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TAYLOR WIMPEY MANCHESTER

**LAND AT HEATHFIELD FARM,
WILMSLOW, CHESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE
EXCAVATION REPORT**

July 2018

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Land at Heathfield Farm, Wilmslow, Cheshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Manchester to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on land at the site of the former Heathfield Farm, Wilmslow, Cheshire (NGR SJ 86524 81969). The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning consent and was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in response to advice provided by Cheshire Shared Services.

The archaeological investigation took place over 6 days from the 28th June to the 5th July 2018 and included the removal of concrete and overburden on two separate plots and the subsequent excavation of the archaeological features present. This report presents the results of the assessment of the stratigraphic data and finds recovered, and presents a discussion of the site phasing, interpretation and the site's possible significance.

The archaeological strip, map and sample excavation revealed no significant archaeological features. The truncated remains of a former brick yard surface and wall foundations belonging to early modern agricultural buildings were recorded in the northernmost plot, and a former boundary ditch probably dating to the early/mid-19th century was recorded in the southernmost plot.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong thanks Taylor Wimpey Manchester for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Wardell Armstrong also thanks Vicky Nash, Development Management Archaeologist at Cheshire Shared Services and Cheshire East Council for her assistance.

Wardell Armstrong also thanks Karl Machin and Albert Wilkins of Kaill plant hire for their help during this project.

The archaeological excavation was supervised by Kevin Horsley and assisted by Michael Mann. The report was written by Kevin Horsley and illustrated by Adrian Bailey. The finds assessment was by Megan Stoakley. The project was managed by Martin Railton who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In June 2018, Wardell Armstrong (WA) LLP undertook an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on land at the site of the former Heathfield Farm, Dean Row Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 2BY (NGR SJ 86524 81969, Figure 1). It was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Manchester prior to the proposed redevelopment of the site, for which planning permission has been granted by Cheshire East Council (Planning Reference 17/5637M).

1.1.2 A Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken in 2017 to inform the planning application (Wardell Armstrong 2017a). The assessment revealed that the proposed development site has seemingly remained undeveloped throughout the post-medieval period. A farmstead, Yews Farm (later Heathfield Farm) had existed within the north part of the site since at least the early 19th century, possibly created following the enclosure of a small moss. This farmstead, which is a non-designated heritage asset, is considered to be of local significance and of archaeological interest. None of the buildings at Yews Farm/Heathfield Farm survive, however it was determined that the proposals would result in the loss of below-ground remains relating to this heritage asset.

1.1.3 As a result, following pre-application discussions with Vicky Nash, Development Management Archaeologist at Cheshire Shared Services, it was determined that mitigation would be required in the form of a strip, map and sample excavation over the footprint of the two buildings at Yews Farm/Heathfield Farm, which are shown on the Tithe Map of 1841 (Figure 3). This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the strip, map and sample investigation was prepared and approved by Cheshire Shared Services prior to the commencement of the archaeological work. The WSI set out the methodology for the work and subsequent post-excavation analysis (Wardell Armstrong 2018). The WSI was prepared in accordance with the recommendations of Historic England, as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015) and in conjunction with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance.

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of the Work

2.1.1 The project comprised a targeted archaeological strip, map and sample excavation which was undertaken over the footprint of two former buildings associated with Yew Farm/Heathfield Farm as depicted on historic mapping of the site. This was undertaken in order to record the nature and extent of potential archaeological remains, if present, and to attempt to reconstruct the history and use of the site.

2.1.2 The strip, map and sample excavation areas were located over the two buildings as depicted on the Bollin Fee Tithe Map of 1841 (Figure 3). These comprised two areas measuring 150m² (Area 1) and 200m² (Area 2), which included a minimum 2m buffer around the expected locations of the former buildings (Figure 2).

2.1.3 The southern excavation area (Area 2) also incorporates the southern part of a later farm building, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897.

2.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

2.2.1 The excavation areas were surveyed using a Trimble R8 survey-quality GPS system. The initial concrete and overburden strip was undertaken using a 360 mechanical tracked excavator with toothless ditching bucket, under constant supervision of the attendant archaeologist.

2.2.2 Once the first archaeological horizon was encountered, all subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand by a team of archaeologists. All features encountered were investigated and recorded according to the Wardell Armstrong standard recording procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Wardell Armstrong 2017b).

2.2.3 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with codes and practice outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists regarding archaeological excavations (CIfA 2014a). A Harris matrix was compiled for stratified deposits, to provide a detailed record of the stratigraphic sequence encountered.

2.2.4 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation were to:

- To establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are observed in detail, in advance of loss through site works;
- To establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces, in order to more fully understand the nature of archaeological

remains within these areas; the period(s) of occupation present across the site, and the relationships between the various periods of occupation and activity;

- To recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes, and to help inform understanding of the layout, date, function, phasing, development and economic function of each area and the contemporary landscape environment;
- To recover palaeoenvironmental material which it survives in order to understand the site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.5 All written records utilise the Wardell Armstrong pro-forma record sheets. Plans and sections were drawn on water resistant permatrace. Plans were drawn at a nominal scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10.

2.2.6 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (ClfA 2014b). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant deposit);

- Unstratified material;
- Modern pottery;
- Material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.2.7 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wardell Armstrong 2018) and Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Grosvenor Museum in Cheshire West, with copies of the report submitted to the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The project has the following unique archive reference, WA 2018 / LE14055 / HFW-A.

2.2.8 Wardell Armstrong supports the Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationsS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of

developer-funded archaeological work. Details of the results of this current phase of archaeological work will be made available by Wardell Armstrong as part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-322129.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 The proposed development area is located on the eastern side of Wilmslow, approximately 1.5km to the south-east of Handford town centre and c.1.5km to the north-east of Wilmslow town centre. The site lies to the south of the B58358 (Dean Row Road), which is located directly off the A34 Handford bypass (Figures 1 and 2).
- 3.1.2 The site extends to approximately 6.4ha. It is currently in use as agricultural land for low intensity purposes such as grazing and pasture. Field boundaries are marked by hedgerows and fences, with some mature trees present across the site.
- 3.1.3 The underlying solid geology within the proposed development area is mapped as sandstone of the Wilmslow Sandstone Formation, formed during the Triassic period approximately 247 to 252 million years ago. This is overlaid by superficial deposits of Devensian Till comprising diamicton formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period (BGS 2018).

