

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
Newall Green Farm, Newall Road,
Wythenshawe, Manchester**



General view of the site behind Block C, looking northeast

ARS Ltd Report No. 2017/123

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Compiled by:

Dr Rebecca L. Trow ACIfA and Ben Dyson ACIfA
Suite 1
First Floor
Dunham House
Cross Street
Sale
M33 7HH

Checked by:

Reuben Thorpe FSA, MCIfA
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB



Archaeological Research
Services Ltd

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

Project Name:	Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester
Site Codes:	NGF16, NGF17
Planning Authority:	Manchester City Council
Planning Application Numbers:	103283/FO/2013/S2; 103284/LO/2013/S2 (Listed Building Consent); 103898/LO/2013/S2 (Listed Building Consent); 103901/LO/2013/S2 (Listed Building Consent)
NGR:	SJ 80774 87279 (centred)
Date of Attendance:	8 th September 2016 - 18 th July 2017 (intermittent)
Date of Report:	October 2017

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Rowlinson Construction Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring during the conversion of farm buildings and associated groundworks at Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester. An archaeological condition was added to the planning permission and Listed Building Consent that required a watching brief to record the historic building fabric during stripping/refurbishment, a programme of dendrochronology dating on historic timbers, and a watching brief during groundworks. This work commenced on 8th September 2016 and was undertaken by Ben Dyson (Projects Officer) and Dr. Rebecca Trow (Assistant Projects Officer) of Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed on behalf of ARS Ltd by Reuben Thorpe, FSA, MCI(A).

Removal of the plaster within the main farmhouse (Block A) exposed five timber-framed panels that formed dividing walls within the building. These panels were probably added in the late 17th/early 18th century although the timbers were reused from an earlier period. Full reporting, including the results of an on-site dendrochronological assessment is presented in a separate report (Mora-Ottomano 2016).

Groundworks undertaken around the exteriors of all three buildings revealed a number of features associated with the development and adaptation of the farm complex over time. Though a number of extant outbuildings were clearly recognisable at the commencement of the works, further footings for additional outbuildings and structures were identified by the archaeological works. These include: a buried surface associated with a former lean-to and an outbuilding dating to the mid-19th century on the north-western side of Block C; a brick-built drain in the courtyard by the north-western wall of Block A and the base of a probable garden wall/gate-post in the gardens on the southern side of the same building.

Excavations in the interiors of Blocks B and C revealed numerous instances of the levelling and re-surfacing of floors associated with re-purposing of the buildings, whilst various made-

ground deposits around the outsides of all of the buildings attest to periods of ground improvement and levelling during development of the farm complex.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Rowlinson Construction Limited to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring at Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester (Figure 1).

1.1.2 Newall Green Farm is a complex of Grade II listed buildings including a farmhouse building dating to the late 16th/early 17th century, and two associated shippon/barn/stable blocks which were constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries (PMA 2013, 3-8). Due to the historic nature of the site a planning condition was attached to the planning permission and listed building consent that required archaeological monitoring during renovation and groundworks.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 Planning consent (103283/FO/2013/S2) and listed building consent (103284/LO/2013/S2); 103898/LO/2013/S2; 103901/LO/2013/S2) for the conversion of: the farmhouse into a registered care home; the shippon/barn Block B into supported and independent dwelling units; and the stable Block C into supported dwelling units, was granted in March 2014. This planning permission also allowed the construction of a new office building, horse riding arena, stables, car parking, and a new access road off Whitecarr Lane.

1.2.2 Condition 13 of the planning consent required the implementation of a phased programme of archaeological works including:

- A watching brief to record historic building fabric during stripping out/refurbishment works
- A programme of dendrochronological dating
- A targeted watching brief during development groundworks (MCC 2014, 6)

1.3 Site location and Geology

1.3.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is located on the western side of Newall Road. It encompasses around 1.35 ha and is bounded on the south-eastern and north-eastern sides by Newall Road/Barnacre Road, on the south-western side by Whitecarr Lane, and by a playing field belonging to Newall Green High School to the northwest (Figure 1).

1.3.2 The contemporary ground level of the main farmhouse is around 56.7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.3 The underlying geology of the PDA is mudstone of the Bollin Mudstone Member overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till (BGS 2017).



Figure 1. Site Location

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 An archaeological building survey of the farm complex was completed in 2009, in advance of the submission of the planning application for the site (Hradil & Nevell 2009). There have been no archaeological investigations on the site prior to the commencement of the work reported on here.

2.2 There is little evidence for permanent settlement in the Manchester area prior to the Roman invasion of Britain. A fort was constructed in what is now the district of Castlefield in Manchester City Centre in the 1st century AD. After the Roman withdrawal from Britain, settlement in the Manchester area declined, although occasional references in texts suggest that there was still small scale activity in the area (Miller *et al* 2010, 5).

2.3 Wythenshawe is an amalgamation of three townships: Northenden, Baguley, and Northern Etchells, which were joined together to form the district of Wythenshawe in 1931. After this amalgamation, thousands of houses were built in the district as council houses to rehouse inhabitants relocated during the clearance of Manchester city centre's slums.

2.4 Both Northenden and Baguley are mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 (TNA E 31/2/2/3020 fol. 268r; E 31/2/2/3014 fol. 268r) both as small plots of farmland, with a church (St Wilfrid's) at Northenden. It is clear that some small settlement must have existed in this area before the Domesday Survey.

2.5 Much of the land in this area in the medieval period was owned by the Massey family, one of the largest Norman landowners in the area. Through marriage, land at Baguley passed to the Baguley family. Baguley Hall, (about 1.7 km from the PDA) was built in the 11th or 12th centuries, and rebuilt by the Baguley family after the land passed to them in the 14th century with various later additions (HE 2015a). Wythenshawe Hall (about 1km to the north of Baguley Hall) was built in 1540 by the Tatton family (HE 2015b) on a deer park owned by them. The hall was probably built over the footprint of an earlier building since there are documentary references to a Wythenshawe Hall from the early 14th century, which was the residence of Thomas de Massey. The Tatton and Massey families were also linked by marriage.

2.6 The PDA was part of the Baguley Estate from the 12th to the 14th century, when much of the family's lands were sold, and it seems likely that the PDA was one of these plots of land which became a freehold property (Hradil & Nevell 2009, 4). The name Newall Green is derived from New Hall Green which was first documented in the 17th century, and it has been suggested that the farmhouse was given this name to distinguish it from the nearby Baguley Hall (Hradil & Nevell 2009, 5). The datestone above the front door of Newall Green farmhouse reads 1594, however the stone is a later reconstruction and all evidence points to the farmhouse actually being constructed in 1694 (Hradil & Nevell 2009, 19).

2.7 At some point in the mid-18th century, an outbuilding (Block B) was constructed to the northeast of the farmhouse, aligned northeast-southwest. This was originally built as a threshing barn with a hayloft and cart shed, as evidenced by the scars of the large barn doorways and cart doorway (both later blocked). In the early 19th century a second range was added to this building, aligned northwest-southeast, projecting from the north-eastern end of the original barn. This new range was constructed as a shippon with a hayloft above. The whole of Block B was adapted into a shippon, used to house cows until the farm fell into disuse. Along the north-western face and south-eastern gable of Block B there were a series of small outbuildings added, used as pigsties and dairies (Hradil & Nevell 2009, 15).

2.8 Around the same time as the second range was added to Block B, a stable and cartshed with a hayloft (Block C) was constructed to the northwest of the farmhouse. This had a timber lean-to structure along the north-western face and a small outbuilding with a chimney on the north-eastern face (Hradil & Nevell 2009, 16). The site continued to be used as a dairy farm until 1974. The farmhouse was occupied until the death of the last tenant in the early 21st century after which time the farm complex fell into disrepair until Manchester City Council sold the site to developers (Hradil & Nevell 2009, 5). In 2014, as the site lay vacant, the farmhouse building (Block A) was purposely set on fire, an act which destroyed most of the roof and internal upper floors of the building.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief are outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix III). They can be summarised as follows:

- To clarify the construction date and phasing of the farmhouse (Block A) through observance and historic building recording during the refurbishment works, and the taking of timber samples for dendrochronological dating.
- To clarify the development of the farm complex through a watching brief of all internal and external ground reduction works.
- To identify, record, and determine the nature and date of any archaeological remains exposed by the groundworks.
- To make the results of the watching brief publicly accessible.

4. Methodology

4.1 The initial phase of the watching brief monitored the “soft strip” (plaster removal) of the interior of the farmhouse (Block A). The watching brief of these activities allowed the observance of the fabrics of the walls which had been obscured by the plaster during the previous building recording. Plaster was removed with a pneumatic drill and hand tools.

4.2 The watching brief also monitored all external and internal groundworks around Blocks B and C and in the yard areas between the three farm buildings. These groundworks

included: the demolition of the remains of outbuildings alongside Block B; reduced digging around Block C in preparation for the laying of a concrete floor; the reduction of floor levels within Blocks B and C in preparation for the laying of new floors; the excavation of underpinning slots around the walls of Block B; and the excavation of drainage trenches in the external areas.

4.3 Preparatory works in the field to the south-west of Block A (an area earmarked for future works associated with Block D) included the stripping of an area for use as an access road to the main building complex from Whitecarr Lane, and the excavation of drainage trenches.

