



Whitworth Park Community Archaeology and History Project

Archaeological Survey and Excavation Data Structure Report

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INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

1.1.1. This report presents the results of archaeological excavation undertaken by The Whitworth Park Community Archaeology and History Project within the grounds of Whitworth Park, an 18 acre public park located on the border between Moss Side and Rusholme, in South Manchester (Figure 1.1).

1.1.2. The work discussed here took place over two seasons in September 2011 and July 2013. It was directed by Dr Hannah Cobb, Dr Melanie Giles and Prof Siân Jones of the University of Manchester, Department of Archaeology, and funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, the University of Manchester, the Council for British Archaeology and the Council for British Archaeology Northwest. The Friends of Whitworth Park (FOWP) played a key role as the community partner, and other partners included Manchester Museum, The Whitworth Art Gallery and the Abdul Iqbal Ullah Race Relations Resource Centre.

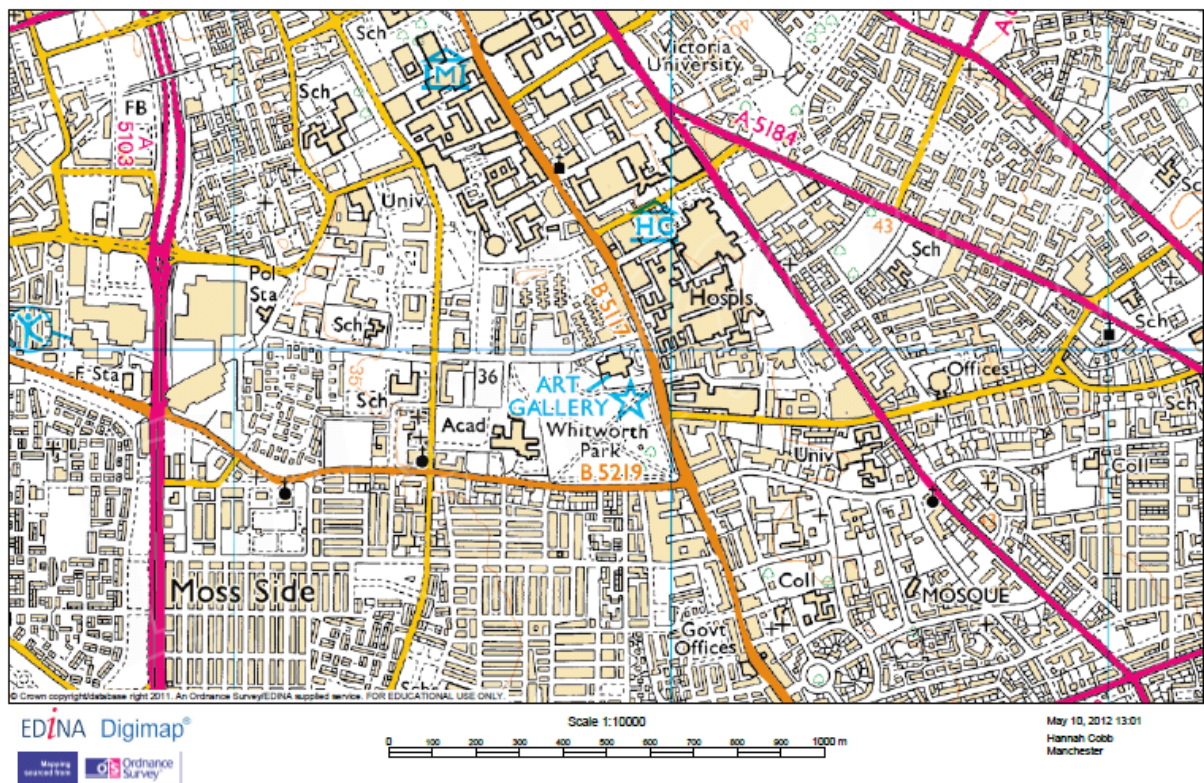


Figure 1.1: The location of Whitworth Park in relation to local suburbs and the University of Manchester

1.2. Background

1.2.1. Whitworth Park was originally comprised of land attached to two large houses built on the northeast and southeast corners of the area, adjoining Oxford Road (Giles and Jones 2010a, 2010b). The property in the southeast was known as Rusholme House and the parkland behind it was called 'Potters Field', most likely after its last owner Edmund Potter (Figure 1.2). The house and grounds were

bought by the Whitworth trustees in 1887 and the house demolished between 1888 and 1889. Grove House was a more modest house occupied by John Hopkinson, later Mayor of the City, and his family. In 1889 it was acquired by the Whitworth Trustees and used to house The Whitworth Institute and its art collection (subsequently to be renamed The Whitworth Art Gallery). Whitworth Park was constructed between 1889 and 1892 (when the boating lake was completed), but it was officially opened in 1890 (Figure 1.3) (Ibid.).

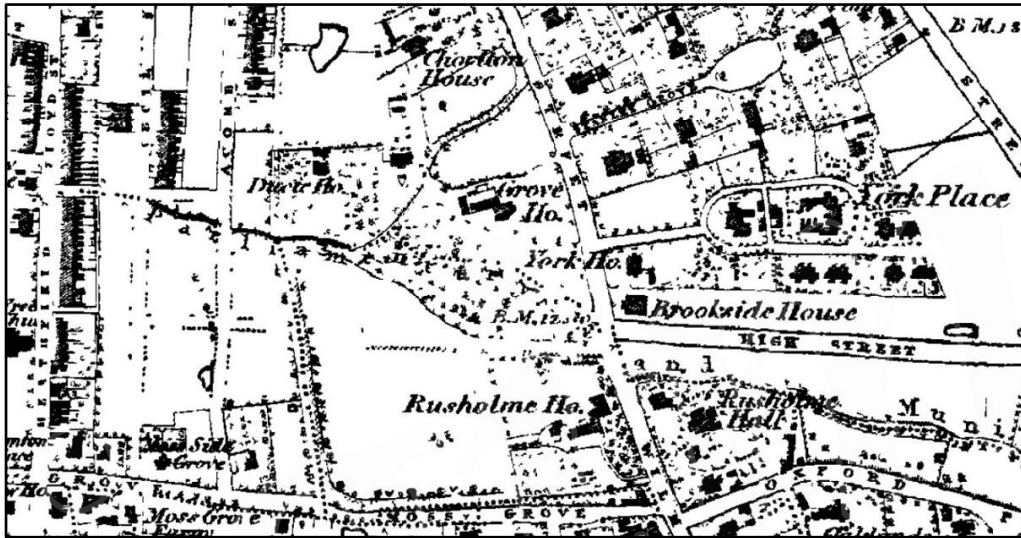


Figure 1.2: The location of Rusholme and Grove House in 1848 (County Series 1:10560 1848)

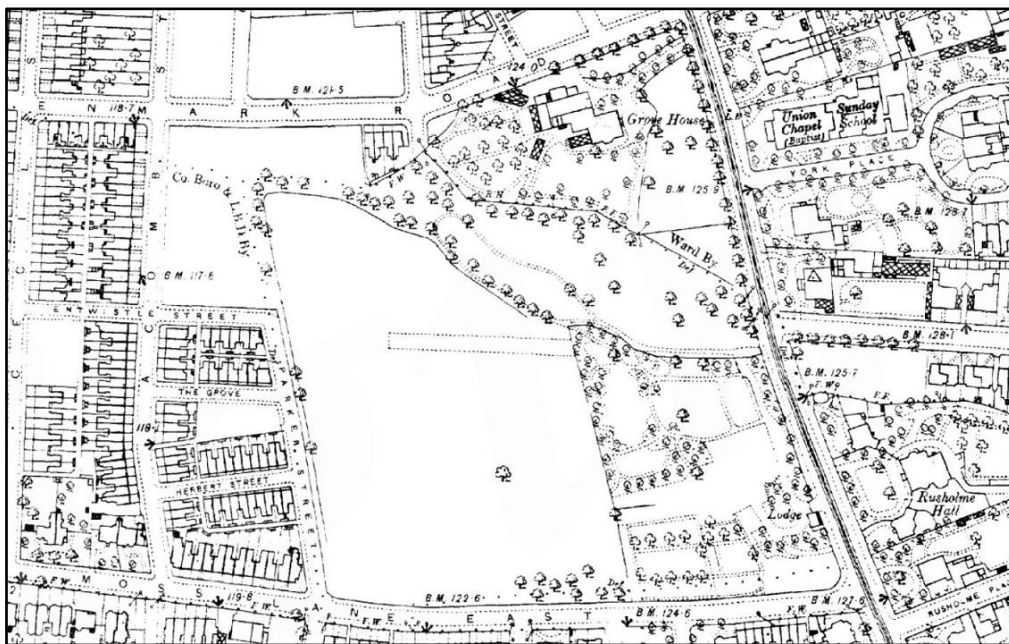


Figure 1.3: The early formation of the Park, following the demolition of Rusholme House (County Series 1:2500 1893)

1.2.2. Whitworth Park was filled with features designed for the recreation and health of the surrounding neighbourhood. The Park became extremely popular on its opening, 'abundantly visited' by the local population (*Manchester Courier*, 5 July 1890), with some 'six to eight thousand' people present on a Sunday

afternoon in April 1893 (*Manchester Courier*, 15 April 1893). In its late Victorian and Edwardian heyday, it boasted many typical features, such as a bandstand, a large boating lake (originally with an ornamental fountain and rowing boat), an observatory, various shelters, extensive formal flowerbeds, statues, drinking fountains and an elaborate network of paths for promenading (including a covered walkway) (Figures 1.4-1.6).



Figure 1.4: Whitworth Park in its Edwardian heyday (County Series 1:2500 1908)



Figure 1.5: Whitworth Park Pavilion and Boating Lake in 1910 (Courtesy of Bruce Anderson)



Figure 1.6: Whitworth Park Bandstand (Courtesy of Bruce Anderson)

1.2.3. As the Park developed there were a number of changes (see <https://friendsofwhitworthpark.wordpress.com/introduction/history/> for a detailed historical outline). The fountain along with the islands and the boathouse were removed in 1923 and paddling, together with the sailing of model yachts, was encouraged. In 1929 a “work scheme”, in response to the economic situation at the time, enabled the lake to be cleaned out and concreted at a depth more suitable for paddling. During the Second World War the condition of the Park deteriorated and by 1947 had reached a critical state. Many buildings and features (including the lakeside pavilion, shelter, bandstand and meteorology station) were removed in the 1950s. The paddling pool (formerly the boating lake) was also filled in. This was a fate common to many urban public parks, reflecting changes in attitudes to parks, urban park management and funding cuts.



Figure 1.7: Whitworth Park in 1950 (Ordnance Survey 1950)

1.2.4. By the 1980s the Park had gained a reputation (particularly in the local media) for anti-social behaviour, muggings, assault and even rape and murder (<https://friendsofwhitworthpark.wordpress.com/introduction/history/>). It became a space to be walked through, rather than a place to walk in. As the FOWP website states: “What had been seen as a source of civic pride had become an eyesore as problems of maintenance and funding had led to decline and neglect” (ibid.). A proposal to build a “temporary car park”, involving the removal of trees, stimulated public action and an era of regeneration ensued.

1.2.5. FOWP was constituted in January 2006 to promote the revival of the Park “as a place of quiet resort for the benefit and the use of the public, especially children, in the spirit of the founders.” Detailed information about the FOWP’s work can be found at: <https://friendsofwhitworthpark.wordpress.com/> Since then its committee has worked with the Council to find a constructive role for the Friends of Whitworth Park in the repair, improvement and management of the Park...

1.2.6. The Whitworth Park Community Archaeology and History Project arose as part of this important regeneration work, with the explicit aim of engaging with and inspiring the local community through an investigation of the material, architectural and social history of Whitworth Park. By exploring the Park’s past, we aimed to raise aspirations for its future (Cobb *et al.* 2011). Furthermore, by actively engaging with the material culture and landscape of the Park through archaeological excavation, we hoped to provide an arena for the exploration of community identities and memories (Jones 2012; Jones *et al.* 2013; Jones *et al.* 2014; Moshenska 2007, 2009).

1.2.7. Prior to the start of the project reported on here, topographical and geophysical surveys were carried out by University of Manchester staff and students in June 2010. A full topographical survey of the Park was produced (Figure 1.8) and the west/southwest side of the Park was subject to a resistivity survey to examine the extent of survival of some of the main original Park features. As Figure 1.9 demonstrates, the boating lake/paddling pool was clearly visible in this survey, as were a variety of paths, and some possible traces of the pavilion and bandstand were also noted. The results of this survey informed the excavations, as discussed below.

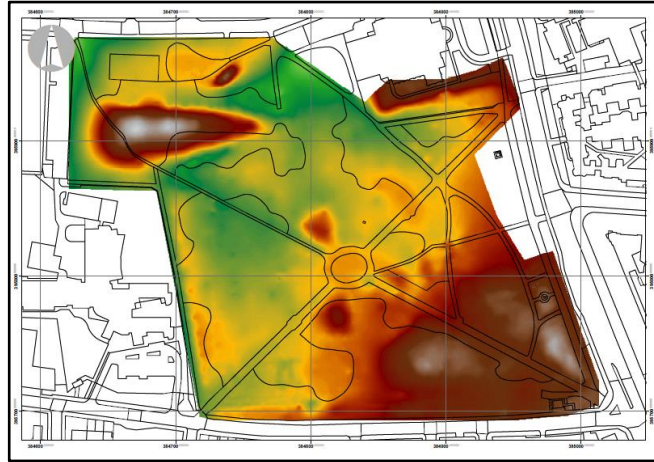


Figure1.8: Terrain Model of Whitworth Park, prepared in 2010 (red = high ground)

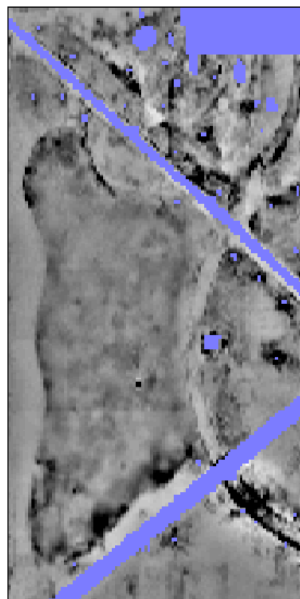


Figure1.9: Results of 2010 Whitworth Park Resistivity Survey (de-spiked image)

1.3. Aims and Objectives

1.3.1. The Whitworth Park Community Archaeology and History Project was conceived as a way of making Whitworth Park the focal point of a two-year community history, archaeology and biodiversity programme. Working closely with a range of volunteer groups (with a particular emphasis upon unemployed local residents, Friends of Whitworth Park, schoolchildren, students and park users), the project was intended to equip participants with new heritage-based skills to help them explore, reveal and interpret the 'hidden' history of the Park. For the wider public, the project aimed to foster greater awareness and understanding of the historic significance of Whitworth Park, the social history of the communities which use(d) it and the wildlife that inhabits it.

1.3.2. The activities and intended outcomes of the community project are outlined in the evaluation report for the Heritage Lottery Fund (Cobb *et al.* 2015). This can be accessed with the project archive, which is hosted by the Archaeology Data Service (DOI: 10.5284/1032009).

1.3.3. The specific aims of the archaeological investigations were outlined in Giles and Jones 2010b:

- To uncover the history, archaeology and biodiversity of Whitworth Park through background historical research, archaeological excavation and oral history research.
- To increase public knowledge through dissemination of this research, in order to encourage greater use of the Park by local communities and their involvement in its future.
- To utilise archaeological excavation to uncover and record the historic features of the Park that have since been removed, and where possible produce detailed narratives of the construction, uses and development and changes of the Park.

1.3.4. To meet these aims a range of objectives were identified:

- To open trenches over significant park features in order to make an assessment of the extent and sub-surface survival of these features.
- To determine the nature, date and significance of key park features.
- To find material evidence for the everyday use of the Park in order to compliment and supplement documentary evidence.
- To engage a number of community volunteers in archaeological excavation, and to provide local schools with a programme of workshops, which offered hands-on experience of archaeology.
- To hold public tours, open days and to gather oral history accounts of the Park.
- To provide material for a temporary exhibition at Manchester Museum, a public leaflet and a new display board on the archaeology of the Park.

1.3.5. All objectives were met. A full strategy for the completion of the first and second objectives are outlined in Section 2 and the results of these objectives are outlined in Sections 3 and 4, and discussed in Section 4. The results of the final three objectives are detailed in the evaluation report for the Heritage Lottery Fund (Cobb *et al.* 2015), which is archived with the Archaeology Data Service.

1.3.6. Academic publications based on the results of the project will follow. Preliminary publications include Cobb *et al.* 2011; Colton *et al.* 2013; Jones *et al.* 2013; Jones *et al.* 2014.

1.3.7. The digital archive for the project is archived with the Archaeology Data Service (DOI: 10.5284/1032009). The physical archive is in the care of Manchester Museum.

1.4. Acknowledgements

1.4.1. The Whitworth Park Community Archaeology and History Project was funded by a Heritage Lottery Fund grant, with additional funding from the University of Manchester, Council for British Archaeology and Council for British Archaeology Northwest. Manchester City Council provided funding in kind, supplying fencing and on-site accommodation in 2011.

1.4.2. The Project was led by Dr Hannah Cobb, Dr Melanie Giles and Prof Siân Jones of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Manchester, in association with the Friends of Whitworth Park, Manchester Museum, the Whitworth Art Gallery, and the Ahmed Iqbal Ullah Race Relations Centre.

1.4.3. All of these organizations have committed considerable resources to the project. We would like to thank all of the above, alongside all our volunteers, students and project staff for making the project a success.

1.4.4. We also thank the residents of Manchester who have participated in the project and shared their memories and aspirations with us. For a full list of participants and staffing see the Evaluation Report for the Heritage Lottery Fund, archived with the Archaeology Data Service (DOI: 10.5284/1032009).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. General

2.1.1. The Whitworth Park Community Archaeology and History Project follows the principles, standards and guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.1.2. Excavation was carried out by hand, although a JCB was employed to remove the topsoil from Trench 1 in Season Two. Backfilling was carried out by a combination of hand and machine for all trenches.

2.1.3. The excavation was recorded through digital and colour and black and white slide photography, scale drawing (at a scale of 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plan drawings) and written records using standardised recording forms.

2.1.4. The trenches were located and recorded using industry standard equipment – a Leica TCR407 in 2011 and a Sokkia SET650 RX in 2013. The same equipment was also used to record the location of significant finds.

2.1.5. The archaeology in each trench was excavated in a systematic manner, by context, down to natural geological deposits, where possible according to time restrictions.

2.1.6. Any deposits that remained unexcavated were covered in a membrane prior to backfilling to permit re-excavation and further investigation.

2.2. Excavation Strategy in Season One (2011)

2.2.1. Four trenches were opened over two weeks in the 2011 season (Figures 2.1 - 2.3), according to the aims and objectives of the project, the results of the historical background research and the 2010 geophysical and topographical survey (outlined above in sections 1.2 and 1.3).

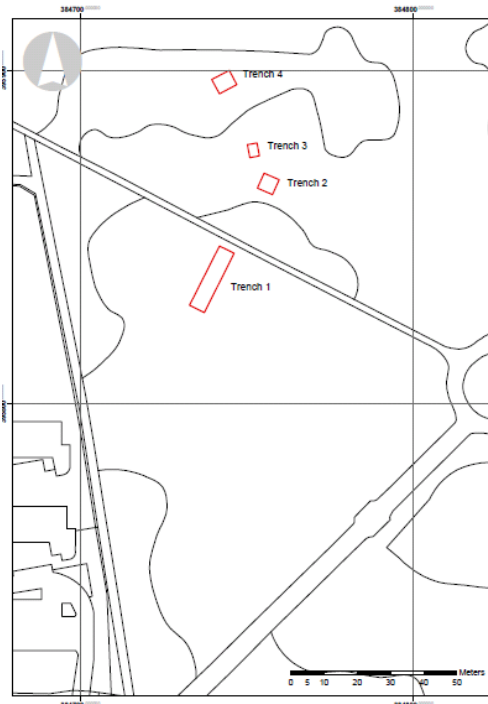


Figure 2.1: Location of Trenches 1-4 in relation to modern park features

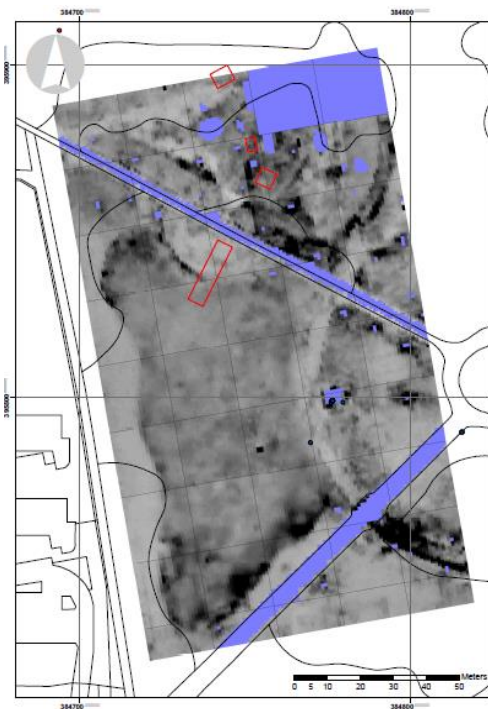


Figure 2.2: Trenches 1-4 in relation to 2012 Resistivity Survey Results

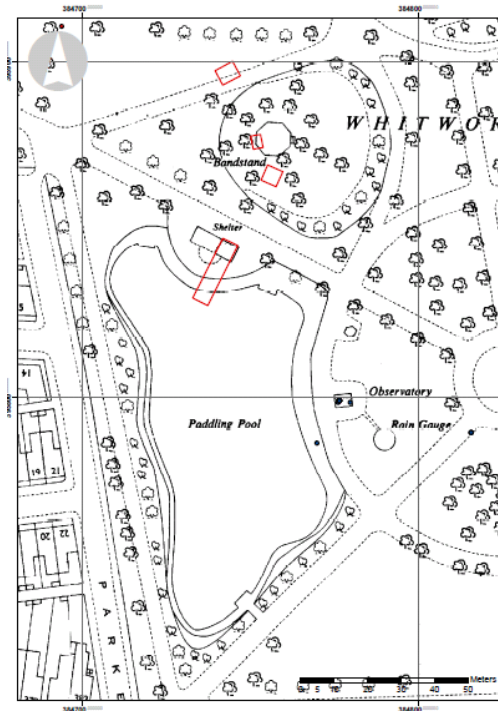


Figure 2.3: Trenches 1-4 in relation to the 1950 Ordnance Survey Map

2.2.2. The specific aims for each trench were as follows:

2.2.3. **Trench 1:** To uncover a section of the northern lake edge, the pavilion structure to the north of the lake and the land surface linking the pavilion and the lake. It was also intended to identify and examine any modifications relating to the conversion of the lake into a paddling pool. As neither the lake/paddling pool, nor the pavilion exist in upstanding form, attention was paid to all aspects of their construction, use and demolition/disuse, as well as any other uses of the area prior to the Park's construction, or after the removal of the formal park landscape and structures.

2.2.4. **Trench 2:** To uncover a section of land immediately surrounding the bandstand, which cartographic evidence (Figure 2.3) suggested was immediately north of the trench, to inform of its use at the time of the bandstand, and the later stages of park redevelopments.

2.2.5. **Trench 3:** To uncover remains of the bandstand, and to fully excavate any existing structure or foundations to inform on construction, use and later destruction.

2.2.6. **Trench 4:** To uncover a portion of a mound in the northwest corner of the Park that historical sources suggest was landscaped as part of the Park, and may have been flanked by a path also dating to the original Park. Interest in the mound relates to the date and method of construction, the origin of the materials used to create it, and its relation to other park features in the area, such as paths.

2.3. Excavation Strategy in Season Two (2013)

2.3.1. Three trenches were re-opened in 2013, and one new trench (Trench 5) was surveyed and opened (Figure 2.4). Trenches 1, 3 and 4 were re-opened over the 2011 trenches according to the aims and objectives of the excavation season, the results of further historical background research and the 2010 geophysical and topographical survey, as well as the 2011 excavation remains. Trench 5 was opened according to the results of historical research and geophysical survey carried out in July 2013. Trench 2 was not re-opened in 2013, because in 2011 it had been found to be root-bound and of little archaeological note.

