



Manor Lodge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

ARCUS report 1107.7(1)

March 2009

Client: Green Estate





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Manor Lodge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Grid Reference: SK 3760 8650

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report No. 1107.7(1)

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Client: Green Estate

Client address: 115 Manor Lane, Sheffield, S2 1UH, South Yorkshire

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
Michael McCoy <i>Project Archaeologist</i>	Richard O'Neill <i>Project Manager</i>

OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	Arcu2-57626	
Project title	Watching Brief on land adjacent to Manor Lodge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire	
Short description of the project	ARCUS were commissioned by Green Estate to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundwork associated with the construction of a new visitor centre for the nearby Scheduled Monument.	
Project dates	09-03-2008 to 01-10-2008	
Previous/future work	Evaluation/none	
Monument type and period	Colliery and field system – post-medieval	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire	
Site address	Manor Lodge, Manor Lane, Sheffield, S2 1UN	
Site co-ordinates	SK 3760 8650	
Site area	c.900 m ²	
Height OD	156.77 (max)	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	ARCUS	
Project design originator	ARCUS	
Project supervisor	Michael McCoy	
Project manager	Richard O'Neill	
Sponsor or funding body	Green Estate	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	N/A	None
Paper	Weston Park Museum/SHEFM:2007.166 SYAS	Watching Brief Report
Digital	SYAS	pdf copy of report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Watching Briefs at Manor Lodge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire	
Report no	1107.7(1)	
Author	Michael McCoy	
Date	January 2009	

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY FORM	2
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES	4
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 Scope of Report	6
1.2 Site Location	6
1.3 Archaeological Background	6
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Aims and Objectives.....	6
2.2 Methodology	7
2.3 Fieldwork Programme	7
3 RESULTS.....	7
3.1 Visitor Centre	7
3.1.1 Cottage Structures.....	8
3.2.2 Yard/garden structures	9
3.2 Service Trenching.....	9
3.3 Drainage Trenching.....	9
3.4 Ground Reduction	10
4 CONCLUSION.....	10
4.1 Summary and Discussion	10
4.2 Recommendations for Further Work.....	11
5 ARCHIVE	11
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
7 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES.....	13
8 APPENDICES.....	14
APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE CONTENTS.....	15
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CONTEXTS	16

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

Illustrations

- 1 Site location map
- 2 Watching brief areas and previous evaluation trench locations
- 3 Plan of visitor centre watching brief area
- 4 Combined plan of visitor centre watching brief area and evaluation trenches
- 5 Combined plan overlaid on 1893 OS
- 6 Combined plan overlaid on 1954 OS
- 7 Plan of ground levels along north boundary wall after ground reduction

Plates

- 1 Intersection of cottage walls 1066, 1097, 1098 and garden wall 2013
- 2 Cottage walls 1099, 1020 and 1022
- 3 Cottage wall 1098
- 4 Brick 'soakaway' at west end of cottages
- 5 Garden wall 2012
- 6 Yard surface 2025
- 7 Yard surface 9003 and wall 9002
- 8 Post-reduction view of north boundary wall

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In 2008, ARCUS were commissioned by Green Estate to undertake a series of archaeological watching briefs on land adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) at Manor Lodge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 3760 8650). The watching briefs were required as a condition of planning consent for redevelopment at the site. The scope of works consisted of watching briefs on the footprint of the proposed new visitor centre, service trenching along the outside of the east boundary wall of the SAM, drainage trenching from the front of the visitor centre to Manor Lane, and on ground reduction work along the outside of the north boundary wall of the SAM.

The watching brief on the footprint of the visitor centre comprised a quadrant area covering c.325m² which encompassed the north edge of evaluation Trench 1 and the south half of evaluation Trench 2. The results of this work revealed wall and surface features that completed the record of the 19th century cottage and yard/garden arrangement and substantiated the sequence of cottage renovation and phasing outlined in the previous assessment report (McCoy 2007).

No archaeological features were encountered during the groundwork associated with the service trench.