3.2 Historical Background

- 3.2.1 A Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken of the site in 2017 (Wardell Armstrong 2017a). In order to provide an historic context to the present phase of archaeological work, the following information has been derived from this document.
- 3.2.2 There are no recorded prehistoric, Roman or early medieval remains within the proposed development area.
- 3.2.3 The place name Dean Row is documented in the 13th century, suggesting a possible settlement to the east of the proposed development area, but there is currently no evidence that settlement extended into the site boundary. It is possible that the proposed development site was primarily agricultural land in this period. Ridge and furrow earthworks have been identified to the south-west side of the site, which may represent medieval or post medieval ploughing (Wardell Armstrong 2017a, 15).
- 3.2.4 Late 18th century mapping provides some indication of the landscape around the proposed development area, although it was produced at a small scale and does not provide clear information. The site is shown as land located beyond the linear settlement of Wilmslow, and to the north-west of the hamlet of Dean Row (Wardell Armstrong 2017a, 16).

- 3.2.5 The first readily-available map to show the proposed development area in detail is the Bollin Fee Tithe Map, with accompanying schedule, dating to 1841 (Figure 3). At this date, the majority of the site is shown as fields although one property is shown to have existed within the site boundary; the site of Yews Farm/Heathfield Farm. The farm was owned by the Earl of Stamford, occupied by Isaac Faulkner, and consisted of the 'homestead' (Plot 1621) along with seven fields totalling c.20 acres.
- 3.2.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1897 shows the site still as agricultural in character. At the site of Yews Farm/Heathfield Farm, more buildings had been constructed to the east side of the earlier structures, set within a small enclosure (Figure 4).
- 3.2.7 The 1909 Ordnance Survey map identifies the site as Yews Farm with a possible large house on the east side of the track, with orchard immediately to the north, and the earlier buildings on the west side of the track, with small structures having been added by this date (Figure 5).
- 3.2.8 By 1938, Yews Farm had changed its name to Heathfield Farm, with a linear range of buildings constructed along the east side of the access track from Dean Row Road, and additional structures to the west and north of the earlier buildings (Figure 6).
- 3.2.9 By 2000, the buildings at Yews Farm/Heathfield Farm had been demolished and the area of the farm buildings turned over to agriculture. Some concrete surfaces and mature trees survive in the area of the former buildings.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.3.1 Two phases of archaeological work have been undertaken on land to the south of the proposed development site, on Addlington Road. A historic environment desk-based assessment was prepared in 2013 in support of an application for a residential development. It was concluded that there was low potential for archaeology prior to the post medieval period (RSK 2013). Following the desk-based assessment, trial trenching was undertaken in December 2014. Only a small brick structure, a trackway and ditches of former field systems were identified and were deemed of low significance (RSK 2015).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE EXCAVATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken from the 28th June to 5th July 2018, with approximately 350m² of land excavated across two targeted areas within the proposed development site (Figure 2). The two areas targeted covered the full extent of the footprint of two former buildings relating to Yews Farm/Heathfield Farm, based upon cartographic evidence (Wardell Armstrong 2017a).

4.2 Results

4.2.1 The results comprise a phased narrative of the archaeological sequence as encountered at the site in the two areas, beginning with the earliest recorded phase. A detailed description of each context is provided in Appendix 1.

4.2.2 A large portion of the surface in the two areas of the proposed development site had been concreted over for use as a modern farmyard. First observed at c.36.37m aOD, the poured concrete **(100)** and **(200)** were approximately 0.16m thick and overlying a bedding layer (in places) of well sorted, small sub-rounded stones in a sandy matrix, up to 0.25m in depth.

4.2.3 The modern concrete was removed to reveal the archaeological horizon in each area, and further to the natural substrate **(108)** / **(204)** which was first observed at a height of 36.56m aOD, sloping gently to the south to a minimum height of 35.74m aOD. The natural substrate was a firm, mottled reddish/yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent poorly sorted sub-rounded stones, which is consistent with the mapped geology (see Section 3.1.3), being diamicton/glacial till.

4.3 Area 1

4.3.1 Area 1 was positioned over the projected footprint of the northernmost building, approximately 20m south of Dean Row Road (Plate 1). The stripped area measured 16.90 x 10.50m (Figure 7).

4.3.2 A shallow layer of dark grey silty clay **(105)** to a depth of 0.23m overlaid the natural substrate **(108)**, and was probably a levelling/demolition layer containing frequent crushed fragments of brick, CBM, slate, and charcoal. There was a clear horizon between the two layers, possibly suggesting previous remediation down to the natural substrate.

- 4.3.3 Immediately beneath the concrete and bedding layer, to the south-east of Area 1 and constructed over levelling layer **(105)**, was a small surviving rectangular brick surface **{104}** (Plate 2), measuring 4.95m north to south and 2.85m east to west (Figure 8). The former brick yard surface comprised red handmade bricks and had been laid in stretcher bond with a mid yellowish grey sandy mortar. The yard had been truncated to the north and south in antiquity (though there was no clear evidence aside the poured concrete surface to indicate what had been the cause of the truncation), though to the west, a sharper edge to the brick yard was visible, possibly indicating the presence of a former wall. The edge was roughly located where the east elevation of the former property may have stood.
- 4.3.4 Another small, truncated patch of brick yard **{107}** was positioned 0.55m to the immediate south of the larger brick yard **{104}** and measured 0.80m north to south and 2.80m east to west. The smaller patch of brick yard **{107}** had evidently been re-instated following the installation of a water pipe into cut **[106]**, over a bedding of yellow sand, into which the bricks **{107}** had sunken deeper thereby allowing them to survive the later truncation.
- 4.3.5 A number of walls had been constructed relating to early modern stables/agricultural buildings to the west of the area. The wall foundations **{103}** had been constructed in wall trenches **[109]** (Figure 8). The foundation plinth was poured concrete to the south end of the range, and brick to the north. The walls comprised a mixture of hand-made and factory-made red brick. It is probable that some of the bricks had been recycled from the previously demolished structures.
- 4.3.6 The concrete **(100)** had then been poured around the base of the walls **{103}** to create the yard surface,

4.4 Area 2

- 4.4.1 Area 2 was positioned 10m to the south of Area 1, over the projected location of the southernmost building (Plate 3). The stripped area measured 15.00 x 12.65m (Figure 9).
- 4.4.2 Overlying the natural **(204)** in Area 2, was a dark brownish grey silty clay former topsoil **(201)** to a maximum depth of 0.32m. Post-medieval to modern pottery was found throughout this layer. There was no evidence of the levelling/demolition layer recorded in Area 1, except for an ephemeral scatter of crushed brick and slate to the extreme west side of the excavated area, described here as being mixed into the topsoil **(201)**.