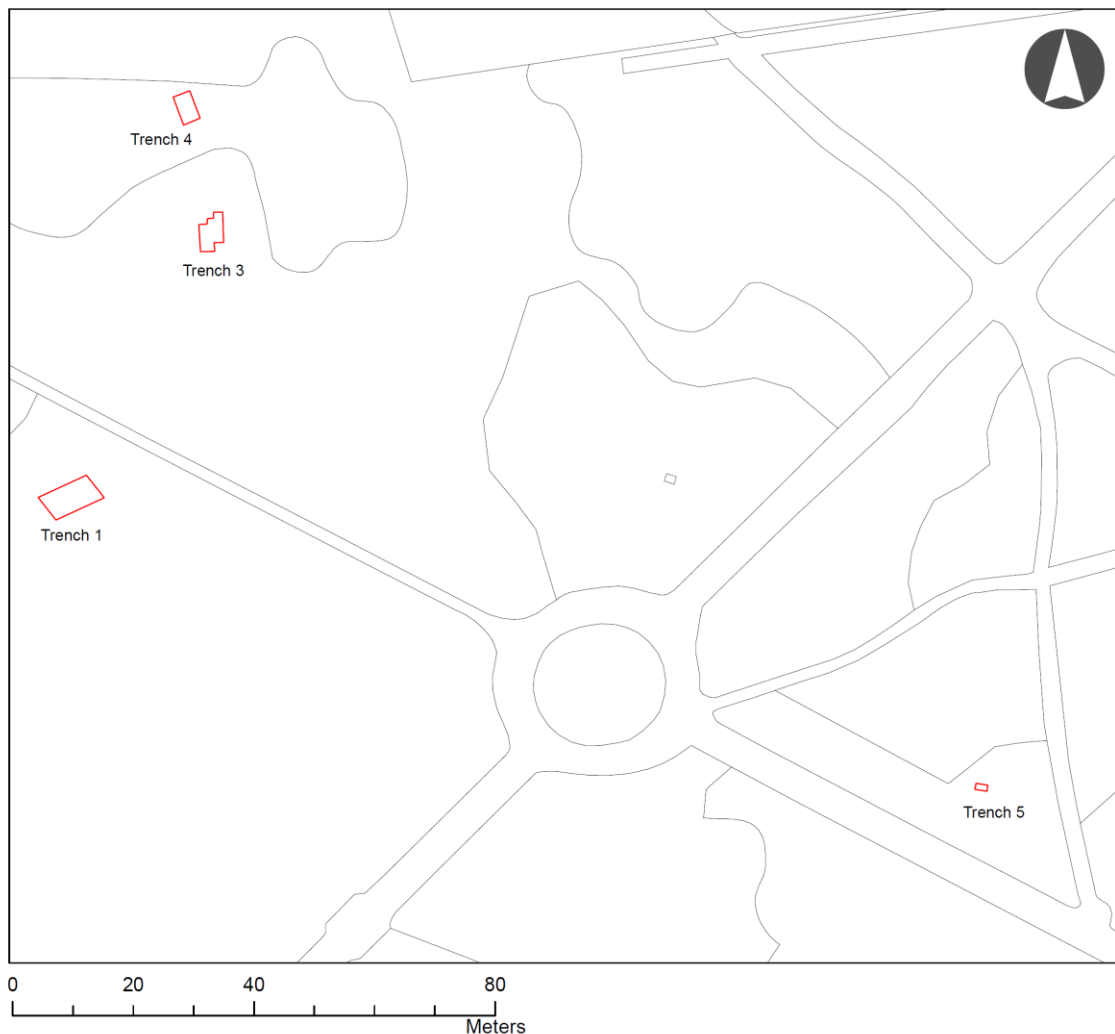


Figure 2.4: Location of trenches in Season Two in relation to modern park features

2.3.2. The specific aims for each trench were as follows:

2.3.3. **Trench 1:** To re-open the sondage opened along the eastern edge of the 2011 excavations and uncover the edge of the paddling pool/lake and associated paths. As the depth of the concrete paddling pool bottom was known, a machine was used to remove the upper contexts across a sondage measuring 3m north-south to the depth of the path edge to the north and the concrete to the south. A pneumatic drill was used to remove the concrete base of the paddling pool (and

the concrete 'apron' around the lake edge) to expose the original excavated lake-bottom.

2.3.4. **Trench 3:** To re-excavate the 2011 sondage and bandstand foundation section, and uncover the bandstand foundations, positive and negative, across the trench. To discover the length of one side of the octagonal bandstand in order to calculate its full extent. To determine the construction strategies employed in the construction of the bandstand foundations.

2.3.5. **Trench 4:** To excavate the mound down to the natural subsoil of the Park. To discover the construction phases of the mound, and determine what, if any, use was made of the area pre-mound construction.

2.3.6. **Trench 5:** To evaluate the nature of the remains of the "Old Men's Shelter" and evaluate the potential for future excavation at this location.

3. SEASON 1 (2011) ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1. General

3.1.1. Numbers in bold and within parenthesis correspond to those in Appendix I.

3.1.2. The areas excavated in the 2011 season (Figure 2.1-2.3), are situated within the grounds of Whitworth Park, immediately to the west of Oxford Road (Figure 1.1).

3.1.3. The Park is predominantly flat, with some raised areas in the northwest corner (Figure 2.1), as a result of anthropogenic landscaping activities associated with construction and development of the Park. Formal paths cross the Park on a northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest orientation, with the majority of the land surface covered with regularly maintained grassland. Mature tree coverage exists in the northern, eastern and southern portions of the Park, whilst the eastern portion is open. A modern adventure play area is present in the north-western corner.

3.1.4. As outlined in Section 2, four trenches were opened in the 2011 excavation season, all located in the northwest portion of the Park (Figure 2.1-2.3). Trench 1 extended southwest of the current northwest-southeast orientated path, into the treeless eastern portion of the Park, targeting the now demolished pavilion and filled lake/paddling pool. Trenches 2 and 3 were located opposite Trench 1, across the northwest-southeast orientated path, targeting the now demolished bandstand (Trench 3) and surrounding contemporary land surface (Trench 2). Trench 4 was located in the northwest corner of the Park, targeting aforementioned raised landscaped areas. Trench locations are demonstrated in Figures 2.1-2.3.

3.1.5. The following discussion of the results outlines the trenches in a numerical order, from Trench 1 to Trench 4. For each trench the archaeological results are discussed in stratigraphic/chronological order from the most recent to the oldest deposits. Directions are abbreviated, where N = North, E = East, S = South and W = West.

3.2. Trench 1: General

3.2.1. Trench 1 was 5m x 20m, longitudinally orientated northeast-southwest (Figure 3.1).

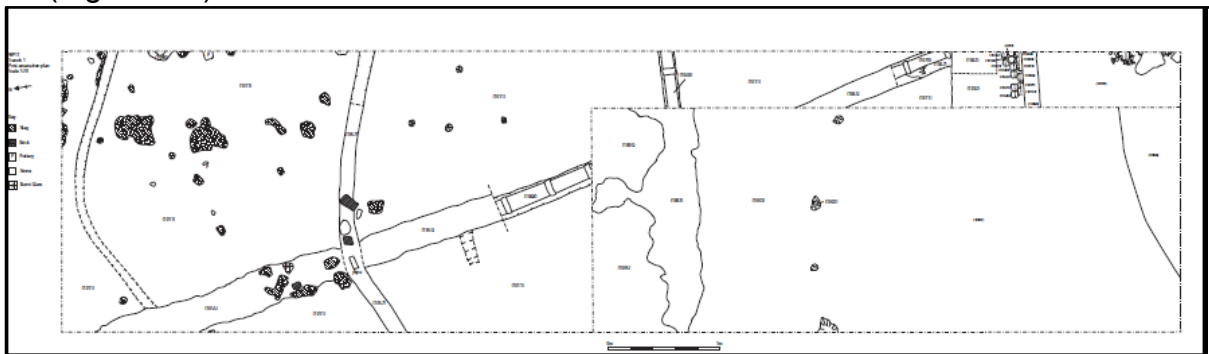
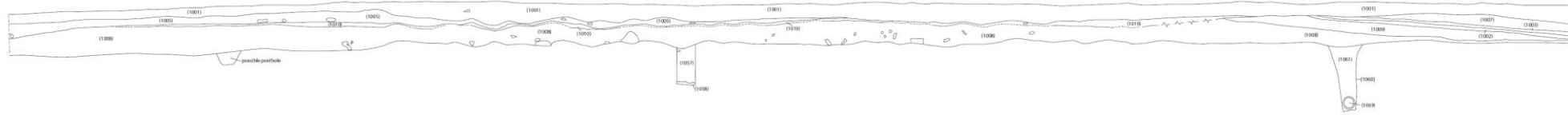


Figure 3.1: Post-ex plan of Trench 1 (Amalgamation of Drawings 11 - 13 - see drawing register in Appendix 3)

WFS1
Trench 1
West-facing section
Scale 1:10

Key

- Brick
- ▨ Pottery
- Glass
- Stone
- ▨ Tile



0m 0.5m

Figure 3.2: Post-ex west-facing section of Trench 1 (Amalgamation of Drawings 28-34 - see drawing register in Appendix 3)



Figure 3.3: Post-ex shot of Trench 1, facing north

3.2.2. A dark brown friable sandy-silt topsoil (**1001**) was removed over the whole trench, to a depth of 10cm. The deposits in the NE end of the trench, measuring 5m x 8.5m, were excavated to natural mid yellowish-grey firm clay deposit (**1011**). In the SW end, measuring 5m x 11.5m, a 1m wide sondage was dug along the SE trench edge.

3.2.3. Below the topsoil (**1001**) in the NE end, a brownish grey silty sand, with moderate-frequent inclusions of building rubble (**1005**) was present over the whole width of the trench, at a depth of 5-10cm.

3.3. Trench 1: Path Surface

3.3.1. Running across the centre of the trench, perpendicular to the NW and SE trench edges were three layers making up a path surface, gently sloping down towards the SW end of the trench (Figure 3.1 and 3.3). The upper layer consisted of a dark grey firm asphalt matrix with a high occurrence of small white angular stones (**1003**), with a uniform thickness of 3cm. This surface layer was underlain by a foundation deposit of orange-red loosely compacted blaise (**1002**), with a varying thickness of between 1 and 5cm, which extended approx. 1m further NE than (**1003**). A second, thicker foundation deposit of yellowish-brown silty sand (**1009**) of 10cm was directly below (**1002**). At its NE extent (**1009**) was overlaid by rubble layer (**1005**).

3.3.2. The NE edge of the asphalt surface (**1003**) and immediate foundation layer (**1002**) was extremely ragged, with fragments of (**1003**) present on the portion of (**1002**) that extended beyond (**1003**).

3.3.3. On the removal of (**1005**) from the whole of the NE area, a thin and fragmentary layer of orange-red blaise, with frequent fragments of asphalt (**1010**), was noted scattered over the surface of a more substantial layer of black moderately compact clinker, coke and slag (**1008**). (**1008**) ran SW under the lower path layer (**1009**).

3.3.4. The most substantial pockets of (**1010**), approx. 4cm deep, seemed to be preserved within undulations in the upper horizon of (**1008**).

3.3.5. The fragmentary nature of the NE edge of the path surface, and the presence of analogous material scattered across the NE area of the trench suggests that the path had extended further to the NE, but had, at some point, been subject to a destructive event, a horizontal truncation [**1073**] that levelled through the path surface and foundation layers in a dragging motion, leaving traces of (**1002**) and (**1003**) to the NE, in the form of (**1010**).

3.4. Trench 1: Deposits Sealing the Path Surface

3.4.1. The SE extent of the path surface was overlaid by a sequence of deposits, the upper horizons of which extended SW at the same level as [**1073**] and the upper horizon of (**1005**).

3.4.2. A 1m wide sondage was sunk into these deposits along the SE edge of the trench. The upper fill, a greenish brown moderately sandy clay-silt (**1006**), 10cm deep, only extended 1m from the SW trench edge. Below (**1006**), extending to the path surface was a brownish-orange sandy silt matrix with frequent large inclusions of yellowish-orange firm clay and containing large quantities of demolition material (**1007**). Below (**1007**) an orange-brown clay silt (**1004**) sealed the still gradually sloping SE extent of the path surface (**1002**) and (**1003**), which ended 5 meters from the SW trench edge in a ragged edge similar to that at the NE extent of the path. The makeup of (**1004**), (**1006**) and (**1007**) and the inclusions of domestic material and demolition waste suggests these were intentional deposits, backfilling the hollow into which the path surface falls.

3.4.3. Beneath the path layers (**1002**), (**1003**) and (**1009**), the black clinker layer (**1008**) that covered the NE end of the trench extended SW, following a similar downward sloping trajectory, ending 6m from the SW end of the trench. In the NE area (**1008**), up to 0.37m deep, was removed down to natural clay.

3.4.4. In the sondage, the downwards slope of the path deposits was revealed to be the result of a gradual cut into the clay [**1074**]. The top edge of this cut ran perpendicular to the trench edge approx. 7m from the SW end of the trench, forming a gradual slope to a point 4.5m from the SW end of the trench. The black clinker (**1008**) forms the primary fill of the first meter of the cut [**1074**], overlaid by path layers (**1002**) and (**1003**) (Figure 3.2).

3.5. Trench 1: Path Edge and Paddling Pool

3.5.1. The SW end of the gradual cut [1074] abutted a vertical sided cut into the natural [1062], the NE edge running perpendicular across the sondage. The upper fill consisted of a mid-yellow soft sand (1032), below which was a greyish-yellow dense concrete with high levels of moderate to large rounded pebbles and rare pockets of yellow sand (1063). The full depth of [1062] was not excavated in the 2011 season, and the surface of the concrete (1063) represents the limit of excavation.

3.5.2. The sand deposit (1032) extended SW for approx. 1.2m before abutting against a red concrete beam (1064), 0.2m wide, running perpendicular across the entire width of the sondage (Figures 3.1, 3.3 and 3.4). Full excavation was not carried out in the 2011 season, so the relationship between (1064), the abutting sand (1032), and the underlying concrete (1063) is not fully known. It is possible the beam (1064) is sitting within a separate foundation cut abutting [1062], however, it is more likely it sits within the SW extent of [1062], and may have been anchored within the underlying concrete layer (1063).

3.5.3. The SW edge of the concrete beam (1064) is abutted by a mid-dark greyish concrete (1059) with slopes downward, descending 0.2m before levelling out and extending into the SW trench edge, forming what has been interpreted as the base of the paddling pool.

3.5.4. Directly NE of the concrete beam, cut into the sand layer (1032) were 15 individual sub-angular square cuts [1012-1030] and [1034-1042] (Figure 3.4-3.7), ranging between 8-12cm in width and length, and between 1-4cm deep, arranged abutting the NE edge of the concrete beam, in three rows. In shape and size these matched a number of square cobbles recovered from within the backfilling layer (1004), suggesting that these cuts are the remains of a triple row of cobbles laid into the sand bedding layer (1032), flanking the concrete edging of the paddling pool.

3.5.5. Presumably the path layers (1002) and (1003) originally extended down to these cobbles, and the removal of the cobbles and destruction of the SW extent of the path is contemporary to the truncation event [1073] to the NE.



Figure 3.4: Post-ex image of concrete beam (1064) and cobbles [1012-1030] and [1034-1042]



Figure 3.5: Trench 1, north-facing section of [1028], [1030], [1034], [1036], [1038], [1040] and [1042]. Scale 1:10

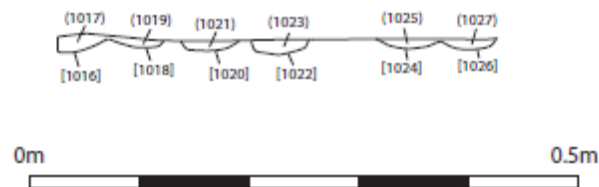


Figure 3.6: Trench 1, north-facing section of [1016], [1018], [1020], [1022], [1024] and [1026]. Scale 1:10

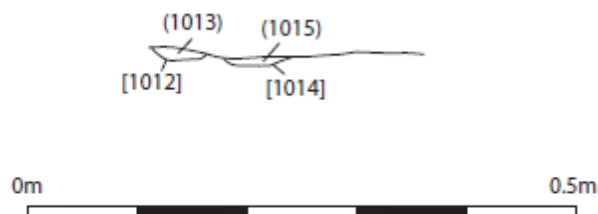


Figure 3.7: Trench 1, north-facing section of [1012] and [1014]. Scale 1:10

3.5.6. Filling the paddling pool, below the lowest of the intentional backfilling layers (**1004**), was a reddish brown clayey silt (**1033**) up to 0.2m thick, which spills out of the paddling pool to the NE, sealing the concrete edging (**1064**) and the sand layer (**1032**).

3.5.7. There was no contextual distinction between the fills of the cobble cuts (**1013-1031**, **1035-1043**) and (**1033**) that sealed them, highlighting that the cobbles had been removed before the formation of (**1033**). Moreover, the fact that the fairly fragile depressions left in the sand by the cobbles were preserved suggest that (**1033**) was not an intentional backfilling deposit, but a more rapid accumulation of material, that filled and covered the hollows without distorting or destroying their form.

3.6. Trench 1: Pre-Park Archaeology - Drainage System

3.6.1. Cut into the natural clay (**1011**), sealed by the clinker layer (**1008**), were a network of thin drains and gullies. The main drain ran from the north corner of the trench along a NNE-SSW orientation for 18m, entering the SE trench edge 4.5m from the SW trench end (Figures 3.1 and 3.3). In plan it was obscured for 3.5m due to an unexcavated bulk.

3.6.2. In the northern half of the trench excavation of the ditch revealed that the main drain comprised a vertical sided cut [**1054**] 0.375m deep and 0.175m wide (Figure 3.1, 3.8 and 3.9). A basal fill of brownish orange dense silty clay (**1072**), 0.125m contained interconnected but unsealed segments of a dark red glazed ceramic pipe (**1068**) 0.1m in diameter. Above (**1072**) was a thin (0.025m) intermediate fill of a greyish black loose clinker or coke material (**1053**), sealed by an upper fill of orange-grey firm very slightly silty clay (**1055**) (0.22m thick).

3.6.3. The close similarity of (**1055**) to the surrounding natural (**1011**) would suggest that after the installation of the pipe (**1068**) the ditch was immediately backfilled with the initially excavated material.

3.6.4. The lower layers (**1072**) and (**1053**) may represent the use of materials more suitable for the bedding and packing of the pipe sections, owing to a finer matrix than the large and extremely firm excavated clay; indeed in our excavations of the redeposit clay (**1055**), voids remained between individual lumps of clay, and between the fill and edge of the cut, demonstrating the difficulty of backfilling with the material. Furthermore, the lack of sealing between the pipe segments suggests this was a field drain laid to drain the surrounding land; therefore the deposition of looser and more permeable materials such as (**1053**), as opposed to the more impermeable clay, would permit better drainage of water into the pipes.

3.6.5. A second excavated slot into the ditch, within the sondage on the south-eastern trench edge, to the south of the obstructing bulk, revealed a vertical sided cut [**1066**] (0.15m wide and 0.2m deep) and a red ceramic pipe (**1070**) matching that found in the ditch to the north of the bulk [**1054**], confirming, as the shared alignment suggested, that cuts [**1054**] and [**1066**] are the same ditch (Figure 3.1, 3.8 and 3.9).

3.6.6. The pipe (1070) in [1066] was within a reddish black moderately compact sandy silt basal deposit (1065) used as packing material for the pipe (1070). Upper fills, however, were not observable, as this field drain was truncated by [1062] and [1074], associated with the later park path layers and the paddling pool edge.

3.6.7. At the most SE extent of the ditch, before being completely truncated by [1062], a discrete deposit of a yellowish grey concrete with frequent moderately sized rounded pebbles (1067) was exposed. This is the same material as (1063), the lower fill of the later foundation cut [1062], which truncates the drain cut; (1067) therefore most probably represents the infilling of a void created by the truncated field drain, at the same time as the adjacent foundation cut [1062] was filled during the construction of the paddling pool edge and surrounding path.

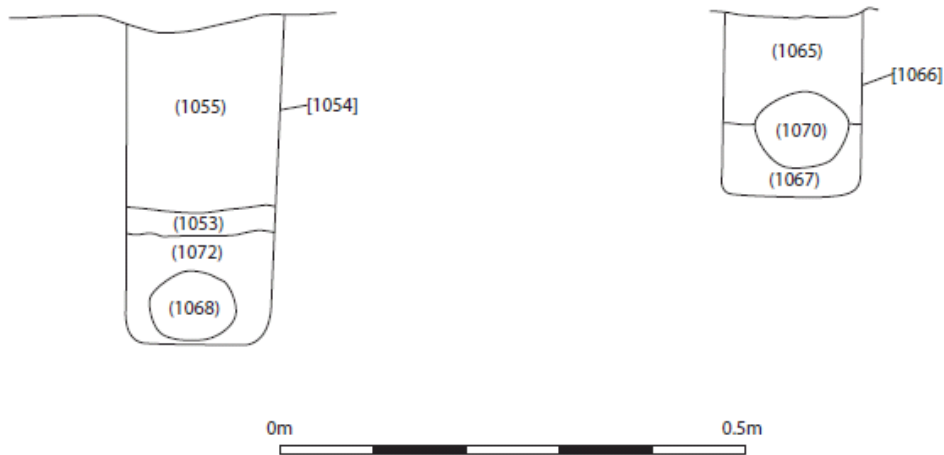


Figure 3.8: North-facing sections through ditch [1054] and [1066]. Scale 1:10.



Figure 3.9: South-facing section of field drain ditch [1054]

3.6.8. A smaller curvilinear feature was identified in the northern half of the trench, extending away from the main NNW-SSE orientated field drain towards the east, entering the trench edge in a SE-NW orientation (Figure 3.1).

3.6.9. The vertical-sided, flat bottomed cut [1056] contained an upper fill of orange grey dense slightly silty clay (1057) and a basal fill of a greyish black loosely compacted clinker deposit (1058) (Figures 3.10-3.12).

3.6.10. Unlike the larger field drain cut [1054]/[1066], no pipe was uncovered at the base of [1056]. However, there is no distinction between the upper fills of the two cuts suggesting [1056] is contemporaneous, acting as a smaller gully, intentionally filled with a porous basal deposit to allow the flow of water towards the larger field drain as part of a larger drainage network.

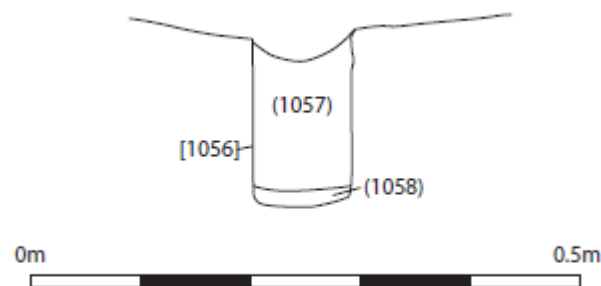


Figure 3.10: East-facing section of drainage gully [1056]. Scale 1:10



Figure 3.11: East-facing section of drainage gully [1056]



Figure 3.12: West-facing section of drainage gully [1056] (to the far right of the picture) exposed in the eastern edge of Tr. 1.

3.6.11. A second linear feature was uncovered running across the sondage in the SE quarter of the trench, in a SE-NW orientation. A vertical sided cut [1060] (0.25m wide) was noted (Figure 3.13), containing interconnected, but unsealed, red glazed ceramic pipe sections (1069), within a reddish black sandy silt with moderate gravel and clinker inclusions (1061), filling the entire cut. Although the relationship in plan between this drain and the NNW-SSE field drain was obstructed by the unexcavated bulk, fortuitously, excavation of the cut [1060] at the NW edge of the sondage revealed the pipe (1069) curving into a junction with the pipe running within the NNW-SSE field drain [1054/1066].



Figure 3.13: West-facing section of drainage gully [1060] (to the far right of the picture) exposed in the eastern edge of Tr. 1.

3.7. Trench 1: Pre-Park Archaeology - Possible Posthole Structure

3.7.1. Also cut into the natural clay were three small, sub circular possible postholes; [1044] (0.07m wide and 0.02m deep) (Figure 3.14), [1046] (0.07m wide and 0.03m deep) (Figure 3.15) and [1051] (0.06m wide and 0.03m deep) (Figure 3.16). These were closely associated together, and may represent a possible structure, however, the black moderately compacted clinker filling these cuts, (1045), (1047) and (1052) respectively, is actually the later park construction layer (1008) which overlies them. Therefore, if these cuts do represent a pre-park structure, the posts filling them were removed or had decayed by the time (1008) was laid down.

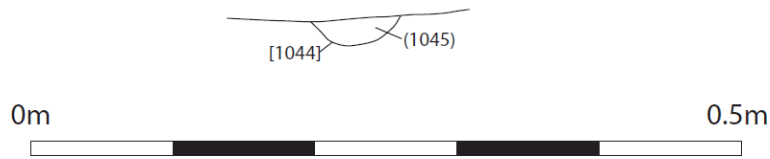


Figure 3.14: North-facing section of posthole [1044]

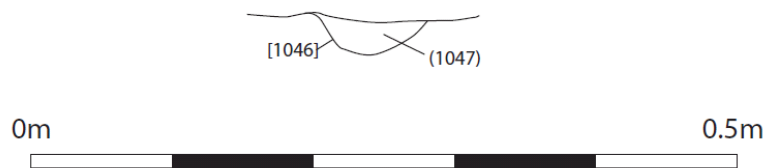


Figure 3.15: North-facing section of posthole [1046]

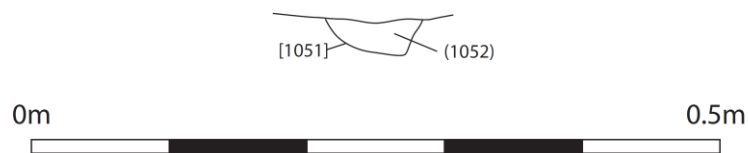


Figure 3.16: North-facing section of posthole [1051]

3.8. Trench 2

3.8.1. Trench two was 5 x 5m and was only partially excavated in the 2011 excavation season (Figure 3.17). The lowest extent of excavation was covered with membrane with the intention to return next season.



Figure 3.17: Post-ex shot of Trench 2, Facing North

3.8.2. A dark brown sandy silt topsoil (**2001**), about 0.09m deep was removed from the whole trench. Below this the whole trench was covered in a reddish brown friable silty clay (**2002**), 0.08m deep, which was heavily bioturbated by numerous tree roots. Removal of this revealed a less root-disturbed deposit of yellowish

brown firm sandy silt-clay (**2003**). The presence of building rubble within (**2003**) may suggest this is a destruction layer of previously *in situ* park structures, or imported rubble used in post-Edwardian park landscaping, however to ascertain this further excavation is required.

3.8.3. No further excavation was undertaken in the 2011 season.

3.9. Trench 3: General

3.9.1. Trench three was 3 x 4m, longitudinally orientated north-south (Figure 3.18). Dark brown sandy topsoil (**3001**), 0.01m deep, was removed across the entire trench.



Figure 3.18: Post-excavation shot of Trench 3, facing north

3.10. Trench 3: Modern Intrusions and Recent Deposits

3.10.1. Under (**3001**) were a number of mixed and disturbed deposits, possibly due to their close proximity to the surface under very thin and eroding topsoil, as a result of its proximity to children's play equipment.