4.4 Figure 2 shows a plan of the investigated areas of the site.

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester

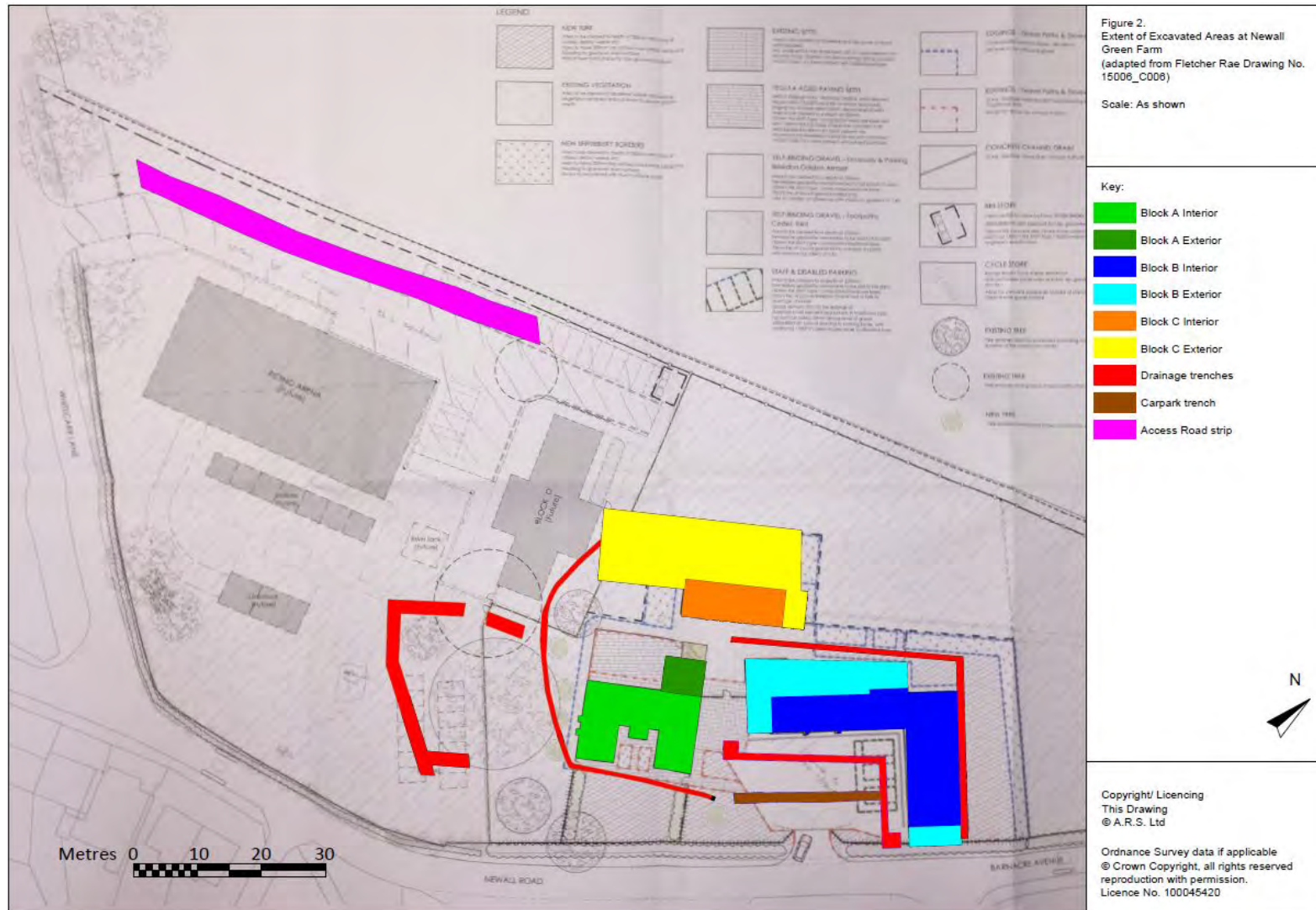


Figure 2. Extent of excavated areas at Newall Green Farm. Scale: as shown.

5. Results

5.1 Block A: Interior

5.1.1 The watching brief of the soft strip of the farmhouse interior (Block A) allowed the recording of the historic fabric of the building, which had previously been obscured by later rendering. Removal of the plaster exposed five timber-framed panels with brick noggin that formed dividing walls within the farmhouse building. These panels were probably added in the late 17th/early 18th century although the timbers were reused from an earlier period.

5.1.2 The watching brief also showed that the porch was most likely added in the early 20th century and that the pad-stones of a doorway, thought previously to date to the original construction of the house (late 16th/early 17th century) actually dated to the 17th/18th century modifications of the house. The full results of the building soft-strip recording are presented in detail in a separate report (Mora-Ottomano 2016).

5.2 Block A: Exterior

5.2.1 A brick-built outbuilding at the north-western corner of the farmhouse had been demolished prior to the commencement of the watching brief. Removal of the concrete and brick footings of this former structure and the excavation of new footings for a replacement structure constituted the total of the groundworks associated with the exterior of Block A (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Block A outbuilding prior to removal of footings, looking south-east.

5.2.2 Removal of the former footings revealed a shallow (0.03m) levelling deposit of loose bitumen/tarmac (1051) and a variable depth (0.06-0.23m) of disturbed subsoil (1052) overlying the clay substrate (1002). A modern brick-built manhole (F1048) was identified just to the south-west of the extent of the former outbuilding (Figure 4). The manhole measured 0.84m in width x 1.1m in length and was constructed of modern, red, frogged bricks surviving to a height of 7 courses with no observable capping. The drain is likely to be connected with a north-west/south-east aligned modern service trench that was observed as a linear cut through the natural substrate close to the south-western gable end of Block C, c.12m to the north-west (Figure 5).

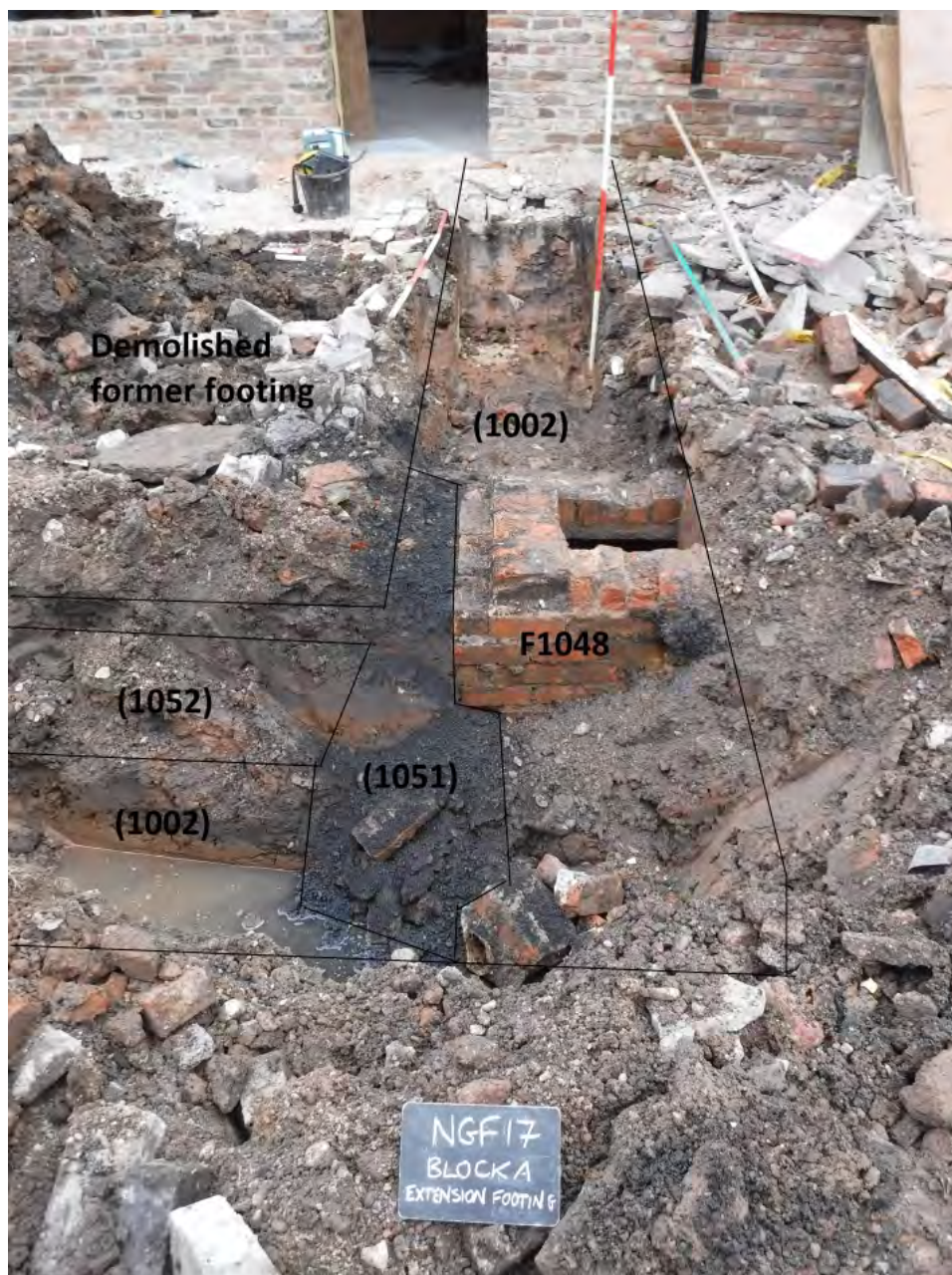


Figure 4. Manhole (F1048) within footing trench for new Block A extension. Note the bitumen deposit (1051) adjacent to manhole and below demolished former footing. Section also shows disturbed subsoil (1052) overlying natural clay (1002). Scale: 0.5m graduations.