- 4.4.3 A linear ditch **[202]** running north-northwest to south-south east through roughly the centre of Area 2 (Plate 4) was observed at a height of 36.49m aOD, cut into the buried topsoil **(201)** and natural clay **(204)** (Figure 10). The ditch measured 3.78m in width and presumably extended beyond the length of the excavated area, however the ditch did not appear in Area 1 to the north, suggesting it either terminated before it or turned east or west. The maximum depth of the ditch was 0.87m and it was filled with a fairly homogenous dark grey silty clay **(203)** containing post-medieval to modern material throughout. Several modern wood stakes were observed along the west edge of the ditch and two hollow-channel drains constructed of brick and sandstones slabs had been installed, feeding into the eastern edge of the ditch.
- 4.4.4 To the east of the boundary/drainage ditch, modern brick wall foundations **{205}** had been constructed on top of a poured concrete plinth, similarly to those recorded in Area 1. Likewise with Area 1, the concrete **(200)** had then been poured around the walls to form an external yard.
- 4.5 Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling**
- 4.5.1 A selection of archaeological finds were recovered during the excavation, with the majority from the sealed topsoil directly beneath the modern poured concrete surfaces on the site. No environmental samples were taken. The finds are discussed in Section 5.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 67 artefacts, weighing 1,514g, were recovered from the archaeological investigation.

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011) and EAC (2014).

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 Quantification of bulk finds by material and context is visible in Table 1.

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Refined Date	Comments
203	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	11	PM	1750-1800	Plain bowl, small spur, burning on exterior
201	Metal & Glass	1	149	Mod	Mid 20th C	Shampoo tub - Lustre Crème Shampoo - 1950s
100	Pottery	8	140	PM	19th C	RWE; heavy-duty kitchen ware
105	Pottery	6	98	PM	19th C	TP; BT CRE - plates; teacup; rim of jar
201	Pottery	38	799	PM	19th C	Stoneware (ES), BT CRE, RWE, TP,
203	Pottery	13	317	PM	19th C	RWE; CRE; TP - teacups; tureen; jars & non-scalloped plates
TOTAL		67	1514			

Table 1: Quantification of finds by Material & Context

5.2 Victorian to Early Modern Pottery

5.2.1 A total of 65 sherds of pottery, weighing 1,354g, were recovered from four deposits (Table 1). The pottery is in good condition in the main.

5.2.2 The pottery was examined and recorded according to guidelines published by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (PCRG, SGRP & MPRG 2016).

5.2.3 Fabric types comprise Buckley-type coarse red earthenware (BT CRE), refined white earthenware (RWE), Willow Pattern and non-Willow Pattern Transfer Print (TP) and modern stoneware (ES).

5.2.4 Vessel types include scalloped and plain plates, teacup rim sherds, a partial rim tureen, large storage jars and mixing bowls.

5.2.5 The pottery assemblage is late post-medieval to modern date.

5.2.6 No further analysis is warranted.

5.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe

5.3.1 A single fragment of plain clay tobacco pipe, weighing 11g, was recovered from deposit **(203)** (Table 1). The fragment is in good condition in the main and sooting from burning is evident on the exterior.

5.3.2 The fragment comprises a spurred bowl and is dated to c.1750-1800.

5.3.3 No further analysis is warranted.

5.4 Metal & Glass

5.4.1 A small tub of Lustre-Crème shampoo (with Lanolin), weighing 149g, was recovered from deposit **(201)** (Table 1). The object, manufactured from opaque white glass and a metal screw-top lid, is in good condition.

5.4.2 The tub dates to the early 1950s.

5.4.3 No further analysis is warranted.

5.5 Statement of Potential

5.5.1 The material assemblage represents late 19th century to modern domestic kitchen and bathroom refuse and is of low archaeological potential.

5.5.2 The finds will not be retained with the archive.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Interpretation

- 6.1.1 The archaeological strip, map and sample excavation revealed no significant archaeology. In both the excavated areas, there were no surviving structural elements relating to the earlier Yews Farm/Heathfield Farm buildings that were located to the west side of the track running down from Dean Row Road.
- 6.1.2 A remnant patch of brick yard surface recorded in Area 1 probably related to the late 19th and early 20th century farm yard, indicating the former ground level, though it had been severely truncated and provided no further archaeological insight. The small range of buildings recorded to the west side of Area 1 were clearly modern, though some bricks used in their construction may have been recycled out of previously demolished buildings on the site.
- 6.1.3 The boundary/drainage ditch recorded in Area 2 probably reflected the western edge of the early 19th century track into Yews Farm/Heathfield Farm and was presumably open and allowed to silt up during the farms working life, suggested by the presence of finds dating from the 18th to the 19th century. The presence of the ditch also suggests that the buildings had not been constructed prior to the 19th century, and probably continued in use until the late 19th century.
- 6.1.4 All finds and features were later post-medieval to early modern in origin, and represented the presence of a domestic kitchen and bathroom on or near to the excavated area. It is presumed the finds relate to the structures formerly present on the site, however, much of the site had evidently been remediated prior to modern agricultural buildings being constructed in the early 20th century.

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Maps

Tithe Award of Bollin Fee 1841 and Apportionment (Cheshire Archives Ref: EDT 53/2 and 53/1)

Ordnance Survey Map 1897, 25" to 1 mile scale, Cheshire Sheet XXVIII.2

Ordnance Survey Map 1909, 25" to 1 mile scale, Cheshire Sheet XXVIII.2

Ordnance Survey Map 1938, 25" to 1 mile scale, Cheshire Sheet XXVIII.2

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Area 1

Length: 16.90m

Width: 10.50m

Minimum Depth: 0.21m

Maximum Depth: 0.80m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
{100}	Masonry	Concrete/Overburden	0-0.16m	Modern concrete surface with bedding layer.
{101}	Masonry	Smooth cobblestone surface	-	Modern cobblestone floor surface for agricultural buildings.
{102}	Masonry	Concrete surface	-	Concrete floor surface of southernmost agricultural building.
{103}	Masonry	Walls comprising red factory-made bricks, a single brick thick in stretcher bond, with mid yellowish grey cement.	c.0.10m	Footing of walls for a modern outbuilding, containing four partitions and rectangular in plan.
{104}	Masonry	Surface comprising red, handmade bricks, in stretcher bond with mid yellowish grey cement, on a N-S alignment	0.09m	Handmade red brick exterior (yard) surface. Rectangular in plan.
(105)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown mixed ash, silty clay with a mixture of building material and industrial waste	0.23m	Levelling layer immediately below red brick surface {104}.
[106]	Cut	Linear cut on a E-W alignment with sharp, vertical sides, measuring 2.80m+ long by 0.80m wide and C.0.08m deep	c.0.08m	Cut for restored brick floor surface {107}.
{107}	Masonry	Brick surface comprising red, handmade bricks, in stretcher bond, with mid yellowish grey cement, on a N-S alignment	0.09m	Handmade red brick exterior floor surface south of surface {104}. Rectangular in plan.
(108)	Natural Substrate	Firm, mix mottled brownish yellow and mid brownish yellow clay with frequent sub angular stones, observed at a height of 35.563m aOD	0.27m+	Natural geology comprising glacial till.
[109]	Cut	Linear cut on a N-S Alignment, with curved, concave sides with a roughly flat base, measuring c.17m long by 0.38m wide and 0.31m deep	0.31m	Cut for agricultural building walls {103}.