3.10.2. A 1m wide sondage was dug against the southern trench edge, removing these mixed deposits, uncovering a far less disturbed light brown slightly sandy clay-silt (**3003**) (Figure 3.19).

3.10.3. Above (**3003**), a yellowish brown clay silt (**3002**), 0.02m deep, and abutting black brown gritty silt (**3004**), 0.04m deep, were most probably post-Edwardian, or more recent, levelling or landscaping deposits. Both (**3003**) and (**3004**) are cut by a vertical sided shallow flat bottomed cut [**3006**] extending into the north, east and south edges of the trench. [**3006**] represents a modern intrusion associated with the installation of children's play equipment directly to the east of the trench. [**3006**] was intentionally backfilled with a yellowish brown sandy clay-silt.

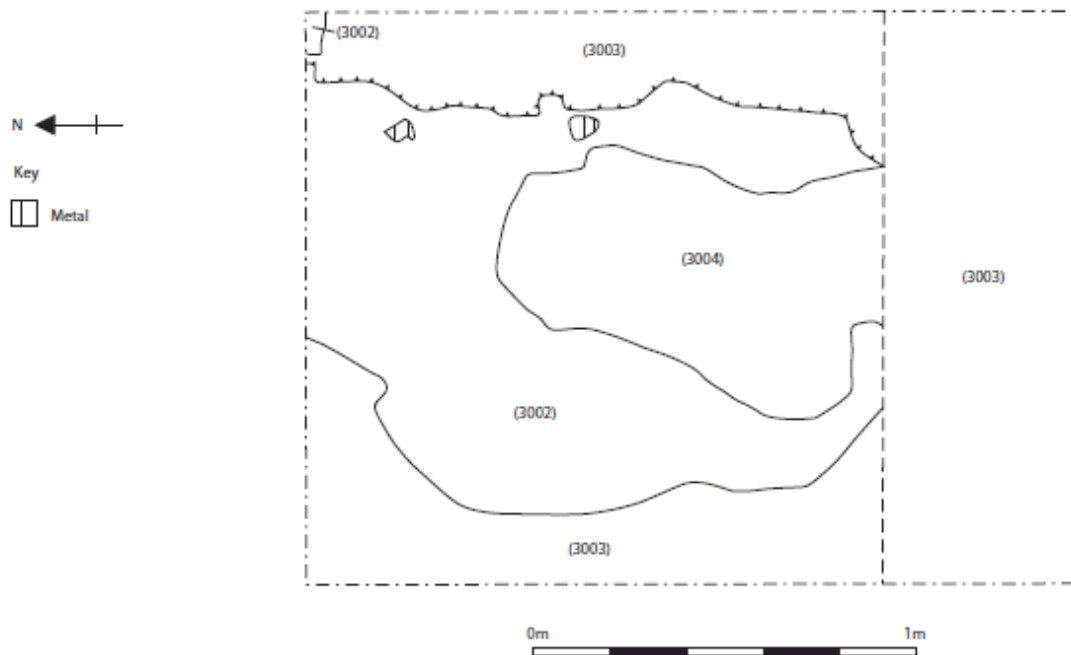


Figure 3.19: Plan of Trench 3 after excavation of modern intrusion [3006]. Scale 1:20

3.11. Trench 3: Structure

3.11.1. After the removal of the deposits overlying (3003), a 1m wide sondage was excavated against the north edge of the trench, fully removing (3003), revealing the surface of a brick built foundation (3008), interpreted as the foundation of the bandstand, flanked on both sides by a brownish black gritty silt (3007), extending into the east and west trench edges (Figures 3.20-3.22).

3.11.2. On the western side of the foundation, the six exposed courses of bricks that made up the foundation (3008) sat within a steep, straight sided foundation trench [3009] 0.70m wide, but not fully excavated at the base, which was cut into a yellowish brown compact clay silt (3012). Of the deposits excavated, an orange grey compact clay silt (3013) made up an intentionally deposited lower packing fill, sealed by (3007) which formed the majority of the packing fill, to a depth of 0.6m, but also extended into the west trench edge, sealing the upper horizon of (3012) to the west of the cut [3009], and may be connected to the creation of a raised land surface surrounding the bandstand.

3.11.3. On the eastern side of the foundation, the six courses of bricks (3008) sat within a moderate-steep straight-sided foundation trench [3015]. 0.31m wide, cut into a red-brown friable clay silt (3016).

3.11.4. Although [3009] and [3015] most probably represent two sides of the same cut, it must be noted that the eastern side [3015] is more gradual, and cut from a lower level than on the western side [3009].

3.11.5. Of the deposits excavated, a grey-black soft sand (3014) formed the basal packing or bedding deposit for the foundations, and was sealed beneath a main packing deposit made up of a yellow-orange brown firm silty clay (3011), to a

depth of 0.61m. The upper fill (3011) extends above the upper limit of the cut [3015] and seals the upper horizon of (3011) extending into the eastern trench edge. This deposit is in turn sealed by (3007) to the height of the foundations (3008)

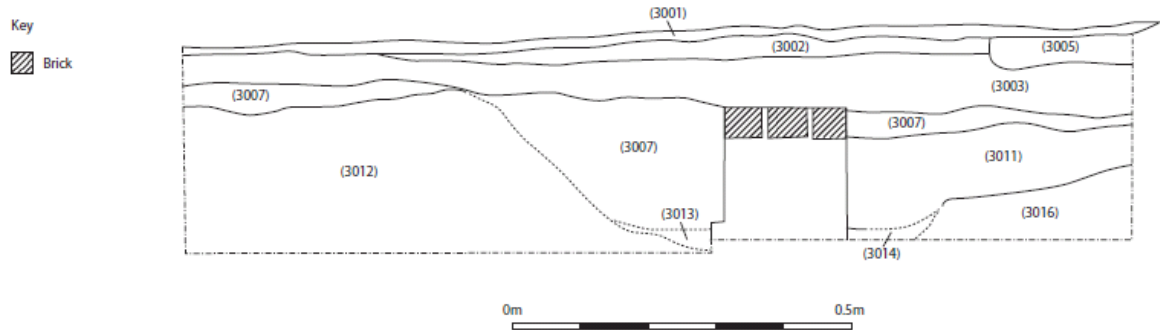


Figure 3.20: South-facing section of Trench 3. Scale 1:10

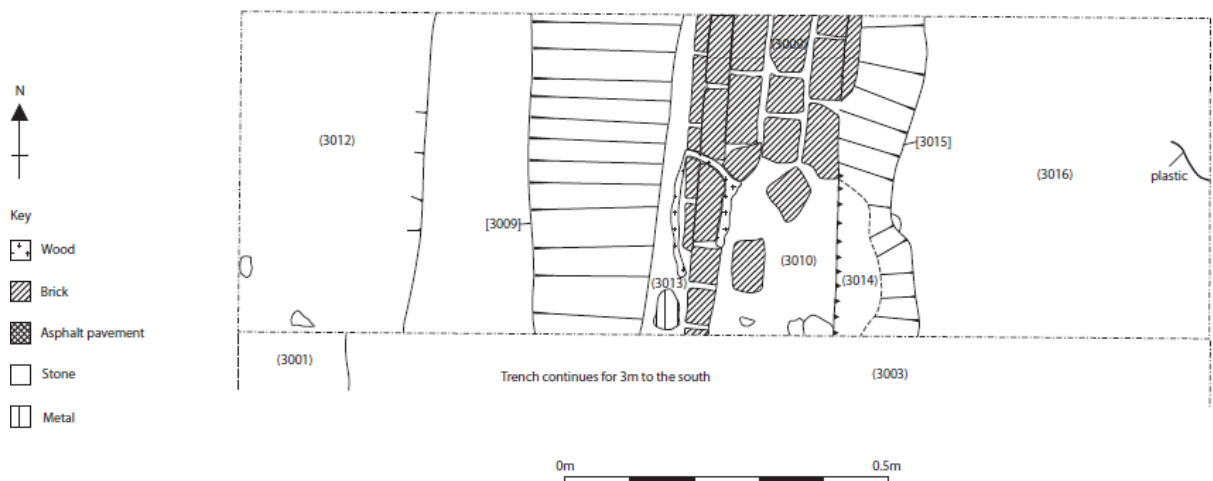


Figure 3.21: Post-excavation plan of sondage in north of Trench 3. Scale 1:10



Figure 3.22: Sondage in northern part of Trench 3, post-excitation

3.12. Trench 3: Future Excavation

3.12.1. The foundation cut [3009]/[3015] needs to be further investigated to reveal the full extent of deposits. Furthermore, it was not established whether (3012) and (3016) are a natural geological deposit, a sub soil, or intentional deposits used to construct a basal mound for the bandstand, upon which the deposition of (3007) and (3011) formed an artificially high land surface. The differences between (3012) and (3016) would initially suggest one, or both deposits are anthropogenic.

3.13. Trench 4: General

3.13.1. Trench four measured 6 x 5m, longitudinally orientated east-west, and was located on the south slope of a mound that historic sources suggest is anthropogenic in construction, in the NW corner of the Park (Figures 3.23- 3.24). After the removal of turf, a dark brown organic silty loam topsoil (4001), up to 13cm thick, was removed from the entire trench.

WP11
Trench 4
Plan of contexts (4004) to (4007)
Scale 1:20

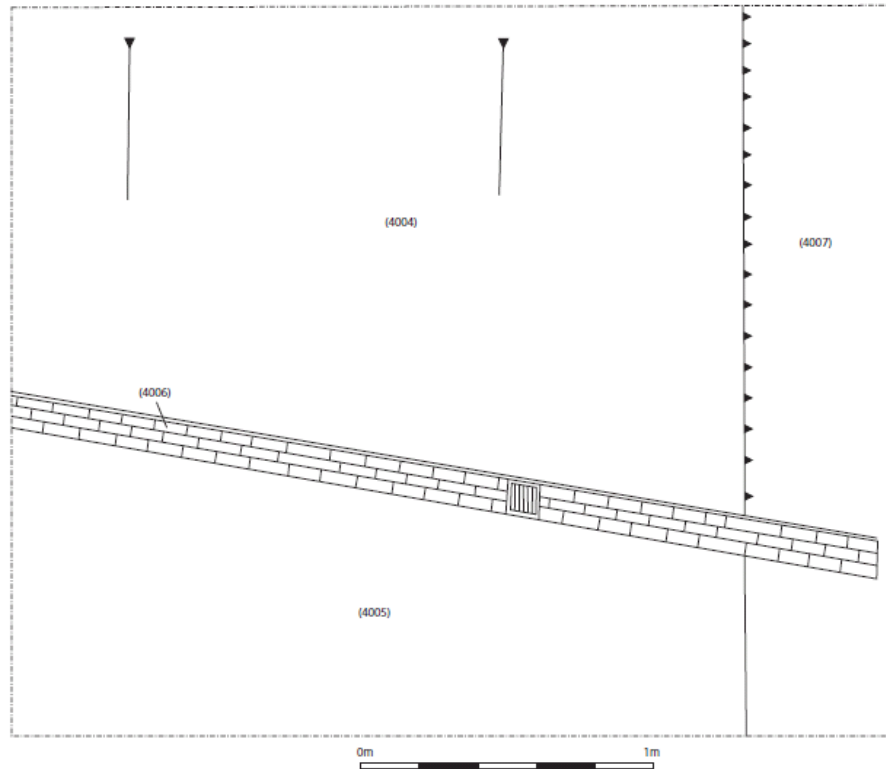


Figure 3.23: Post-excavation plan of Trench 4 after removal of (4002) overall and (4004) in the eastern sondage (Scale 1:20)



Figure 3.24: Post-excavation image of Trench 4

3.13.2. Below (4001), the whole trench was covered by a medium brown slightly sandy silt (4002), up to 20cm thick at the northern trench edge at the top of the slope, thinning to 5cm towards the bottom of the slope at the southern trench edge.

3.14. Trench 4: Path Surfaces

3.14.1. After the removal of (4002) a dark reddish-brown soft organic loam (4003), 0.03m thick, was present in the southern end of the trench, extending 1.2m from the southern trench edge, continuing into the east and west trench edges.

3.14.2. Removal of (4003) revealed a linear brick boarder, composed of an outer edge of blue tiles on edge, with three inner rows of blue bricks (4006), running NWW-SEE across the trench (see Figures 3.23 and 3.24 above). A square metal grate was set into the bricks 2.6m from the eastern trench edge.

3.14.3. The brick boarder (4006) was abutted to the south by a dark reddish-brown compact angular gravel deposit (4005), interpreted as a path surface. To the north of the boarder (4006), a light reddish-brown silty clay (4004) abutted, but did not overlie (4006), forming a discrete layer of the mound in the northern end of the trench, as opposed to a homogenous overlying layer, such as (4001) and (4002).

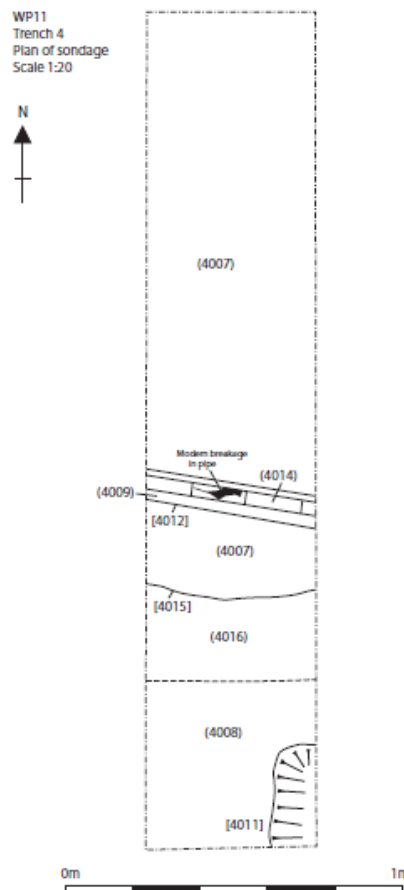


Figure 3.25: Plan of eastern sondage in Trench 4 after removal of path (4005). Scale 1:20

3.14.4. Along the eastern edge of the trench a 1m wide sondage was excavated through the mound layer (4004) and upper path contexts (4003), (4005) and (4006) (Figures 3.24-3.25).

3.14.5. Within the northern end of the sondage, (4004) was about 0.05m thick but increasing to a maximum of 0.12m as it abutted (4006). This was removed to expose a yellowish brown very firm clay (4007). The lower extent of (4007) was not reached during the 2011 excavation season, and although in colour and general makeup it was similar to the natural clay uncovered in other trenches. (4007) was too mixed to be a geological deposit, and most probably represents anthropogenically redeposited natural excavated from elsewhere.

3.14.6. As Figures 3.25 and 3.26 show, at the southern end of the sondage, the brick boarder (4006) was removed, exposing a dark greyish brown moderately compacted silt (4017) only present directly beneath the bricks, suggesting it was intentionally laid down as a bedding or foundation deposit. Both the brick edging (4006)/(4017) and the abutting path surface (4005) were above a medium brown clay silt with moderate gravel inclusions (4016). This layer extended north of the brick path edging, and sat within a vertical sided linear cut [4015], which ran parallel to the path edge, 0.1m to the north of the brick edging (4006), truncating the redeposited clay layer (4007). Below (4016), a medium-dark greyish brown clay silt (4008) deposit was uncovered, most likely representing a lower path foundation layer, however, it was not fully excavated during the 2011 excavation season. The close association of the cut [4015] and path layers would suggest this was an intentional trench cut for the construction of the path.

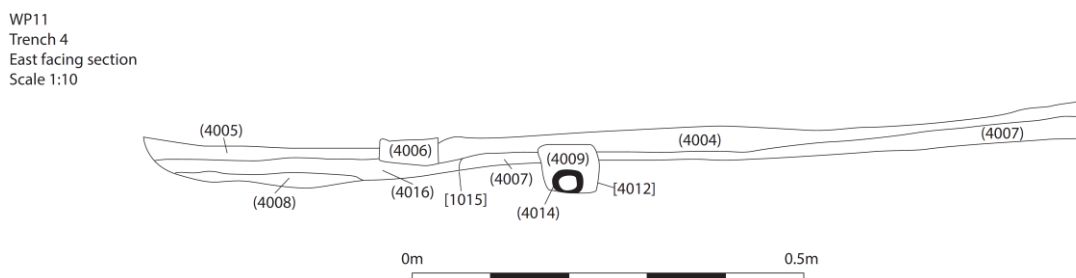


Figure 3.26: East-facing section of eastern sondage in Trench 4. Scale 1:10

3.15. Trench 4: Modern Disturbance

3.15.1. In the SE corner of the trench, at the southern end of the sondage, the path layers had been truncated by a steep, straight sided, round based cut [4011], 0.65m deep, running across the corner in a roughly NE-SW orientation (Figure 3.25 and 3.27). A brownish grey silt basal fill with moderate gravel and rubble inclusions (4010), 0.25m deep, was sealed by a thin (0.02m) dark brownish-black coal and slag (4019) lens. In turn (4019) was sealed beneath the upper fill, a reddish brown moderately compacted gravel and silt (4018), 0.25m deep. The presence of red and white plastic hazard tape within (4018) suggests this disturbance was extremely recent, and most probably results from work undertaken to level the area directly south-east of the trench, prior to the installation of play equipment in 2010.

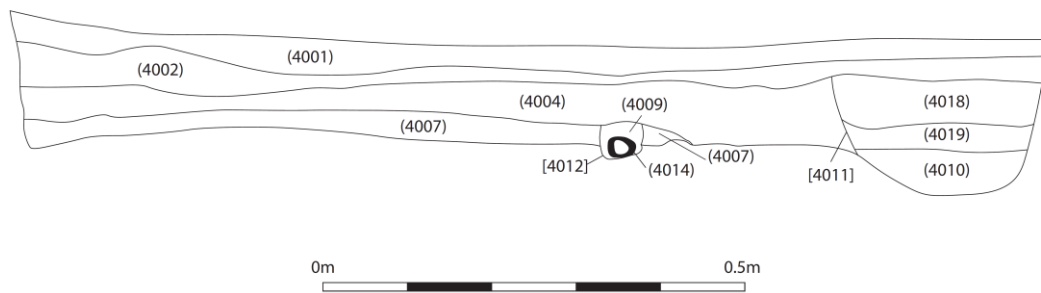


Figure 3.27: West-facing section of eastern sondage in Trench 4. Scale 1:10.

3.16. Trench 4: Drain

3.16.1. In the sondage, 0.4m to the north of the path foundation cut [4015], below mound layer (4004), a second linear cut [4012] ran across the sondage, parallel with the path edge. This cut, 0.35m wide and 0.3m deep, contained four connecting red terracotta pipe sections (4014), extending into the east and west sondage edges, and was sealed by a dark brown silt with occasional coal and slag inclusions (4009) (Figures 3.24-3.27).

3.16.2. A metal grate within the path edging (4006) may be connected to this drain; certainly the shared orientation of the path and pipe would suggest a link between the two features and stratigraphically they share a similar position, cut into (4007) and sealed by (4004). However, no direct relationship was established in the 2011 excavation season.

4. SEASON 1 (2011) DISCUSSION

4.1. Summary

4.1.1. 2011 was the first excavation season at Whitworth Park, Manchester, in which four trenches were excavated, with the aim of uncovering historical features of the Park no longer visible. Trench 1 was placed to target the lakeside pavilion, the lake/paddling pool itself and the surrounding area, Trenches 2 and 3 were placed to target the bandstand and surrounding contemporary area, whilst Trench 4 was placed to investigate the area of the Park in the northwest corner believed to have been landscaped in the original construction of the original Park.

4.2. Trench 1

4.2.1. Excavations in Trench 1 illustrated that the first action, prior to the initial construction of the formal Park, was the installation of a network of field drains, presumably in an attempt to drain the area which was historically renowned for its boggy nature, resulting in it becoming known as a 'moss'. From the area excavated, this network seems to have taken the form of a large main ceramic drain [1054]/[1066], with smaller ceramic drains [1060] and gullies lacking ceramic drains [1056], but containing lower porous fills (1058), branching off in a regular pattern. After excavation of these ditches, and the installation of the pipes (where pipes were used), the ditches were intentionally backfilled with a mixture of the material originally excavated (1055)/(1057) and other materials (1053)/(1061)/(1072), the industrial nature of which suggesting they were imported onto the site.

4.2.2. A possible posthole structure [1044]/[1046]/[1051] was also cut into the natural, and may be contemporaneous with, or pre-date, the installation of the drains. However, the postholes had no associated material culture, and were filled by the later park formation layer (1008) that covers a large amount of the site. Therefore, although they must have been dug prior to the construction of the Park, any structure was completely removed before the deposition of (1008), or they were simply unfilled holes. The lack of any further evidence severely limits the possibilities of any further interpretations or conclusions.

4.2.3. After the installation of the drain network, the first piece of landscaping for the formal Park was the cutting of a hollow into the natural clay [1074], forming a depression sloping towards the lake shoreline. Presumably the cut for the lake itself was also cut at this time, however this excavation season did not expose the original lake cut, only the later paddling pool phase.

4.2.4. This landscaping truncated the main drain [1054]/[1066], suggesting that the drainage system was not contemporary with the construction of the Park, but was installed some time earlier. However the time between the installation of the pipes and their truncation is not clear from the archaeology, nor is it possible to ascertain whether the drainage system was an intended initial stage in the construction of the Park, which then became unnecessary when the Park was constructed, or if the drainage system was unrelated to the planned construction of the Park and simply destroyed in the later landscaping.

4.2.5. To the north of the newly created lake area, the land surface was raised by the deposition of a clinker and slag layer (**1008**), most likely the by-product of then contemporary industrial processes. The deposition of this material, to a maximum depth of 0.37m and grading into the lake area cut [**1074**] formed the initial landscaping of the formal park and probably provided a far more stable and better draining land surface to build upon than the natural clay.

4.2.6. It must be noted here that although the black clinker material (**1008**) is very similar in character to material deposited within the earlier field drains, such as (**1053**), the material filling the drains does not originate from (**1008**): (**1008**) was not deposited on site until after the drains had been truncated by [**1074**], therefore the black clinker material in the backfill of the drains could not have come from (**1008**). Instead, this most probably highlights the prevalence and common reuse of such industrial waste products in that period.

4.2.7. At the southerly end of the lakeside cut [**1074**] a second abutting cut [**1062**] filled with a basal concrete deposit (**1063**) and upper fill of yellow sand (**1032**) formed a bedding layer for a large red concrete beam (**1064**) and three rows of square cobbles [**1012-1030**] and [**1034-1042**], marking the edge of the paddling pool. This concrete beam (**1064**) may also represent the edge of the earlier lake, however, further excavation is required to establish the relationship between the paddling pool and lake. Directly to the south, the paddling pool edging was abutted by a concrete layer (**1059**) which slopes down further, before levelling out, forming the floor surface for the paddling pool, the later development of the lake.

4.2.8. To the north of the lake edge, the slope between the newly raised ground and cobble/concrete paddling pool edging were layered with two deposits, (**1009**) and (**1002**), as foundation layers for an asphalt path surface (**1003**).

4.2.9. At the northern extent of the asphalt path (**1003**), (**1002**) and (**1009**), the layers exhibited a ragged and fragmentary edge. To the north, the upper horizon of the black clinker material (**1008**) sloped down slightly from the level of the northern extent of the path, overlaid by a thin deposit (**1010**) made up of fragments of asphalt and material from (**1002**). This would suggest that the path was truncated [**1073**] as part of wider levelling work, removing excess material from the raised land surface to the north in a dragging motion, depositing a thin rubble layer, made up of fragments of the path material, over the levelled area.

4.2.10. Although the northern end of Trench 1 was intended to target the pavilion that is thought to have stood there, there was no structural evidence. However, this is of little surprise if, as suggested here, the raised land surface upon which it stood was removed. The southern extent of the path surface (**1003**) exhibits a similarly ragged edge to the northern extent, not reaching the cobbles at the edge of the paddling pool. Moreover, whilst the imprints of the cobbles were present within the sand-bedding layer (**1032**), the cobbles themselves had been removed.

4.2.11. It is possible that the levelling of the raised land surface, the truncation of the path at the northern extent and the removal of the cobbles and asphalt at the paddling pool edge represent a single destruction and redevelopment phase of

the Park, however, the levelling within the north end of the trench, and the destruction at the paddling pool edge may have been separate or distinct events.

4.2.12. Associated with this destruction phase is a broader period of abandonment or disuse; the basal fill within the paddling pool (**1033**), although containing domestic waste including glass bottles and ceramics, had a very fine matrix, suggesting an element of natural accumulation in formation. Moreover, this basal fill spills over the concrete edging (**1064**) to fill the fragile depressions left in the bedding sand (**1032**) after the removal of the cobbles, [**1012-1030**] and [**1034-1042**] without distorting or destroying them, further suggesting a rapid, natural accumulation, as opposed to a single intentional backfilling deposit.

4.2.13. Above the basal deposit (**1033**), thicker deposits (**1004**), (**1006**) and (**1007**) filled the hollow created by the paddling pool and surrounding area, to the same level as the truncation of the path [**1073**]. These deposits contained large amounts of domestic waste, glass, ceramics and building rubble, suggesting they were material imported specifically to backfill the depression of the paddling pool.

4.2.14. The dense clay upper backfill layers (**1006**) and (**1007**) may represent an intentional clay capping intended to provide a firm and solid upper horizon.

4.2.15. In the northern half of the trench another deposit (**1005**) containing rubble and domestic refuse overlaid (**1008**), to the level of the path truncation, representing another intentional backfilling deposit, most probably also imported to the site. The backfilling of the paddling pool to the level of the path truncation [**1073**] and the capping of the truncated (**1008**) made ground with (**1005**) to the same level would suggest all of these deposits were associated with the destruction and backfilling of the previous landscaped park to create a level land surface.