Archaeological features encountered and recorded within the line of the drainage trench corresponded to 19th- and 20th-century field boundary walls recorded within, and extending beyond, the limits of evaluation Trenches 1 and 4 (McCoy 2007).

Archaeological features encountered and recorded during the ground reduction along the north boundary included a section of wall previously recorded within watching brief Trench 3 (McCoy 2007) and a late 19th-century red brick yard surface abutting the north face of the boundary wall.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

This report presents the results of archaeological watching briefs conducted during groundwork associated with the construction of a new visitor centre for the nearby Scheduled Monument (SAM360) at Manor Lodge, Sheffield. This was required by SYAS as a condition of planning consent on an application for redevelopment at the site (PAN 07/03370/Ful). The watching brief was undertaken in line with SYAS Local Plan policy BE22, and with the government's planning guidelines set out in PPG16 (1990).

ARCUS were commissioned by Green Estate Ltd. to undertake the watching brief.

1.2 Site Location

The site (centred on NGR SK 3760 8650) is located on land immediately east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM360) of Manor Lodge on Manor Lane, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (**Illustration 1**).

The area is situated on the east-north-east side of a very distinct ridge that has a maximum elevation of over 175m, at the southern end of the City Road cemetery, falling gently towards the north-north-west to below 122m. This ridge is supported by the outcrop of the massive (24m thick) sandstone of the Parkgate Rock.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The area under watching brief had been previously investigated through evaluation trial trenching and geotechnical watching briefs undertaken by ARCUS in 2007. Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2, located in the area of the proposed visitor centre, revealed the remains of a substantial revetment wall and stone cottages associated with the 19th-century Manor Castle Colliery. The remains of dry-stone field boundaries were uncovered in evaluation Trench 4, located southeast of the proposed visitor centre. Further structures identified to be the remains of the 19th- to 20th-century housing and shops fronting Manor Lane were uncovered in Evaluation Trench 5. Watching brief test-pit 4, located near the north boundary wall, revealed the remains of a late 19th-century wall bounding a works yard. Based on the results from the 2007 evaluation trenches and watching brief, further watching briefs on groundwork associated with the visitor centre, related service/drainage trenching, and ground reduction were required by SYAS.

Summaries of the historic and archaeological background of Manor Lodge (SAM 360) and adjacent land are available in the Archaeological Desk Study (ICOSSE 2005), Conservation Management Plan vol. 1 (Brooke 2006), and Archaeological Assessment Report (McCoy 2007).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the watching brief was to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource through preservation by record of any archaeology encountered during the groundworks.

The specific aim was to identify, record and, where possible, characterise any archaeological remains encountered during the groundwork.

2.2 Methodology

All site work was carried out in accordance with the methodology outlined in the project design produced for the original evaluation and watching brief (O'Neill 2007). This was based on a brief issued by SYAS, IFA guidelines (2001), health and safety regulations (SCAUM 2007) and current industry best practice.

The groundworks subject to the watching brief comprised c.325m² of excavation for the footprint for the proposed visitor centre, c.58m of trenching for services from the southwest corner of the visitor centre to Manor Lane, c.105m of trenching for drainage from the east side of the visitor centre to Manor Lane, and c.40m (linear) of ground reduction along the north boundary wall (**Illustration 2**).

Archaeological recording comprised a strip and record watching brief on the footprint of the visitor centre and watching-recording briefs on the service/drainage trenching and ground reduction. Features within the monitored areas were recorded in accordance with the methodology outlined in the project design produced for the original evaluation and watching brief (O'Neill 2007).

All structures identified and recorded within the footprint of the visitor centre all related to the sandstone cottage or associated yard/garden, and the context numbers assigned to these features continued on from the context registers for evaluation Trench 1 (cottage structures) and Trench 2 (yard/garden structures). Structures identified within the drainage trenching all related to boundary walls previously encountered and recorded in evaluation trenches, therefore the initially assigned context numbers were used.