(110)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mixed pale yellowish grey clay and sandy clay, with occasional charcoal, and frequent sub-rounded stones	0.31m	Backfill within wall trench [109], around wall {103}.
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Area 2

Length: 15.00m Width: 12.65m

Minimum Depth: 0.29m Maximum Depth: 1.12m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(200)	Deposit	Overburden/concrete	0-0.16m	Modern overburden comprising concrete surface with bedding layer.
(201)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with a mixture of industrial waste and small sub angular stones	0.32m	Sealed soil layer.
[202]	Cut	Linear cut on a N-S alignment, with gradual concave, sloping sides, measuring c.4.20m long by 3.78m wide and 0.87m deep	0.87m	Cut for linear boundary/drainage ditch.
(203)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of small, sub angular stones and rubble	0.60m	Primary fill of linear boundary/drainage ditch [202]. Two hollow channel drains were also observed to the east and feeding into ditch [202].
(204)	Natural Substrate	Firm, mix mottled brownish yellow and mid brownish yellow clay with frequent sub angular stones, observed at a height of 35.79m aOD	0.45m+	Natural geology- glacial till.
{205}	Wall	Foundation wall aligned N-S, with poured concrete footings, constructed from factory-made red brick, in stretcher bond, with mid yellowish grey cement.	0.57m	Footings of external walls for modern agricultural building.

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1: General shot of excavated Area 1, looking SSE, 2x1m scales.



Plate 2: Brick surfaces {204} and {207} in Area 1, looking NNE, 2x1m scales.

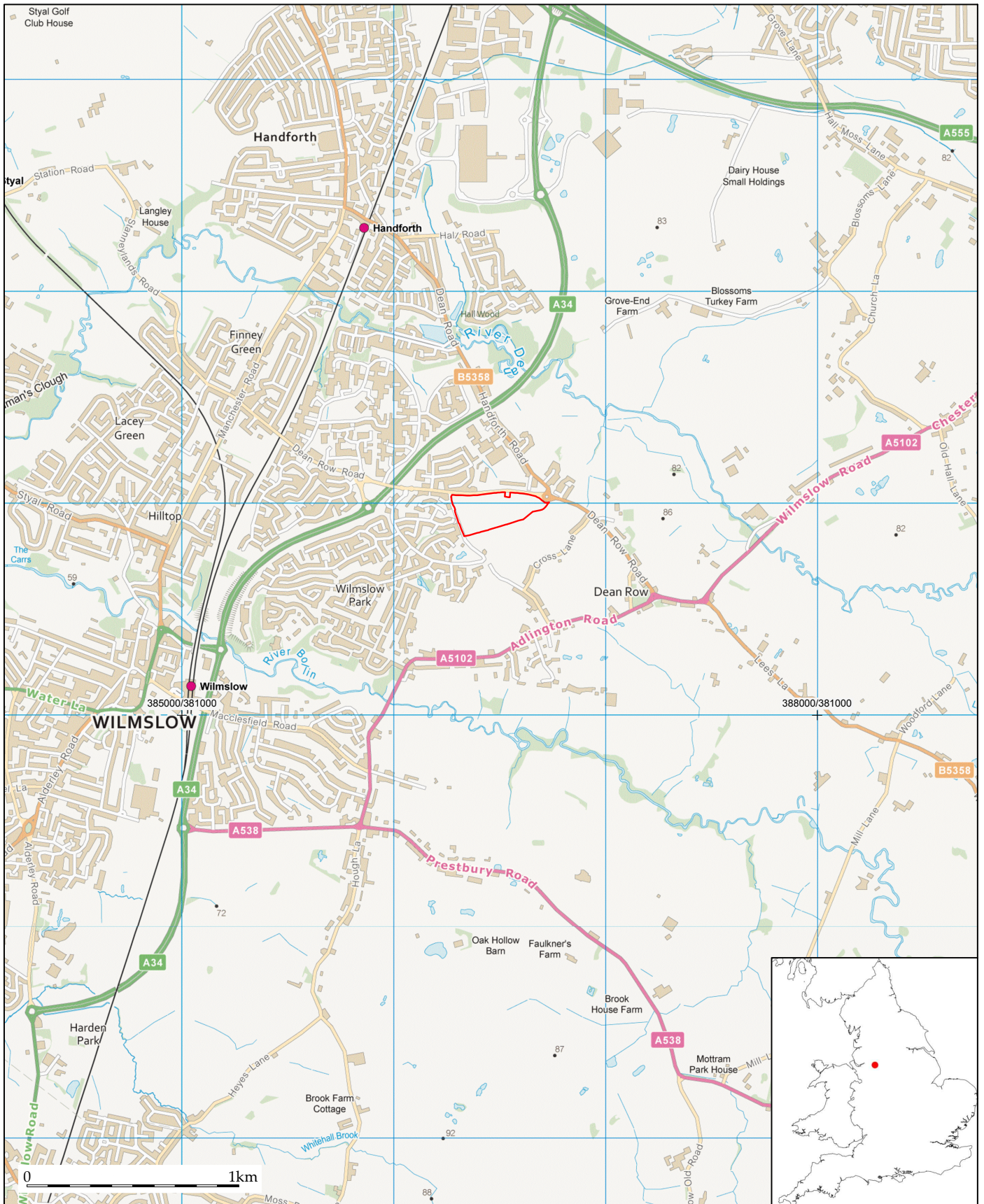


Plate 3: General shot of excavated Area 2, looking NW, 2x1m scales.




Plate 4: South-southeast facing section of linear ditch [202] in Area 2, looking NNW, 1x1m scale.