4.2.16. Only covered by a relatively thin layer of topsoil and turf, these destruction and backfilling actions provide this part of the Park with the topography it has today.

4.3. Trench 2

4.3.1. Excavations in Trench 2 were heavily hampered by root disturbance from surrounding trees, resulting in largely bioturbated deposits (**2001**) and (**2002**).

4.3.2. The presence of a layer that included building rubble (**2003**), similar in appearance to the post-destruction levelling layer (**1005**) in Trench 1, may suggest that *in situ* formal park layers and deposits may exist below. However, the trench did not produce a great deal of archaeologically significant material and further excavation would require too much damage to root structures of surrounding trees.

4.4. Trench 3

4.4.1. The upper deposits encountered in Trench 3 (**3001**), (**3002**) and (**3004**) were highly disturbed, most probably due to their very close proximity to the surface,

and a modern truncation [3006] associated with the installation of play equipment immediately to the east of the trench.

4.4.2. Below a fairly sterile layer (3003), which may represent a top or sub-soil that formed or was intentionally deposited after the destruction of the formal park features, was a brick built foundation (3008), six courses deep and three courses wide, sitting within a foundation cut [3009]/[3015], thought to be the foundations of the Victorian bandstand.

4.5. Trench 4

4.5.1. Excavations in Trench 4 revealed a path, surfaced with red gravel (4005) and edged with a blue brick border (4006), three courses wide with a row of blue tiles, on edge, forming the outer edge. A soft organic layer (4003) directly above the gravel surface may represent the decayed remains of a later organic path surface, such as bark, that was used before the whole path, and the bank above it, was covered by a homogenous layer (4002), which most probably represents an imported topsoil employed to even the topography of the area after the path was decommissioned.

4.5.2. The brick border of the path and the upper surface layers, sitting on foundation layers (4008), (4016) and (4017), were within a foundation trench [4015]. This was cut through a firm clay (4007) that made up a portion of the bank to the north of the path, however, the lower horizon of (4007) was not exposed, so the proportion of the bank made up of (4007) not known. Running parallel to the path edge, also cut through (4007) is a drain [4012] that may be connected to a metal grate within the brick edging.

4.5.3. Certainly the earliest context exposed within the trench is (4007), and, if as suggested by cartographic evidence, the path is from the original Victorian park, then (4007) represents a deposit laid down in the original park construction.

4.5.4. Historical evidence suggests the clay removed from the excavated lake area ([1074] in Trench 1) was used to create the raised land in this area; certainly the firm clay in (4007) would be analogous to the natural clay of the local area.

5. SEASON 2 (2013) ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1. General

5.1.1. Numbers in bold and within parenthesis correspond to those in Appendix I.

5.1.2. The areas excavated in the 2013 season are situated within the grounds of Whitworth Park, immediately to the west of Oxford Road. The park topography is described above in section 3.1.

5.1.3. Four trenches were opened in the 2013 excavation season, three located in the northwest portion of the Park and one located to the east of the park's central round.

5.1.4. Trenches 1, 3 and 4 were re-opened on the sites of the 2011 excavation trenches. Trench 1 extended southwest of the current northwest-southeast orientated path, into the treeless eastern portion of the Park, targeting the filled lake uncovered in a sondage in 2011. Trench 3 was located opposite Trench 1, across the northwest-southeast orientated path, targeting the now demolished bandstand and foundation features uncovered in 2011. Trench 4 was located in the northwest corner of the Park, re-targeting aforementioned raised landscaped areas and the construction layers of the park. Trench 5 was located to the east of the park's central round, and targeted the remains of the 'Old Men's' or 'Gentleman's' Shelter.

5.1.5. The following discussion of the results outlines the trenches in a numerical order, from Trench 1 to Trench 5. For each trench the archaeological results are discussed in stratigraphic/chronological order from the most recent to the oldest deposits.

5.2. Trench 1: General

5.2.1. Trench one was 9m x 7m, longitudinally orientated east-west. The trench was de-turfed by hand, with the assistance of a de-turfing machine. This was followed by mechanical excavation by a 360 tracked excavator, down to the level of the 2011 excavation season, the edge of the paddling pool. An inner area of 2m wide was designated for deep excavation, with two steps on either side measuring 1m.

5.2.2. The trench was de-turfed, followed by a removal of topsoil (**1001**) across the entire site by a 360 excavator, which removed the last of the 2011 backfill, and (**1001**) from the south of the trench. Removal of topsoil revealed the field-drain feature (**1065**), and red masonry indicating the edge of the paddling pool (**1064**).

5.2.3. A 4m x 9m sondage to the east of the trench was excavated using machine to a depth of approx. 0.5m, exposing the red masonry edge (**1064**) and concrete base of the paddling pool (**1063**) in the south-western end of the trench. To the north of the trench, 2011 backfill, red path foundations (**1002**), tarmac-like material (**1003**), brown clayey silt (**1004**) and a path surface of yellow sand (**1032**), recorded in the 2011 sondage sunk into this trench. Two steps measuring 1m each in width were left to the east and west of the sondage.

5.2.4. The primary feature in this trench is the lake/paddling pool and associated deposits. There are several other minor features notably an unidentified negative feature to the north of the trench and closely associated topographically with the field-drain feature uncovered in 2011. These will be discussed in turn in the following sections.

5.2.5. Figure 5.1 presents the section through Trench 1 and all contexts discussed below can be seen in this drawing.

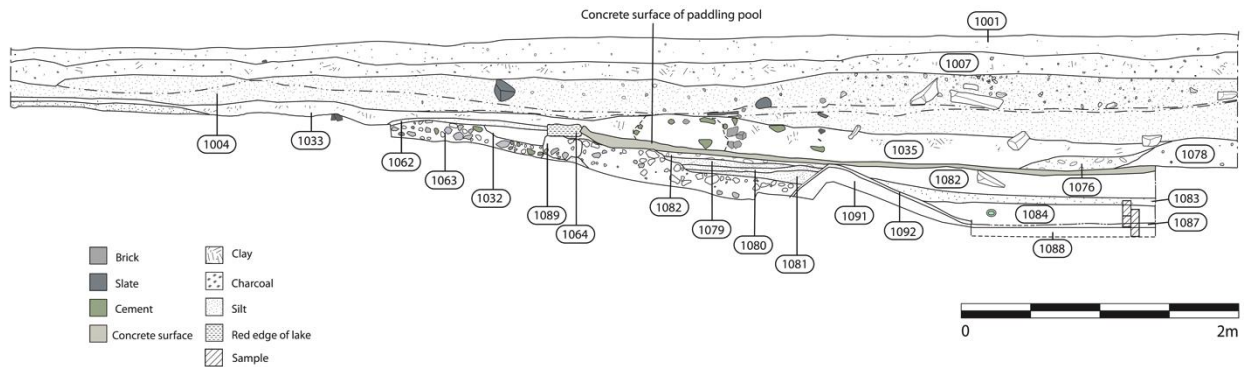


Figure 5.1: West-facing Section through Trench 1

5.3. Trench 1: Lake Edge

5.3.1. Between the north of the trench, beyond the field drain feature [1065] and the red-concrete edge of the paddling pool (1064), the remaining context (1033), a reddish brown silty clay, was removed to reveal a yellow sand (1032), some of which had been discovered in 2011 and (1032) had cobblestone shadows and cobblestones embedded (Figures 5.2a and 5.2b). The cobblestone shadows were excavated and the red-concrete edging (1064) was removed. The yellow sand (1032) was found to overlay lumpy concrete rubble (1063) interpreted as a supporting layer for the paddling pool edge. Both of these layers were fill of cut [1062], identified in 2011. This cut [1062] was found to run to the edge of the lake. The yellow sand (1032) directly and discretely overlay (1063), and was therefore determined to have been laid down as a separate feature. The [1062] cut has been interpreted as a feature of the lake construction, as the path material does not extend past the cut, and cuts through the pre-park drainage ditch cut [1060].



Figure 5.2a. North-facing image of paddling pool edge (1064), base (1059), yellow sand (1032) and lake edge features.



Figure 5.2b. South-facing image of paddling pool edge (1064), base (1059), yellow sand (1032) and cobble shadows.

5.4. Trench 1: Paddling Pool

5.4.1. In the 2011 season, a sondage was sunk on the eastern edge of Trench 1 to investigate the paddling pool and earlier lake; excavations discovered that the paddling pool was lined with concrete (1059), which abutted the concrete edging (1064). The yellow-brown clayey silt (1033) recorded in 2011, which filled the paddling pool and overlay the paddling pool edging (1064) was recorded extending to the south, east and west in the larger 2013 sondage. In 2011, (1033) was interpreted as a silting basal fill of the paddling pool. On re-excavation of this layer in 2013, it was reinterpreted as a demolition dump layer from the closure of the paddling pool.

5.4.2. In 2013 the sondage was re-opened to the south of the paddling pool edge, to investigate the relationship between the paddling pool and earlier lake. A sondage was cut into the paddling pool base (1059) using a pneumatic drill. Directly beneath the paddling pool base (1059), 2 meters to the south of the paddling pool edge (1064), a shaped concrete edge (1092), steeply sloping to the south was uncovered, running parallel to the paddling pool edge, which was interpreted as the earlier lake edge. The 2011 season did not establish whether the red concrete beam (1064) was the edge of the earlier lake, and was later reused as the paddling pool edge, or the lake and paddling pool had separate edges. The discovery of (1092) underneath the paddling pool base (1059) indicates (1064) was exclusively the edge of the paddling pool.



Figure 5.3: West-facing image of concrete layers (1089) and (1093) in sondage below paddling pool base (1059) in Trench 1

5.4.3. Between the lake edge and paddling pool edge, directly beneath (1059) was a layer of red blaise (1082) that sealed several thin layers of sand (1079), (1080) and (1081), all of which abutted both the shaped concrete lake edge (1092) and the red concrete paddling pool edge (1064) (See Figures 5.1 and 5.3). The layers between the lake and paddling pool edge lay directly upon a coarse concrete base rich with brick and charcoal inclusions (1093), which also abutted the lake edge (1092) at its southern extent. The paddling pool edge (1064) was removed to reveal a concrete foundation (1089) the same width as the concrete beam (1064) running across the sondage. To the north, (1089) abutted the basal concrete (1063), and to the south, (1089) abutted (1093), all of which sat within [1062].

5.5. Trench 1: Basal lake deposits

5.5.1. Following the excavation of a sondage by machine and excavation of the paddling pool concrete layers, a 1.5m x 4m secondary sondage was excavated along the south-eastern edge of the lowest sondage, leaving a step of approx. 0.5m on each side. The paddling pool concrete was removed, revealing a sequence of construction for the lake (Figure 5.4). Below the paddling pool a further concrete layer (1092) was uncovered lying directly in the cut of the lake [1062].



Figure 5.4: Sequence of construction for the lake



Figure 5.5 basal lake deposits (1083) and (1084)

5.5.2. Beneath the paddling pool base (**1059**) and overlaying the shaped concrete (**1092**), a layer of crushed masonry interspersed with sand (**1082**) was uncovered. This layer covered the first, post-Victorian backfill layer, a coarse yellowish-grey sand (**1083**) (Figure 5.5), which comprised intentionally deposited sand used to backfill the lake. The high number of finds in this area has been interpreted as originating in a silty detrital mud c.0.19m deep (**1084**) which underlay the sand layers and has been interpreted as the daily, organic detrital build up from the lake's use (Figure 5.5). The high number of finds were determined to have been pushed up from the lake's basal mud and compacted from the soft silts in the lake base by the weight of the crushed material in (**1083**).

5.5.3. The detrital mud (**1084**) was underlain by a layer of fine sand, (**1087**), possibly laid down intentionally as a lining of the lake. The sterile nature of (**1087**) supports the supposition that this sandy layer was part of the lake's construction process rather than a later deposition.

5.5.4. A final sondage was excavated through the shaped concrete (**1092**) in the southern extent of the paddling pool and lake sondage, measuring approx.1.2m. Immediately underlying (**1087**) was a thick pinkish-brown clay, the basal 'puddling' fill of the lake (**1088**). (**1088**) was underlain by (**1090**), the first concrete fill of the lake cut [**1062**], and is sealed by a sandy concrete core (**1091**), and the later lake edge concrete (**1092**). The northern edge of (**1090**) was exposed beyond the northern extent of (**1092**), and ran beneath it; however, as the pudding clay was not removed, the southern extent of (**1090**) was not established in 2013 (see Figure 5.4 above).

5.6. Trench 1: Pre-park slot structure

5.6.1. North of the lake and paddling pool deposits a small negative feature was discovered, measuring 1.87 x 1.5m, with a maximum depth of 0.19m, **[1085]**, which was filled by red crushed brick material (**1086**) and sealed by the red path foundation layer (**1002**) (Figures 5.6-5.7). The feature was considered to be potentially associated with the field drain feature (**1065**) excavated in 2011, as both were cut at similar depths into the basal geology.

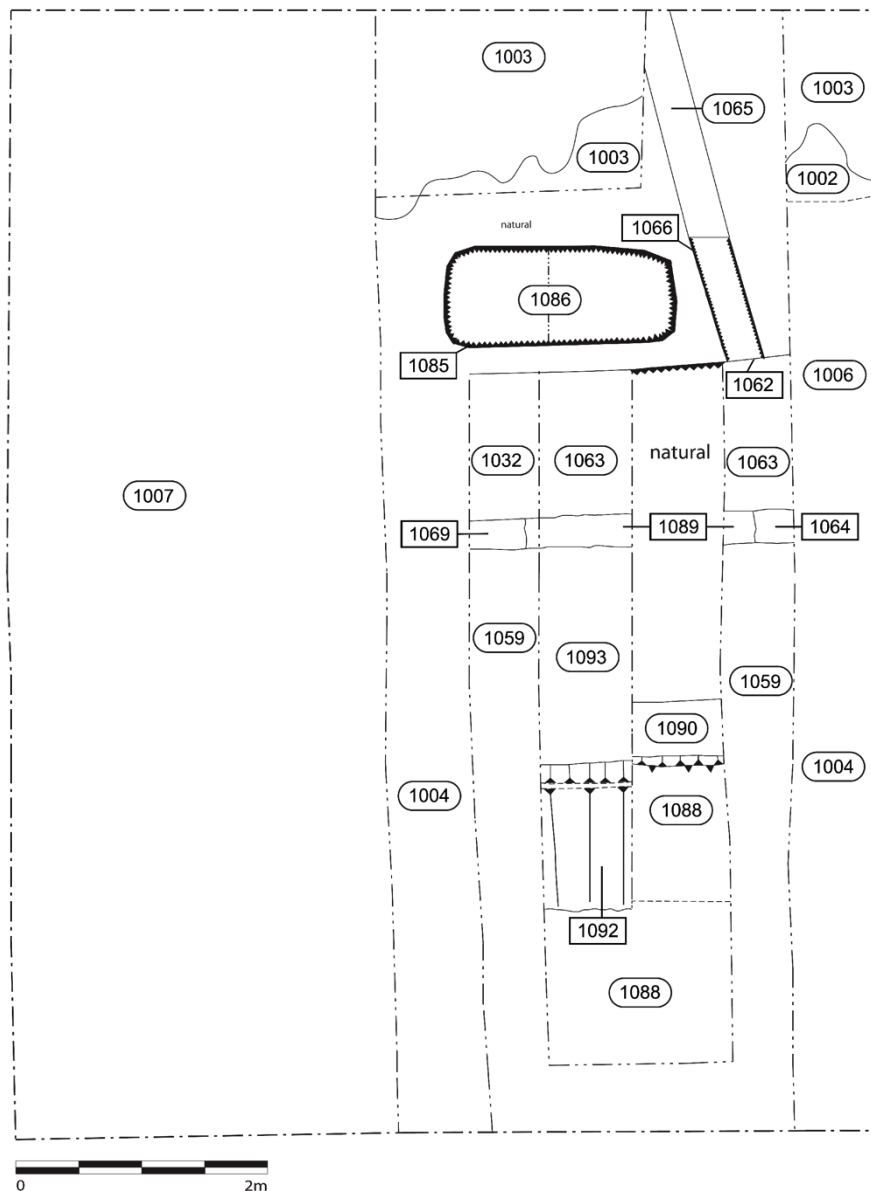


Figure 5.6. Post-ex plan of Trench 1, including position of [1085]

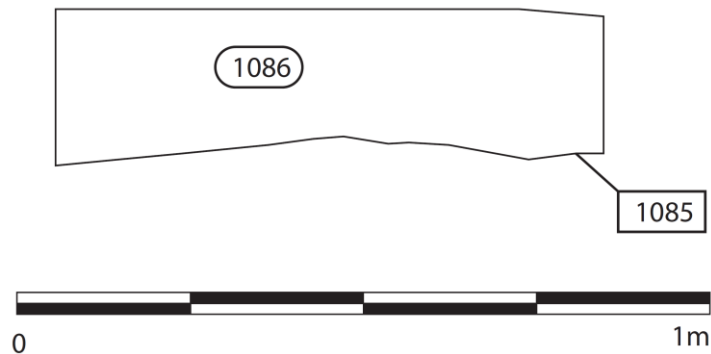


Figure 5.7. Feature [1085] in section

5.6.2. The cut **[1085]** was cleared of fill material (**1086**), black friable silt rich in artefacts. The fill material may have been a foundation layer laid down for a structure; however, as the OS maps and historical records do not account for a feature here, it is as yet unknown what purpose this feature/structure may have had.

5.6.3. Due to its topographic association with the field drain and the post-hole structures uncovered in 2011 **[1044]**, **[1046]** and **[1051]** (Fig 5.6), the feature has been dated to the pre-park period and may have been a garden feature that was backfilled with material on commencement of the Park's construction.

5.7. Trench 3: General

5.7.1. Trench 3 was 3 x 4m, orientated north-south. Due to the large amount of root material and a lack of sufficient turf, the trench was excavated by hand. Dark brown sandy-clay topsoil was removed across the entire trench (**3001**), including over the 1 x 4 sondage excavated in 2011 (Fig 5.8). As the topsoil layer (**3001**) was shallow and mixed, all of the topsoil was excavated to a depth of 10cm as (**3003**) across the site. (**3003**) was a yellow-brown clayey silt similar in consistency to (**3001**) and containing a large number of artefacts from the 20th century.



Figure 5.8. East-facing pre-ex shot of Trench 3

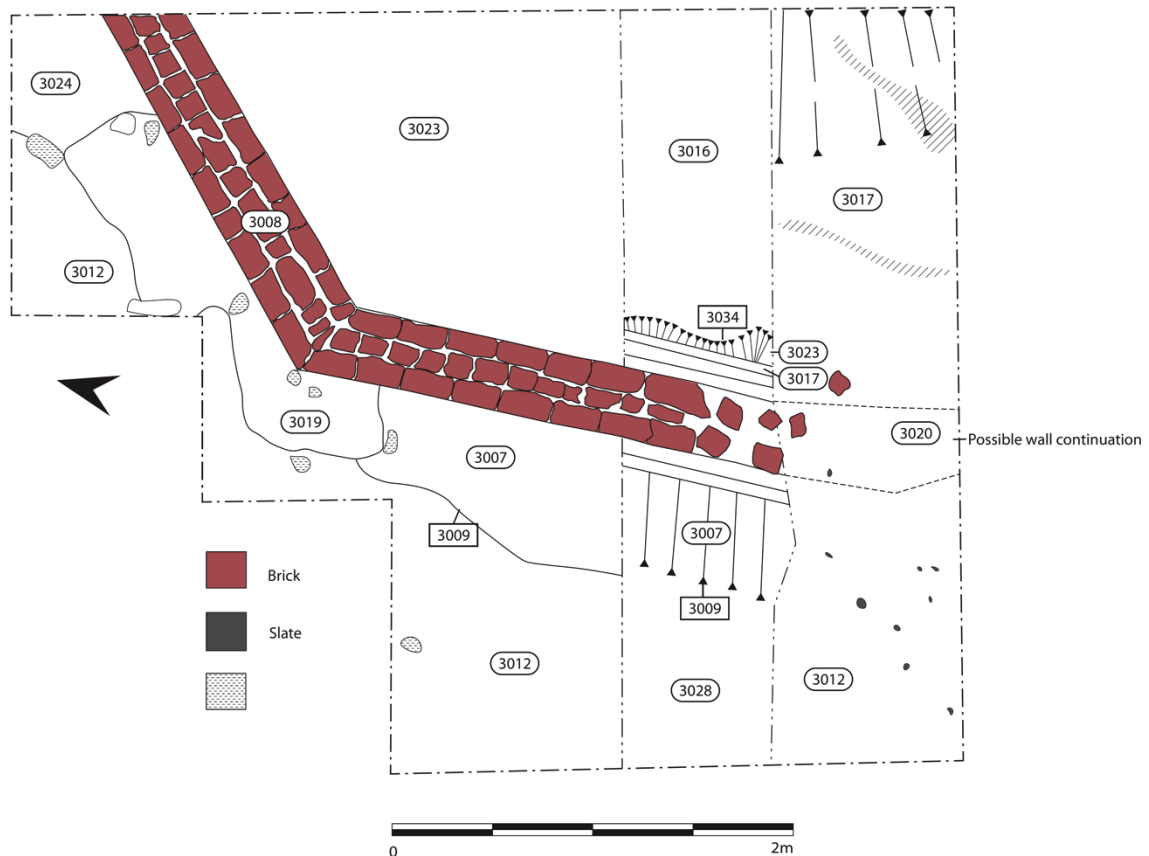
5.7.2. The trench was extended over the course of the excavation by 3m on the west to north and south, 2.5m on the east end north and south, and 1m to the south 1.6m in from the east end baulk, giving the trench an irregular, zig-zag shape (Fig 5.9). The reason for this irregular shape was that the focus of excavation was the extent of the bandstand and foundation, and surrounding area was heavily root-bound.



Figure 5.9. East-facing mid-ex shot of Trench 3

5.7.3. This trench includes positive and negative features (Fig 5.10). The primary positive feature of this trench was the west-facing foundations of an octagonal

bandstand. Negative features included a foundation ditch running alongside the wall, cut into a larger bank of re-deposited material. It was concluded that during the construction phase of the bandstand, a 'doughnut' of re-deposited soil was laid down on the natural soil. The foundation wall was laid on the natural, and the surrounding foundation cut was deposited into the space between the 'doughnut' and the wall.



WP13 TRENCH 3
Mid-excavation

Figure 5.10. Mid-ex plan of Trench 3 showing negative features

5.8. Trench 3: Bandstand Foundations (exterior)

5.8.1. The bandstand foundation wall (**3008**) was uncovered down to the three brick courses excavated in 2011, and cleared to the north and south. On extension of the trench to the north and south, two turns in the foundation were located, indicating that the bandstand was octagonal in shape, which is consistent with historical research on the structure.

5.8.2. In 2011, the foundation wall was found to have been abutted to the west (exterior) by a foundation cut [**3009**]; this cut was found to extend around the three ranges of the bandstand octagon that were uncovered. Based on the 2011 sondage, it was surmised that this foundation ditch was cut into an orange-grey clay (**3012**) which was re-excavated using the 2011 sondage as a guide. The foundation cut was followed to determine the extent. Following the foundation cut

by clearing away **(3003)** revealed that the fill of the foundation cut, a red-black silty gravel **(3007)** ran north from the sondage in a clear line for c.1m, before ending abruptly. At this point, it appeared that **(3007)** abruptly ended, abutted by a thick yellow-brown clay **(3019)** to the north, yet both sat within the foundation cut **[3009]**. To discover how the foundation fill **(3007)** and yellow clay **(3019)** related to each other, the trench was extended to the north by 2m, following the foundation trench and the brick foundations of the structure **(3008)**. At the northern extent of the extension, the yellow clay **(3019)** within the foundation cut was found to be abutted by a further deposit of red-black silty gravel, occasionally interspersed with ash **(3024)=(3007)**. It was concluded that these deposits represented discrete foundation filling deposits.

5.8.3. To determine the extent of the bandstand and the nature of the foundation cut **[3009]**, the trench was extended to the south by 2m. Approximately 0.2m north of the south-east turn in the brick foundations **(3008)**, the red-black foundation ditch fill **(3007)** ended and was abutted by **(3029)**, grey-brown clayey silt, also filling **(3009)**, which continued along the line of **(3008)** to the south east.

5.8.4. The mixed deposits filling **[3009]** noted in the paragraphs above suggest that the outer foundation ditch of the bandstand was filled by different materials, as part of the same foundation-building event. The sharp transitions between the different fills were labelled in the field as cuts **[3022]**, **[3025]** and **[3033]**, but after excavation were all considered to be part of the same filling event, with no “cuts”, and it was determined that the materials were intentionally deposited beside each other in reasonably quick succession. The materials which comprise the fill are similar to other soil on the broader site. The yellow clay **(3019)** interpreted as a geological deposit bears a strong resemblance to the yellow clay **(4025)** found at the base of Trench 4. Furthermore, **(3007)** was similar in consistency to the re-deposited industrial material laid down in Trench 1 **(1008)** in the mid-20th-century landscaping of the Park. It was surmised that the bandstand builders filled **(3009)** with any materials available to them on the site.

5.9. Trench 3: Builder's Step and Construction Material

5.9.1. In 2011, the foundation fill material **(3007)** was excavated from the west of the wall in the 1m x 4m sondage. The foundation fill **(3007)** was found to be cut by **[3009]** into **(3012)**, an orange-grey clay filled with artefacts and inclusions. **(3012)** was considered to be re-deposit due to the large amount of inclusions.

