, one fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from top-soil (Context 11). Four fragments of 19th century pottery, a tobacco pipe stem and a fragment of Welsh roofing slate were recovered from the upper fill of the post-hole (Context 13), though these all were found in a tightly defined group at the interface of Context 13 with sub-soil and are considered intrusive.

A total of 108 fragments of daub or fired clay were recovered from contexts 13, 34, 35, 59 all within pit cut 14. The largest fragments are c. 150 mm across, though most of these were undiagnostic lumps of fired clay. However, many retain the impressions of organic wattling suggesting that it served a structural function. One piece with a lenticular profile may be a fragment of oven plate or cover (c.f. Poole 2010, 142-3)

This material is closely paralleled in the assemblages from the multi-period sites at Irby, Wirral (Philpott and Adams 2010) and Court Farm, Halewood (unpublished report). The daub and fired clay from these sites generally occurred in Romano-British and Early Medieval contexts and although most of it was very fragmentary and non-diagnostic, the few identifiable fragments were probably from ovens or similar structures. The fired clay and daub from Hilary Breck consists of relatively large fragments (when compared to Irby) suggesting that it was buried relatively quickly after being discarded.

The only other find from this feature was a possible saddle quern fragment (Finds number 98). It is a red sandstone block which measures c. 300 x 200 mm and is 90-70 mm thick with a slightly dished upper surface. One edge shows some evidence of having being worked. Querns of this type were used for a wide range of purposes including the grinding of corn and other grains and the preparation of ore. Although not particularly diagnostic of date they are commonest in the Iron Age and early prehistoric periods.

6.11 Trench IX

All of the finds from this trench were 18th/19th century pottery and other ceramics and building material with shell and butchered bone.

6.12 Unstratified

All of the unstratified finds were later post-medieval in date.

6.13 Condition of material

The fired clay/daub from Trench VIII is relatively fragmentary but does include sizable lumps useful for future analysis. The 19th century pottery group from Trench IX includes larger pieces and contains joining sherds from the same bags have been located.

The pottery is generally in a stable condition and unlikely to deteriorate.

7. Building Recording

The walls forming the boundary to the northern end of the site were recorded using a combination of total station survey, drawings prepared from rectified photographs and photography. Additional consideration was given to historic images available to NMLFAU. Elevation drawings are retained as part of the site archive.

Walls were numbered using the same sequence of numbers

Some elements of the complex of walls on this section of the site can be immediately discounted as being modern (i.e. post-1945) additions to the site. These include the walls to a brick built shed which occupied the entrance (Context 57) and the blocking to the stairs leading up to Hilary Breck (Context 54).

Other elements are less obviously modern but should also be included with this modern phase. These include Context 50 which forms the present western site boundary. Although on broadly the same line as the western wall of the cottages there are no blocked openings visible on either face (Plates 9 and 10) despite the presence of numerous opening on historic photographs of the cottages (Plate 12). This wall is therefore a later structure erected following demolition of the cottages. The only evidence for buildings associated with wall 50 is a line of cement flashing at its southern end which presumably relates to a single storey shed or similar structure (Plate 11). A small group of projecting stones in the south-western angle (Plate 11) is of uncertain function.

A photograph of c. 1900 (Plate 12) shows the western side of the cottages, the line of the boundary wall to their west is marked by stones in the drive of 'The Bungalow' (Plate 10). This wall survives as a standing structure to the south of 'The Bungalow' where it joins wall 48.

Wall 56 at the north-eastern corner of the site is also likely to post-date the demolition of the cottages. Plate 12 shows gardens to the rear of the cottages, which extend further east than the available space within the current plot. The line of the original boundary with Hilary Breck is shown by a butt join with the retaining wall to Broadway (Plates 13 and 14).

South of wall 56 walls 51, 53, 52 and the steps 55 may relate to the cottages, though no steps are shown on the OS edition of c. 1900 (Fig. 12) and it is likely that 55 is a later addition. In fact the only wall in this area which coincides with the location of the cottages is wall 51 (Plate 15), the missing course may relate to supports for first storey floor joists. It is conceivable that the remaining walls are later additions contemporary with wall 56.

The walls forming the northern, eastern and southern boundaries to the site were also examined and recorded and found to be of double skinned brick construction. The southern wall contains a blocked gothic arch in stone which gave access from the adjacent vicarage to what was then an orchard. The adjacent collapsed walls relate to garden features shown in late 19th century mapping.

8. Conclusions

The archaeological deposits from this site can be divided into two broad phases.

8.1 Phase 1 (Iron Age/Early Medieval/Later Medieval?)

The earliest phase is represented by the large stone filled pit in Trench VII and the associated dark deposits to its north and south. The only directly datable finds this feature contained were the two small (<100 mm) fragments of slate and 19th century ceramic from the top of the upper fill. However, these were found at the very top of the feature and it is likely that they are present as a result of animal activity (there is extensive evidence of animal burrows across the site). The only finds securely stratified within this feature were large fragments of daub and fired clay. Although not precisely datable this material is most commonly found on Iron Age, Roman, early Medieval and Medieval sites (e.g. Poole 2010) where it served a range of functions, mostly being used in the construction of buildings and structures such as ovens.

An early date for this feature is also suggested by the arrangement of large sandstone blocks around a central void likely to have originally contained a post. This form of construction is very similar to that used in the Early Medieval and Medieval (c. 410-1400 AD) phases at Irby (Philpott & Adams 2010) and may suggest that this feature is of a broadly similar date. However, a possible fragment of saddle quern may suggest a date in the Iron Age (c. 600 BC-70 AD).

The function of this feature could not be positively identified. However, the use of packing stones around a central void suggests that it was a setting for a timber post. Scorching of the bedrock below the central post suggests that the post may have burnt *in situ* during destruction or abandonment of the structure. Alternatively the presence of daub and a possible oven plate could be interpreted as suggesting that this feature originally held an oven or furnace.

The possible ditch in Trench III may belong to this phase, though this dating is based largely upon the absence of any datable finds from this feature.