Figure 5. Plan showing excavated area for new Block A outbuilding. Note alignment of the service trench (top left) with the manhole (F1048). Scale: as shown.

5.3 Block B: Interior

5.3.1 The watching brief of the interior of Block B monitored the removal of existing floors and the reduction of deposits beneath them to the required level for the insertion of new floors (Figure 6). The concrete cowshed floor was first removed in rooms G1 and G2 of Block B, to facilitate the later underpinning activity along this north-east/south-west range. Removal of the concrete revealed undisturbed clay substrate (1002) (Figures 7 and 8).

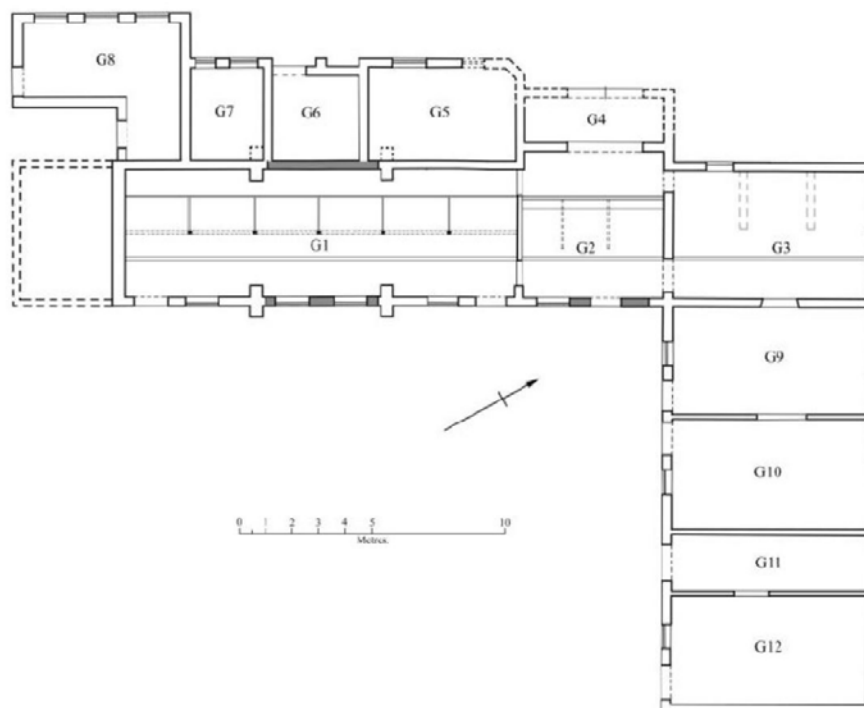


Figure 6. Block B ground floor plan (after Hradil and Nevell 2009, 97). Scale: as shown.

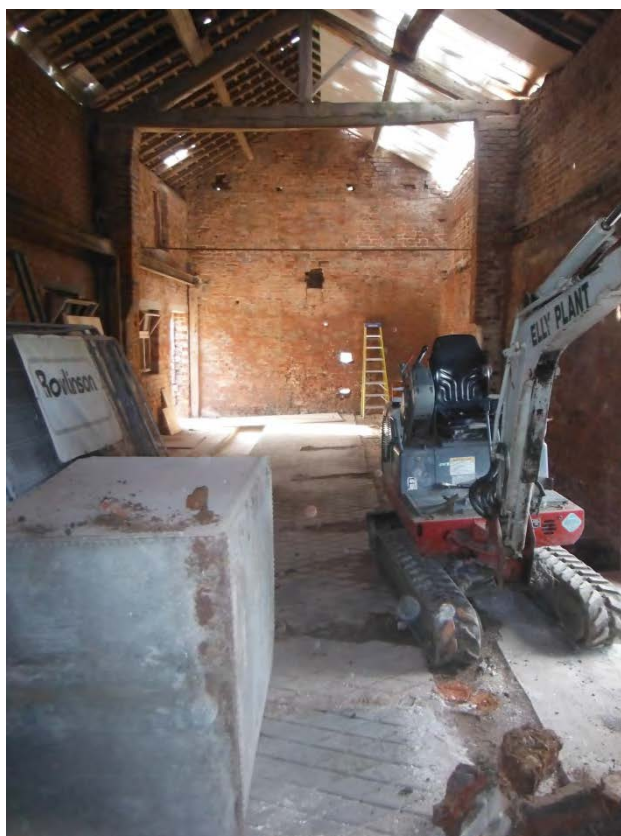


Figure 7. Concrete floor within room G1 of Block B prior to removal, looking south-west.

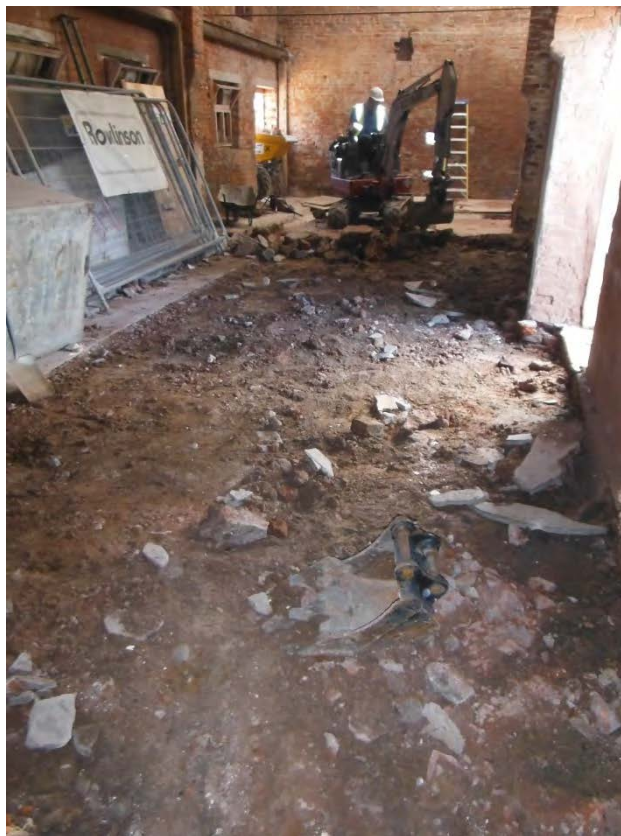


Figure 8. Undisturbed natural clay (1002) exposed by removal of concrete floors in room G1 of Block B, looking south-west.

5.3.2 The concrete cowshed floor in G3, at the north-eastern end of the north-east/south-west range of Block B was removed at a later date. In this room removal of the concrete exposed clean natural clay (1002), however, a small area (c.2m x 0.5m) of partially preserved brick surface constructed of broken fragments of handmade red bricks was observed adjacent to the doorway in the north-east corner. Due to wet conditions during removal of the extant floors it was not possible to photograph this partial surface.

5.3.3 In rooms G9-G12 (the north-east/south-west range of Block B) the extant floors were laid with granite setts and blue paving bricks. Three of the four rooms were divided into two by a concrete drainage channel running north-east/south-west to the edge of the external doorways. The wider areas on one side of the drainage channels were constructed of blue paving bricks laid on edge in rows, whilst the narrower areas on the other side of the channels were laid with granite setts (0.15 x 0.15 x 0.15m in size) and provided access from the exterior doors. The sides of the rooms paved with blue bricks once formed the stalls for the cattle and the cobbled sides formed the entrance corridors. Room G11 was an exception to this pattern, consisting of a narrower room paved entirely with rows of blue bricks laid on edge. This probably formed a feeding passage between rooms G12 and G10 and also provided access to the hayloft via a ladder. The dividing walls between rooms G10, G11, and G12 each had four windows. These would have provided access for fodder via the feeding passage (G11) into rooms G10 and G12 (Figure 9).

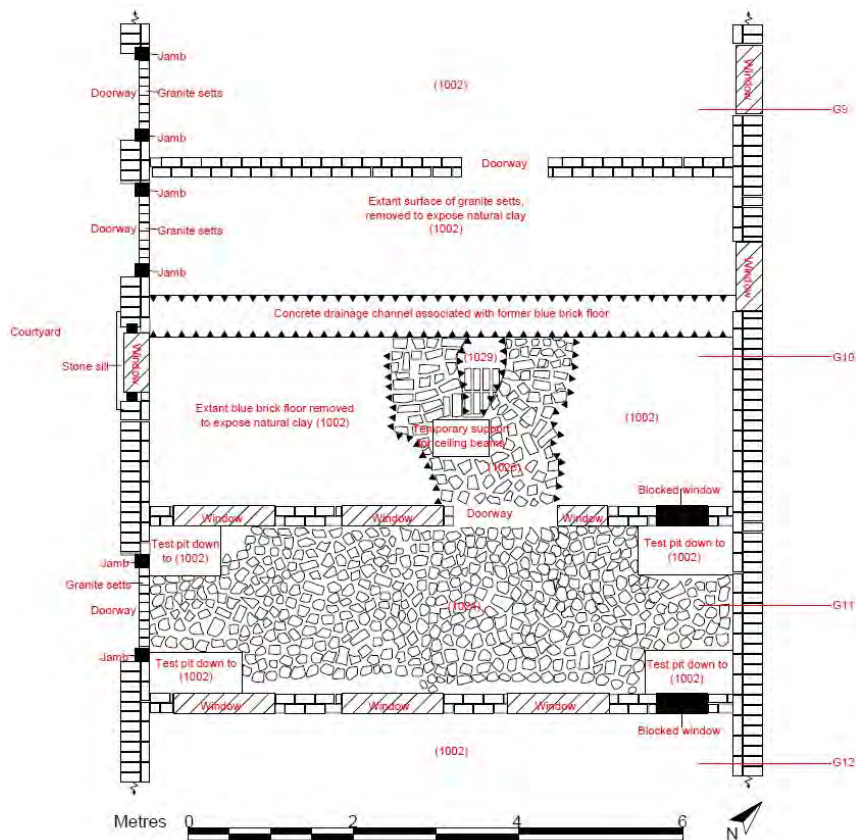


Figure 9. Plan of rooms G9-G12 in Block B after removal of extant surfaces.
Scale: as shown.