5.9.2. In 2013, **(3012)** was uncovered over the 2011 sondage, and followed to the north through the trench extensions and was found to follow the foundation cut **[3009]**. In 2013, the **(3012)** redeposit clay was reinterpreted as the top layer of a ‘doughnut’ of soil layers laid down during the construction of the bandstand. **(3012)** was excavated and removed from the extended 2011 sondage in 2013. **(3012)** was found to overlay a series of granite blocks **(3030)**. The granite block feature **(3030)** was interpreted as a ‘building step’, dating to the construction phase of the bandstand and roughly contemporaneous with the brick foundations of the structure **(3008)** (Figures 5.11-5.12). The granite block feature **(3030)** may have been used as an access aid to the builders of the brick foundations **(3008)**.

A large amount of ceramics and glass immediately overlaying and surrounding the granite blocks suggest that this area was exposed for a period of time before being overlaid by (3012). The granite block feature (3030) was removed and found to overlay a red-brown silty clay (3028). Both the feature and the underlying soil layer were rich in artefacts and inclusions and therefore interpreted as redeposited material.

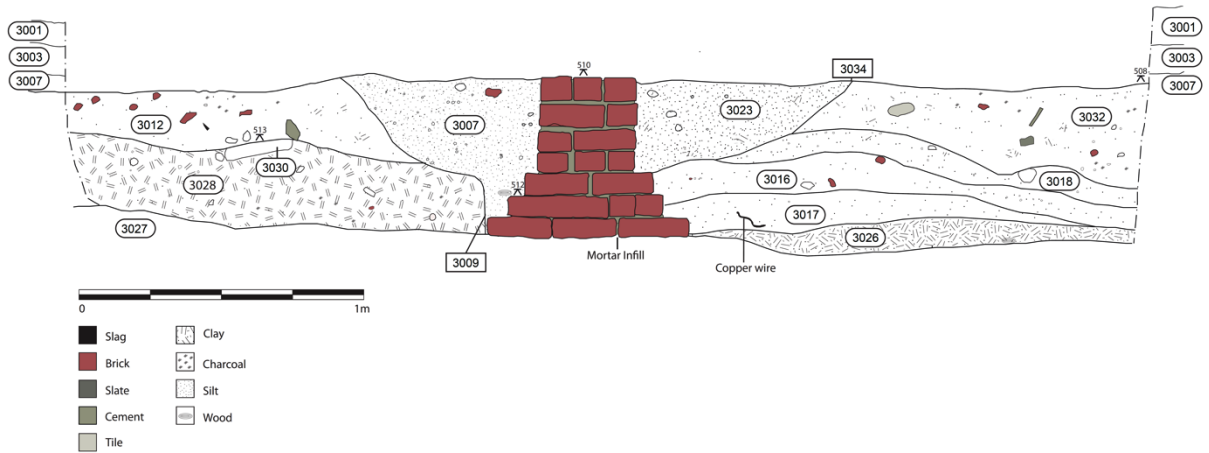


Figure 5.11. South-facing section through Trench 3 sondage



Figure 5.12. Photo of builder's step

5.9.3. The red-brown silty clay (3028) which underlay the granite block feature (3030) was less densely packed with artefacts than either (3012) or the soil surrounding the granite blocks (3030). The red-brown silty clay (3028) was interpreted as the initial phase of construction for the ring of soil around the bandstand foundations, and possibly pre-dates the foundation wall. This initial

layer of red-brown silty clay (3028) does not immediately abut the brick foundations of the bandstand (3008), and is separated from the wall by root material and the lower extent of the foundation cut [3009] fill material (3007). The initial layer of the 'doughnut' (3028) overlays the sterile geological deposit (3027) (Fig. 5.11 section above).

5.10. *Trench 3: Bandstand Foundations (interior)*

5.10.1. The interior foundations of the bandstand were similar to the external foundation ditch: both were comprised of mixed materials. In 2011, the upper fill of the interior foundation was interpreted as a single context (3011), but was not extensively excavated. On clearing the topsoil (3003) to the level of the top of the brick foundation wall (3008), the interior of the bandstand (3011) was found to be split into two similar but distinct deposits, with ashy inclusions. Two new contexts were identified in the upper interior fill of the bandstand. An ashy black layer (3023) similar in consistency to the foundation cut fill (3007), and abutted the eastern face of the foundation wall (3008) at a similar level to the foundation cut (3007) to the east. The foundation fill (3023) was immediately abutted by a mid-brown clayey silt (3032) at a west-sloping angle. During excavation, the interface between the foundation fills (3023) and (3032) was given a cut number [3034], but has since been reinterpreted as a 'tip line' rather than a strict cut, since both were deposited in the same event. Both contained construction material such as slate and brick, tile, ceramic and glass. The context immediately abutting the foundation wall (3023) extended to the top of the fifth brick course, the first protruding course in the foundation.



Figure 5.12. Photo of section through the interior foundation fill

5.10.2. A small sondage was sunk into the interior foundation fill material down to the base of the foundation wall (3008), to determine the depth of the foundations.

Several contexts were found between the top of the foundation wall **(3008)** to its base in the geological deposit **(3027)** (see Figures 5.11-5.12). On the first protruding course of brick, the bandstand interior fill **(3023)** was found to overlay a thin layer of ashy-black friable silt **(3018)**, and a clayey silt with slag and charcoal inclusions **(3016)**. There were slag and charcoal inclusions throughout, making the horizon difficult at times to discern. The clay silt **(3016)** overlays a layer of light-brown sandy silt **(3017)** with copper-wire inclusions. **(3017)** was the first new context to be uncovered in Trench 3 in 2013. The full extent of this context was not excavated but **(3017)** was removed in the sondage. This layer was found to overlay a root-bound sandy-silt layer **(3026)**, which continued to the bottom of the lowest course of bricks, where it overlay the yellow-grey geological layer **(3027)**.

5.10.3. As each successive layer - excluding **(3032)** - was found to abut the foundation wall **(3008)**, the interior of the bandstand was interpreted as post-dating the construction of the wall. Due to the similarities in composition between the interior fill **(3023)** and the exterior foundation fill **(3007)**, these two contexts were considered to be comprised of the same material. Unlike **(3007)** which continues to the south and ends abruptly to the north near the north-eastern turn in the octagon, the interior fill **(3023)** continues along the wall into the eastern trench edge beside the eastern extent of the wall. Furthermore, the interior fill **(3023)** does not appear to continue past the sondage to the south. The grey-brown silty clay **(3017)** and a grey-black ashy deposit **(3031)** extend to fill the interior of the bandstand from this point.

5.11. *Trench 3: Bandstand*

5.11.1. Using the 2011 section edges as a guide, topsoil **(3003)** was cleared across the whole trench, to expose the foundation fill to the north and south of the sondage. Following removal of the topsoil **(3003)** and 2011 backfill, tarpaulin was removed in the sondage to expose the brick built foundation **(3008)**, interpreted as the foundation wall of the bandstand. The bandstand wall is supported to the west (exterior) by a foundation cut **[3009]**, and to the east (internal) by mixed deposits **(3023)**, **(3018)**, **(3016)** and **(3026)** (Fig 5.11 above and Fig 5.13 below).

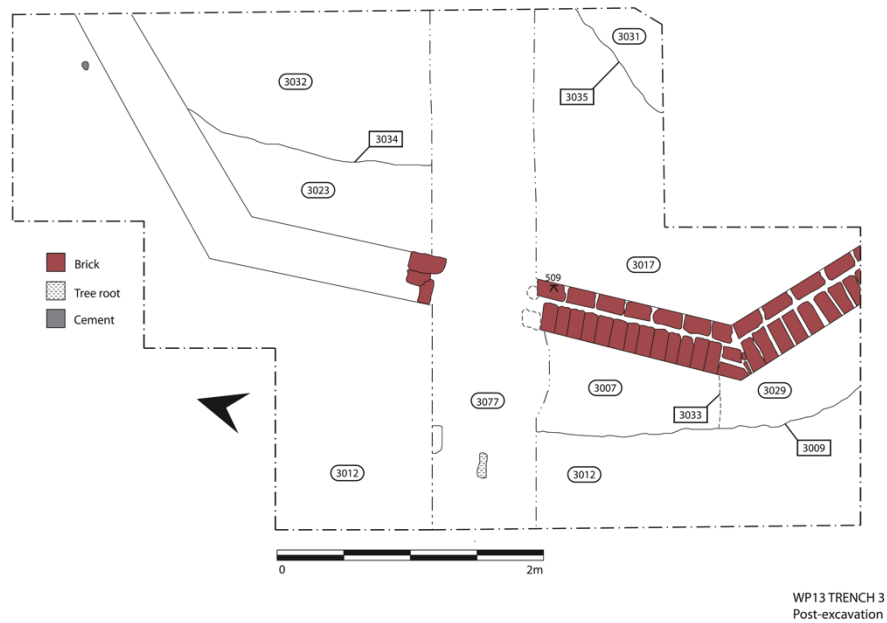


Figure 5.13. Post-ex plan of the bandstand

5.11.2. The foundation wall (**3008**) was comprised of seven courses of machine made brick, dating to the late 19th century (Fig 5.11 and Fig 5.13 above). The bricks measure approximately 0.225m x 0.11m x 0.065m as standard. The bricks are laid in a variation on English bond style; two lines of stretchers filled with a course of broken stretchers to mimic headers, overlay a course of headers abutted by one course of stretchers. This pattern continued for four courses; the final three courses of the foundation were laid in alternating courses of headers and stretchers. The bricks were bonded by a thin mortar (samples taken) and joints were flushed. One span measured 3.76m. Based on this measurement, the bandstand would measure 30.08m around the perimeter.

5.11.3. In the sondage, approx. 1m of the wall was removed (Figures 5.13- 5.14). A yellow-grey clay (**3027**) underlay the foundation wall (**3008**), suspected to be a geological deposit due to its resemblance in colour and texture to the suspected natural soil underlying the garden deposits in Trench 4 (**4025**).



Figure 5.14. Photo of the wall removed

5.12. Trench 4: General

5.12.1. Over the site of the 2011 Trench 4 (measuring 5m x 6m), 2m x 6m of backfill from the 2011 season (**4001**) was removed across the trench, with the 2011 sondage to the east. A 1m x 6m extension was cut, removing (**4001**) to the east of the 2011 excavation. In the centre of the trench, a 1m x 5m north-south orientating sondage was cut to excavate to the depth of the natural soil. The field-drain feature [**4009**] and path features - (**4003**) and (**4006**) - were uncovered (the sequence for these features is outlined in the 2011 DSR above in section 3). The primary features, the path and field drain, were removed to uncover the underlying material and discover the depth of the basal underlying deposits. The section through this trench is reproduced here and all contexts described below can be seen in this image.

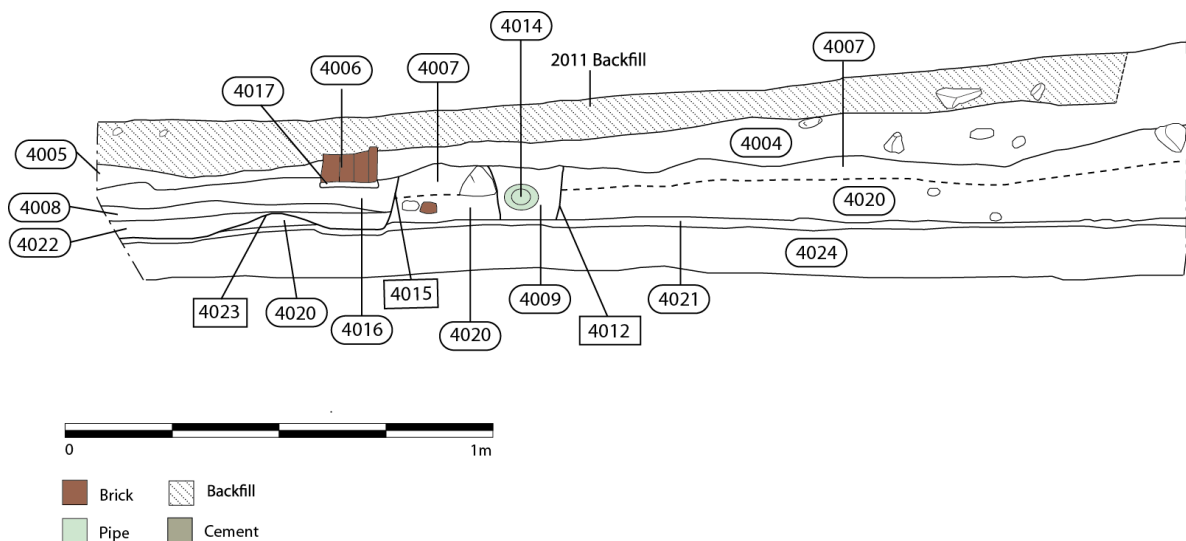


Figure 5.15. East facing post-ex section through Trench 4

5.13. Trench 4: Paths

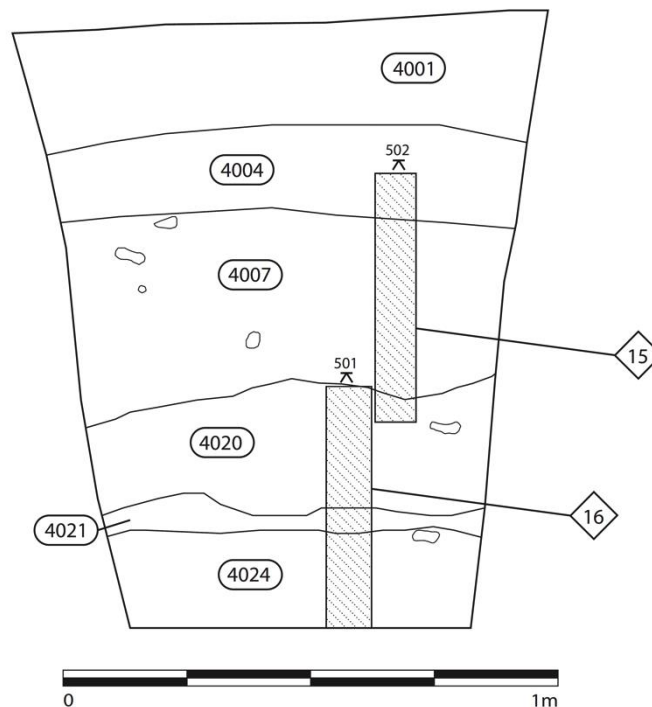
5.13.1. The path surface discovered in 2011 was removed in the sondage to investigate the lower layers exposed but not excavated in the 2011 season. The path surface, a reddish brown organic loam (4003) and underlying red blaise (4005) were removed to reveal the underlying medium brown clay foundation layer (4016). The brick edging at the northern extent of the path (4006) was removed, revealing a dark greyish brown moderately compacted silt (4017) directly beneath, interpreted as a foundation or consolidation layer for the brick edging, sitting on (4016). As recorded in the 2011 season, the path foundation layer (4016) sat within a cut [4015], which extends approximately 10cm north of the brick edging, and truncates the upper mound layer (4007). Beneath the path foundation layer (4016), a large amount of friable black material with slag inclusions (4008) was uncovered, overlying a yellowish-brown clay (4022). Initially, (4022) was recorded as filling a linear cut and gully [4023], however, full excavation indicated this was a continuation of the main path foundation cut [4015]. Thus [4015]=[4023], with (4022) as the basal fill. After full excavation, it was concluded that (4008) is the lowest foundation layer of the path associated with cut [4015], but (4022) is interpreted as an earlier phase of path feature, albeit sitting within the same cut as the formal brick-edges path.



Figure 5.16. West-facing photo of the south end of the section through Trench 4 showing the path and mound relationships

5.14. Trench 4: Mound

5.14.1. The upper layer of the mound (**4004**) was removed to expose the lower layers of the mound (Figures 5.16- 5.17). Below (**4004**) a yellowish-brown clay (**4007**) was revealed, which was the extent of excavation in the 2011 season. After the removal of (**4007**), a yellowish-orange clay with pockets of silt and sand was revealed. This was sitting on a thin silty brown garden soil (**4021**), which was interpreted as the pre-park ground surface, indicating (**4020**) represents the lowest layer of the mound (Fig 5.17a and b). To the southern edge of the mound, the path foundation trench [**4015**]/[**4023**] cuts the mound layers (**4007**) and (**4020**), indicating that if (**4022**) does represent an earlier path phase, it also dates to the park construction, as it cuts the park mound structure.





Figures 5.17a and 5.17b. South-facing section drawing and photo of Trench 4, showing the sequence through the mound and pre-park layers

5.15. Trench 4: Garden

5.15.1. Following excavation of the mound feature, a thin, dark layer (**4021**) was excavated. This layer was interpreted as an original surface, possibly garden surface associated with nearby properties, either Grove House or Rusholme House. Because of the position of (**4021**), the surface was determined to pre-date the Park, and the construction of the mound (**4020**), which was found to have compressed the subsoil (**4024**) beneath the garden. The (**4021**) garden surface possibly extends north under the mound. Artefacts found include ceramic (clay-pipe) and bone. Fish bone (SF92 and SF94 – see Appendix 5) was removed from this context; the bone remains include a fish skull and some articulated bone; the fish skeleton was underlain by a large amount of ceramic material (clay-pipes) (Fig 5.18). These remains were tentatively interpreted as a site of eating and smoking, where the deposits were made almost immediately to be covered by the mound (4020), thus pre-dating the formal construction of the Park. A clay subsoil (**4024**) was uncovered, and excavated under the garden surface. This subsoil was found to have formed above the natural geology (**4025**) in the Holocene. There were few artefacts in the clay subsoil, mostly comprising of ceramic (clay pipe), bone, shell and glass, which were presumed to have been compressed into the subsoil by trample and erosion.



Fig 5.18. Post-ex shot of “Fish supper” and clay pipes in Trench 4

5.16. *Trench 5: General*

5.16.1. A small 1m x 2m trench was opened to the east of the Park’s central round, on the site of the ‘Old Men’s Shelter’. Trench 5 was excavated by hand, over the site of the possible shelter. The topsoil (**5001**) was interpreted as a landscaping feature from the park’s late-20th- century period. The small trench contained a large amount of concrete of differing quality (Fig 5.19). Two different concrete types were identified. The higher quality concrete (less inclusions) which overlay the lower quality material in parts was considered to post-date the lower quality material.



Fig 5.19. East-facing mid-ex photo of Trench 5

5.17. *Trench 5: Concrete Destruction layer*

5.17.1. Two layers of topsoil, **(5001)** and a layer of sandy, compressed former topsoil **(5002)** were removed. Beneath the topsoil a large amount of concrete and rubble was uncovered **(5003)**. This was initially interpreted as a floor or foundation, associated with the 'Old Men's Shelter'. On comparison with large amounts of concrete in the surrounding area and underlying **(5003)**, **(5003)** was re-interpreted as a later feature, post-dating the 1920s/1930s Old Men's Shelter. Due to the use of the Park as a potential tethering site for barrage balloons during the Second World War, the large amount of smooth concrete in **(5003)** was identified as the possible remains of a tethering platform for barrage balloons. There is confusion as to the purpose of the concrete; newspaper clippings suggest that the shelter was demolished to make way for a barrage balloon tether. However, the shelter was still marked on OS maps of the area in the 1950s. Alternatively, the high quality concrete may comprise the reconstructed shelter following an event in the 1940s, recorded in the historical record, which records the shelter as being damaged by debris and possibly a barrage balloon.

5.18. Trench 5: Old Men's Shelter

5.18.1. Underlying the topsoil and abutting (5003) at several points was a rubble layer composed of sandy soil and destruction material. A large amount of flat concrete with a high number of pebble inclusions was interpreted as destruction material from the Old Men's Shelter, possibly a former floor surface or foundation layer. Further excavation without extending the trench was impossible due to the large amount of concrete in the area (Figures 5.20-5.21).

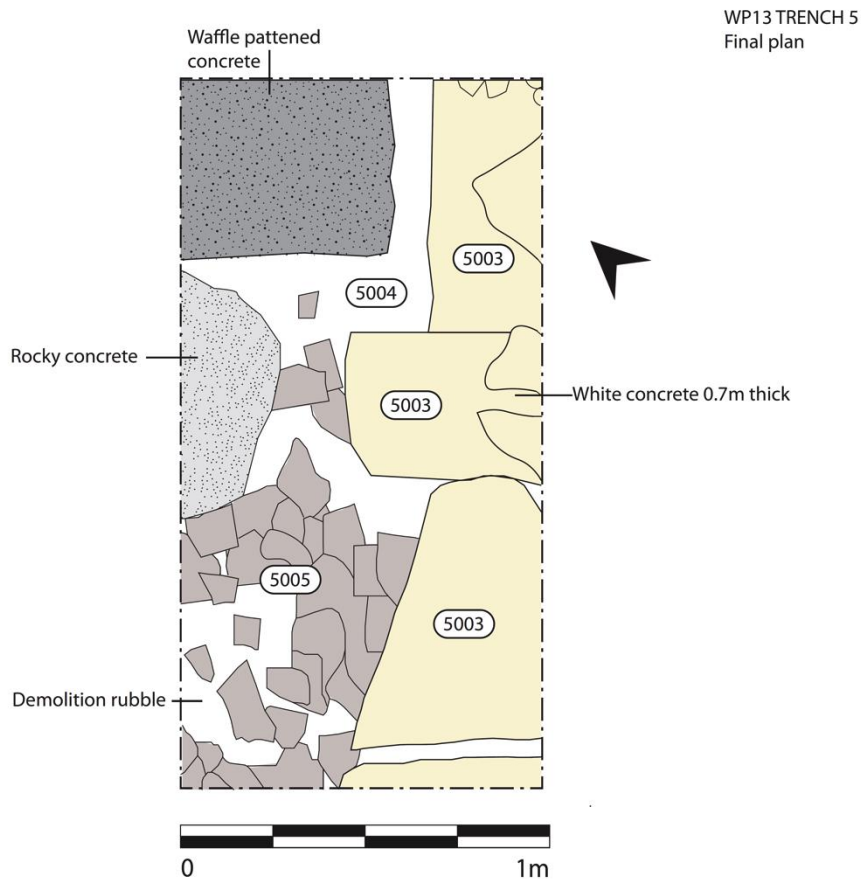


Fig 5.20. Post-ex plan of Trench 5



Fig 5.21. West-facing post-ex photo of Trench 5

6. SEASON 2 (2013) DISCUSSION

6.1. Summary

6.1.1. 2013 was the second excavation season at Whitworth Park, Manchester, in which four trenches were excavated with the aim of uncovering historical park features no longer visible and determine their construction strategies. Trench 1 was excavated to uncover the base of the paddling pool/lake and associated shore-side paths. Trench 3 was placed to determine the dimensions of the bandstand. Trench 4 was placed to investigate the landscaped feature, the mound, and determine what underlay the park surface. Trench 5 was placed to uncover the remains of the “Old Men’s Shelter”.

6.2. Trench 1

6.2.1. Excavations in Trench 1 in 2013 showed that the first phase of construction on the site (stratigraphically contemporaneous with the field drains discovered in 2011) was a slot feature. The slot feature **[1085]** was excavated and filled with black friable silt, possibly recycled industrial material **(1086)**. The function of the feature is unknown but the construction suggests that this feature was a foundation. The foundations may have been cut to support some elements of the construction site for the lake.

6.2.2. Following the excavation of pre-park features, the initial lake cut was made into the marshy soil of the area. This cut, **[1062]** which extends no further north than the lake-side path, underlies the lake deposits.

6.2.3. The construction of the lake itself began with the initial cut into the natural geology, to form the lake depression; the sides of this cut were lined with a basal layer of concrete **(1090)**, before being overlain by a ‘puddling clay’ layer **(1088)**, which extended along the base and up the sides of the cut, but not beyond the upper extent of **(1090)**. In the 2013 excavation, the lower horizon of the puddling clay **(1088)** was not uncovered; therefore, it is not possible to determine whether the basal concrete lining **(1090)** was laid down to define just the edge of the lake, or it lies across the entirety of the lake cut. The lake edge was formalised with the deposition of two further layers of concrete **(1091)** **(1092)**, which represent the edge of the lake within the Victorian Park. Whilst the lake was in use, a thick black organic layer rich in artefacts and detritus **(1084)** formed within the lake base. This layer was sealed by the first post-Victorian backfill layer **(1083)**, laid down on the closure of the lake and the construction of the paddling pool. **(1083)** was overlain by crushed masonry and sand **(1082)**, compacting the black lake bottom debris **(1084)** and pushing some of the artefacts from the lake into the upper backfill layers. The lake was ultimately sealed by grey concrete **(1059)**, the base of the paddling pool which was the extent of the 2011 excavations.

6.2.4. The discovery of the formal lake edge in the 2013 season confirmed that the red-cement edging **(1064)** uncovered in the 2011 and 2013 seasons was the edge of the paddling pool, which was constructed approximately 2m back from

the edge of the Victorian lake edge during the construction of the paddling pool. The edge of the paddling pool (1064) was found to be sitting on a concrete foundation (1089), which abutted a concrete base (1093) to the south, which in turn abutted the lake edge (1092) and overlay the edge of the original lining of the lake (1090). Between (1093) and (1064) several layers of sand were laid to fill the gap between the original lake edge and the new edge of the paddling pool. The sandy layers between the lake and the paddling pool edge were sealed by the paddling pool base (1059).

6.2.5. From the northern extent of [1062] to the edge of the paddling pool, the cut was filled with a concrete foundation layer (1063), supporting a layer of yellow sand (1032) in which cobblestones were embedded; in 2011, the remains of this sandy surface was uncovered, and found to be pitted with the shadows of removed cobblestones. In 2013, some cobblestones were recovered in the backfill. The yellow sand and cobbled surface may have run to the edge of the original lake. However, only the area to the north of the paddling pool edge remains *in situ*. (1033), filling the paddling pool and sealing (1032) was reinterpreted as a demolition layer dated to the closure of the paddling pool in 1929.

6.3. Trench 3

6.3.1. The bandstand foundations sit on natural clay. When the bandstand was being constructed, a large amount of clay was re-deposited in a 'doughnut' shape; this clay was rich in small artefacts and ceramic (3028). The brick foundations of the bandstand (3008) were laid directly on the natural soil, within the 'doughnut' shape of the re-deposited clay. Access to the foundations was via granite 'steps' set on top of the original re-deposited clay (3030).