8.2 Phase 2 (18th century and later)

All of the features in this phase date to the mid-18th century or later. They include the north-south boundary ditch and bank in Trench IV, the cistern in Trench VI and the remains associated with the cottages. Reassessment of the map evidence relating to the cottages suggests that they were constructed c. 1840-1880. The excavated

evidence suggests that there is little potential for earlier deposits on that section of the site. Most of the retaining walls on the eastern side of this section can be shown to be mid-20th century in date. A short section at the southern end may be part of one of the cottages, though the stratigraphic evidence is ambiguous. The rubble constructed walls at the southern end of the site appear to be late 19th or early 20th century in date.

9. Assessment of Significance

Whatever their precise date, the deposits relating to Phase 1 are of regional importance and represent a rare example of settlement at this broad early period on the Wirral. They represent a very significant resource which has the potential to enhance our understanding of settlement during a period which, despite recent advances, remains poorly researched in comparison to many regions.

However, the deposits relating to this phase appear to be widely distributed across the site and to be confined to isolated and truncated post-holes, pits and ditches with little or no *in situ* occupation surfaces. On current evidence, there are no features worthy of preservation *in situ*.

The deposits relating to Phase 2 are of more limited importance and are of no more than local significance.

Most of the standing remains at the northern end of the site bear no direct relation to the cottages which formerly occupied the site. A short section of wall at the south-western corner appears to be the only surviving section of the cottages above ground but is in a very poor condition.

Map and photographic evidence suggests that deposits to the east of the present retaining walls are likely to consist of at least 3 m of modern (late 20th century) make-up of no archaeological significance.

10. Recommendations for Further Mitigation

Recommendations for mitigation are given subject to the approval of the Merseyside Archaeological Service and Wirral Borough Council. Furthermore these works will require the production of an updated project design and method statement.

10.1 Phase 1

These deposits require further investigation and it is recommended that this be conducted as a 'Strip and Record' immediately prior to construction. This will require the removal of top soil and sub-soil by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and operated under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. The stripped area should be cleaned by hand in order to allow any archaeological deposits to be excavated and recorded.

Material culture is notoriously sparse on Iron Age and Post-Roman occupation sites in North-West England making the dating of deposits by conventional means difficult. Consequently it is recommended that any updated project design and costs makes adequate provision for a programme of radiocarbon dating. In addition some of the deposits encountered in the evaluation appear to contain organic material such as charcoal and potentially charred seeds or grain. This potential will be further

assessed prior to production of the final report, but any programme of mitigation should make adequate provision for sampling and subsequent analysis of deposits.

10.2 Phase 2

The cistern or similar feature requires further excavation and recording. This may require the partial or total removal of the roof in order to allow safe access to the inside. Any internal deposits may be removed using a mechanical excavator operated under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Recording of the interior will depend upon the provision of safe access but may be achieved photographically.

The north-south aligned boundary requires no further investigation.

The nature of any further archaeological investigation of the cottages at the northern end of the site will depend upon the extent of ground works proposed by the client. If these are to extend below the known level of the cottages it is recommended that these works be monitored as a watching brief.

11. References

- Farr S.J. 2011 *Land at Hilary Breck, Broadway, Wallasey, Wirral, Brief For Archaeological Investigations*. Prepared by Merseyside Archaeological Advisory Service on behalf of Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council.
- Halsted J. 2010 *Land around and west of St Hilary's Church, Wallasey, Merseyside. Archaeological desk-based assessment*. Unpublished PPS Ltd. Report for LSP Developments Ltd.
- Philpott R.A. and Adams M.H. 2010 *Irby, Wirral Excavations on a Late Prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval Site, 1987-96*. National Museums Liverpool.
- Poole C. 2010 Structural Daub and Fired Clay In: Philpott R.A. and Adams M.H. 2010 *Irby, Wirral Excavations on a Late Prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval Site, 1987-96*. National Museums Liverpool.
- Stewart L. 2010 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of St Hilary's Church, Wallasey, Wirral*. Unpublished NMLFAU report for Wirral Borough Council in advance of possible community excavation.

12. Figures



Fig. 1. Location of Trenches.