Context numbers referred to within the text are bracketed according to the nature of the context - i.e. [structure/cut] or (deposit) - and a full listing of the evaluation and watching brief contexts is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 Fieldwork Programme

The project was managed by ARCUS Project Manager Richard O'Neill. Fieldwork was carried out by ARCUS Project Archaeologist Michael McCoy and archaeologists Holly Beavit-Pike, Alex Sotheran, Rob Barnett, Adam Tinsley and Phil Roberts between 9th March and 1st October 2008.

3 RESULTS

The programme of watching briefs monitored four phases of groundwork: excavation of the footprint for the proposed visitor centre, trenching for services, trenching for drainage, and ground reduction along the north face of the north boundary wall of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM360) at Manor Lodge.

3.1 Visitor Centre

The footprint of the proposed visitor centre was located c.6m north of the cruck-framed building and c.12m east of the boundary wall of the SAM at Manor Lodge. The excavated area of c.325m² extended northwest from evaluation Trench 1 and encompassed the southeast half of evaluation Trench 2 (**Illustration 2**).

Features identified and recorded during the watching brief included the sections and

termini of the sandstone cottage walls, which continued beyond the north limits of evaluation Trench 1, and the continuation of yard and garden structures extending beyond the southwest and southeast limits of evaluation Trench 2. Also revealed were new structures lying outside the bounds of the evaluation trenches, which completed the record of the cottage and yard/garden arrangement.

3.1.1 Cottage Structures

Structures related to the 19th century cottage(s) identified and recorded within the footprint of the visitor centre included short sections and the north termini of walls initially recorded during the excavation of evaluation Trench 1, the north walls of the cottage and ancillary structure, and the modern service structures lying under the brick surfaces to the southwest of the cottage(s) (**Illustrations 2 and 3**).

Walls [1011 and 1066], initially recorded during the excavation of evaluation Trench 1, represented the east and west end walls of the original cottage(s) (Phase 1). Both walls continued north beyond the limits of evaluation Trench 1 and keyed into the north wall [1098] of the cottage(s) (**Plate 1**). Wall [1098] was constructed in the same manner as the sandstone foundation walls recorded during the evaluation.

Walls [1018 and 1099], recorded in the evaluation and watching brief, were stone walls bounding a set of stone steps that descended north from the centre of the cottage(s) toward a small cellar revealed during the watching brief (**Plate 2**). The line of wall [1018] continued north, c.0.90m beyond the limits of evaluation Trench 1 by an extension of brick wall [1020], which terminated at the corner of the steps leading into the cellar. Parallel to wall [1018], wall [1099] lie under (evaluation) wall [1022] and bounded the west of the stairs. The north terminus of wall [1099] abutted the southeast face of wall [1098] where it formed the northwest corner of the cellar. The south of the cellar was bounded by a substantial stone wall [1101] keyed into the north terminus of wall [1018] and the southwest face of wall [1011/1102]. Walls [1099 and 1101] were constructed in the same manner as the sandstone foundation walls recorded during the evaluation. All the internal faces of the sandstone and brick cellar walls were whitewashed. A coal slot was cut into the middle of the east wall [1102] of the cellar, c.0.70m above the cellar floor. The floor of the cellar [1115] comprised of large sandstone flags, measuring c.0.55m x 0.60m, set directly on the underlying natural.

Slightly offset from wall [1098], wall [1097] formed the north wall of the Phase 2 ancillary structure appended to the west of the cottages (**Plate 3**). Wall [1097] abutted the west and east faces at the termini of walls 1066 and 1074, respectively, and was constructed in the same manner as the sandstone foundation walls recorded during the evaluation.

At the west of the cottage(s), the composite sandstone flag [1077] and red brick surface [1075], recorded during the evaluation, continued beyond the west limit of evaluation Trench 1. Once fully exposed, it was clear that these small surface areas represented repairs to the former cobbled road following the incorporation of modern water and electric services to the Phase 2 or 3 cottage renovations. A section of the earlier cobbled road had been removed and a substantial red brick drainage/soakaway was cut into the underlying sandstone, then capped with surface [1075] (**Plate 4**).