6.3.2. When the octagonal brick foundations were laid, the outer ring was built up, and a sloped foundation trench was re-cut over the original 'doughnut' shape [3009], angled east and sloping towards the base of the brick foundations. This outer foundation ditch was then filled with different materials, in different loads hence the abrupt changes in soil types throughout the foundation ditch. The different materials range from grey-brown clay, to black friable silt, industrial material and re-deposited natural yellow soil.

6.3.3. The interior of the bandstand was filled in a similar manner, with a variety of different materials in different quantities. As the deposits in the interior and outer foundations abut each other abruptly, it has been assumed that they were deposited in one back-fill event. The bandstand proper was then constructed on these foundations.

6.4. Trench 4

6.4.1. Excavations in Trench 4 revealed the natural subsoil of the Park. This was overlain by a pre-park subsoil. The subsoil was overlain by a dark layer (4021)

interpreted as a pre-park land surface, rich in artefacts, notably the remains of a fish skeleton and several associated clay pipes. **(4021)** was interpreted as a garden topsoil, associated with one of the houses in the area, Grove House or Rusholme House, most likely the former due to its proximity.

6.4.2. During the construction of the Park, **(4021)** was sealed by **(4020)** and **(4007)**, deposited to form a mound, with material potentially derived from the excavated lake uncovered in Trench 1. At the south edge of the mound, a foundation trench **[4015]/[4023]** was cut for a path, which cut through the lower and middle layers of the mound **(4007)** and **(4020)**. This cut was initially filled with a basal clay layer **(4022)**, which may represent the first phase of path. This was later covered by foundation layers **(4008)** and **(4016)**, which formed the base for the formal path, made up of the brick edging **(4006)**, sitting on a foundation **(4017)**, itself resting on the upper most path foundation deposit **(4016)**. The path was capped with a red blaise **(4005)** and a further organic layer **(4003)**. A drain was also cut into the lower mound layers **(4007)** and **(4020)**, indicating it to be contemporary with the path; the orientation of the pipe may suggest it is associated with the path, and potentially connected to the grate uncovered in the 2011 season (see 2011 season discussion for more detail). Finally the upper layer of the mound **(4004)** was deposited, potentially as a capping to the mound, sealing the pipe trench **(4012)** and abutting the brick edging of the path **(4006)**.

6.5. Trench 5

6.5.1. Excavations in Trench 5 revealed the remains of concrete surfaces and features. In 2013, only the concrete floor of the 'Old Men's Shelter' **(5003)** was uncovered. The concrete floor was fragmented and mixed with soil and upper concrete deposits.

6.5.2. The floor of the Shelter was overlain by a high quality concrete also **(5003)**; the two concrete types were interpreted as a possible destruction layer. The higher quality concrete may relate to a barrage balloon tether that may have been anchored in the area, or perhaps caused damage to the original shelter floor.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1. Summary

7.1.1. The excavations at Whitworth Park were highly successful, meeting the aims and objectives set out in the introduction. Five trenches were excavated in total and a range of pre-park and Victorian/Edwardian park features were exposed.

7.1.2. Through exposing these features, pre-park drainage techniques were identified, and their truncation by the lake construction cut demonstrated their chronological and stratigraphic relationship to later park construction activity. Pre-park landscaping and gardens were also identified, and their chronological and stratigraphic relationships to the later park features were also established. Further, artefacts and organic deposits within pre-park garden contexts has allowed us to develop a better understanding of this little-documented period in the history of the area.

7.1.3. In addition the archaeological work exposed a range of historical features of the Park that are no longer visible on the surface. These include the foundations to the bandstand, the lake edging and paddling pool and lake base, the remains of a path around the lake/paddling pool and one running alongside the artificial mound in the northwest of the Park, a pre-park garden surface associated with the houses that stood in this area, and the demolished remains of the 'Old Men's Shelter'. In each of these areas well-preserved structural remains allowed us to understand key construction processes of major pieces of park architecture such as the paths, mound and bandstand. Further, the extensive material culture from throughout our excavations and the rich organic deposits preserved beneath the paddling pool base all enabled us to develop a detailed and nuanced account of the social use of the Park, which goes beyond the formal textual record.

7.1.4. The nature and extent of the demolition of the Park since the 1950s were also revealed in places. In Trench 1, for example, the dragging and levelling of the land is attested by the current condition of the asphalt path that surrounded the lake and the redeposition of parts of this. In Trench 5 the near total destruction of the 'Old Men's Shelter' was observed.

7.2. The artefactual evidence

7.2.1. The excavations produced a rich assemblage of Victorian and post-Victorian artefacts. Specialist reports have been produced on glass (Weston 2014), ceramics (Barker 2014), clay pipes (Higgins 2014), fish and shellfish (Robson 2015), faunal remains (Overton 2015) and toys (Gardner 2015). These reports are archived with the Archaeology Data Service. The physical objects are in the care of Manchester Museum. In keeping with the conventions of a data structure report, this report does not include a detailed discussion of the artefacts. However, a summary of the conclusions from the reports follows.

7.2.2. The glass assemblage (Weston 2014) contains a range of whole and fragmented vessels dating between the late 19th and mid-20th century. The complete bottles from the lakebed give us a window into the products being consumed within the Park in the later 19th and early 20th centuries, and also enable us to research the beer, soda and mineral water manufactures in Manchester at that time. It seems that a combination of primarily domestic but also some industrial waste is being used to backfill features created and demolished within the Park since it was first established as a public place and that these domestic assemblages are either being brought onto site from elsewhere, or being collected from different areas in the Park itself. A good range of complete vessels were recovered illustrating the types of bottles and jars which would have been used in the late 19th–mid-20th century, including beverage bottles, bottles for tonics and lotions, general utility bottles, food jars and milk bottles

7.2.3. The Whitworth Park excavations produced a large ceramic assemblage dating to between the mid-19th and early 20th century (Barker 2014). A small number of sherds may be as late as the mid-20th century, while a significant number provide evidence for early 19th- or late 18th-century pre-park activity in the area. The presence of some sherds can clearly be accounted for by the use of ceramic vessels within the Park during its active life. This seems most probable for the finds from the Trench 1 lake fill contexts, which contain a fair number of complete or near-complete vessels, something consistent with use and discard on site. Significant amongst these are a minimum of 11 stoneware ginger beer bottles, whose contents may well have been consumed on site, and a further eight stoneware preserve jars which could conceivably have formed part of a picnic lunch. The lake fills also contain ceramic balls or marbles, pieces of dolls' house china, flower pots and a limited number of whiteware tea and table ware forms. Much of the material found elsewhere on the site is likely to have been brought to the Park during landscaping and construction work, to provide fills and hardcore. Evidence for this can be found, perhaps, in the paucity of cross-context joins, the breadth of the date range of the ceramics in many contexts, and the poor state of completeness of vessels. These ceramics include a wide range of standard domestic ware types and vessel forms, providing a picture of market trends and consumer preferences during the 19th and into the early 20th century, even though their association with their original use context has been lost.

7.2.4. The pipes from Whitworth Park provide a window onto the daily lives of Manchester's inhabitants over the last 400 years (Higgins 2014). Amongst the pre-park pipes, there is evidence of 17th-century pipes from the Rainford area and of good quality 18th-century pipes with elaborately decorated stems from Chester. From the late 18th century onwards pipes with local styles of decorated bowl are well represented and documentary sources show that there was a growing pipe-making industry in Manchester itself. The most interesting pipes are perhaps those that can be directly associated with the post-1890 use of the Park itself. The principal evidence is for the use of short-stemmed 'cutty' pipes that came in a wide variety of styles, and often with fancy decorated bowls. The types of pipe recovered were generally of cheap types that were being mass produced by a number of local firms, although the pipes themselves were often cherished by their owners, as evidenced by broken stems having been smoothed for reuse and

notches from tooth wear that have been worn into them. Some smokers even tried to mimic the more expensive meerschaums by smoking composite clays with mounted mouthpieces. Popular styles reflect significant events and social changes of the period, for example, the 17th Lancers or the influx of Irish labourers.

7.2.5. A total of 90 specimens were recorded across five trenches (Overton 2015). Of the identified mammalian species, cow and sheep/goat are most frequent and chicken dominate the avian species, however, the majority of the assemblage is within the 'medium mammal', 'large mammal' categories. The majority of the faunal remains within the assemblage were recovered from contexts that were imported to the site from elsewhere, for either the construction or later remodelling of the park. The species and skeletal element frequencies suggest a mixture of consumption and butchery waste, indicating the materials used in the park were at least in part domestic or industrial refuse derived from outside of the park. Only the remains from (1084), and potentially (1083), relate to in-situ park use. Of the two specimens recovered from these contexts, the presence of a human hand phalange is particularly notable.

7.2.6. The fish remains from Whitworth Park totalled 35 fragments, with an MNI of one (Robson 2015). The fish family represented is Gadidae, but it was not possible to identify the specimens to the lower genus or species-specific levels. Since the identified skeletal elements were derived from the cranium (cleithrum, dex., premaxilla, sin., and opercular, sin.) they may represent the removal of the cranium prior to- or during consumption. In comparison the molluscan remains totalled 386 fragments, excluding complete valves. An MNI of 80 was calculated in the assemblage. In total, one freshwater family, Unionidae, and six marine families were represented: Buccinidae, Mytilidae, Ostreidae, Cardiidae, Mactridae and Tellinidae. *Pseudanodonta complanata* was found in abundance. Since this species is native to the British Isles the remains recovered from Whitworth Park probably represent a resident population within the lake during use. Four of the identified marine taxa (*Buccinum undatum*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Ostrea edulis* and *Cerastoderma edule*) have been consumed in abundance since the Mesolithic period throughout northern Europe. These four taxa most likely came from the nearest coastline, perhaps the River Mersey. The remains identified in the Whitworth Park assemblage had probably been intentionally deposited into the lake once the organism had been consumed giving us insights into forms of consumption in the Park.

7.2.7. The toys range in date from the late 19th century to around the 1970s. They are all relatively inexpensive items (with perhaps the exception of the dolls' house doll) and are all very small. They may well have been tucked away in a child's pocket, not necessarily taken to the park with the specific intention to play with them there, although the number of marbles found suggests that the game was a popular activity. By far the most prolific toys in the assemblage were marbles. Ceramic knucklebones were also found, along with a toy soldier, fragments from a doll's china tea set, and a ceramic soldier's head. The assemblage also contained the teat from a baby's feeding bottle and slate pencils.

7.3. Future work

7.3.1. If future work were to be undertaken in Whitworth Park we recommend two fruitful avenues for research:

7.3.2. **The archaeology of Rusholme House:** The southeast corner of the Park was largely under-examined by the project, but it is here that one of the two large pre-park houses, Rusholme House, was situated. Map regression exercises demonstrate that Rusholme House also had formal gardens and a walled garden. Whilst there was extensive tree planting over this area when the Park was established, it is likely that extensive pre-park archaeology could be found if this area were further excavated.

7.3.3. **Whitworth Park in the Wars:** A programme of extended documentary research in the MoD archives would be useful to further refine our understanding of how the Park was used in both World Wars. This could be complemented by further archaeological excavation and geophysics following up on documentary findings to pinpoint the location of air raid shelters, barrage balloon tethers and other structural features. In addition, re-examining features identified by the project could be productive. For instance, although our work indicates that the 'Old Men's Shelter' was predominantly demolished, further excavation on this location may be fruitful in finding pertinent material culture and some structural remains. Further, an unusual feature identified in the geophysical survey, comprised of a set of small, parallel linear features in the south of the Park, may also represent a feature related to activity from the World Wars, such as an allotment, military training area, or temporary structure.

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Whitworth Park Community Archaeology and History Blog,
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Trench 1

Context	Trench	Description
1001	Tr. 1	Dark brown sandy silt topsoil
1002	Tr. 1	Loose orange-red crushed brick/tile layer (Blaise), foundation layer for asphalt path (1003) running NW-SE across trench, overlying (1009).
1003	Tr. 1	Path Surface. Dark grey firm asphalt matrix with high occurrence of small white angular stones, running NW-SE across trench, above (1002), below (1004) and (1007).
1004	Tr. 1	Orange-brown clay-silt, post-Victorian park intentional filling deposit of paddling pool at SW end of trench, above (1003) and (1033), below (1007).
1005	Tr. 1	Brown grey silty sand post-Victorian park destruction layer in NW end of trench, below (1001) and above (1008) with moderate asphalt and blaise inclusions, redeposited from (1002) and (1003) in truncation event [1073]
1006	Tr. 1	Greenish brown moderately sandy silty clay, post-Victorian park intentional upper fill of paddling pool at SE end of trench, above (1007) and below (1001)
1007	Tr. 1	Brownish orange sandy silt, post-Victorian park filling of paddling pool at SE end of trench, constituting an intentional clay capping above backfill deposit (1004) and below (1006)
1008	Tr. 1	Black, moderately compacted Victorian industrial waste, comprised entirely of clinker, slag and large metal inclusions. Pre-Victorian park consolidation and foundation layer, below (1005) and (1010).
1009	Tr. 1	Yellowish brown silty sand below (1002), above (1008). Primary bedding deposit laid down as foundation for Victorian park path surface (1003) running E-W across centre of trench
1010	Tr. 1	Loose orange-red crushed brick/tile material (Blaise) with moderate fragments of asphalt. Post-Victorian park destruction material, redeposited from (1002) and (1003) in truncation even [1073], preserved as isolated pockets within hollows of uneven upper surface of (1008) in NW end of trench.
1011	Tr. 1	Interface layer between (1008) and natural basal geology.
1012	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1013) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1013	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1012], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1014	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1015) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase

1015	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1014], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1016	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1017) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1017	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1016], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1018	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1019) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1019	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1018], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1020	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1021) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1021	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1020], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1022	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1023) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1023	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1022], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1024	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1025) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1025	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1024], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1026	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1027) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1027	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1026], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1028	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011

		season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1029) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1029	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1028], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1030	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1031) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1031	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1030], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1032	Tr. 1	Mid-yellow soft sand, bedding layer for cobbles at edge of concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Above hardcore layer (1063), cut and overlain by cobble cuts [1012-1031] and [1033-1043]
1033	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt below (1004). Basal fill of paddling pool that directly overlies concrete base (1059) and paddling pool edging (1064)
1034	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1035) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1035	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1034], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1036	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1037) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1037	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1036], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1038	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1039) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1039	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1038], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1040	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1041) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1041	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1040], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over

		into cut.
1042	Tr. 1	Rounded square cut for cobble, associated with concrete beam (1064), interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Cut into bedding layer (1032). Filled by (1043) after removal of cobble in post-Victorian park phase
1043	Tr. 1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt. Fill of 'cobble shadow' [1042], deposit part of paddling pool fill (1033) which spills over into cut.
1044	Tr. 1	Small shallow circular cut into natural clay (1011) in north end of trench, filled by (1045). Associated with similar features [1046] and [1048]; may form part of a possible pre-Victorian park posthole structure, below consolidation layer (1008).
1045	Tr. 1	Black, moderately compacted slag and clinker deposit, fill of [1044]. No distinction between this context and overlying (1008).
1046	Tr. 1	Small shallow circular cut into natural clay (1011) in north end of trench, filled by (1047). Associated with similar features [1044] and [1051]; may form part of a possible Pre-Victorian park posthole structure, overlain by consolidation layer (1008).
1047	Tr. 1	Black, moderately compacted slag and clinker deposit, fill of [1046]. No distinction between this context and overlying (1008).
1048	Tr. 1	Sub-circular cut in northern end of trench, against eastern trench edge. Possible posthole for Victorian park pavilion, suggested to cut consolidation layer (1008), overlain by destruction layer (1005)
1049	Tr. 1	Grey-orange dense clay, upper fill of [1048], above (1050). Possible packing material of post of Victorian park structure.
1050	Tr. 1	Dark Greyish-Black Clinker deposit with moderate slag inclusions, basal fill of [1048]. Possibly same material as consolidation layer (1008).
1051	Tr. 1	Small shallow circular cut into natural clay (1011) in north end of trench, filled by (1052). Associated with similar features [1044] and [1044]; may form part of a possible pre-Victorian park posthole structure, overlain by consolidation layer (1008).
1052	Tr. 1	Black, moderately compacted slag and clinker deposit, fill of [1051]. No distinction between this context and overlying (1008).
1053	Tr. 1	Greyish-brown very sandy silt, moderate occurrence of gravels. Intermediate layer of intentional backfill of field drain cut [1054], above (1072), below (1055).
1054	Tr. 1	Vertical sided linear cut of pre-Victorian park field drain ditch into natural clay (1011) in north end of trench, running NW-SE along trench. Below (1008).
1055	Tr. 1	Orange-grey, dense, slightly silty clay. Upper layer of intentional backfilling of Field drain cut [1054], above (1053), below consolidation layer (1008)
1056	Tr. 1	Vertical sided curvi-linear cut of pre-Victorian park drainage gully into natural clay (1011) running E-W across NE portion of trench. Contemporary with field drain [1054], filled by (1057) and (1058), below (1008)
1057	Tr. 1	Orange-grey, dense, slightly silty clay. Upper fill of Gully [1056], above (1058), below (1008).
1058	Tr. 1	Greyish-black loosely compacted clinker deposit, basal fill of drainage gully [1056], below (1057)

1059	Tr. 1	Grey concrete. Paddling pool floor surface, abutting earlier lake edging (1064), below basal paddling pool fill (1033).
1060	Tr. 1	Vertical sided, linear cut of pre-Victorian park drainage ditch running E-W across sondage in SE quarter of trench, cut into natural (1011). Contemporary with NW-SE drain [1054], below consolidation layer (1008).
1061	Tr. 1	Reddish-black sandy silt with gravel and clinker inclusions. Intentional backfill of field drain cut [1060], below (1008).
1062	Tr. 1	Vertical sided sub rectangular foundation cut. Cut into natural clay (1011) and truncating earlier NW-SE field drain [1054]/[1066]. Filled with concrete deposit (1063) and sand bedding deposit (1032) at edge of lake/paddling pool edge in southern end of trench.
1063	Tr. 1	Grey-yellow dense concrete with high levels of moderate to large rounded pebbles and scarce yellow sand pockets. Foundation layer for lake edge construction. Most basal fill uncovered in excavation of cut [1062], however, lower horizon not exposed. Below (1032).
1064	Tr. 1	Red concrete beam, interpreted as either paddling pool or lake edge in 2011 season, confirmed as paddling pool edge in 2013 season. Sits within foundation cut [1071], however, this may be part of larger foundation cut [1062]. Abutted by (1059) and below (1033)
1065	Tr. 1	Reddish-black moderately compact sandy silt, fill of field drain cut [1066]. Contains ceramic drain (1070), truncated by foundation cut [1062] and below (1033).
1066	Tr. 1	Vertical sided linear cut of pre-Victorian park field drain ditch into natural clay (1011) in sondage in the SE quarter of the trench. Truncated at the SE end by foundation cut [1062] and initial cut of the lake and lake edge [1074]. Below (1033). This cut is part of the same ditch as cut [1054].
1067	Tr. 1	Yellowish grey concretion, with high frequency of medium to large rounded pebbles, filling discrete area of NW-SE field drain [1066] immediately north of truncation at SE end by foundation cut [1062]. Material has same make-up as concrete foundation layer (1063) present in foundation cut [1062], and represents the filling of the void created after the filed drain [1066] was truncated and final protruding pipe section was removed.
1068	Tr. 1	Ceramic field drain within fill (1072), filling NW-SE field drain [1054]
1069	Tr. 1	Ceramic field drain within fill (1061), filling E-W field drain [1060]. Pipe connected to NW-SE Drain [1054]/[1066]
1070	Tr. 1	Ceramic field drain within fill (1065), filling NW-SE field drain [1066] (same drain as [1054])
1071	Tr. 1	Cut of foundation trench for concrete beam (1064)-however, not fully excavated, and may be part of larger foundation cut [1062]
1072	Tr. 1	Brownish orange dense silty clay, basal layer of intentional backfill of NW-SE field drain cut [1054] containing ceramic drain (1068). Below (1053).
1073	Tr. 1	Horizontal truncation cut, associated with destruction and levelling of Victorian/Edwardian park. Truncates path layers (1002), (1003) and (1009).
1074	Tr. 1	Gradual cut into natural creating slope towards edge of lake,

		truncating earlier NW-SE field drain [1066], abutting foundation cut [1062] and below path layers (1002) and (1003).
1075	Tr.1	Loose yellow-orange soil, comprising the lower fill of the paddling pool.
1076	Tr.1	Black friable soil, lower fill of paddling pool.
1077	Tr.1	Red soil, lower fill of paddling pool
1078	Tr.1	Yellow silty-clay, basal fill of paddling pool
1079	Tr.1	Yellow sandy upper layer of foundation for paddling pool
1080	Tr.1	Mid-dark brown sandy silt, one of a number of foundation layers for the paddling pool.
1081	Tr.1	Yellow sand, lower layer of foundation for paddling pool.
1082	Tr.1	Crushed stone and brick, backfill of lake.
1083	Tr.1	Soft course yellowish-grey sand, backfill of lake
1084	Tr.1	Soft smooth black detrital mud, original lake bottom detrital material.
1085	Tr.1	Cut of linear feature to the north of the trench
1086	Tr.1	Crushed red brick and silt, fill of cut (1085).
1087	Tr.1	Pale grey sand, initial fill of lake
1088	Tr.1	Thick mid-brown clay, initially deposited as base of lake
1089	Tr.1	Concrete foundation for paddling pool edging (1064).
1090	Tr.1	Concrete foundation base for lake.
1091	Tr.1	Concrete lower layer of lake edge
1092	Tr.1	Smooth concrete lake edge
1093	Tr.1	Concrete filling gab between the lake edge (1092) and paddling pool edge foundation (1089).

Trench 2

Context	Trench	Description
2001	Tr.2	Dark brown sandy silt topsoil, possibly imported in modern landscaping phases, overlying the whole trench.
2002	Tr.2	Reddish brown friable silty clay with rare inclusions of small stones and charcoal. Subsoil below (2001), heavily disturbed and reworked by high occurrence of roots from surrounding trees. Above less root-disturbed (2003).
2003	Tr.2	Yellowish brown moderately compact sandy silt-clay below (2002), possible destruction layer or imported rubble layer. Not fully excavated.

Trench 3

Context	Trench	Description
3001	Tr. 3	Dark brown sandy silt topsoil, probably imported during landscaping work, forming a raised area around perimeter of playground equipment.

3002	Tr. 3	Yellowish brown clay silt demolition or landscaping layer associated with modern construction of play equipment in close proximity, above (3003), abutting (3004), cut by [3006] and below (3001).
3003	Tr. 3	Light brown slightly sandy silt-clay post bandstand landscaping or levelling layer. Below (3001), (3002), (3004).
3004	Tr. 3	Black-brown gritty silt with frequent inclusion of charcoal, coal, slag and vitrified glass. Post bandstand levelling or landscaping layer, above (3003), abutting (3002), cut by [3006] and below by (3001).
3005	Tr. 3	Yellowish brown sandy clay silt, fill of cut [3006] associated with construction of modern play equipment.
3006	Tr. 3	Vertical sided shallow flat bottomed cut, truncating (3002) and (3004), filled by (3005). Modern removal of levelling layers (3002) and (3004), associated with modern installation of play equipment.
3007	Tr. 3	Brownish black gritty silt below (3003) in northern sondage. Upper packing fill of foundation trench [3009] on west side of masonry foundations, abutting brick foundations (3008) above lower packing layers (3011) on east side of foundations and (3013) on the west side.
3008	Tr. 3	Brick and mortar foundation running NE-SW through northern sondage, within foundation cut [3009]/[3015], packed/abutted by (3007), (3011) and (3013), below (3003).
3009	Tr. 3	Steep, straight-sided foundation trench cut on west side of foundation masonry, cutting (3012), and filled by masonry packing fills (3007), (3013) and masonry foundation (3008). Base not reached in 2011 season- [3009] and [3015] probably represent a single cut.
3010	Tr. 3	Grey-red compact silt forced into upper surface of masonry foundation (3008) by root action.
3011	Tr. 3	Yellow-orange brown silty clay, upper packing fill of foundation trench [3015] to the east side of foundation masonry (3008). Above lower fill (3014) and below (3007). Recorded in the 2011 season, but identified in the 2013 season as two separate contexts, (3023) and (3032).
3012	Tr. 3	Yellowish brown compact clayey silt, cut by foundation trench [3009] on the west side of foundation masonry (3008), below packing fills (3007) and (3013). Lower horizon not reached in 2011 season.
3013	Tr. 3	Orange grey compact clayey silt, lower packing fill of foundation trench [3009] on the west side of masonry foundation (3008), above (3012), abutting (3008) and below upper packing fill (3007).
3014	Tr. 3	Grey-black sand, forming lower packing fill in foundation trench [3015] on the east side of masonry foundation (3008), above (3016), abutting (3008) and below by upper packing fill (3011)
3015	Tr. 3	Moderate-steep straight sided foundation trench on east side of masonry foundations, cut into (3016), filled by packing fills (3011) and (3014) and masonry foundation (3008). Base not reached in 2011 season- [3009] and [3015] probably represent a single cut.
3016	Tr. 3	Reddish brown friable clayey silt, cut by foundation trench

		[3015] on east side of masonry foundation (3008), below packing fills (3011) and (3014). Lower horizon not reached in 2011 season.
3017	Tr. 3	Grey-brown silty clay, interior foundation fill of bandstand
3018	Tr. 3	Ashy-black friable silt, interior fill of bandstand
3019	Tr. 3	Yellow-brown clay, fill of foundation cut (3009)
3020	Tr. 3	Red-brown clayey silt, overlaying second course of bricks on foundation wall (3008).
3021	Tr. 3	Friable-ashy black soil, fill of foundation cut (3009)
3022	Tr. 3	Cut number allocated to interface between (3007) and (3019)
3023	Tr. 3	Friable ashy-black silt, interior fill of bandstand. Originally part of (3011) in the 2011 season, but identified as distinct context that, with (3032), made up (3011).
3024	Tr. 3	Friable ashy-black silt, exterior fill of foundation cut (3009).
3025	Tr. 3	Cut number allocated to interface between (3024) and (3019)
3026	Tr. 3	Light brown sandy silt, interior fill of bandstand
3027	Tr. 3	Grey-yellow clay, base of bandstand foundation. Sterile geological deposit.
3028	Tr. 3	Red-brown silty clay, foundation cut overlying (3027).
3029	Tr. 3	Grey-brown clayey silt, south extent of exterior bandstand foundation.
3030	Tr. 3	Granite blocks, a builder's step to the exterior of the foundation wall.
3031	Tr. 3	Grey-black ashy deposit, abutting (3017), interior fill of bandstand
3032	Tr. 3	Grey-brown silty clay, interior fill of bandstand. Originally part of (3011) in the 2011 season, but identified as distinct context that, with (3023), made up (3011).
3033	Tr. 3	Interface between (3007) and (3029); not a cut but named as such.
3034	Tr. 3	Interface between (3023) and (3032); not a cut but named as such.
3035	Tr. 3	Interface between (3031) and (3017); not a cut but named as such.