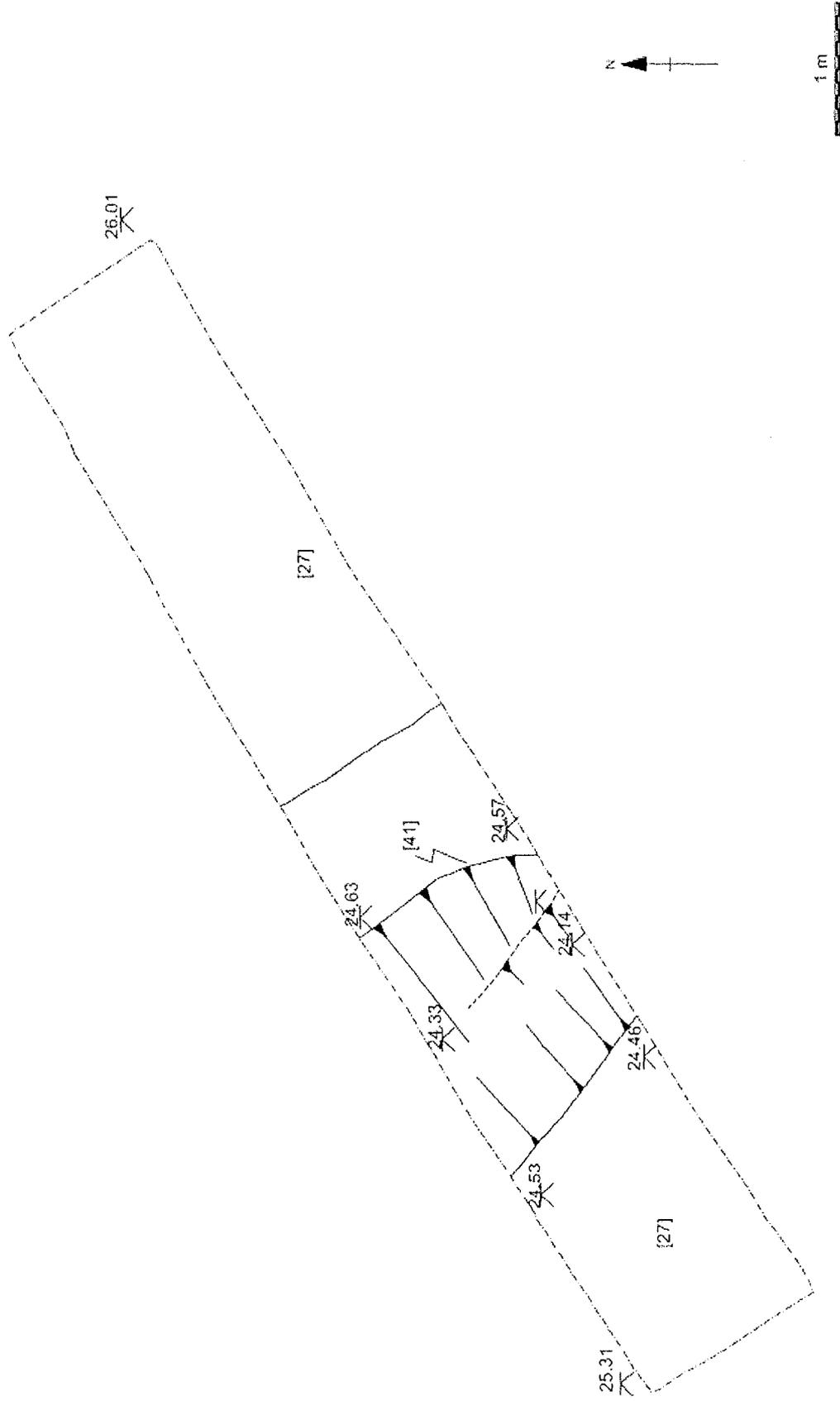


Fig. 2. Plan of excavated features in Trench III.

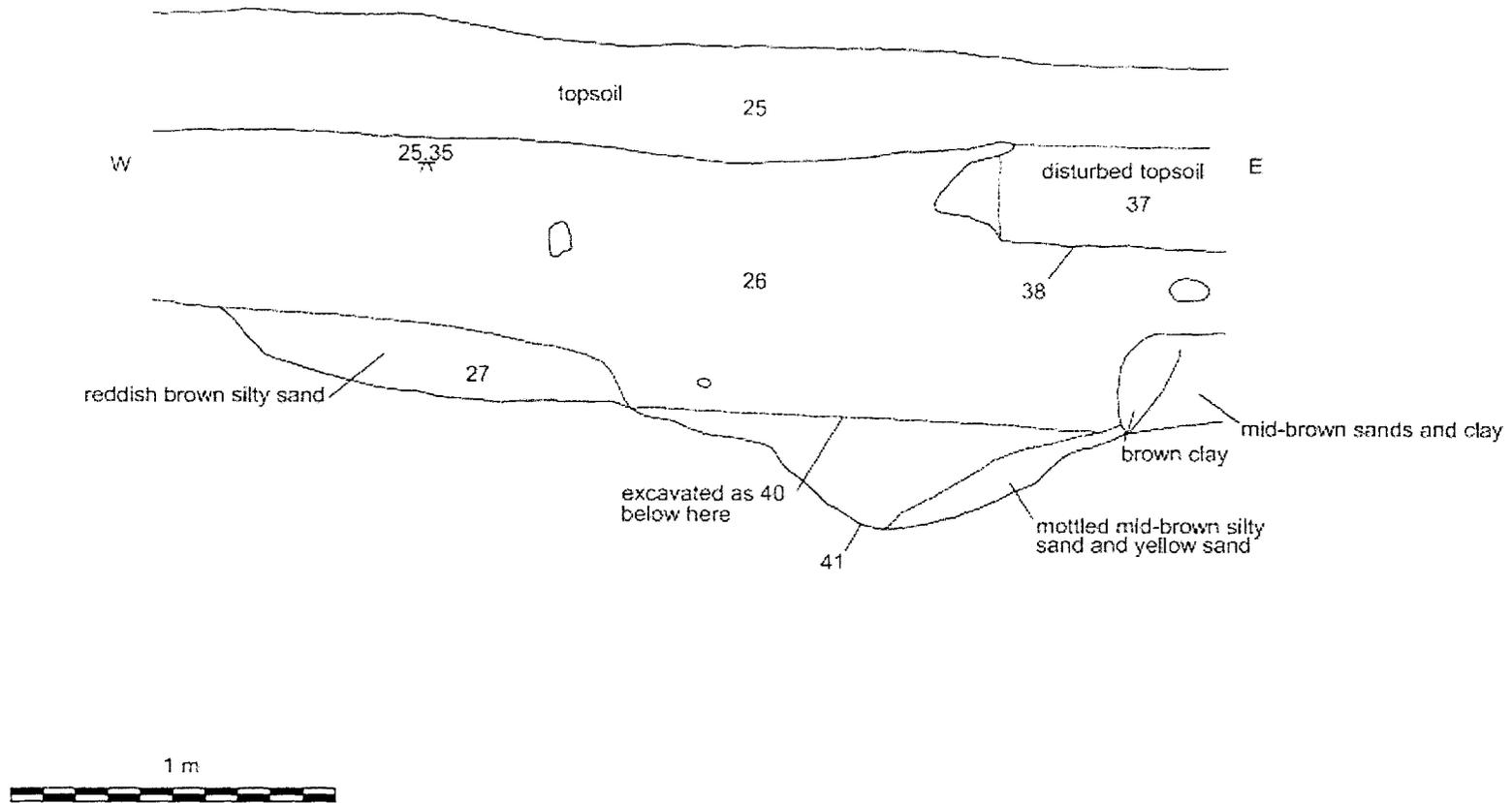


Fig. 3. South facing section across the ditch (context 41) in Trench III.