The soakaway was comprised of substantial red brick walls [1105, 1106 and 1107] which bounded a deep rectangular structure cut into the underlying sandstone. The structure was filled with crushed brick and shale [1104], and had a ceramic drain outlet and the bottom of the northeast corner. An east-west red brick wall [1108/1109], extending east from the main soakaway structure, lay on the same

alignment as wall [1073] from the evaluation, and terminated at a north-south return [1110] that aligned with wall [1072] from the evaluation. The existence of this substantial subsurface drainage structure immediately west and partially under the cottage ancillary structure accounts for the cuts and rebuilds evident in the west wall [1074] recorded in evaluation Trench 1.

3.2.2 Yard/garden structures

Sections of garden wall and surfaces, initially recorded during the excavation of evaluation Trench 2, and additional yard surfaces located between evaluation Trenches 1 and 2, identified and recorded within the footprint of the visitor centre related to the 19th-century yard/garden structures (**Illustrations 2 and 3**).

During the evaluation, the intersection of walls [2012 and 2013] defined the northwest corner of the yard associated with the 19th-century cottage. During the watching brief, a further c.3.5m of wall [2012] was recorded to the point where it continued east beyond the limits of the watching brief area (**Plate 5**). South from the limits of evaluation Trench 2, a further c.3.3m of wall [2103] was recorded to the point where wall [2013] abutted cottage walls [1097 and 1098].

Red brick surfaces [2017 and 2018], initially recorded in the south end of evaluation Trench 2, continued south beyond the limits of evaluation Trench 2 and abutted the north face of the cottage walls [1097 and 1098] (**Plate 3**).

Bounding the west of surface [2018], a single-skinned red brick wall [2023] with a stone gate threshold [2024] appeared to subdivide the yard surfaces along the north face of the cottages. To the east of wall [2023], another red brick surface [2025] formed what appeared to be a small yard and path along the north of the cottages. Surface [2025] abutted the north face of wall [1098] and was bounded on the north by edging comprised of a single skin of red bricks laid stretcher on edge [2027 and 2029] on either side of a concrete drain [2028] (**Plate 6**).

The cobbled surface [2006] recorded in the north end of evaluation Trench 2 proved to cover more than a third of the area for the visitor centre and continued beyond the area of the watching brief to the south, west and north. Later intrusions through the cobbled surface included two service lines for water and electrics and the soakaway structure detailed in section 3.2.1.

3.2 Service Trenching

The service trench measured c.0.80m wide by c.0.80m deep and extended c.58m from the southwest corner of the visitor centre footprint to Manor Lane. The majority of the trench was excavated along the east side of the east boundary wall of the Scheduled Monument at Manor Lodge (SAM360) (**Illustration 2**).

No structures were identified within service trench.

3.3 Drainage Trenching

The drainage trench was excavated in three sections: from the visitor centre manhole to the first manhole, from the first manhole to the second manhole, and from the second manhole to Manor Lane (**Illustration 2**).

Section one of the drainage trench measured c4.5m wide (stepped) by c.3.5m deep and extended c.21m northeast from the northeast front of the visitor centre to the first manhole. An area of c.4m by 3m was excavated to accommodate construction of

the first manhole. Structures identified within Section 1 of the drainage trenching included more of the cobbled road surface [2006] and a short length of dry-stone wall [2012]. Both of these structures had been previously recorded in evaluation Trench 2 and the watching brief monitoring groundwork within the footprint of the visitor centre.

Section 2 of the drainage trench measured approximately between 4-3m in width by up to c.2.5m in depth, and extended c.57m southeast from the first to second manholes. An area of c.3m by 3m was excavated to accommodate construction of the second manhole. Structures identified within Section 2 of the drainage trenching included a ceramic drain and two heavily truncated lengths of dry-stone walls [1054 and 4004]. Wall [1054] had been previously recorded in evaluation Trench 1 and wall [4004] had been previously recorded in evaluation Trench 4.