5.3.4 In rooms G10 and G11 similar brick surfaces to that found in room G3 were exposed beneath the removed floors. In room G11 removal of the extant blue brick surface revealed a surface (1024) laid with randomly coursed pieces of handmade red-bricks, mostly half or three quarter bat (Figure 10). In room G10 a patch of a similarly constructed floor (1028) was uncovered that is likely to have once formed a walkway between the doors on either side of the room, though it had been truncated by the drainage channel running through the most recent concrete surface. During removal of the rough brick surface (1028), a small area of more regularly laid bricks was identified (1029) (Figure 11). This was just a single course thick and lay directly on the natural substrate (1002). This suggests that the original floor (1029) was re-surfaced at least once by the bricks of (1028) prior to the eventual covering of both surfaces by concrete.

5.3.5 Removal of the brick floors in rooms G9-G12 did not reveal any earlier remains. All surfaces were removed directly onto undisturbed natural clay (1002).



Figure 10. Floor surface (1024) within room G11 of Block B. Note ground water within test pits (background) excavated through the natural clay (1002). Scale: 1m.

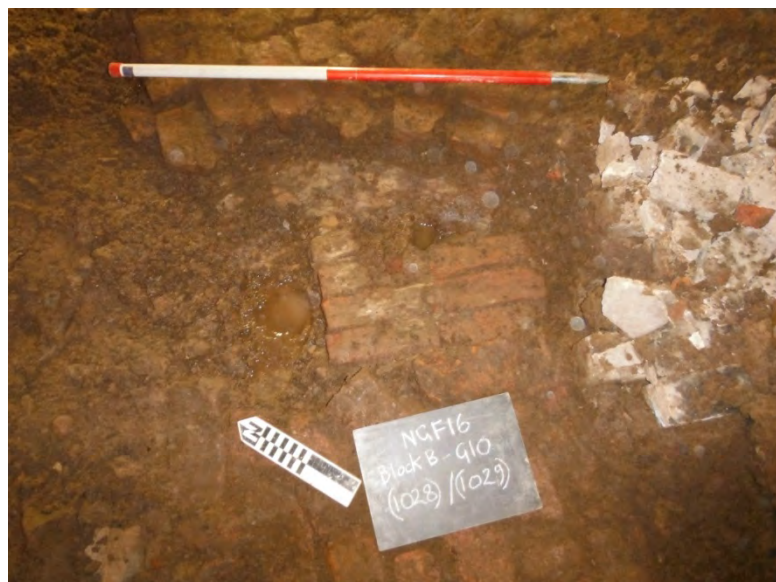


Figure 11. Single course of a regularly laid brick surface (1029) below rough brick surface (1028) within room G10 of Block B. Scale: 1m.

5.4 Block B: Exterior

5.4.1 Several outbuildings (G4-G8) formerly adorned the north-western edge of Block B and a lean-to structure was once located against the south-western gable end (Figure 12). At the time of the commencement of the watching brief these were mostly demolished, with only the concrete floors and wall foundations remaining visible. The concrete floors and wall foundations were removed under archaeological observation. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered with only the natural clay substrate (1002) and areas of disturbance associated with construction being exposed (Figures 13 and 14).

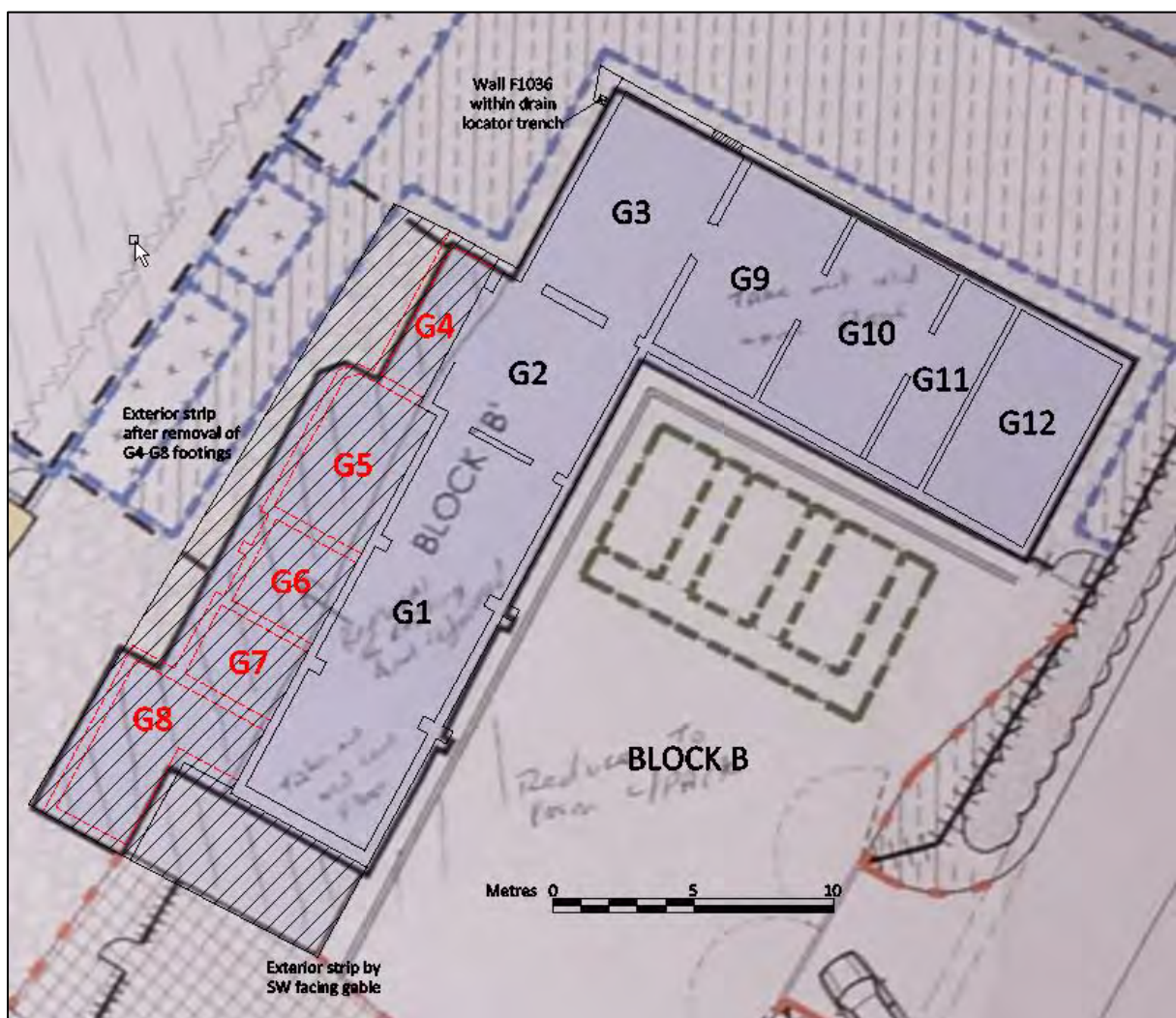


Figure 12. Plan showing exterior areas of Block B that were subjected to archaeological observation during the removal of extant exterior footings (G4-G8). Scale: as shown.



Figure 13. Exterior strip exposing natural clay (1002) beneath footings of former structures along north-west side of Block B. Scale: 2m.



Figure 14. Newly excavated footings through natural clay (1002) after removal of former lean-to footing by the Block B south-west gable end. Two vertical black lines through the clay represent the timber slots for posts associated with the former lean-to. No scale.

5.4.2 A trial pit, c.1.5 x 0.5m, was excavated on the northern corner of the building, abutting the north-western gable end in an attempt to locate a known drain. The upper part of this trench was excavated through a rubble levelling deposit (1034), c.0.4m deep, which overlay a layer of broken roofing slates which had been used to cap the field drain. In the southwestern end of the trench a short stretch of a north-west/south-east aligned wall was revealed (F1036) that was constructed of handmade red bricks, two skins thick, three courses high and laid in stretcher bond. Although only 0.5m of the wall was exposed, its location: at right angles to and abutting the main wall of the northwest gable end, suggests that it is the foundation of another outbuilding that had been demolished some time before rooms G4-G8 were left to fall into disrepair, or perhaps associated with a brick housing for the drain (Figure 15). Given that this area was not due to be affected by the development no further excavation was undertaken in the vicinity of the wall.



Figure 15. Wall foundation F1036, exposed during the excavation of a small trench dug to locate a known drain at the north-west corner of Block B. Scale: 0.5m.