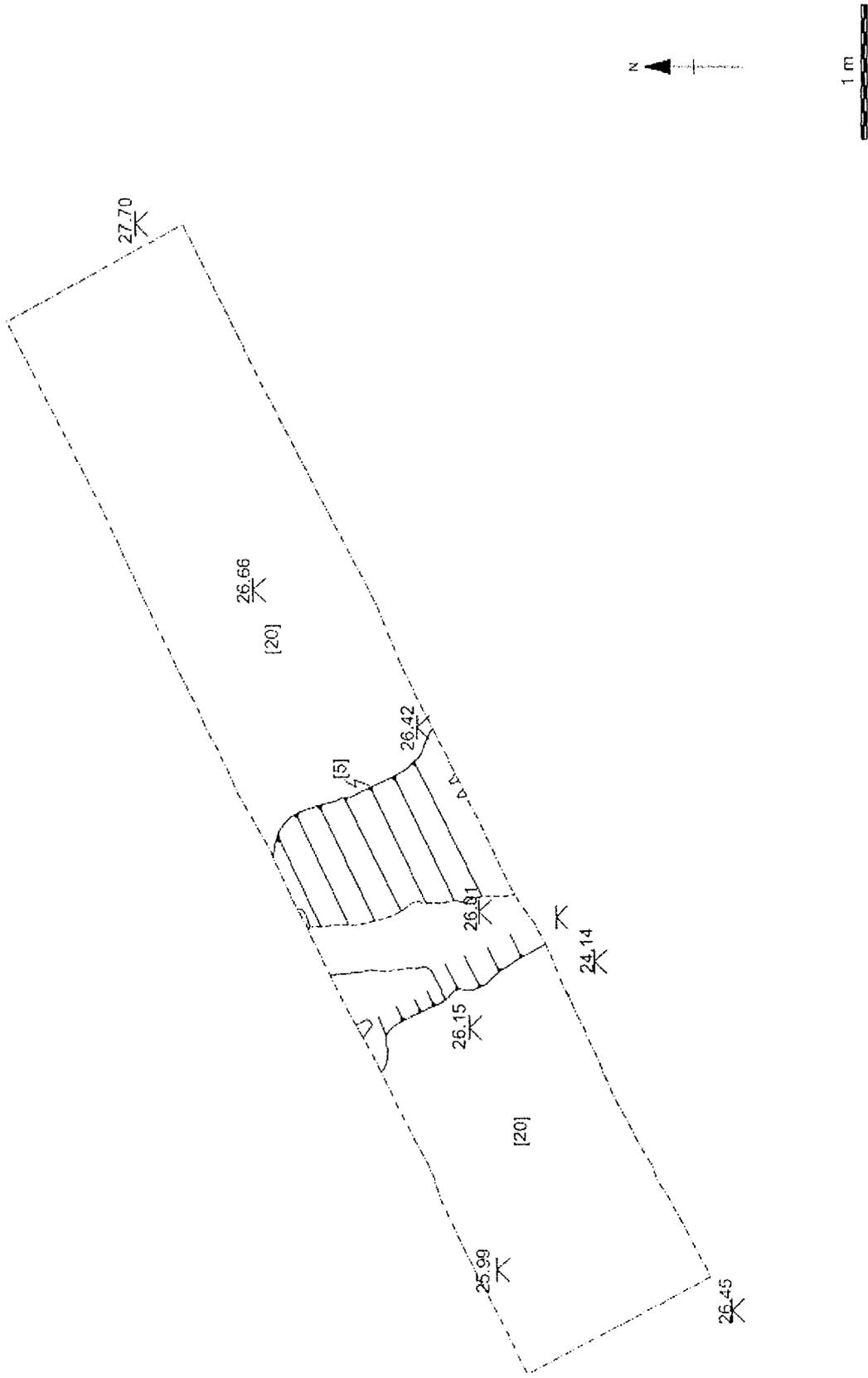


Fig. 4. Plan of excavated features in Trench IV.

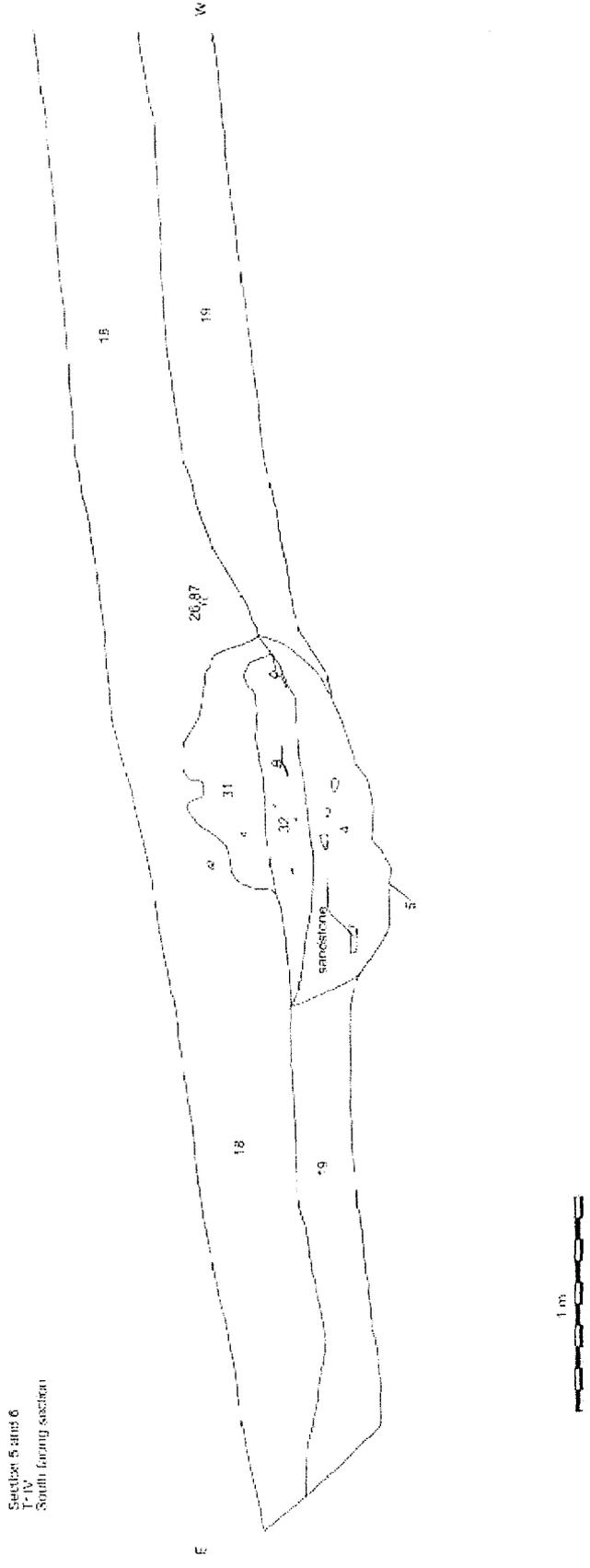


Fig. 5. South facing section across the boundary ditch in Trench IV.