Section 3 of the drainage trench was c.2.5m wide by up to c.1.2m deep, and extended c.33m southeast from the second manhole to Manor Lane. Structures identified within Section 3 of the drainage trenching included heavily disturbed remains likely related to the 19th- to 20th-century frontage along Manor Lane. This section of drainage was set to connect with existing drainage, the work for which was probably responsible for the levels of disturbance that left no identifiable structures from the former frontage.

3.4 Ground Reduction

The program of ground reduction along the north face of the boundary wall was altered slightly from the original brief to allow the public footpath to remain at its original level which affords a unique view of the Turret House. As per the guidelines provided in section 3.4 of the brief, work between points A-D primarily involved levelling with c.0.3m of reduction at point D, reduction between points D and H ranged from c.0.3m to 1.2m, and work between points H and J involved levelling with c.0.4m of reduction at point I.

Structures identified during the groundwork included a red brick yard surface [9003] encountered c.0.35m below the modern ground level and a late 19th-century wall [9002] extending the line of boundary wall section F-G. Yard surface [9003] abutted the east face of wall [9002] and the north face of the boundary wall between points D and G (**Plate 7**). This surface likely continues beneath the topsoil along the north face of the boundary wall to point A, where evidence for a similar red brick surface/road shows through the modern ground cover. A section of wall [9002] has been previously recorded in watching brief Trench 3 from the evaluation stage as a late 19th- to mid-20th-century yard boundary wall associated with the colliery and subsequent yards (McCoy 2007)(**Plate 8**).

The program of ground reduction along the north face of the monument boundary wall has effectively raised the boundary wall to over 2.1m. Repairs to the boundary wall corner (point G) where wall 9002 was removed have been undertaken by Green Estate staff using traditional lime mortaring.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 Summary and Discussion

Archaeological features encountered and recorded within the footprint of the new visitor centre completed the record of features, including the cottage and

yard/garden arrangement, recorded within and extending beyond the limits of evaluation Trenches 1 and 2. The evidence from the watching brief corroborates the sequence of cottage renovation and phasing outlined in the previous assessment report (McCoy 2007).

No archaeological features were encountered during the groundwork associated with the service trench. The majority of the trench was excavated along the east face of the east perimeter wall of the Scheduled Monument (SAM360). Previous disturbance related to the construction of the perimeter wall likely accounts for the lack of features within this trench.

Archaeological features encountered and recorded within the line of the drainage trench corresponded to 19th- and 20th-century field boundary walls recorded within and extending beyond the limits of evaluation Trenches 1 and 4 (McCoy 2007). No remains of the late 19th- to mid-20th-century frontage along Manor Lane were encountered at the south end of the drainage trench, likely due to intrusion from previous services work.

Archaeological features encountered and recorded during the ground reduction along the north boundary included a section of wall, previously recorded within watching brief Trench 3 (McCoy 2007), and a late 19th-century red brick yard surface abutting the north face of the boundary wall.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

Based on the results of the watching briefs, no further work is recommended.

5 ARCHIVE

The project archive will be deposited with Weston Park Museum under accession number SHEFM:2007.166. The archive will be prepared by ARCUS staff in accordance with the requirements specified in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006) and with UKIC guidelines (1990). In addition, copies of this report will be deposited with the SYAS, circulated to the client, and retained in the offices of ARCUS.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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7 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

8 APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Archive Contents
Appendix 2	List of Contexts

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE CONTENTS

The artefacts and paper archive will be deposited with Weston Park Museum in Sheffield.