Trench 4

Context	Trench	Description
4001	Tr. 4	Dark brown loosely aerated organic silty loam topsoil, overlying whole trench.
4002	Tr. 4	Medium brown slightly sandy silt, covering whole trench, below (4001)
4003	Tr. 4	Dark reddish-brown soft organic loam, upper layer of path in south side of trench. Below (4002), above (4005) and (4006).
4004	Tr. 4	Light reddish-brown silty clay making up upper layer of mound in north side of trench, above (4007), abutting path edge (4006), below (4002).

4005	Tr. 4	Dark reddish-brown compact small angular gravel layer in path, below (4003), abutting (4006), above lower path foundation layer (4016).
4006	Tr. 4	Brick border of path, made up of one course of blue engineer bricks, three bricks wide, with a tile edging. Above foundation layer (4017), abutted by path layer (4005) and upper mound layer (4004) and below (4003).
4007	Tr. 4	Yellowish brown very firm clay making up lowest excavated layer in mound in north side of trench. Truncated by path foundation cut [4015]/[4023] and drainage pipe cut [4012], below upper mound layer (4004). Above lower mound layer (4020).
4008	Tr. 4	Medium dark greyish brown silty clay. In the 2011 season, recorded as lowest excavated fill of path foundation cut [4015], below (4016), however, 2013 season identified it as sealing lowest path layer (4022), both sitting within path foundation cut [4015]/[4023].
4009	Tr. 4	Dark brown silt with rare inclusions of coal and slag, filling cut of drain [4012], containing ceramic pipe (4014) and below (4004).
4010	Tr. 4	Brownish grey silt with gravel and rubble inclusions, basal fill of modern truncation [4011], below (4019).
4011	Tr. 4	Steep, straight sided, round bottomed cut. Modern intrusion, filled by (4010), (4018) and (4019), cutting (4004) and path layers (4005), (4008) and (4016).
4012	Tr. 4	Linear, vertical sided, flat-bottomed cut ditch, cutting (4007), filled by drainpipe (4014) and (4009), below (4004).
4013	Tr. 4	Unused context number
4014	Tr. 4	Red terracotta field drain, within cut [4012].
4015	Tr. 4	Vertical sided foundation cut for path layers. In 2011 season, recoded as containing (4005), (4008) and (4016) and cutting mound layer (4007). In the 2013 season, [4023], originally recorded as a separate cut filled by (4022), was later reinterpreted as the lower extent of [4015]. Therefore [4015]=[4023], initially filled with (4022), followed by (4008), (4016), (4017), (4006) and (4005).
4016	Tr. 4	Medium brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, upper foundation layer for path (4005) and path edging (4017) and (4006), above lower foundation layer (4008).
4017	Tr. 4	Dark greyish brown moderately compacted silt, consolidation layer below brick path edging (4006), above (4016).
4018	Tr. 4	Reddish brown moderately compacted gravel and silt, upper fill of modern truncation [4011], above (4019).
4019	Tr. 4	Dark brownish black loosely compacted coal and slag deposit, intermediate fill of modern truncation [4011], above (4010), below (4018).
4020	Tr. 4	Yellowish-orange clay with pockets of silt and sand, lower layer of mound, above pre-park land surface (4021) and below upper mound layer (4007). Truncated at southern edge by path foundation cut [4015]/[4023].
4021	Tr. 4	Brown silt-soil with high material culture content, sealed by mound layers (4020), (4007) and (4004).

4022	Tr. 4	Yellowish-brown grey clay, basal fill of path foundation trench [4015]/[4023] and possible earlier path phase
4023	Tr. 4	Cut of path foundation trench. Originally recorded as separate path, but later identified as lower extent of [4015]. Therefore, [4015]=[4023], initially filled with (4022), followed by (4008), (4016), (4017), (4006) and (4005).
4024	Tr. 4	Light-brownish silty clay, subsoil underlying buried surface (4021).
4025	Tr. 4	Yellowish brown-grey marbled clay, geological deposit.

Trench 5

Context	Trench	Description
5001	Tr. 5	Topsoil; loose, dark brown sandy clay
5002	Tr. 5	Mid-brown sandy-clay, compacted former topsoil
5003	Tr. 5	Concrete slab
5004	Tr. 5	Yellow, compact clay with large stone inclusions
5005	Tr. 5	Black, loose sandy loam with mixed concrete inclusions.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTO REGISTERS

2011 (Season 1) Colour Film One

Shot	Trench	Description	Contexts	Facing	Conditions
1	n/a	Register shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	n/a	Erroneous shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	n/a	Erroneous shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
4	n/a	Erroneous shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
5-6	3	Pre-ex shot of Tr. 3 after removal of topsoil (3001)	(3002), (3003), (3004)	N	O/C
7	n/a	Erroneous shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
8-9	2	Pre-ex shot of Tr. 2 after removal of topsoil (2001)	(2002)	N	O/C
10-13	n/a	Erroneous shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
14-15	1	Pre-ex shot of mid section of Tr. 1 after removal of topsoil (1001)	(1002), (1003), (1004)	W	O/C
16-17	3	South facing section of southern sondage in Tr. 3.	(3002), (3003), (3004), (3005)	N	Sunny
18-19	4	Overall shot of Tr. 4.	(4002), (4003), (4004), (4005), (4006)	N	Sunny
20	1	Lake edge and cobble shadows within sondage at S. End of Tr. 1	[1012-1032)	S	O/C
21-22	2	Post-ex shot of Tr.2 at completion of 2011 season	(2002), (2003)	N	Partial Cloud
23-24	3	Post-ex of (3005)	(3002), (3003), (3004), (3005), [3006]	N	Partial Cloud
25-26	1	Sectioned cobble shadows at lake edge within Tr. 1 sondage	[1012-1032) and [1034-1043)	S	Partial Cloud
27-29	1	Northern extent of (1011) in Tr. 1	(1011)	E	Rain
30-31	1	Intermediate extent of (1011) in Tr. 1	(1011)	E	Rain
32-33	1	Southern extent of (1011) in Tr. 1	(1011)	E	Rain
34-35	1	Entire extent of (1011) in northern end of Tr. 1	(1011)	N	Rain
36-37	1	Entire extent of (1011) in northern end of Tr. 1	(1011)	S	Rain
38-39	1	Entire extent of (1011) in northern end of Tr. 1	(1011)	S	Rain

2011 (Season 1) Colour Film Two

Shot	Trench	Description	Context	Facing	Conditions
1-2	1	Presumed posthole-actually just iron staining	n/a	S	Rain
3-4	1	Presumed posthole-actually just iron staining	n/a	E	Rain
5-6	1	Presumed posthole-actually just iron staining	n/a	E	Rain
7-8	1	Presumed posthole-actually just iron staining	n/a	S	Rain
9-10	4	Trench 4 post-ex of topsoil (4001)	(4002), (4003), (4004), (4005), (4006), (4007)	N	O/C
11-12	4	Trench 4 post-ex of topsoil (4001)	(4002), (4003), (4004), (4005), (4006), (4007)	S	O/C
13-14	3	Tr. 3 overview, with northern sondage after removal of (3003)	(3007), (3008)	N	O/C
15-16	1	Path surface (1003) dipping towards lake edge in Tr. 1.	(1003), (1004), (1005)	SW	O/C
17-18	4	Cut for field drain (4009)	(4007), (4008), (4009)	N	Sunny
19	4	Cut for field drain (4009)	(4007), (4008), (4009)	S	Sunny
20-21	1	West-facing section of post hole [1048]	[1048], (1049), (1050)	E	Sunny
22-23	1	East-facing section of drainage gully [1056]	[1056], (1057), (1058)	W	Sunny
24-25	1	Post hole [1051] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1051]	S	Sunny
26-27	1	Post hole [1046] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1046]	S	Sunny
28-29	1	Post hole [1044] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1044]		
30	n/a	Erroneous shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
31	3	Final shot of excavated Tr. 3	(3007)-(3016)	N	Cloudy
32-33	3	Final shot of excavated Tr. 3	(3007)-(3016)	N	Cloudy
34-35	3	Final shot of excavated northern sondage in Tr. 3	(3008)-(3016)	N	Cloudy

2011 (Season 1) Colour Film Three

Shot	Trench	Description	Context	Facing	Conditions
1-2	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (1 of 7)	(1001), (1005), (1008), (1010)	E	O/C
3-5	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (2 of 7)	(1001), (1005), (1008), (1010), [1056], (1057), (1058)	E	O/C
6-7	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (3 of 7)	(1001), (1005), (1008), (1010)	E	O/C
8-9	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (4 of 7)	(1001), (1002), (1003), (1007), (1008), (1009), (1010), [1060], (1061), (1069), [1073]	E	O/C
10-11	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (5 of 7)	(1001), (1002), (1003), (1007), (1008), (1009), [1074]	E	O/C
12-13	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (6 of 7)	(1001), (1004), (1007), (1032), (1033), (1059), [1062], (1063), (1064), (1065), [1066], (1067), [1071], [1074]	E	O/C
14-15	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (7 of 7)	(1001), (1004), (1006), (1007), (1033), (1059)	E	O/C
16-17	4	Post-ex shot of eastern sondage in Tr.4	(4002)-(4019)	N	O/C
18-19	4	Post-ex shot of eastern sondage in Tr.4	(4002)-(4019)	S	O/C
20-21	4	West-facing section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4	(4002)-(4019)	E	O/C
22-23	4	Section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4 (S. End)	(4002)-(4019)	W	O/C
24-25	4	Section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4 (N. End)	(4002)-(4019)	W	O/C
26-27	1	South-facing section of field drain ditch [1066]	(1065), [1066], (1067)	N	O/C
28-29	1	Detail shot of bottle deposit in SE sondage in Tr. 1	(1059)	S	O/C
30-31	1	South-facing section of field drain ditch [1054]	(1053), [1054], (1055), (1068), (1072)	N	O/C

2011 (Season 1) Black and White Film One

Shot	Trench	Description	Contexts	Facing	Conditions
1	n/a	Register shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
2-3	n/a	Erroneous shots	n/a	n/a	n/a
4-5	3	Tr. 3 southern sondage and south facing section after (3001) removal	(3002), (3003), (3004) and (3005)	N	Sunny
6-7	4	Tr. 4 overview after topsoil (4001) removal	(4002), (4003), (4004), (4005), (4006)	N	Sunny
8	1	Lake edge and cobble shadows in SE sondage of Tr. 1	[1012-1032)	S	O/C
9-10	2	Post-ex of Tr.2 at the end of 2011 season	(2002), (2003)	N	Partly Cloudy
11-12	3	Post-ex of [3005] in Tr. 3.	(3002), (3003), (3004), (3005) and (3006)	N	Partly Cloudy
13-14	1	North-facing sections of cobble shadows at lake edge in SE sondage of Tr. 1.	[1012-1032) and [1034-1043)	S	Partly Cloudy
15-17	n/a	Erroneous shots	n/a	n/a	n/a
18-19	1	Southern extent of (1011) in Tr. 1	(1011)	E	Rain
20-21	1	Middle area of (1011) in Tr. 1	(1011)	E	Rain
22	1	Northern extent of (1011) in Tr. 1	(1011)	E	Rain
23-24	1	Entire extent of (1011) in northern end of Tr. 1	(1011)	N	Rain
25-28	1	Entire extent of (1011) in northern end of Tr. 1	(1011)	S	Rain
29	n/a	Erroneous shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
30-33	1	Shots of possible postholes-later revealed to be iron staining	n/a	n/a	Rain

2011 (Season 1) Black and White Film Two

Shot	Trench	Description	Contexts	Facing	Conditions
1	n/a	Register shot	n/a	n/a	n/a
2-3	4	Tr. 4 after removal of topsoil (4001)	(4002), (4003), (4004), (4005), (4006), (4007)	S	O/C

4-5	3	Northern sondage of Tr. 3 after removal of (3003)	(3007) (3008)	N	O/C
6-7	1	Path surface (1003) in Tr. 1 dipping down towards lake edge.	(1003), (1004), (1005)	SW	O/C
8-9	4	Cut for field drain (4009)	(4007), (4008), (4009)	N	Sunny
10-11	4	Cut for field drain (4009)	(4007), (4008), (4009)	S	Sunny
12-13	1	Post hole [1048] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1048]	E	Sunny
14-15	1	East-facing section of drainage gully [1056]	[1056], (1057), (1058)	W	Sunny
16-17	1	Post hole [1051] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1051]	S	Sunny
18-19	1	Post hole [1046] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1046]	S	Sunny
20-21	1	Post hole [1044] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1044]	S	Sunny
22	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (1 of 7)	(1001), (1005), (1008), (1010)	E	O/C
23-24	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (2 of 7)	(1001), (1005), (1008), (1010), [1056], (1057), (1058)	E	O/C
25-26	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (3 of 7)	(1001), (1005), (1008), (1010)	E	O/C
27-28	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (4 of 7)	(1001), (1002), (1003), (1007), (1008), (1009), (1010), [1060], (1061), (1069), [1073]	E	O/C
29-30	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (5 of 7)	(1001), (1002), (1003), (1007), (1008), (1009), [1074]	E	O/C

2011 (Season 1) Black and White Film Three

Shot	Trench	Description	Contexts	Facing	Conditions
1-2	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (6 of 7)	(1001), (1004), (1007), (1032), (1033), (1059), [1062], (1063), (1064), (1065), [1066], (1067),	E	O/C

			[1071], [1074]		
3-4	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (7 of 7)	(1001), (1004), (1006), (1007), (1033), (1059)	E	O/C
5-6	3	Tr. 3 at end of 2011 season	(3008)-(3016)	N	O/C
7-8	3	Northern sondage in Tr. 3 at end of 2011 season	(3008)-(3016)	N	O/C
9-10	4	Post-ex shot of eastern sondage in Tr.4	(4002)-(4019)	N	O/C
11-12	4	Post-ex shot of eastern sondage in Tr.4	(4002)-(4019)	S	O/C
13-14	4	West-facing section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4	(4002)-(4019)	E	O/C
15-16	4	Section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4 (S. End)	(4002)-(4019)	W	O/C
17-18	4	Section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4 (N. End)	(4002)-(4019)	W	O/C
19-20	1	South-facing section of field drain ditch [1066]	(1065), [1066], (1067)	N	O/C
21-22	1	Detail shot of bottle deposit in SE sondage in Tr. 1	(1059)	S	O/C
23-24	1	South-facing section of field drain ditch [1054]	(1053), [1054], (1055), (1068), (1072)	N	O/C

2011 (Season 1) Digital Photographs

Jpg no.	Trench	Description	Contexts	Facing	Conditions
P1301 26	2	Tr. 2 after topsoil (2001) removal	(2002)	N	O/C
P1301 30	1	Tr. 1 after topsoil (1001) removal	(1002), (1003), (1004)	W	O/C
P1301 31	3	Southern sondage and south-facing section in Tr. 3.	(3002), (3003), (3004) and (3005)	N	Sunny
P1301 33 - P1301 49	1-4	Record shots: Aquinas School Visit	n/a	n/a	Partly cloudy
P1301 51, P1301 52, P1301 55, P1301 59, P1301	4	Tr. 4 after topsoil (4001) removal	(4002), (4003), (4004), (4005), (4006)	N	Partly cloudy

61					
P1301 72 - 73	1	Working shot of SE sondage in Tr. 1-rubble layer in upper fill of lake	(1004)	S	Sunny
P1301 76 - P1301 90	n/a	Working shots 10/09/11 and 12/09/11, Trench 1	n/a	n/a	O/C
P1301 92	1	Pre-ex shot of lake edge and cobble shadows in SE sondage in Tr. 1	[1012-1032)	S	O/C
P1301 94	2	Tr. 2 at end of 2011 season	(2002), (2003)	N	Partly cloudy
P1301 96	3	Post-ex shot of (3005)	(3002), (3003), (3004), (3005), [3006]	N	Partly cloudy
P1301 99	1	North-facing sections of cobble shadows at lake edge in SE sondage in Tr. 1	[1012-1032) and [1034-1043)	S	Partly cloudy
P1302 11	1	Northern extent of (1011) in Tr. 1	(1011)	E	Rain
P1302 12	1	Intermediate extent of (1011) in Tr. 1	(1011)	E	Rain
P1302 16	1	Southern extent of (1011) in Tr. 1	(1011)	E	Rain
P1302 20	1	Entire extent of (1011) in northern end of Tr. 1	(1011)	N	Rain
P1302 21	1	Entire extent of (1011) in northern end of Tr. 1	(1011)	S	Rain
P1302 23	1	Entire extent of (1011) in northern end of Tr. 1	(1011)	S	Rain
P1302 27, P1302 29	1	Shots of possible postholes-later revealed to be iron staining	n/a	n/a	Rain
P1302 35	1	Pre-ex of posthole [1048] in northern end of Tr. 1	[1048] (1049)	E	Rain
P1302 38	1	Shots of possible post holes - later revealed to be iron staining	n/a	n/a	Rain
P1302 41	4	Trench 4 post-ex of topsoil (4001)	(4002), (4003), (4004), (4005), (4006), (4007)	N	O/C
P1302 44-45	4	Trench 4 post-ex of topsoil (4001)	(4002), (4003), (4004), (4005), (4006), (4007)	S	O/C
P1302 47-48	4	Trench 4 post-ex of topsoil (4001)	(4002), (4003), (4004), (4005), (4006), (4007)	N	O/C
P1302 53	3	Northern sondage in Tr.3 after removal of (3003)	(3007), (3008)	N	Rain

P1302 56	1	Uncovered path surface (1003) dipping towards lake edge in Tr. 1	(1003), (1004) and (1005)	SW	O/C
P1302 59 - P1302 3865	1	Working shots of Trench 1	All	All	sun
P1302 74, P1302 80, P1303 20 - P1303 46	1	Aerial shots (from cherry picker)	All	All	sun
P1302 86-87, P1302 98	4	Aerial shots (from cherry picker)	All	All	Sun/shade
P1303 04	4	Cut for field drain (4009)	(4007), (4008), (4009)	N	Sunny
P1303 06	4	Cut for field drain (4009)	(4007), (4008), (4009)	S	Sunny
P1303 07	1	Post hole [1048] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1048]	E	Sunny
P1303 10	1	East-facing section of drainage gully [1056]	[1056], (1057), (1058)	W	Sunny
P1303 13	1	Post hole [1051] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1051]	S	Sunny
P1303 15	1	Post hole [1046] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1046]	S	Sunny
P1303 18	1	Post hole [1044] in northern area of Tr. 1	[1044]	S	Sunny
P1303 55	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (1 of 7)	(1001), (1005), (1008), (1010)	E	O/C
P1303 58	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (2 of 7)	(1001), (1005), (1008), (1010), [1056], (1057), (1058)	E	O/C
P1303 60-61	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (3 of 7)	(1001), (1005), (1008), (1010)	E	O/C
P1303 63	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (4 of 7)	(1001), (1002), (1003), (1007), (1008), (1009), (1010), [1060], (1061), (1069), [1073]	E	O/C
P1303 64	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (5 of 7)	(1001), (1002), (1003), (1007), (1008), (1009), [1074]	E	O/C

P1303 68	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (6 of 7)	(1001), (1004), (1007), (1032), (1033), (1059), [1062], (1063), (1064), (1065), [1066], (1067), [1071], [1074]	E	O/C
P1303 70	1	West-facing section of eastern trench edge of Tr. 1. (7 of 7)	(1001), (1004), (1006), (1007), (1033), (1059)	E	O/C
P1303 73	3	Tr. 3 at end of 2011 season	(3008)-(3016)	N	O/C
P1303 75	3	Northern sondage in Tr. 3 at end of 2011 season	(3008)-(3016)	N	O/C
P1303 93	1	South-facing section of field drain ditch [1066]	(1065), [1066], (1067)	N	O/C
P1303 95	1	Detail shot of bottle deposit in SE sondage in Tr. 1	(1059)	S	O/C
P1303 97	1	South-facing section of field drain ditch [1054]	(1053), [1054], (1055), (1068), (1072)	N	O/C
P1303 78	4	Post-ex shot of eastern sondage in Tr.4	(4002)-(4019)	N	O/C
P1303 80	4	Post-ex shot of eastern sondage in Tr.4	(4002)-(4019)	S	O/C
P1303 83	4	West-facing section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4	(4002)-(4019)	E	O/C
P1303 84	4	Section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4 (N. End)	(4002)-(4019)	W	O/C
P1303 86	4	Section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4 (S. End)	(4002)-(4019)	W	O/C
P1303 88	4	Detail shot of Southern section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4	(4001), (4002), (4002), (4005), (4008), (4010), (4011), (4016)	W	O/C
P1303 91	4	Detail shot of Northern section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4	(4001), (4002), (4004), (4007)	W	O/C

2013 (Season 2) Colour Film One

Shot	Trench	Description	Contexts	Facing	Conditions
1	3	Day 3 (3/7/2013); wall of bandstand and foundation trench.	(3007) (3008) (3012) (3016)	N	Cloudy
2	3	Day 3 (3/7/2013); wall of bandstand and foundation trench.	(3007) (3008) (3012) (3016)	W	Cloudy
3	3	Day 3 (3/7/2013); wall of bandstand and foundation trench.	(3007) (3008) (3012) (3016)	E	Cloudy

4	1	Day 3 (3/7/13) Rubble fill of paddling pool	(1059) (1075)	SE	Overcast
5	4	Day 4 (4/7/13); Fish skeletal remains SF094.	(4021)	N	Overcast
6	4	Pre-ex of possible pre-park path in southern position of Tr. 4 (5/7/13)	(4021) (4001) (4016) (4022)	N	Partly Cloudy
13	5	Pre-ex of Tr. 5	(5003) (5004)	E	Sunny
14	5	Pre-ex of Tr. 5	(5003) (5004)	E	Sunny
15	4	Base of excavation, Tr. 4	BOE	N	Sunny
16	4	Tr. 4 (9/7/13), east-facing section	BOE	E	Sunny
17	4	Tr. 4 (9/7/13), west-facing section	BOE	E	Sunny in shade
18	4	Tr. 4 (10/7/13), east-facing section, north end of trench	BOE	W	Sunny, slightly overcast
19	4	Tr. 4 (10/7/13), east-facing section, south end of trench	BOE	W	Sunny, slightly overcast
20	3	Tr. 3 (10/7/13)	(3030) (3028)	N	Sunny
21	1	Tr. 1 (10/7/13), east-facing section	(1086)	W	Cloudy and bright
22	1	Tr. 1 (10/7/13), east-facing section	(1086)	W	Cloudy and bright
23	3	North end of trench, facing east		E	Sunshine in shade of trees
24	3	Centre of trench		E	Sunshine in shade of trees
25	3	South of trench		E	Sunshine in shade of trees
26	3	North of trench facing east		E	Sunshine in shade of trees
27	3	South-facing section		S	Sunshine in shade of trees
28	3	South-facing east		S	Sunshine in shade of trees
29	3	South-facing east		S	Sunshine in shade of trees
30	3	East-facing section		W	Sunshine in shade of trees
31	5	Post-excavation of Tr. 5		W	Sunny
32	5	Post-excavation of Tr. 5		W	Sunny

2013 (Season 2) B&W Film One

Shot	Trench	Description	Contexts	Facing	Conditions
1	3	Day 3 (3/7/2013); wall of bandstand and foundation trench.	(3007) (3008) (3012) (3016)	N	Cloudy
2	3	Day 3 (3/7/2013); wall of bandstand and foundation trench.	(3007) (3008) (3012) (3016)	W	Cloudy
3	3	Day 3 (3/7/2013); wall of bandstand and foundation trench.	(3007) (3008) (3012) (3016)	E	Cloudy
4	1	Day 3 (3/7/13) Rubble fill of paddling pool	(1059) (1075)	SE	Overcast
5	4	Day 4 (4/7/13); Fish skeletal remains SF094.	(4021)	N	Overcast
6	4	Pre-ex of possible pre-park path in southern position of Tr. 4 (5/7/13)	(4021) (4001) (4016) (4022)	N	Partly Cloudy
13	5	Pre-ex of Tr. 5	(5003) (5004)	E	Sunny
14	5	Pre-ex of Tr. 5	(5003) (5004)	E	Sunny
15	4	Base of excavation, Tr. 4	BOE	N	Sunny
16	4	Tr. 4 (9/7/13), east-facing section	BOE	E	Sunny
17	4	Tr. 4 (9/7/13), west-facing section	BOE	E	Sunny in shade
18	4	Tr. 4 (10/7/13), east-facing section, north end of trench	BOE	W	Sunny, slightly overcast
19	4	Tr. 4 (10/7/13), east-facing section, south end of trench	BOE	W	Sunny, slightly overcast
20	3	Tr. 3 (10/7/13)	(3030) (3028)	N	Sunny
21	1	Tr. 1 (10/7/13), east-facing section	(1086)	W	Cloudy and bright
22	1	Tr. 1 (10/7/13), east-facing section	(1086)	W	Cloudy and bright
23	3	North end of trench, facing east		E	Sunshine in shade of trees
24	3	Centre of trench		E	Sunshine in shade of trees
25	3	South of trench		E	Sunshine in shade of trees
26	3	North of trench facing east		E	Sunshine in shade of trees
27	3	South-facing section		S	Sunshine in shade of trees