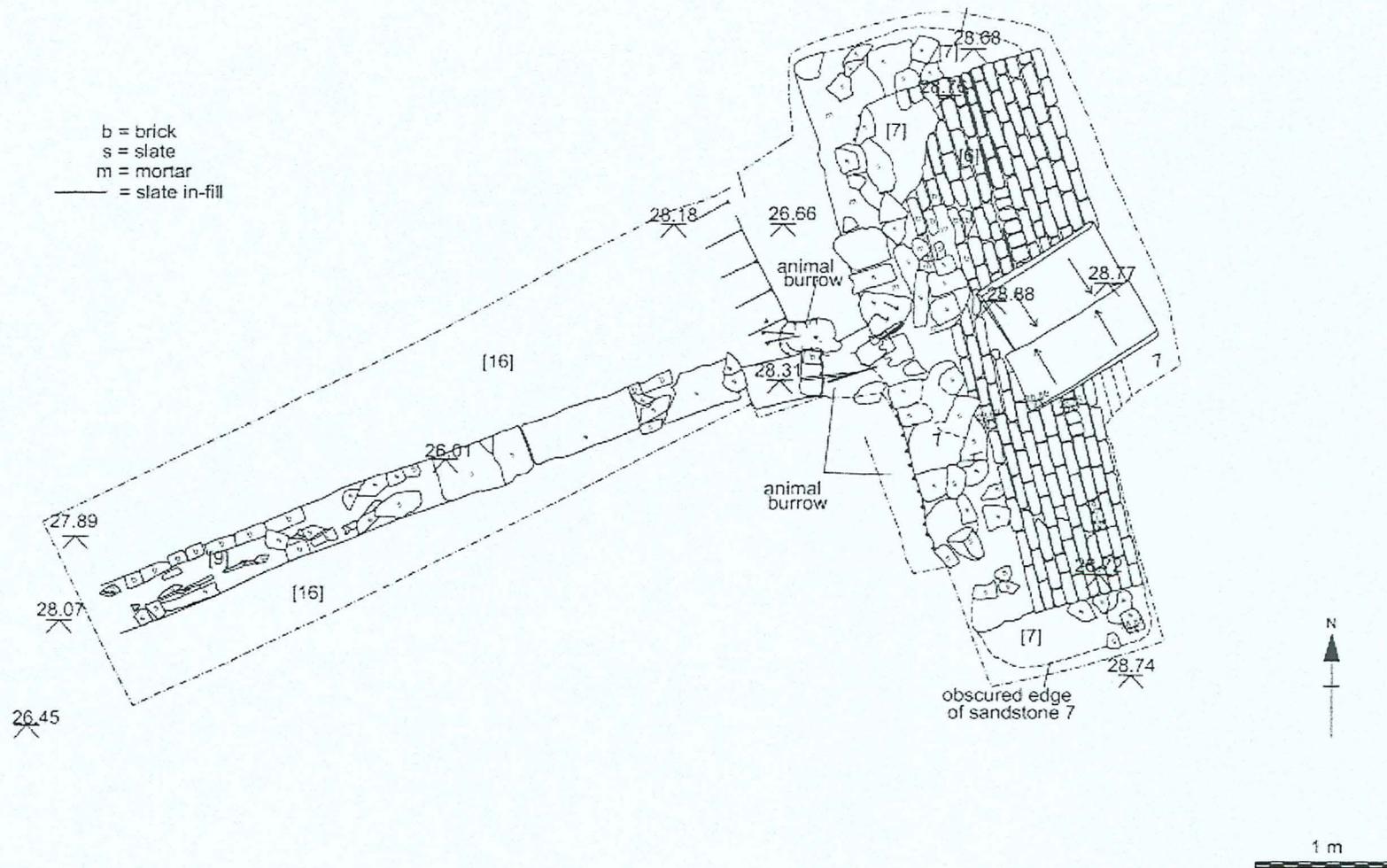


Fig. 6. Plan of excavated features in Trench VI.