Summary:

Finds Archive:

Ceramics	Animal Bone	Metal objects	Glass	Clay Pipe	Industrial process residue	Slag	Leather	Shell	Wood	Building material	Misc	Environmental Samples
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Paper Archive

Description	Number of sheets
Field drawings	0
Drawing register	1
Photographic register	2
Context sheets	34
Context register	3 (Trenches 1,2,9)
Finds sheets	0
Finds register	0
Soil sample register	0
Soil sample sheets	0
Brick recording sheets	0
Grindstone recording sheets	0
Levels register	0
Trench record sheets	0
Copy report	1

Photographic Archive

Description	Number of pictures
Black & White contact sheets	1
Black & White negatives	10
Colour slides	10
Digital photographs (1 CD)	140

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Site sub-division	Context No	Context type	Description
VC WB	1097	Structure	North s/s wall of west extension
VC WB	1098	Structure	North s/s wall of cottage(s)
VC WB	1099	Structure	N-S aligned s/s wall – bounds west of steps 1021
VC WB	1100	Deposit	Demolition fill in cellar
VC WB	1101	Structure	South s/s wall of cellar
VC WB	1102	Structure	East s/s wall of cellar
VC WB	1103	Deposit	Bedding for cobbles 2006
VC WB	1104	Deposit	Fill in soakaway structure
VC WB	1105	Structure	West r/b wall of soakaway
VC WB	1106	Structure	North r/b wall of soakaway
VC WB	1107	Structure	East r/b wall of soakaway
VC WB	1108	Structure	E-W aligned r/b wall – off east of soakaway
VC WB	1109	Structure	E-W aligned r/b wall – off east of soakaway
VC WB	1110	Structure	N-S aligned r/b wall at east terminus of 1108 and 1109
VC WB	1111	Deposit	Fill between 1108 and 1109
VC WB	1112	Deposit	Black ashy deposit south of 1109
VC WB	1113	Structure	S/s blocks / possible wall
VC WB	1114	Structure	N-S aligned r/b wall – abuts south face of 1109
VC WB	1115	Structure	Flag floor of cellar
VC WB	2023	Structure	N-S aligned r/b wall along west edge of surface 2025
VC WB	2024	Structure	S/s threshold & flag set in 2023 and 2025
VC WB	2025	Structure	R/b yard surface along north front of cottage
VC WB	2026	Structure	R/b edging along north of surface 2025
VC WB	2027	Structure	R/b edging along north of surface 2025
VC WB	2028	Structure	Concrete drain at north edge of surface 2025
VC WB	2029	Structure	R/b edging along north of surface 2025
VC WB	2030	Structure	S/s flag set in surface 2025 at door threshold in 1098
VC WB	2031	Structure	R/b surface between cobbles 2006 and surface 2017
GR WB	9000	Deposit	Topsoil
GR WB	9001	Deposit	Made ground
GR WB	9002	Structure	N-S aligned s/s wall
GR WB	9003	Structure	R/b yard surface
GR WB	9004	Deposit	Subsoil
GR WB	9005	Cut	Construction cut for wall 9002

PLATES



Plate 1 – intersection of walls 1066, 1097, 1098 and 2013
(viewed facing north, 1m scales)



Plate 2 – walls 1099, 1020 and 1022
(viewed facing south, 1m scales)



Plate 3 – wall 1098
(viewed facing east, 1m scales)



Plate 4 – brick 'soakaway' at west end of cottage
(viewed facing southwest, 1m scales)

PLATES



Plate 5 – garden wall 2012
(viewed facing north, 1m scales)



Plate 6 – surface 2025
(viewed facing east, 1m scales)



Plate 7 – yard surface 9003 and wall 9002
(viewed facing south, 1m scales)



Plate 8 – post-reduction
(viewed facing west, 2m scale)

PLATES



Plate 1 – intersection of walls 1066, 1097, 1098 and 2013
(viewed facing north, 1m scales)



Plate 2 – walls 1099, 1020 and 1022
(viewed facing south, 1m scales)



Plate 3 – wall 1098
(viewed facing east, 1m scales)



Plate 4 – brick 'soakaway' at west end of cottage
(viewed facing southwest, 1m scales)

PLATES



Plate 5 – garden wall 2012
(viewed facing north, 1m scales)



Plate 6 – surface 2025
(viewed facing east, 1m scales)



Plate 7 – yard surface 9003 and wall 9002
(viewed facing south, 1m scales)



Plate 8 – post-reduction
(viewed facing west, 2m scale)