5.5 Block B: Underpinning

5.5.1 The walls of the main north-east/south-west orientated range of Block B (rooms G1 and G2), as well as the south-eastern gable end of room G12, were underpinned as the original walls were built directly onto the natural clay substrate (1002) and needed strengthening as part of the development. The excavation of underpinning slots was monitored intermittently as part of the archaeological watching brief (Figure 16). Each slot measured c.0.6m wide, 1m in length and up to 0.75m in depth. Slots were dug on either side of the wall before the clay directly underneath the brickwork was punched through so that the hole could be filled with concrete. Each slot was filled with concrete before the adjacent slots were excavated. With this process the entire length of these walls was underpinned. With the exception of those along the exterior of the south-eastern edge of rooms G1 and G2, and the exterior of the south-eastern gable end, all underpinning slots were excavated through the natural clay substrate (1002) and no archaeological deposits or features were encountered. The uppermost layer in the slots excavated along the south-east edge of G1 and G2 was formed by the cobbled surface of the courtyard (1040), beneath which was a layer of levelling material (1041) which in turn overlaid the natural substrate (1002) (Figure 17).

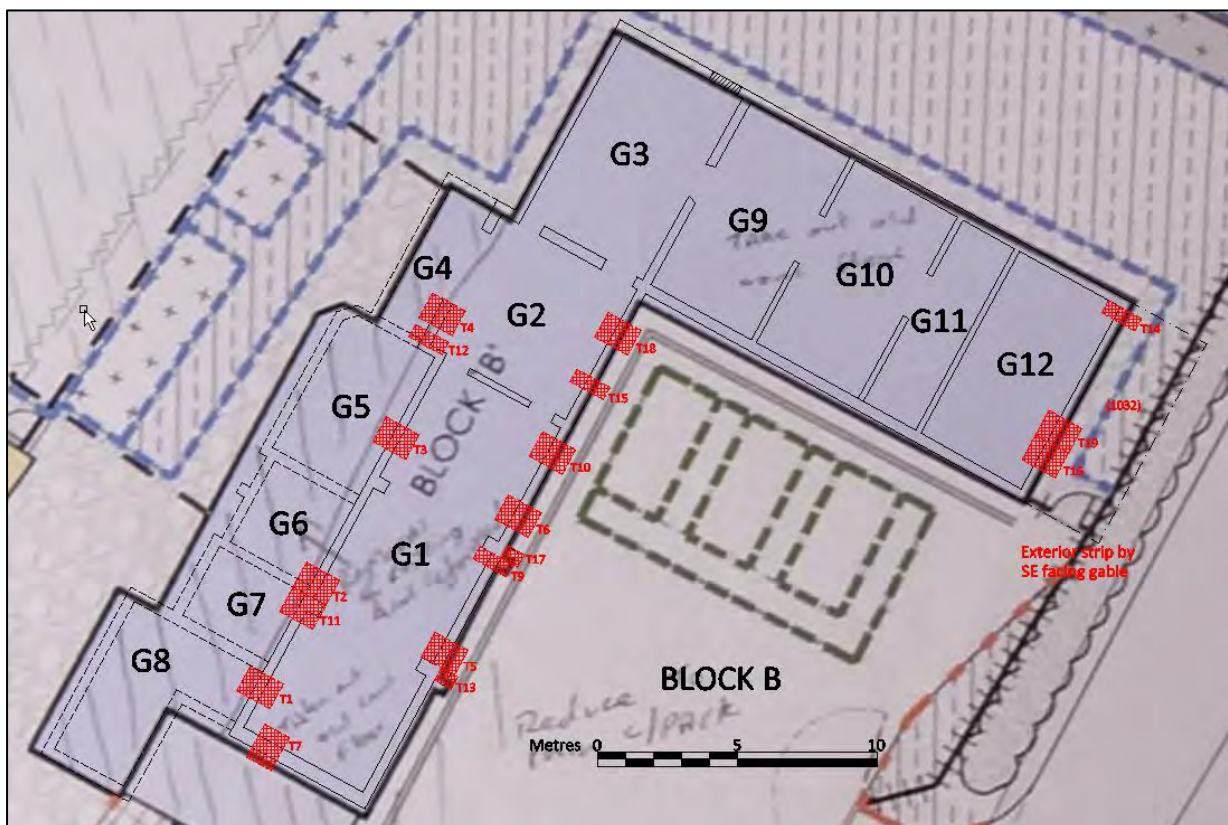


Figure 16. Plan showing locations of observed Block B underpinning slots. Scale: as shown.

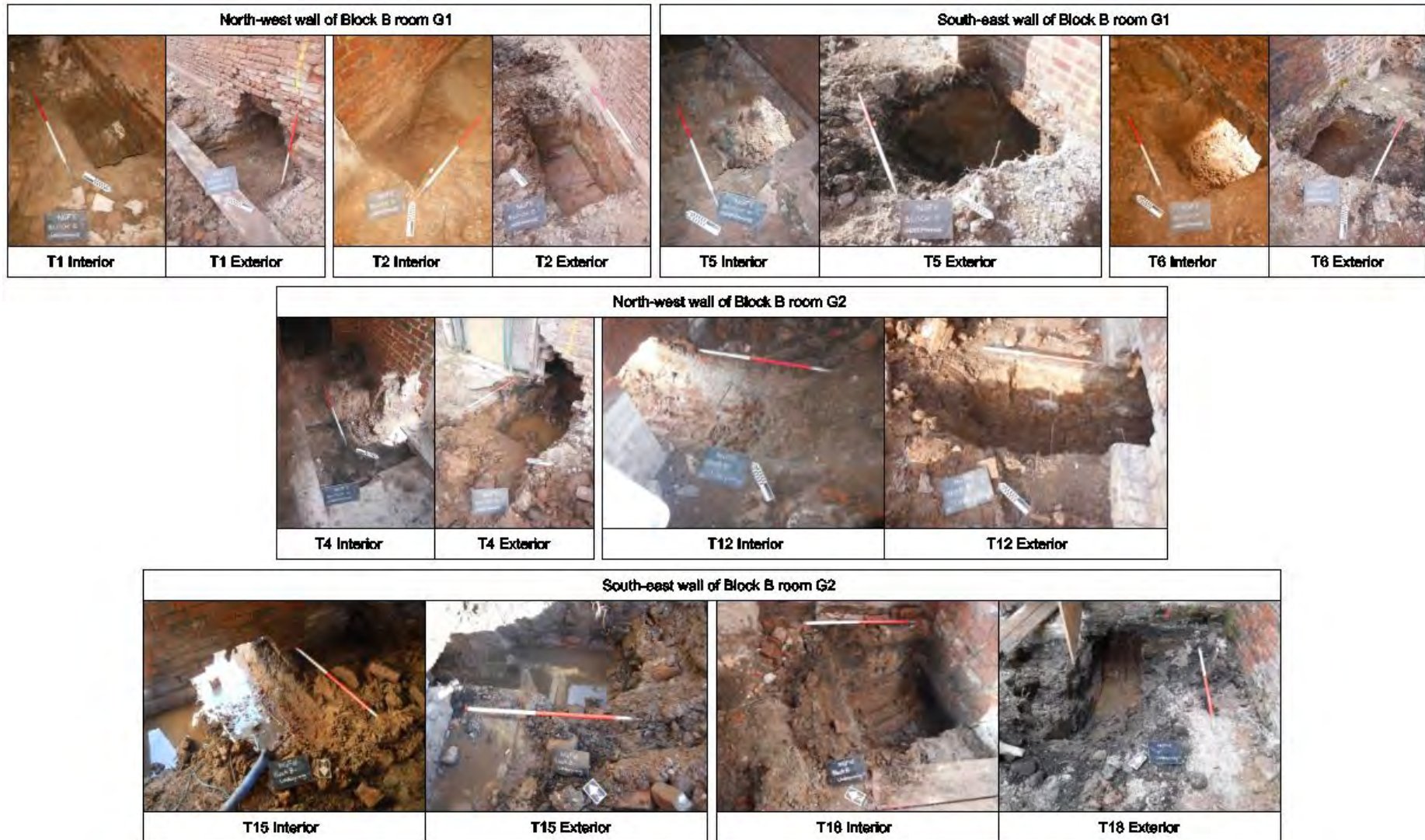


Figure 17. Block B underpinning photos.

5.5.2 The slots excavated along the exterior of the south-eastern gable end were excavated through c.0.25m of modern overburden (1001) and c.0.25m of rubble (1032) before the clay substrate (1002) was encountered (Figure 18). This rubble spread (1032) was interpreted as a levelling/hardstanding deposit that had been intentionally spread across the natural clay substrate (1002) to bring the ground surface to the same level as the courtyard. A substantial amount of pottery was recovered from this deposit.



Figure 18. Rubble levelling/hardstanding deposit (1032) by south-east gable end of Block B. Scale: 2m.

5.6 Block C: Interior

5.6.1 At the time of the commencement of the watching brief the dividing wall between G2 and G3 in Block C had been demolished. The floor in room G1 was partially concreted (1020), except for a 1.1m wide walkway along the south-eastern edge of the room which was paved with 0.15 x 0.15 x 0.15m granite setts (1021). The corridor/narrow room G2 was paved with machine made red bricks laid in rows on edge (1022). Room G3 was entirely concreted (1017) (Figure 19).