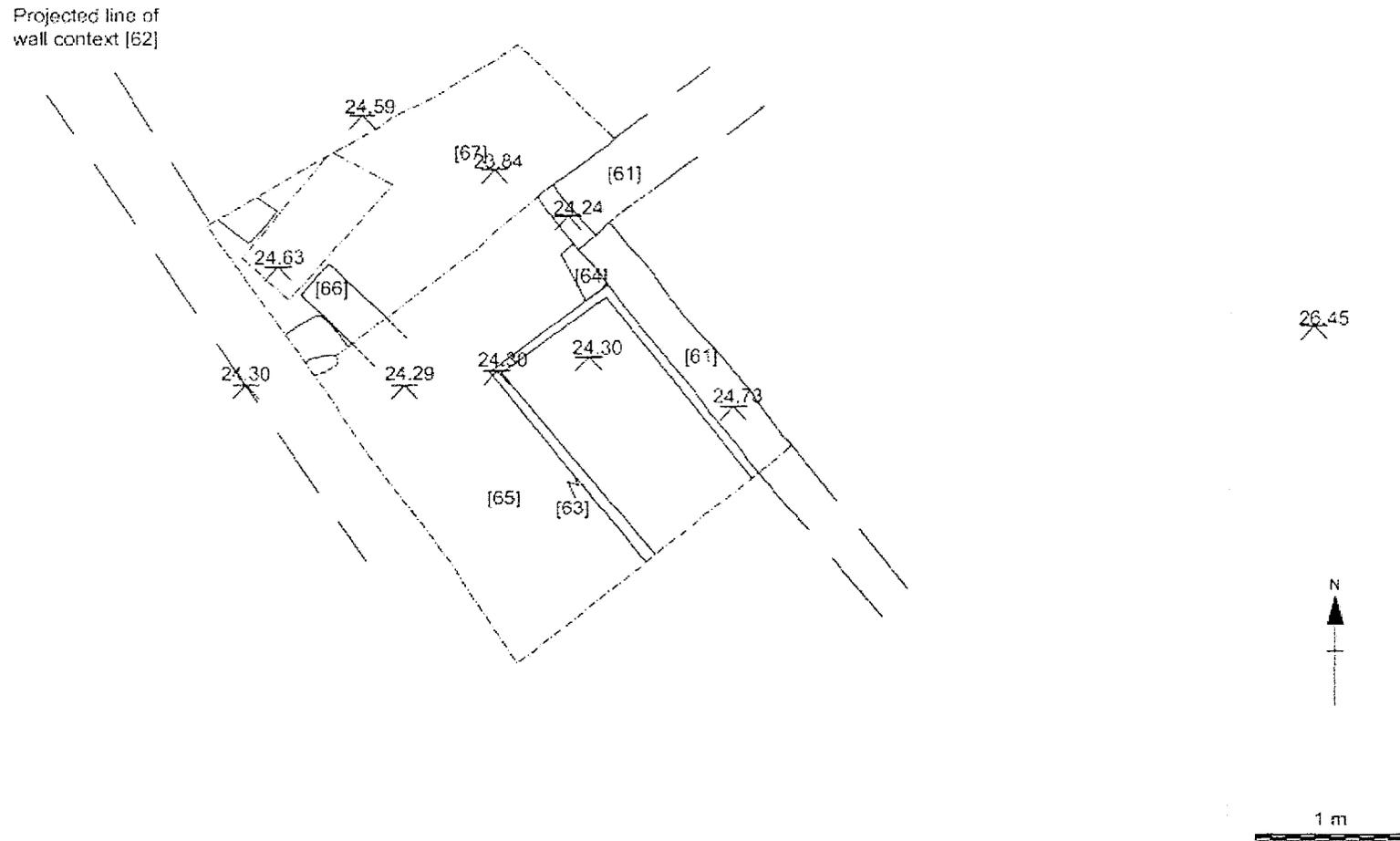


Fig. 7. Plan of excavated features in Trench VII.

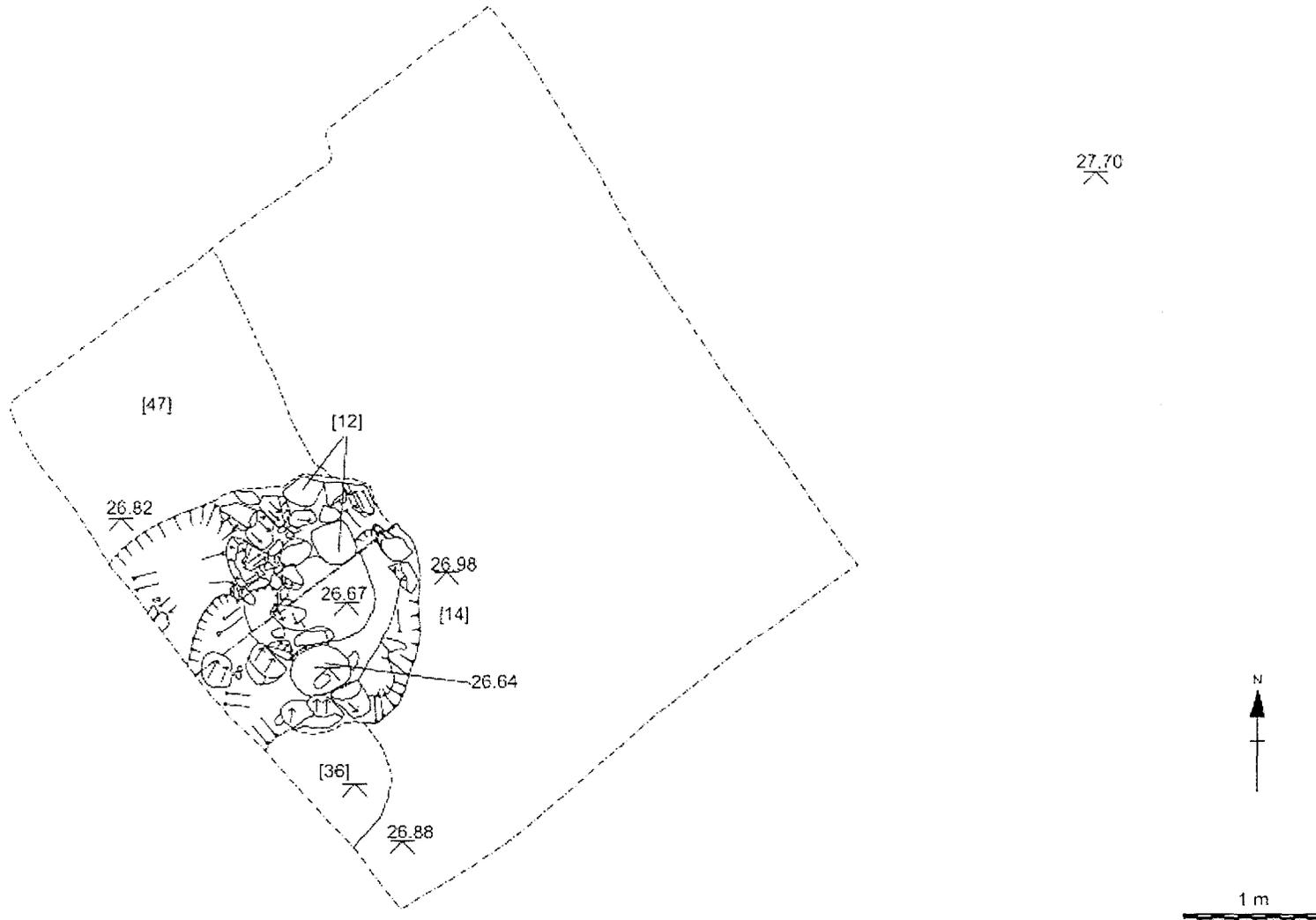


Fig. 8. Plan of stone packed feature in Trench VIII.