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES




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 2018

PROJECT: Land at Heathfield Farm, Wilmslow, Cheshire
CLIENT: Taylor Wimpey Manchester
SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4
DRAWN BY: AB
CHECKED BY: AB
DATE: July 2018
REPORT No: LE14055

KEY:
 Site location


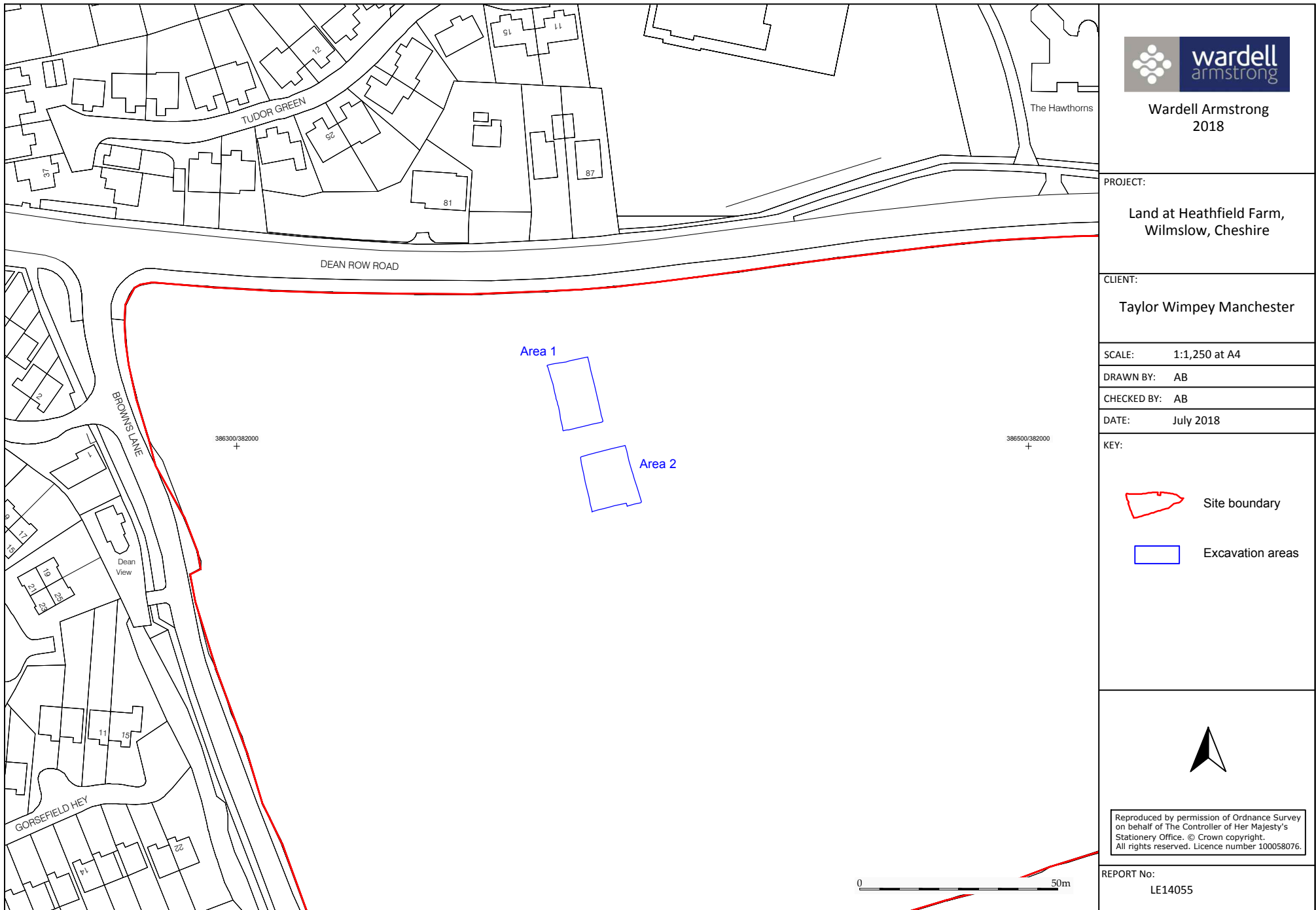

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Figure 1: Site location.



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2018

PROJECT:

Land at Heathfield Farm,
Wilmslow, Cheshire

CLIENT:

Taylor Wimpey Manchester



SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: July 2018

KEY:

-  Site boundary
-  Excavation areas



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Figure 2: Location of excavation areas.