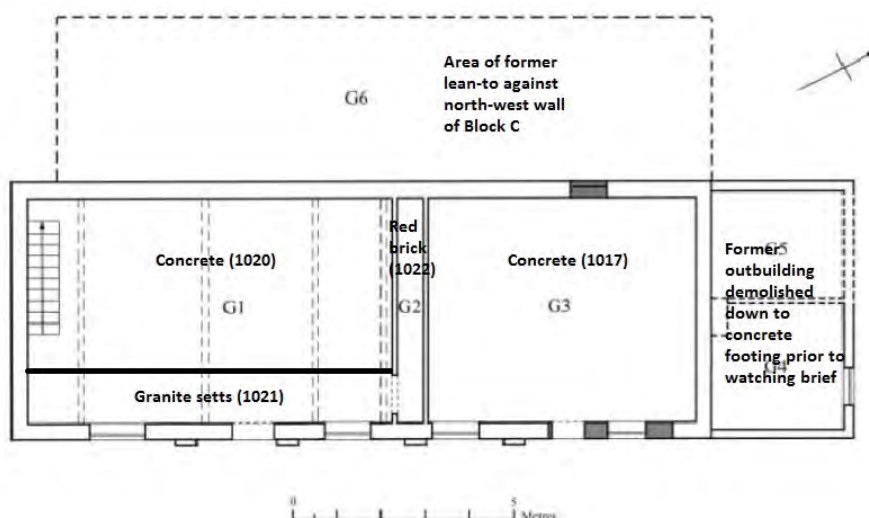


Figure 19. Block C ground floor plan prior to investigation (after Hradil and Nevell 2009, 99). Scale: as shown.

5.6.2 The reduction of all floors within Block C was monitored down to the natural substrate (1002). In room G1 the 0.07m thick concrete surface (1020) was removed to expose a continuation of the granite sett-paved surface (1021). The entire room had been paved with granite setts which were laid onto a bed of sand (1025) 0.08m thick. There were eight postholes arranged in two parallel rows of four through the paved surface, each one represented by a missing sett and a void beneath (Figure 20). The arrangement of these postholes suggests that they were the supports for wooden stalls inside the stable. Removal of the paved surface (1021) and its bedding sand (1025) revealed another surface (1026) comprising hard, compacted crushed brick and lime (brickcrete), 0.1m thick. A single piece of pottery was found on top of this surface, beneath the bedding sand (1025). Removal of surface (1026) revealed a 0.3m thick deposit of mixed clay and silty earth with frequent rubble inclusions (1030). This is likely to represent a levelling deposit for the crushed brick surface (1026) (Figure 21).



Figure 20. Granite-setts (1021) with sand bedding material (1025) after removal of concrete (1020) in room G1 of Block C, looking south-west. Note remnant of concrete surface beneath wheelbarrow and post-holes through the cobbled floor. Scale: 1m.

5.6.3 Removal of the extant two-course brick floor (1022) in passageway G2 revealed a mixed clay layer with rubble inclusions (1031) which was very similar in nature to deposit (1030) as encountered in room G1. This deposit was also encountered in room G3 though the sequence of surfaces overlying it was different to the sequence observed in room G1. The extant concrete surface (1017) in room G3 was 0.08m thick and was found to be overlying a layer of brickcrete (1018), 0.15m thick. Removal of the brickcrete exposed yet another surface, (1019), paved with blue engineering bricks laid on edge in rows (Figure 22). Floor (1019) was laid onto a layer of sand bedding (1027) 0.08m thick. This sand had been laid over a 0.3m thick deposit of mixed clay and silty earth (1031), which was similar in

nature to deposit (1030) in room G1 and contained pottery and clay pipe fragments. Removal of deposit (1031) revealed the natural clay substrate (1002).



Figure 21. Brickcrete surface (1026) after removal of bedding sand (1025) in the north-west corner of room G1 (Block C). Levelling deposit (1030) is visible beneath the crushed brick surface. Undisturbed natural substrate (1002) was encountered below deposit (1030). Scale: 1m.



Figure 22. Exposing blue engineering brick surface (1019) after removal of concrete (1017) and brickcrete (1018) surfaces in room G3 of Block C, looking north-west. Visible wall is the remnant footing of the dividing wall between rooms G2 and G3. Scale: 0.25m.

5.6.4 Natural substrate (1002) was encountered below all removed surfaces within Block C at a depth of c.0.7m. On average this was 0.3m lower than the level of the substrate as encountered during works around the exterior of Block C; the same depth as deposit (1030) in room G1 and deposit (1031) in rooms G2 and G3. This suggests that the level of the substrate was reduced within the building in order to accommodate the initial bedding material for the first of the various surfaces that were revealed by the ground-works.

5.7 Block C: Exterior

5.7.1 The watching brief monitored ground reduction works around the exterior of Block C in preparation for the construction of outbuildings along the north-west and north-east sides of the building (Figure 23). Initially this entailed the excavation of a 1.7m wide, 20m long investigation trench parallel to the north-west wall of Block C, 3m away from the wall (Figure 24). Following the excavation of the trial trench, the level of the entire area to the north-west of Block C was reduced to formation depth for the construction of a new extension. In total an area c.30 x 11m was excavated (Figure 25).



Figure 23. Plan showing exterior excavation areas around Block C. Magenta line indicates initial trench prior to open area investigations. Scale: as shown.



Figure 24. Initial investigation trench behind Block C. Note the concrete stanchion bases along the right hand side of the base of the trench which reflect the outer extent of a former lean-to structure, looking south-west. Scale: 2x2m.



Figure 25. Area behind Block C after open area strip had been completed, looking north-east. Scale: 2x2m.

5.7.2 The overburden to the rear of Block C was an ashy deposit (1001), comprised mainly of debris from the building fire in 2014 mixed with loose stony surface material. The deposit in this area had a maximum thickness of 0.3m but was found with a variable depth in different areas across the site. Behind Block C the overburden (1001) overlay the natural clay substrate (1002) and during excavation was found to contain occasional pockets of sand and small rounded pebble inclusions.

5.7.3 A linear ditched feature (F1003) was encountered, aligned north-west/south-east, extending from the south-western end of Block C. The fill comprised a mortar-rich, mixed silty sand deposit with frequent inclusions of 19th and 20th century pottery, glass, metal and animal bone. The fill overlaid a disused drainage pipe in the base of the ditch cut [1004]. The ditch was U-shaped; it is likely to have been cut to hold the drainage pipe and then intentionally backfilled with subsoil from elsewhere on the estate along with household waste (Figure 26).



Figure 26. Ditch F1003 showing drainage pipe in the base and some of the mortar-rich backfill either side, looking south-east. Base of ditch not observed due to presence of drainage pipe. Scale: 2x1m.

5.7.4 The south-eastern end of ditch F1003 abutted a small structure, F1012, which was 1.6 x 1m in size. Structure F1012 was constructed of handmade red bricks with no mortar. It was rectangular, five courses deep with a central rectangular depression and abutted two short stretches of wall (F1010 and F1011) that extended outwards from the north-western wall of Block C at the south-western corner of the building (Figure 27). The purpose of this structure was unclear; however, the drainage pipe within ditch F1003 ran up to the north-western face of it and the structure was overlaid by the same fill as the ditch (1003). This suggests that the two features were backfilled at the same time and that structure F1012 was probably related to the drainage trench.



Figure 27. Brick structures F1010, F1011 and F1012 at the south-western corner of Block C, revealed after removal of the upper 0.1m of ditch fill (1003) that covered the drainage pipe in the base of ditch F1003, looking south. Note the whitewashing on the wall above walls F1010 and F1011. Scale: 2x1m.

5.7.5 Walls F1010 and F1011 extended from the south-eastern face of structure F1012 to the north-western wall of Block C, a distance of 1.1m. Each of these walls was constructed of handmade red bricks with no mortar with only the bottom two courses remaining. Both comprised a single row of rowlock stretchers on the internal face, with an external row of rowlock headers. The walls defined an empty space filled by natural clay (1002). The purpose of this structure is unclear; however, whitewashing on the north-western wall of Block C just above these structures suggested that they might represent the foundations of a small outbuilding. A small rectangular structure is certainly shown at this spot on the Ordnance Survey maps between 1876 and 1961 (Figure 28).

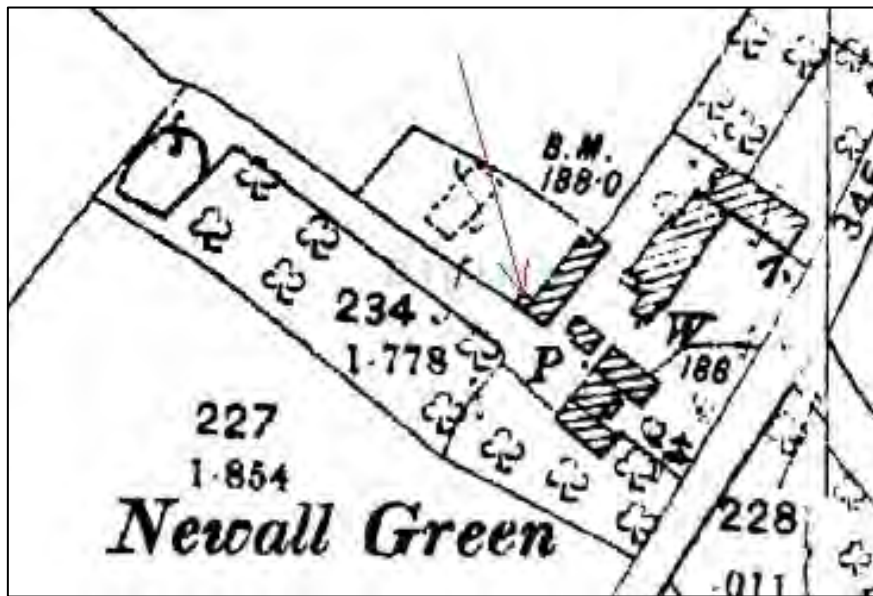


Figure 28. Possible outbuilding (indicated) at the south-western corner of Block C as depicted on this Ordnance Survey map of the 1890's.