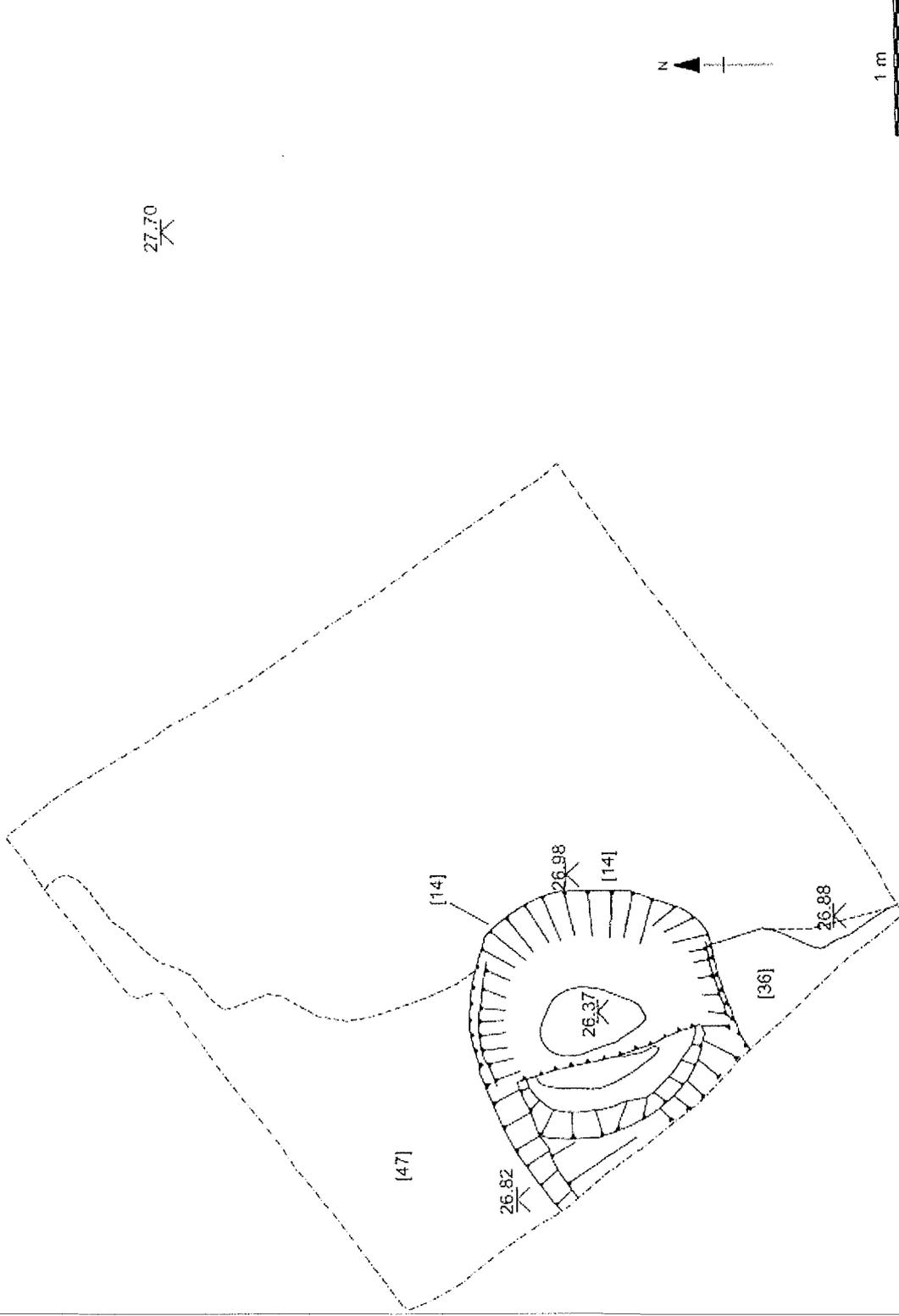


Fig. 9. Plan of cut 14 in Trench VIII.