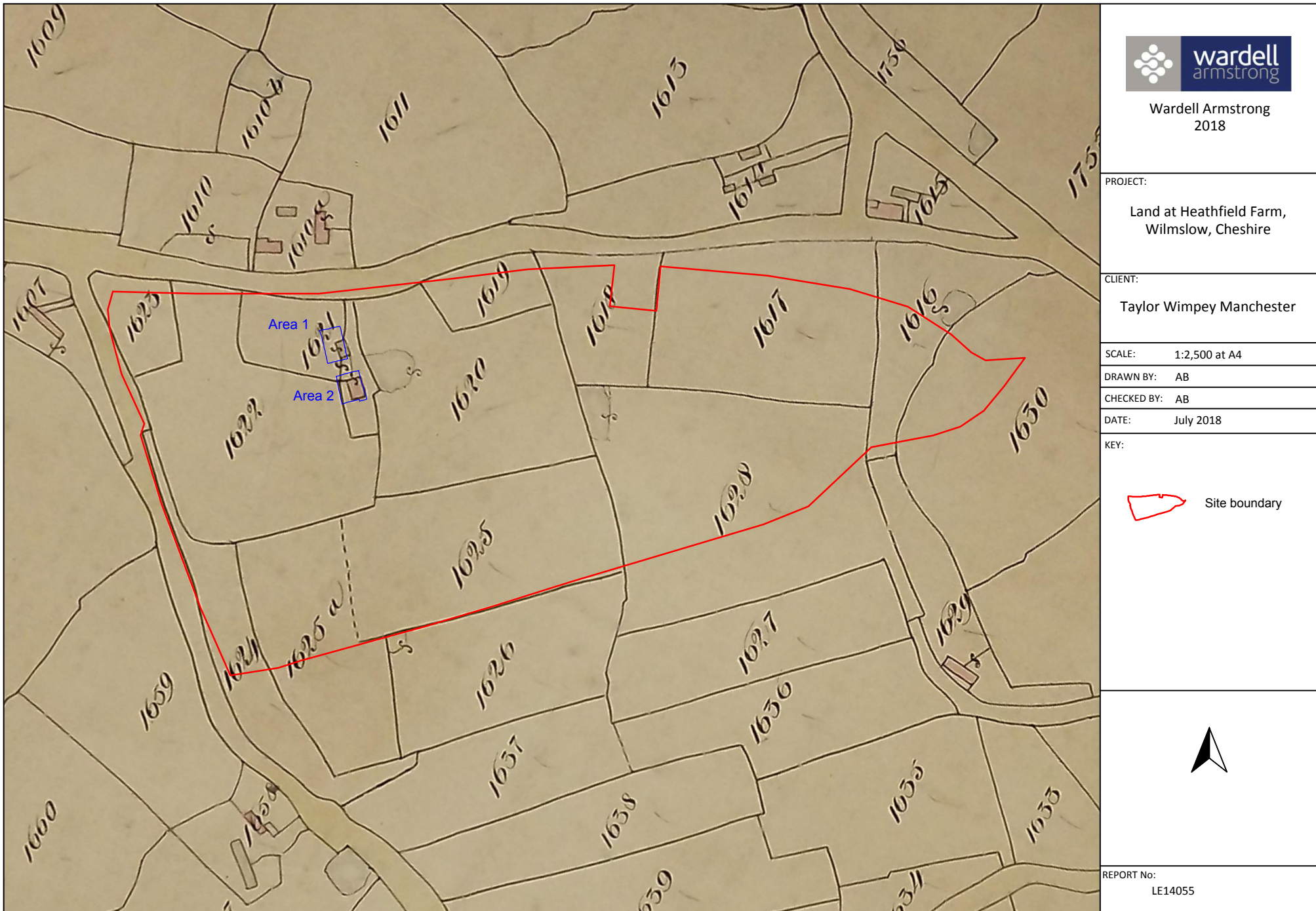
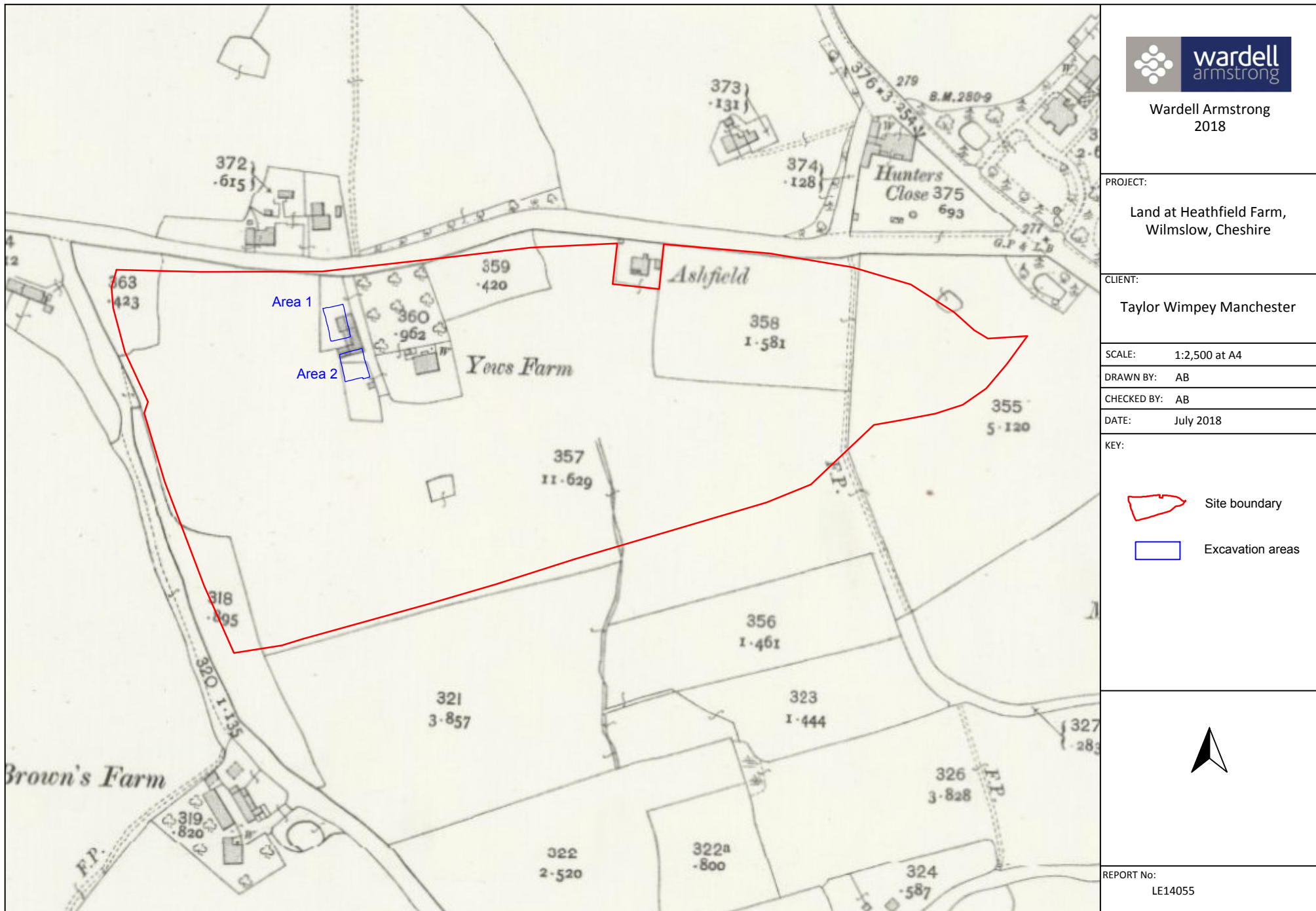


Figure 3: Extract from Bollin Fee Tithe Map, 1841.



Figure 4: Ordnance Survey Map, 1897 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong
2018