5.7.6 Two further segments of brickwork were found adjacent to the north-western wall of Block C towards the north-eastern end of the building. Brick structure F1008 (aligned north-west/south-east) was two courses high, constructed of handmade red bricks and lime mortar, laid as a row of stretchers with a row of headers along the north-eastern face. Structure F1009 was also two courses high, constructed of handmade red bricks and lime mortar, laid as three rows of stretchers. It is possible that these structures represent part of a brick surface beneath the former lean-to structure that existed along this side of Block C (Figure 29).



Figure 29. Brick structures F1008 and F1009, looking south. Likely to be remnants of a brick surface under the former lean-to structure of Block C. Scale: 2x1m.

5.7.7 In the initial investigation trench behind Block C, three square holes were observed, (F1005, F1006 and F1007) which marked the bases of post-holes for stanchions belonging to the former lean-to structure. The stanchion base in post-hole F1005 was still *in-situ* as an iron girder concreted into the base of the hole. Where the stanchions had been removed, the holes had been filled with the same stony material that made up the overburden deposit (1001). The locations of the post-holes corresponded with the positions of iron brackets still attached to the north-western wall of Block C, giving a suggestion of the height and width of the former structure (Figure 30).



Figure 30. Locations of stanchion post-holes F1005, F1006 and F1007 (marked by 3x1m ranging rods within trench), corresponding with the positions of three brackets on the north-western wall of Block C (marked by 3x2m ranging rods against wall), looking south-west.

5.7.8 There had been a small outbuilding at the north-eastern end of Block C that was mostly demolished before the commencement of the watching brief. The area measured 5.8m in width (the width of Block C), extending 3m out from the main building to the north-east. The area was enclosed by three walls (F1014, F1015 and F1016) constructed of handmade red bricks and lime mortar, two skins wide and surviving to a height of four courses. These walls enclosed a concrete slab (1013) which was 0.23m thick and abutted the north-eastern wall of Block C where traces of a fireplace and chimney survived as outlines on the gable-end where whitewashing did not adhere to the brickwork. Excavations of footings for the replacement extension in this area necessitated the removal of the former

footings and slab. This revealed a deliberate levelling deposit (1033), 0.53m in depth that had been laid onto the natural substrate (1002) prior to the construction of the original outbuilding (Figures 31).

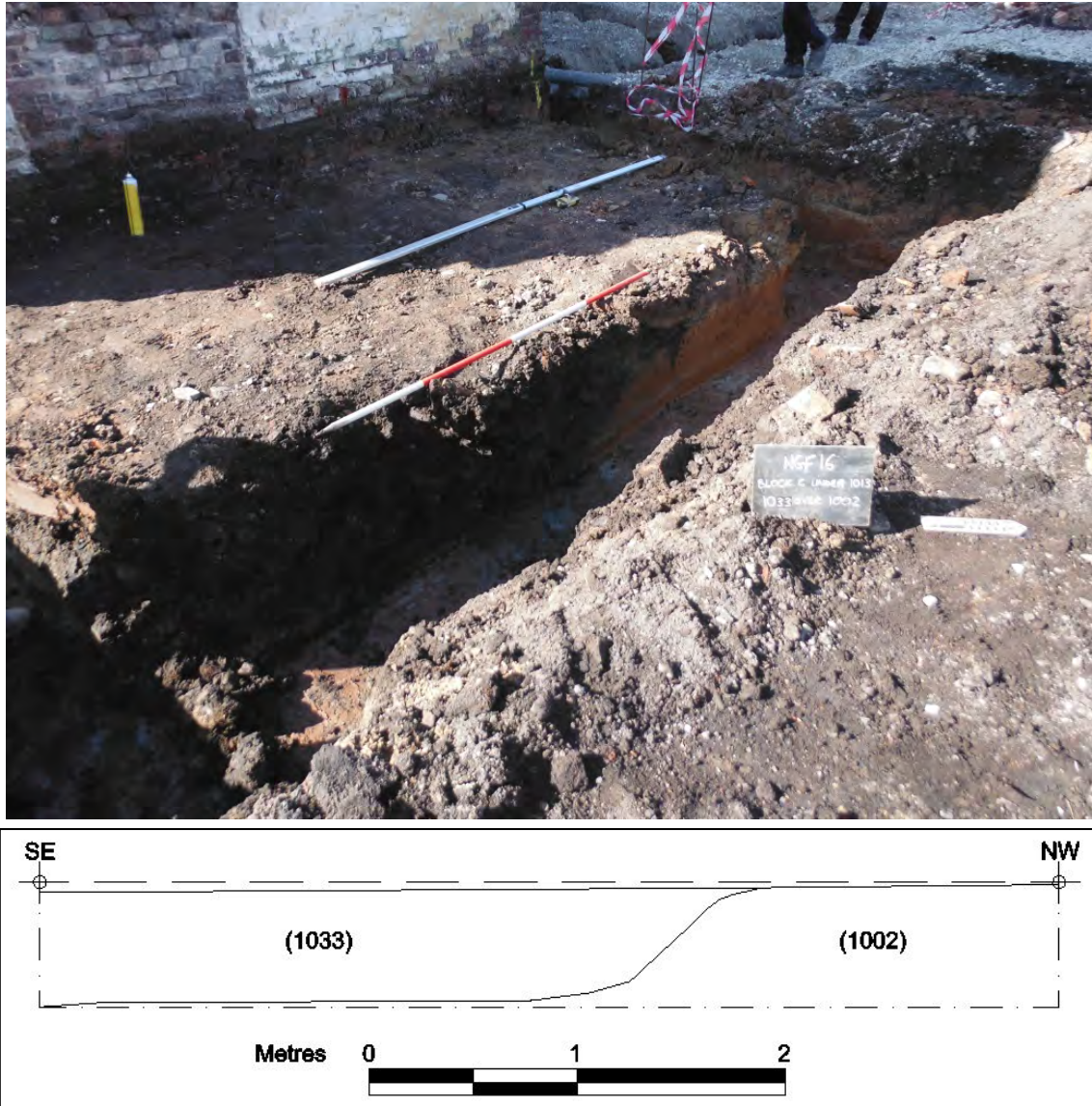


Figure 31. (Upper) Footings for extension at north-east end of Block C after removal of former outbuilding, looking west. (Lower) North-east facing section showing levelling deposit (1033) overlying natural substrate (1002).

5.8 Drainage Trenches

5.8.1 The excavation of c.213 linear meters of drainage trench was observed during the watching brief, comprising seven individual drainage trenches (Figure 2).

5.8.2 Drainage Trench 1 was observed along the north-eastern edge of Block B. It was 1m wide and 28m long. The trench was excavated through a layer of made ground (1039), up to 1.2m thick that comprised mixed deposits of clay, ash and sand with frequent stone, brick and roofing slate inclusions. A drainage trench (F1042) was also observed abutting Block B that had been backfilled with the same made ground rubble deposit (Figure 32).

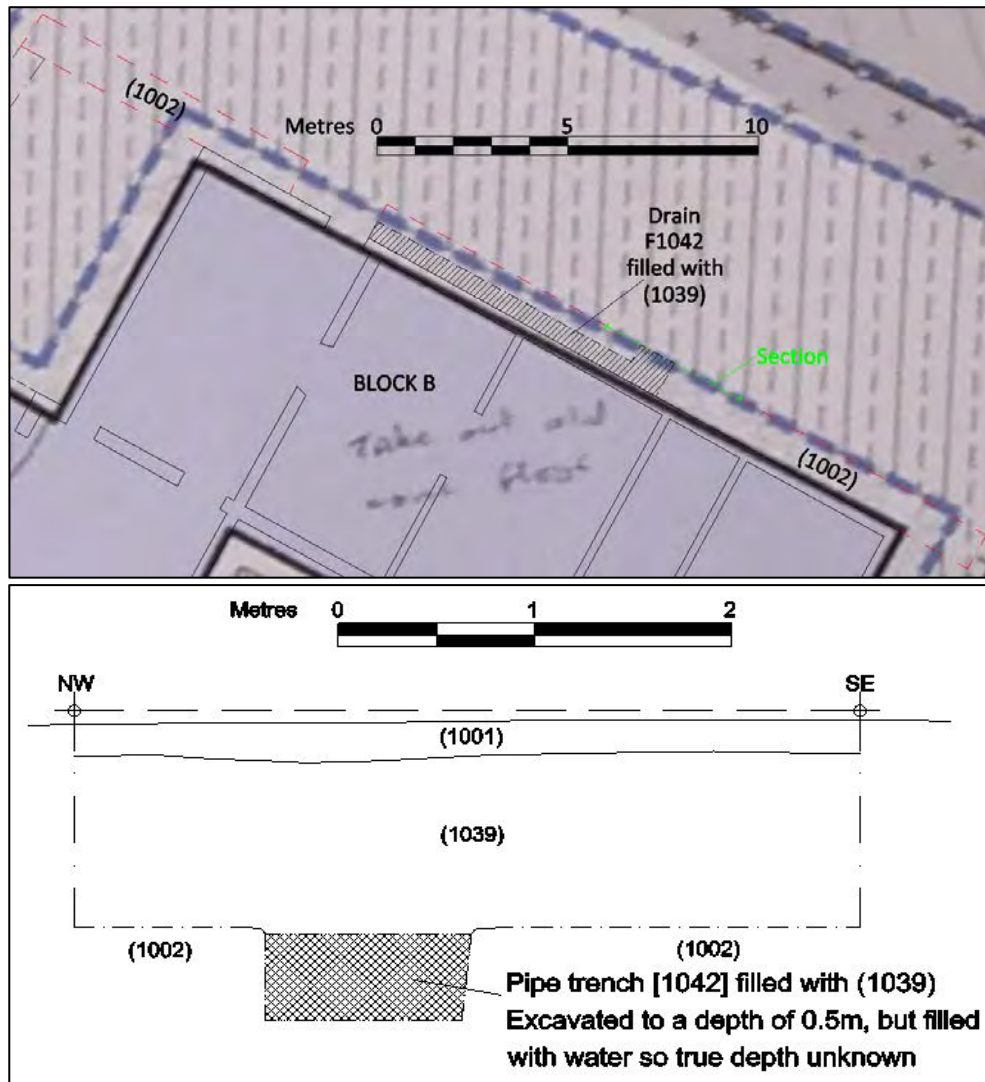


Figure 32. (Upper) Plan showing location of Drainage Trench 1. (Lower) SW facing section showing pipe trench F1042 sealed by made ground deposit (1039). (Right) Cut of drainage trench (1042) filled by made ground deposit (1039), looking north-west. Scale: 0.5m graduations.