28	3	South-facing east		S	Sunshine in shade of trees
29	3	South-facing east		S	Sunshine in shade of trees
30	3	East-facing section		W	Sunshine in shade of trees
31	5	Post-excavation of Tr. 5		W	Sunny
32	5	Post-excavation of Tr. 5		W	Sunny

2013 (Season 2) Digital

Photo title/no	Trench	Description	Contexts	Facing	Conditions
Wp_2013_photo_graph_1	3	Day 3 (3/7/2013); wall of bandstand and foundation trench.	(3007) (3008) (3012) (3016)	N	Cloudy
Wp_2013_photo_graph_2	3	Day 3 (3/7/2013); wall of bandstand and foundation trench.	(3007) (3008) (3012) (3016)	W	Cloudy
Wp_2013_photo_graph_3	3	Day 3 (3/7/2013); wall of bandstand and foundation trench.	(3007) (3008) (3012) (3016)	E	Cloudy
Wp_2013_photo_graph_4	1	Day 3 (3/7/13) Rubble fill of paddling pool	(1059) (1075)	SE	Overcast
Wp_2013_photo_graph_5	4	Day 4 (4/7/13); Fish skeletal remains SF094.	(4021)	N	Overcast
Wp_2013_photo_graph_6	4	Day 4 (4/7/13); Fish skeletal remains SF094.	(4021)	W	Overcast
Wp_2013_photo_graph_7	4	Day 4 (4/7/13); Fish skeletal remains SF094.	(4021)	W	Overcast
Wp_2013_photo_graph_8	4	Day 4 (4/7/13); Fish skeletal remains SF094.	(4021)	N	Overcast
Wp_2013_photo_graph_9	4	Pre-ex of possible pre-park path in southern position of Tr. 4 (5/7/13)	(4021) (4001) (4016) (4022)	N	Partly Cloudy
Wp_2013_photo_graph_10	4	Pre-ex of possible pre-park path in southern position of Tr. 4 (5/7/13)	(4021) (4001) (4016) (4022)	N	Sunny
Wp_2013_photo_graph_11	4	Pre-ex of south end of Tr. 4, possible pre-park path	(4021) (4001) (4016) (4022)	N	Partly Cloudy
Wp_2013_photo_graph_12	3	Mid-ex of Tr. 3	(3016) (3008) (3007) (3012)	N	Sunny
Wp_2013_photo_graph_13	3	Mid-ex of Tr. 3	(3016) (3008) (3007) (3012)	S	Sunny
Wp_2013_photo_graph_14	3	Mid-ex of Tr. 3	(3016) (3008) (3007) (3012)	E	Sunny
Wp_2013_photo	1	Overview of paddling pool surface and backfill	(1059) (1078) (1075) (1007)	S	Sunny

graph_1 5			(1076) (1041) (1077) (1033)		
Wp_201 3_photo graph_1 6	1	Overview of paddling pool surface and backfill	(1059) (1078) (1075) (1007) (1076) (1041) (1077) (1033)	S	Sunny
Wp_201 3_photo graph_1 7-20	1	Paddling pool base removal		W	Sunny
Wp_201 3_photo graph_2 1	5	Pre-ex of Tr. 5	(5003) (5004)	E	Sunny
Wp_201 3_photo graph_2 2	1	Glass bottles within lake sediment	(1084) (1002) (1073)	W	Sunny
Wp_201 3_photo graph_2 3-24	4	Base of excavation	(4025)	N	Sunny in shade
Wp_201 3_photo graph_2 5	4	North-facing section		N	Sunny in shade
Wp_201 3_photo graph_2 6	4	South-facing section		S	Sunny in shade
Wp_201 3_photo graph_2 7-29	4	East-facing section		E	Sunny in shade
Wp_201 3_photo graph_3 0	4	West-facing section		W	Shade
Wp_201 3_photo graph_3 1	4	East-facing section		E	shade
Wp_201 3_photo graph_3 2	4	East-facing section (south)		E	Sunny
Wp_201 3_photo graph_3 3	4	East-facing section (north)		W	Sunny
Wp_201 3_photo graph_3	5	Pre-ex shot (potential floor of OM shelter or rubbish layer)	(5005) (5003)	E	Sunny

4					
Wp_2013_photo_graph_35	5	Pre-ex shot (potential floor of OM shelter or rubbish layer)	(5005) (5003)	W	Sunny
Wp_2013_photo_graph_36	3	Trench 3	(3030) (3028)	N	
Wp_2013_photo_graph_37	1	Lake edge cement concrete between lake edge and paddling pool edge		W	Cloudy
Wp_2013_photo_graph_38	1	East-facing section	(1086)	W	Cloudy
Wp_2013_photo_graph_39	1	Working shot, lake edge	(1083) (1084) (1087) 1088)	W	Cloudy
Wp_2013_photo_graph_40	3	North end of trench		E	Sunshine with shade
Wp_2013_photo_graph_41	3	Centre of trench		E	Sunshine with shade
Wp_2013_photo_graph_42	3	South end		E	Sunshine with shade
Wp_2013_photo_graph_43	3	Whole trench with south end		E	Sunshine with clouds
Wp_2013_photo_graph_44	3	South-facing section		S	Sunshine with clouds
Wp_2013_photo_graph_45	3	East-facing section		E	Sunshine with clouds
Wp_2013_photo_graph_46		West-facing section			
Wp_2013_photo_graph_47	5	Post-excavation		W	Sunny

Wp_2013_photo_graph_48	5	Post-excavation		W	Sunny
Wp_2013_photo_graph_49-57	1	Various post-excavation shots of Trench1	Various	Various	Sunny

APPENDIX 3: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing #	Sheet #	Description	Trench	Sec/Plan	Scale
1	1	Pre-ex plan of Tr. 3, after removal of topsoil (3001)	3	Plan	1:20
2	2	Pre-ex plan of Tr. 1 (N. end) after topsoil removal (1001)	1	Plan	1:20
3	3	Pre-ex plan of Tr. 1 (mid section) after topsoil removal (1001)	1	Plan	1:20
4	4	Pre-ex plan of Tr. 1 (S. end) after topsoil removal (1001)	1	Plan	1:20
5	1	South-facing section of southern sondage in Tr. 3.	3	Sec	1:10
6	5	Pre-ex plan of Tr. 1 (N. end) after rubble layer (1005) removal	1	Plan	1:20
7	6	Pre-ex plan of Tr. 1 (mid section) after rubble layer (1005) removal	1	Plan	1:20
8	7	Pre-ex plan of Tr. 1 (S. end) after rubble layer (1005) removal	1	Plan	1:20
9	9	Pre-ex plan of Tr. 3, after removal of topsoil (3001) and Southern sondage	3	Plan	1:20
10	8	Pre-ex plan of Tr. 4, after removal of topsoil (4001) and subsoil (4002) in western sondage	4	Plan	1:20
11	10	Post-ex plan of Tr.1 (N. end)	1	Plan	1:20
12	11	Post-ex plan of Tr.1 (mid section)	1	Plan	1:20
13	12	Post-ex plan of Tr.1 (S. end)	1	Plan	1:20
14	13	Plan of Tr. 3 after excavation of modern intrusion [3006]	3	Plan	1:20
15	14	North-facing section of cobble shadows [1012-1015) at lake edge in Tr. 1	1	Sec	1:10
16	14	North-facing section of cobble shadows [1016-1027) at lake edge in Tr. 1	1	Sec	1:10
17	14	North-facing section of cobble shadows [1028-1031) and [1034-1043) at lake edge in Tr. 1	1	Sec	1:10
18	15	Plan of Tr. 3 mid excavation of northern Sondage	3	Plan	1:20
19	16	Plan of Tr. 4 after removal of (4002) overall and (4004) in eastern sondage	4	Plan	1:20
20	17	Plan of eastern sondage in Tr. 4, after removal of path (4005)	4	Plan	1:20
21	18	Post-ex plan of northern sondage in Tr. 3	3	Plan	1:20
22	14	South-facing section of field drain ditch [1054]	1	Sec	1:10

23	19	West-facing section of posthole [1048]	1	Sec	1:10
24	19	North-facing section of posthole [1044]	1	Sec	1:10
25	19	North-facing section of posthole [1046]	1	Sec	1:10
26	19	North-facing section of posthole [1051]	1	Sec	1:10
27	19	East-facing section of drainage gully [1056]	1	Sec	1:10
28	20	West-facing section of Tr.1 eastern trench edge (1 of 7)	1	Sec	1:10
29	21	West-facing section of Tr.1 eastern trench edge (2 of 7)	1	Sec	1:10
30	22	West-facing section of Tr.1 eastern trench edge (3 of 7)	1	Sec	1:10
31	23	West-facing section of Tr.1 eastern trench edge (4 of 7)	1	Sec	1:10
32	24	West-facing section of Tr.1 eastern trench edge (5 of 7)	1	Sec	1:10
33	25	West-facing section of Tr.1 eastern trench edge (6 of 7)	1	Sec	1:10
34	26	West-facing section of Tr.1 eastern trench edge (7 of 7)	1	Sec	1:10
35	27	South-facing section (N. trench edge) of Tr. 3	3	Sec	1:10
36	28	East-facing section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4	4	Sec	1:10
37	29	West-facing section of eastern sondage in Tr. 4	4	Sec	1:10
38	30	Plan of Trench 1, post-topsoil removal by machine (north) (1002) (1003)	1	Plan	1:20
39	31	Plan of Trench 1, post-topsoil removal by machine (south)	1	Plan	1:20
40	42	Plan of Trench 3 – post-extension (3007) (3008) (3012) (3016) (3017) (3019)	3	Plan	1:20
41	32	Plan of Trench 1 (mid-ex) (north)	1	Plan	1:20
42	33	Plan of Trench 1 (mid-ex) (south)	1	Plan	1:20
43	34	Plan of Trench 1 exposing [1085] (north)	1	Plan	1:20
44	35	Plan of Trench 1 – Post-ex (south)	1	Plan	1:20
45	36	Section of linear feature [1085] (1086)	1	Section	1:10
46	37	Post-ex plan of Trench 5 (5005)	5	Plan	1:20
47	38	Post-ex plan of Trench 1 (north)	1	Plan	1:20
48	39	West-facing section of Trench 1 (1/3)	1	Section	1:10
49	40	West-facing section of Trench 1 (2/3)	1	Section	1:10

50	41	West-facing section of Trench 1 (3/3)	1	Section	1:10
51	43	Post-excavation of Trench 3 (3007) (3008) (3023) (3032) (3017)	3	Plan	1:20
52	44	Post-ex section of south face of sondage	3	Section	1:10
53	45	Mid-ex plan of Trench 4 (4007) (4008) (4016) (4020) (4021) (4022) (4023)	4	Plan	1:20
54	46	Mid-ex plan of Trench 4, post-ex of (4008), incl. contexts (4020) (4021) (4022) (4023)	4	Plan	1:20
55	47	South-facing section of Trench 4, post-ex.	4	Section	1:10 1:20
56	48	East-facing section of Trench 4	4	Section	1:20
57	46	Post-ex section of Trench 3, west facing	3	Section	1:10
58	49	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3	3	Plan	1:20

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE REGISTER

2011 (Season 1)

Sample #	Context	Trench	Description
1	(1004)	1	Orange-brown clay-silt, post-Victorian park intentional filling deposit of paddling pool at SW end of trench, above (1033), below (1007)
2	(1008)	1	Black, moderately compacted Victorian industrial waste, comprised entirely of clinker, slag and large metal inclusions. Pre-Victorian park consolidation and foundation layer, below by (1005) and (1010).
3	(1008)	1	Concentration of burnt glass within industrial waste levelling layer (1008)
4	(1008)	1	Concentration of possible mortar within industrial waste levelling layer (1008)
5	(1008)	1	Concentration of possible burnt brick within industrial waste levelling layer (1008)
6	(1008)	1	Concentration of charcoal within industrial waste levelling layer (1008)
7	(1055)	1	Orange-grey, dense, slightly silty clay. Upper layer of intentional backfilling of field drain cut [1054], above (1053), below consolidation layer (1008)
8	(1033)	1	Mid-dark blue-grey brown very sandy silt below (1004). Basal fill of paddling pool that directly overlies concrete base (1059) and Lake edging (1064)
9	3007	3	Concentration of organic material within brownish black gritty silt below (3003) in northern sondage. Upper packing fill of foundation trench [3009] on west side of masonry foundations, abutting brick foundations (3008). Above lower packing layers (3011) on east side of foundations and (3013) on the west side.
10	3007	3	Concentration of organic material within brownish black gritty silt below (3003) in northern sondage. Upper packing fill of foundation trench [3009] on west side of masonry foundations, abutting brick foundations (3008). Above lower packing layers (3011) on east side of foundations and (3013) on the west side.
11	3007	3	Concentration of iron material within brownish black gritty silt below (3003) in northern sondage. Upper packing fill of foundation trench [3009] on west side of masonry foundations, abutting brick foundations (3008). Above lower packing layers (3011) on east side of foundations and (3013) on the west side.

2013 (Season 2)

Sample #	Context	Trench	Description
001	4021	4	Brown silty soil; fish head and bone deposit
002	4021	4	Brown silty soil; fish head and bone deposit
003	4021	4	Brown silty soil; fish head and bone deposit
004	3008	3	Brick and mortar sample from wall (3008)
005	3008	3	Brick and mortar sample from wall (3008)
006	5005	5	'Waffle' concrete from possible Old Men's Shelter site. Possibly floor or collapse.
007	5005	5	Brick and rubble matrix with concrete
008	5005	5	Matrix concrete
009	5005	5	White-faced gritty concrete from possible Old Men's Shelter. Possibly floor or collapse.
010	5000	5	Unused sample number
011	3028	3	Slate sample from foundation cut (3009) fill
012		4	Lower half of south-facing section; soil sample to test for pollen.
013		4	Upper half of south-facing section; soil sample to test for pollen.
014	1084	1	Black silty lake deposit; artefact rich. Soil for wet-sieving.
015	4004, 4007, 4020	4	Monolith column through south facing section of Trench 4 – top part
016	4020, 4021, 4024	4	Monolith column through south facing section of Trench 4 – bottom part
017	n/a	n/a	Unused, or unlabelled
018	1092	1	Compacted white-grey mortar overlying (1091)
019	3030	3	Granite block; component of possible 'builders step' set into foundation 'doughnut'
020	1084	1	Black, waterlogged silt despot from lake; gradual, daily accumulation from use of lake.
021	1064	1	Red concrete beam from paddling pool edge
022	1059	1	Concrete from base of paddling pool
023	1093	1	Concrete under paddling pool abutting lake
024	1092	1	White-grey mortar from lake edge
025	1084	1	Black, waterlogged silt despot from lake; gradual, daily accumulation from use of lake.
026	1084	1	Black, waterlogged silt despot from lake; gradual, daily accumulation from use of lake.
027	1084	1	Black, waterlogged silt despot from lake; gradual, daily accumulation from use of lake.
028	1084	1	Black, waterlogged silt despot from lake; gradual, daily accumulation from use of lake.
029	5005	1	Sample of asphalt from Old Men's Shelter, see also SF210

APPENDIX 5: FINDS REGISTER

2011 (Season 1)

Finds #	Context	Description
001	1001	Bulk topsoil finds
002	2001	Bulk topsoil finds
003	3001	Bulk topsoil finds
004	4001	Bulk topsoil finds
005	2002	Bulk finds; overlying material
006	3002	Bulk finds; material overlying possible feature
007	4002	Bulk finds; overlying material
008	1005	Bulk finds; destruction level
009	1005	Metal railing; destruction level
010	1008	Glass window pane (east)
011	1008	Glass window pane (south)
012	1008	Glass window pane (north)
013	4003	Bulk finds; material overlying path
014	4004	Bulk finds; clay fill
015	1005	Metal railing from destruction level
016	1007	Bulk finds – mid pool fill
017	1004	Bulk finds – bottom pool fill
018	3005	Bulk finds; redeposit
019	1008	'Chamber pot' beside glass in (1008)
020	1008	Broken glass panes beside chamber pot in (1008)
021	1008	'Chamber pot'
022	1008	'Chamber pot'
023	1008	Glass bottle (complete)
024	1008	'Chamber pot'
025	1008	Small medicine bottle
026	1008	Bulk finds
027	1008	Glass
028	1008	Ceramic plate (complete)
029	1008	Glass
030	1008	Glass (burnt)
031	1008	Clay pipe with 'skull and crossbones' motif in relief
032	1008	Window glass
033	1008	Ceramic (white glaze)
034		034-035 incorporated into 033
036	1011	Clay pipe
037	1009	Small bottle
038	1011	Bulk finds
039	1033	Bulk finds
040	2003	Bulk finds
041	3004	Bulk finds
042	1033	Bulk finds
043	4055	Bulk finds
044	3003	Bulk finds
045	1004	Bulk finds
046	1055	Bulk finds
047	1053	Bulk finds
048	3007	Bulk finds

049	3011	Bulk finds
050	1009	Bulk finds
051	1033	Bulk finds

2013 (Season 2)

SF = small find

Finds #	SF	Context	Description
57		1033	Basal fill of paddling pool
58		1007	Bulk, post-Victorian backfill
59		1007	Bulk ceramic; post-Victorian fill of lake
60		1007	Glass "Milk Bottle" with liquid
61		3001	Bulk finds from re-opening trench
62		4001	Bulk finds from half backfill, half pristine topsoil
63		1007	Bulk finds, post-Victorian backfill of lake
64		1033	Basal fill of paddling pool
65		3003	Ceramic, glass metal
66		4007	Ceramics
67		4007	Glass and ceramics (interface under tarp); also labelled as 4007/4020
68		3003	Light brown sandy silt clay post bandstand landscaping of levelling layer
69	SF	1033	Medicine bottle
70		3007	Upper packing fill of foundation trench on west side of masonry
71		3012	Clay cut by exterior foundation trench
72		4020	
73		1003	Path surface, running NW-SE across trench
74		Unstrat	Ceramics
75		1075	Fill of paddling pool
76		1002	Crush orange-red brick tile, foundation layer for asphalt path (Glass, metal, ceramics)
77		3012	Ceramic and glass
78		3014	Metal, ceramics and glass
79		3013	Ceramic
80		3007	Ceramic
81		4009	Ceramic
82		4011	Ceramic
83		4016	Ceramic
84		4020	Ceramic and glass
85		1007	'Happy Cow' Milk Bottle
86		3011	Ceramic, glass, metal
87		3017	Ceramic, glass, bone, metal
88		1005	Large metal pieces
89		Unstrat	Ceramic, glass
90	SF	1004	Poss. book bind, plastic toy shoe
91	SF	4008	Glass and ceramics (interface under tarp); also labelled as 4007/4020
92	SF	4021	Bone and ceramics; fish remains
93		3001	Paper, metal, plastic, ceramic

94		4021	Bone and ceramics; fish remains
95		3017	Ceramic and glass
96		4008	Ceramic and glass
97		1075	Ceramic and glass
98		4021	Ceramic, bone, glass, metal, shell
99		1002	Glass, bone, metal, ceramics, bead
100		1078	Metal, glass, ceramic, bone, clay-pipe
101		1076	Metal, glass, ceramic, bone, wood
102		1002	Metal, ceramic, glass, clay-pipe
103	SF	3001	Ceramic, glass, plastic and plastic toy (separate)
104		3012	Ceramic and glass
105		3007	Glass
106		3017	Ceramic
107		4022	Ceramic
108		4008	Ceramic, glass, metal, bone
109	SF	3007	Ceramic, metal, glass
110		3003	Ceramic, metal, glass
111	SF	4008	Ceramic
112		4021	Ceramic
113	SF	4022	Ceramic, glass, metal, tooth
114		1076	Glass (bottles), metal, wood, shell, ceramic, leather
115		4020	Bone, ceramic, metal, tile
116	SF	1078	Ceramic, glass, metal, plastic
117		1059	Metal
118		1004	Metal, glass, ceramic, plastic
119		1007	Metal, glass, ceramic, plastic
120	SF	4021	Clay pipe, ceramic
121		3001	Cobble, glass, ceramic
122	SF	3024	Ceramic, plastic, glass
123	SF	1084	Metal toy soldier
124	SF	1080	Marble
125	SF	1080	Button (metal), foundation sand layer for paddling pool
126	SF	1080	Button (shell), foundation san layer for paddling pool
127		3018	Wood, glass, ceramic, bone and possible leather artefact
128		4024	Ceramic, glass, bone, shell, clay pipe in subsoil layer
129		1079	Ceramic from upper layer of paddling pool edge
130		1080	Glass from foundation sand layer for paddling pool
131		1082	Glass, ceramic, plastic, shell, metal, stone
132		1007	Ceramic, tile, glass, possible lead pencil
133	SF	1083	Clay pipe bowl
134	SF	1083	Soldier's head, ceramic
135	SF	1083	Pipe fragment
136	SF	1083	Clay marble
137	SF	1083	Wooden bead
138	SF	1083	Doll's eye (plastic)
139	SF	1084	Leather shoe fragment
140	SF	1084	Whistle
141		1084	Green glass bottle, "RW & SI"
142		1084	Medium sized glass bottle "Thomas Howard"
143		1084	Ceramic/ stoneware bottle
144		1084	Glass bottle base (broken)
145		1084	Ceramic jar
146		1084	Glass bottle base (broken)

147		1084	Square glass bottle
148		1084	Glass bottle neck
149		1084	Square glass bottle (broken)
150		1084	Glass bottle (broken); "James Howard"
151		1084	Medium glass bottle
152		1084	Glass bottle; "W. Hedmondson Swinton"
153		1084	Glass bottle (broken)
154		3017	Glass, ceramic, shell, bone, metal wood, possible leather
155		1002	Glass, ceramic, shell, plastic, metal, bone
156		1083	Glass, ceramic, shell, plastic, metal, rubber, leather, buttons
157		5001	Ceramic, glass, plastic, metal
158		5002	Ceramic, glass, fabric, stone
159		3017	Ceramic, glass
160		3018	Ceramic, glass
161		3021	Glass, ceramic, leather
162		4024	Ceramic
163		3012	Ceramic, glass, wood, metal, shell
164		1007	Ceramic, glass, metal
165		1084	Bottle glass
166		1084	Bottle with marble; soda water bottle
167		1084	Ceramic jar (broken)
168		1084	Ceramic/ stoneware bottle
169		1084	Glass bottle; "James Howard"
170		1084	Glass bottle
171		1084	Bottle fragment; "Barlow Hotel"
172	SF	1084	Conical ceramic bottle
173		1084	Glass bottle "M.Davies"
174		1084	Ceramic bottle; "R. Nuttall"
175		1084	Pipe bowl with Irish cultural motif (harp)
176		1084	Clay pipe stem
177		1084	Button
178		1083	Ceramic, glass, wood, shell, plastic, leather, metal, string
179		1084	Organic material
180		1084	Glass, rubber, metal, ceramic, shell
181		3026	Glass, ceramic
182		1084	Possible Bakelite; clay pipe.
183	SF	1084	Cotton reel
184	SF	1084	Pencil lead with incisions "Vienna"
185	SF	1084	Pen knife; metal
186	SF	1084	Clay marble
187	SF	1084	Ceramic knucklebone (red)
188	SF	1084	Brass clasp
189	SF	1084	Wooden comb
190	SF	1084	Clay marble
191	SF	1084	Metal box
192		1084	Glass bottle; "James Dyson"
193		1084	Glass bottle; "Spencer Connor"
194		1084	Ceramic bottle
195		1084	Glass bottle; "Fletcher"
196		1084	Glass bottle; "R.W&S White"
197		1084	Stoneware bottle; "Dales and Son"
198		1084	Glass bottle; "James Dyson"

199		1084	Glass bottle with marble; soda bottle
200		1084	Glass bottle; "M. Davies"
201		1084	Glass bottle
202		1084	Glass bottle; "J.Lang"
203		1084	Glass bottle; "B. Wood"
204		5005	Slate, ceramic, glass, wood, metal
205	SF	1084	Metal gun
206		1084	Glass, bone, plastic, shell, ceramic, metal, wood (see also Finds # 180)
207		3017	Ceramic
208		3028	Ceramic, glass, metal
209		3029	Ceramic
210		5005	Ceramic, glass
211	SF	1084	Rubber ball
212		1084	Scroll
213		1084	Ceramic bottle
214		3026	Ceramic
215		3032	Ceramic, glass
216		3019	Ceramic, glass, metal, wood
217		3000	
218		1084	Ceramic, glass, metal, leather heel, fabric, rubber, shell, bone, lead, wood
219		1084	219-238 blank in register
239		3023	Glass
240		3012	Ceramic, glass shell
241		3031	Clay pipe
242		5005	Shell, metal, possible ball bearings
243		1086	Ceramic, glass
244		3012	Glass
245		3017	Shell, glass, ceramic, metal
246		3007	Ceramic, glass
247		5005	Bone
248		3007	Stoneware bottle
249		Unstrat	Glass, metal
250		3017	Copper wire
251		3024	Ceramic