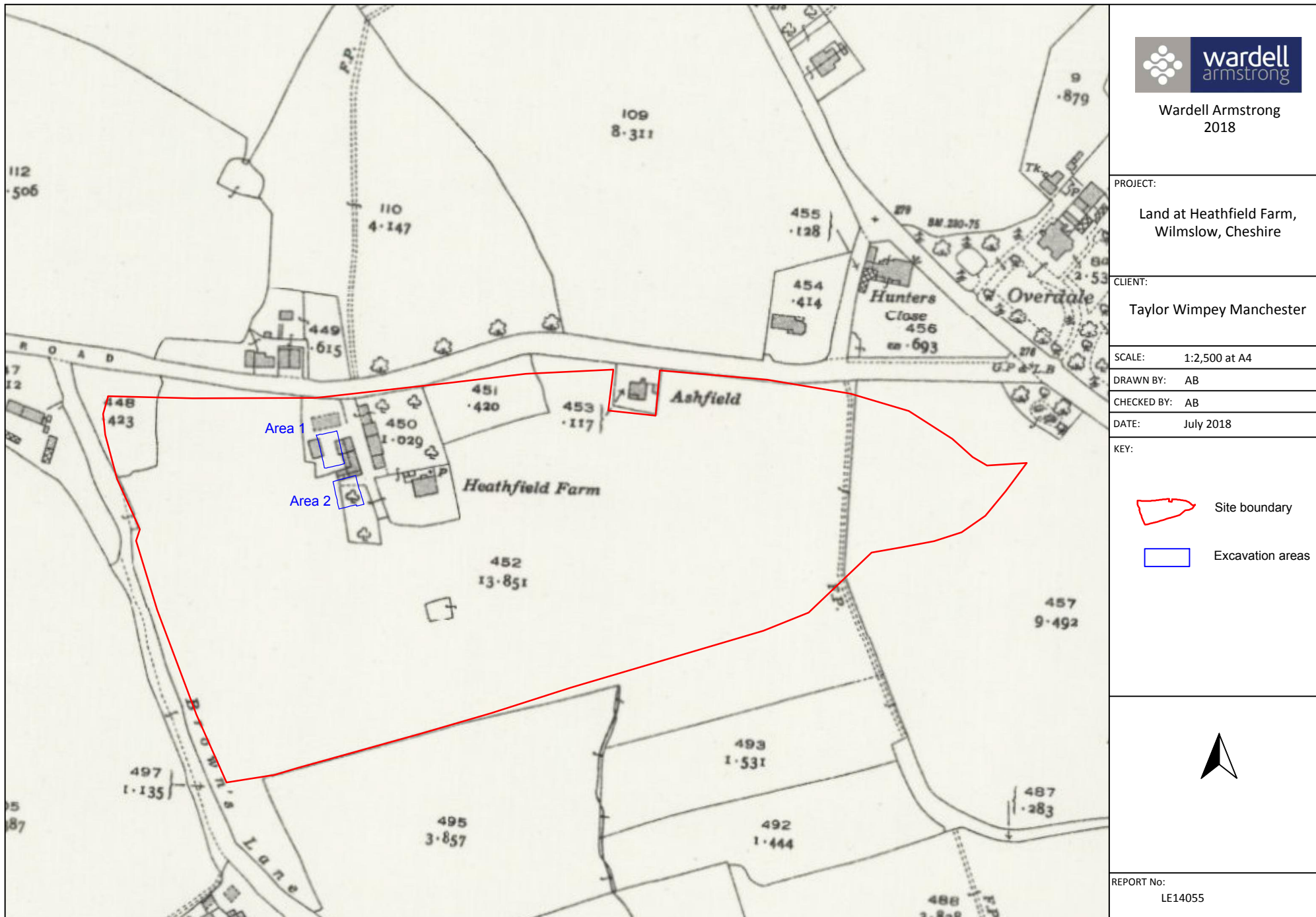
PROJECT:	Land at Heathfield Farm, Wilmslow, Cheshire
CLIENT:	Taylor Wimpey Manchester
SCALE:	1:2,500 at A4
DRAWN BY:	AB
CHECKED BY:	AB
DATE:	July 2018
KEY:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Site boundary  Excavation areas
	
REPORT No:	LE14055

Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Map, 1909 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong
2018

PROJECT:
Land at Heathfield Farm,
Wilmslow, Cheshire

CLIENT:
Taylor Wimpey Manchester



SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: July 2018

KEY:

-  Site boundary
-  Excavation areas



REPORT No:
LE14055

Figure 6: Ordnance Survey Map, 1938 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



0 5m



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2018

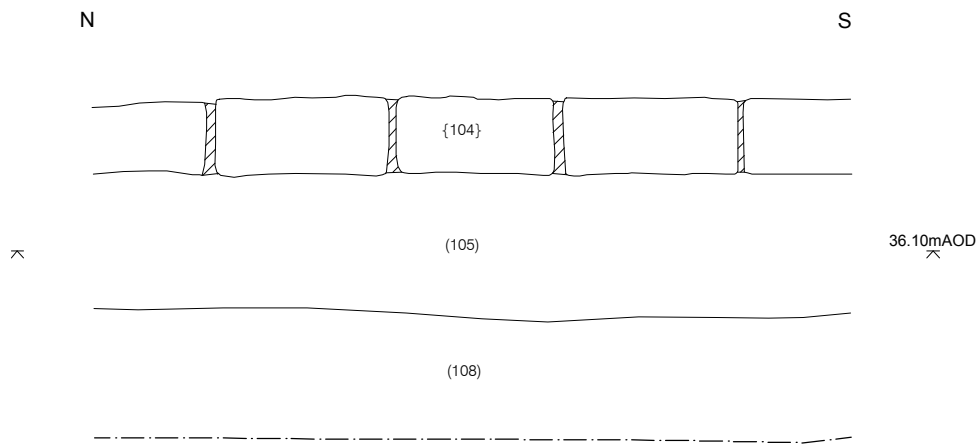
PROJECT: Land at Heathfield Farm, Wilmslow, Cheshire
 CLIENT: Taylor Wimpey Manchester
 SCALE: 1:75 at A3
 DRAWN BY: AB
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DATE: July 2018
 REPORT No: LE14055

KEY:

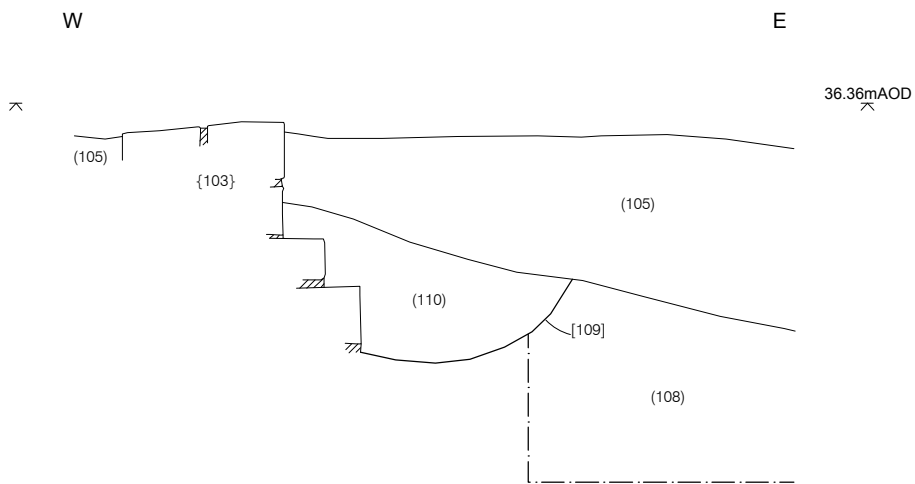
- (101) Context number
- Section location (Fig. 8)
- Limit of excavation



Figure 7: Area 1: plan.



Section 1. West facing section showing brick floor {104}.



Section 2. South facing section showing wall {103} and cut [109].