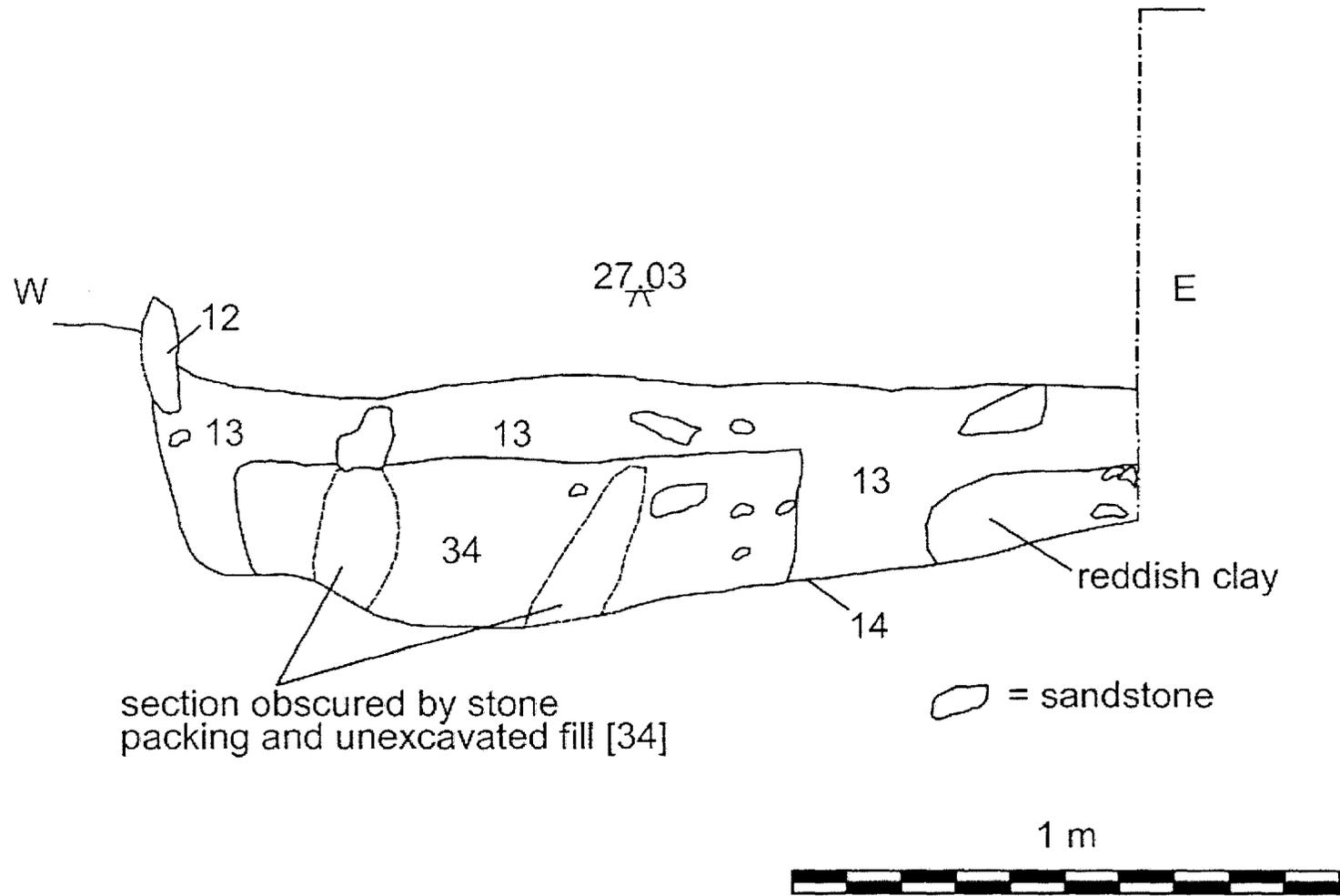


Fig. 10. South facing section across post-hole in Trench VIII.

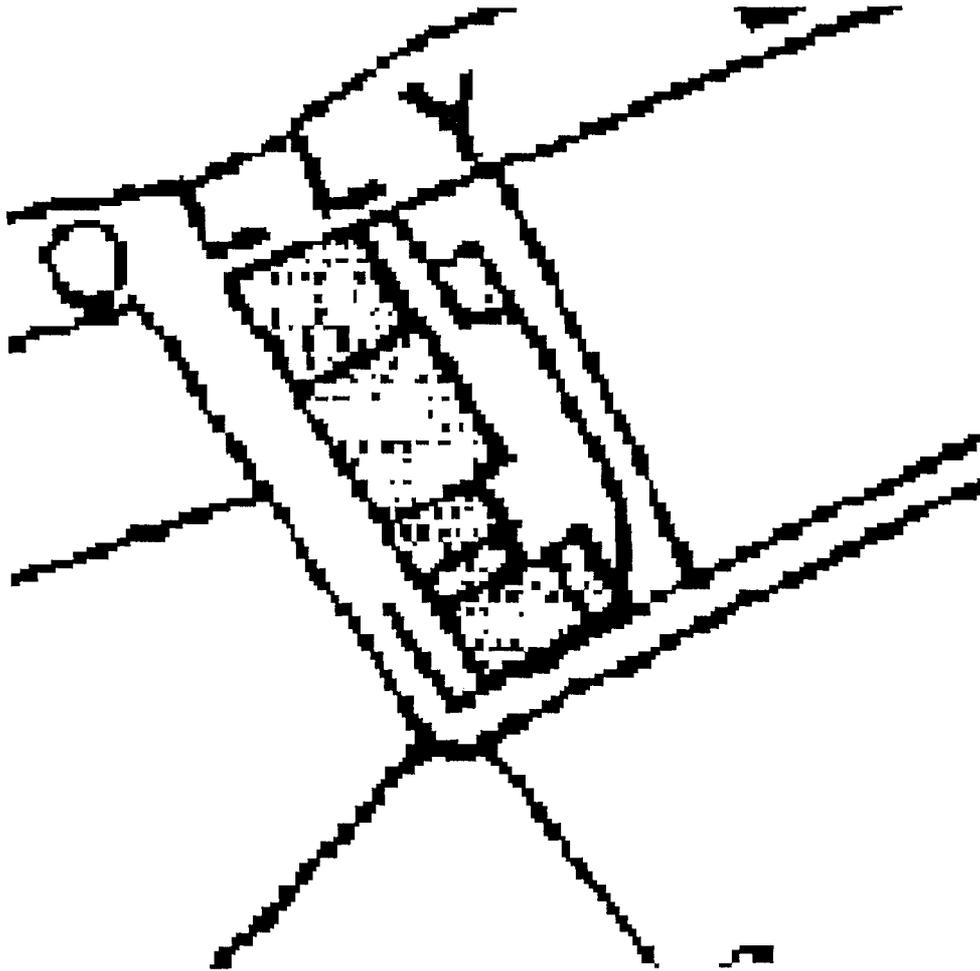


Fig. 12. Detail from OS 25 inch map of 1911.

13. Plates



Plate 1. Section across ditch Contexts 40 & 41, Trench III. View looking south.



Plate 2. Section across 19th century boundary, Contexts 4 and 5. View looking north.



Plate 3. Brick lined cistern in Trench VI. View looking north.



Plate 4. Wall 62 exposed in the east facing section of Trench VII. View looking west.



Plate 5. Deposits in Trench VII, wall 61 is to the rear. View looking east.



Plate 6. Partially excavated stone packed feature in Trench VIII.



Plate 7. Packing stones arranged round central void for a post in Context 14, Trench VIII. View looking north.



Plate 8. Post-excavation view of Context 14 showing scorching to base of cut. View looking south.



Plate 9. East-facing elevation of wall 50, note mortar flashing to shed roof. View looking north-west.



Plate 10. West facing elevation wall 50, the line of stones in the driveway marks the line of the boundary wall to the west (right) of the cottages in Plate 12. View looking south-east.



Plate 11. Detail of south end of wall 50 showing projecting stones.



Plate 12. The cottages, c. 1900.



Plate 13. Northern site boundary, the butt joint discussed in the text is adjacent to the scale. View looking south.



Plate 14. Detail of Plate 13.



Plate 15. Wall 51. View looking north-east.