0 50cm



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2018

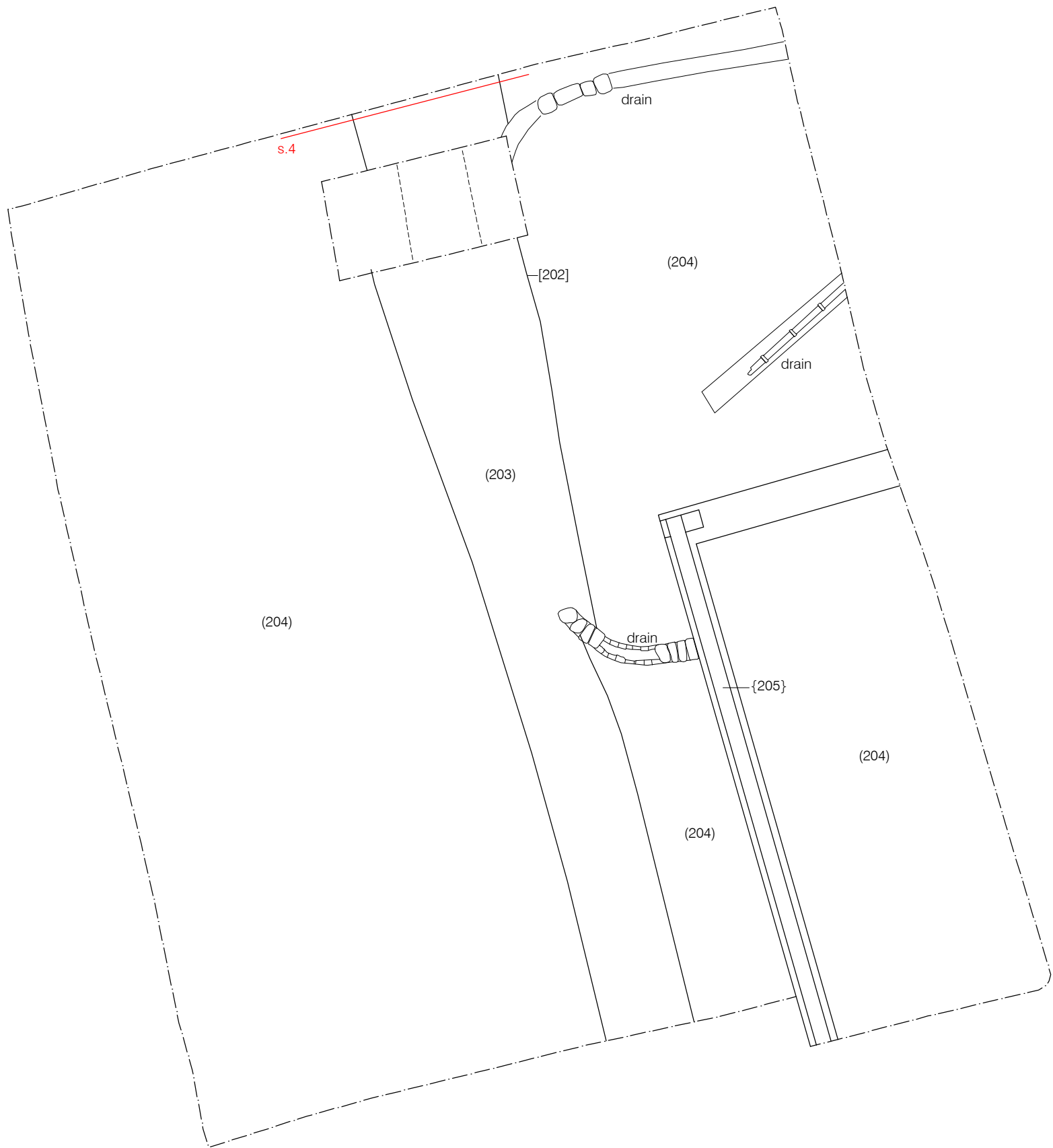
PROJECT: Land at Heathfield Farm, Wilmslow, Cheshire
 CLIENT: Taylor Wimpey Manchester
 SCALE: 1:10 at A4
 DRAWN BY: AB
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DATE: July 2018
 REPORT No: LE14055

KEY:
 {101} Context number
 36.10m AOD Height m AOD
 - - - - - Limit of excavation



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Figure 8: Area 1: sections.



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PROJECT: Land at Heathfield Farm, Wilmslow, Cheshire
 CLIENT: Taylor Wimpey Manchester
 SCALE: 1:75 at A3
 DRAWN BY: AB
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DATE: July 2018
 REPORT No: LE14055

KEY:

- (101) Context number
- Section location (*Fig. 10*)
- Limit of excavation



Figure 9: Area 2: plan.



Wardell Armstrong
2018

PROJECT:

Land at Heathfield Farm,
Wilmslow, Cheshire

CLIENT:

Taylor Wimpey Manchester




SCALE: 1:20 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

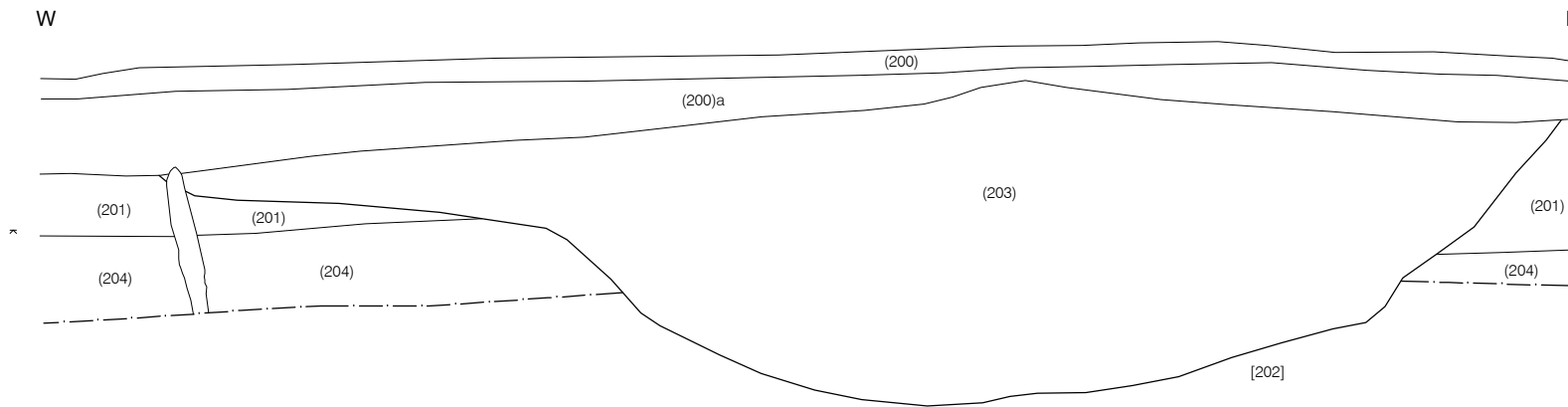
DATE: July 2018

KEY:

-  Context number
-  Height mAOD
-  Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

LE14055



Section 2. South facing section across ditch [202].



Figure 10: Area 2: section across boundary ditch [202].

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