5.8.3 Drainage Trench 2 was excavated along the south-western edge of the north-west/south-east orientated wing of Block B. It was 1m wide and 14m long, excavated through a layer of water worn cobble stones (1040) that formed the upper surface of the courtyard. These were laid onto a bedding layer of ashy clay material (1041) which overlay the natural clay substrate (1002) (Figure 33).

5.8.4 Drainage Trench 3 was also observed in the courtyard area between blocks A and B and was excavated through the same stratigraphic sequence of cobble stones (1040), bedding material (1041) and natural substrate (1002) as seen in Drainage Trench 2. It was excavated along the south-eastern edge of the north-east/south-west orientated wing of Block B. It was 1m wide and 23m long. In the south-western end of the trench, c.5m from the north-eastern wall of Block A, there was a brick built drain (F1043) aligned east/west. This comprised walls of un-bonded, handmade red bricks, two courses high with a capping course laid at right angles to the sides. It was cut into the natural substrate and the central space was filled with silty clay material (1044) (Figure 33).

5.8.5 Drainage Trench 4 was 0.7m wide and 35m in length, excavated on a north-east/south-west axis alongside the former outbuildings on the north-west side of Block B down towards Block C. The trench was excavated, recorded and backfilled in short lengths to facilitate the continuation of plant movements around the site between Blocks B and C (Figure 34). The stratigraphy observed within the trench was similar to that seen in Drainage Trench 1, with a variable depth (0.4-0.9m) of made ground (1039) overlying the natural clay substrate (1002). The made ground deposit is likely to have been the same material as that recorded under the concrete slab at the north-eastern end of Block C (1033), and below the cobbled surface of the courtyard south-east of Block B (1041), containing ash, clinker, rounded pebbles and brick fragments. Towards the south-western end of the trench a disturbed lens of rubble (1045) was encountered just below the modern overburden (1001) that had been laid down as part of the made ground deposit (1039) as protection around and above a drainage pipe (now redundant) (Figure 34).

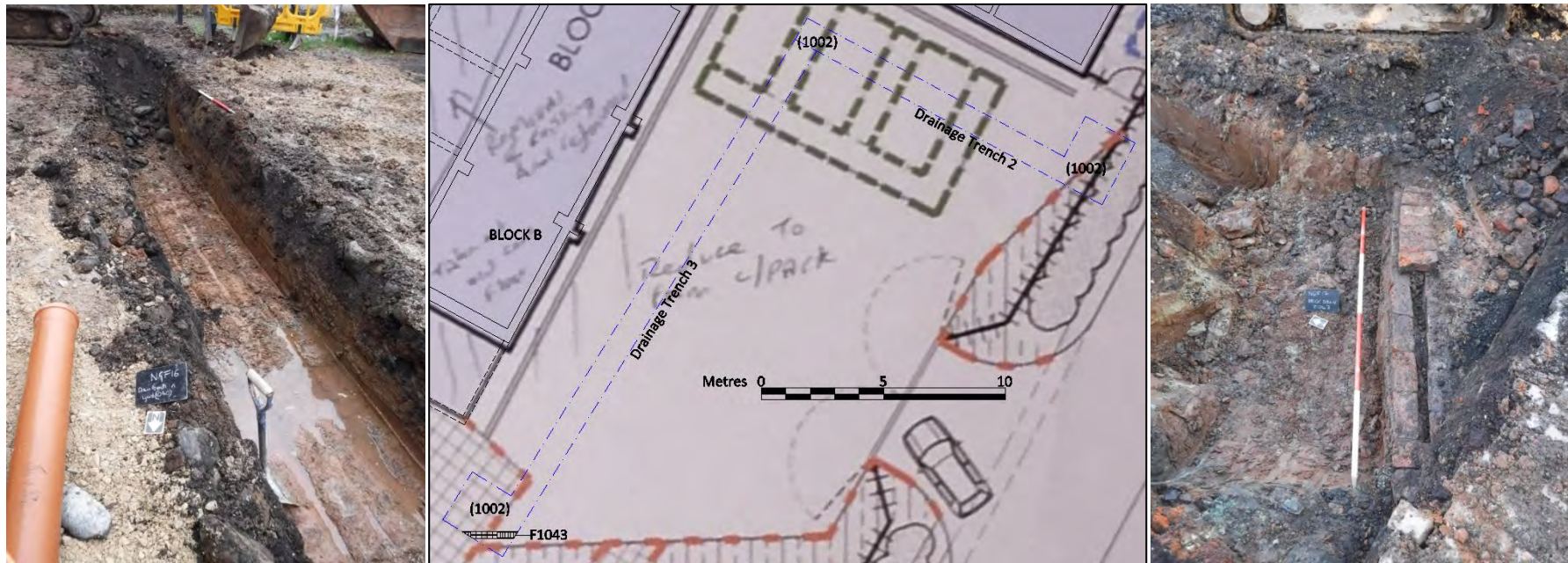


Figure 33. (Left) Drainage Trench 2 showing courtyard cobbles (1040), bedding material (1041) and natural substrate (1002), looking south. Scale: 1m. (Centre) Plan showing location of Drainage Trenches 2 and 3. Scale: as shown. (Right) Brick-built drain F1043 in south-western end of Drainage Trench 3. Scale: 2m.

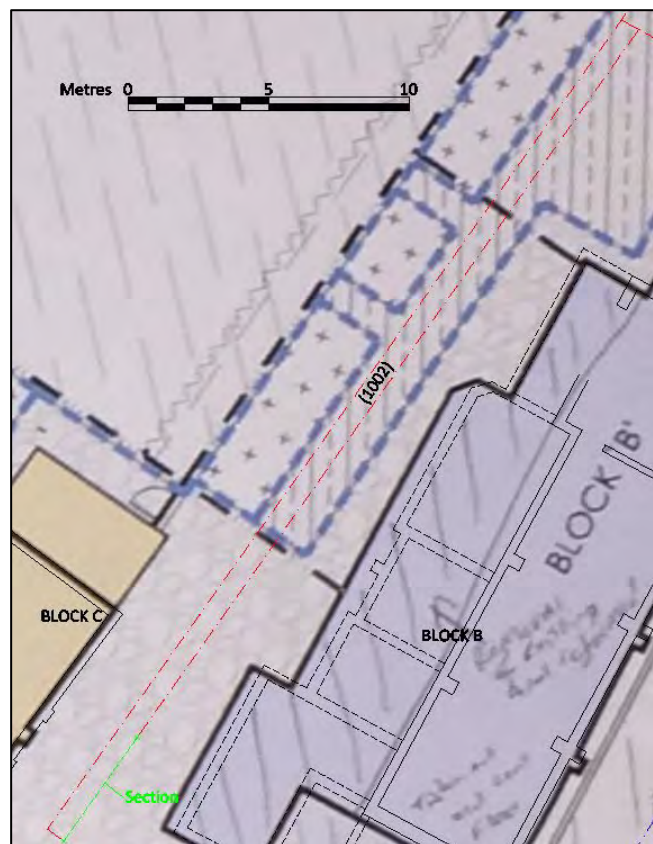
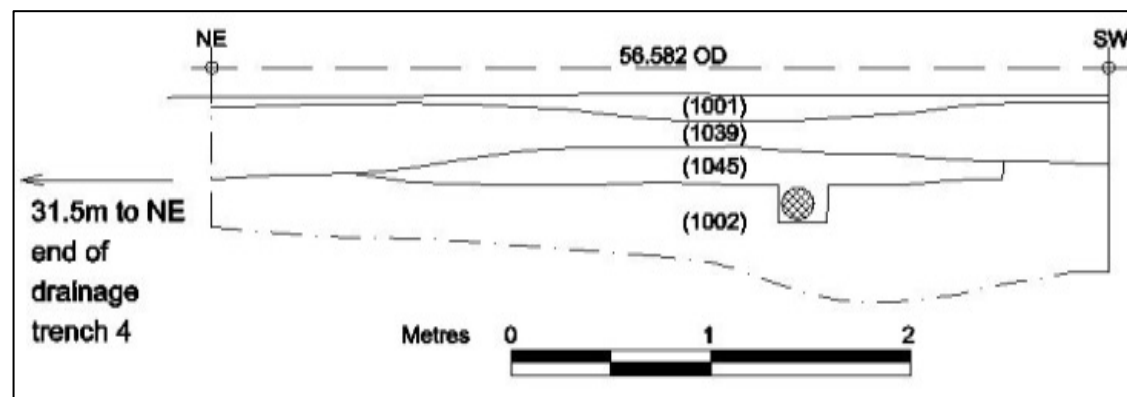


Figure 34. (Clockwise) Plan showing location of Drainage Trench 4. Scale: as shown. (Middle) NW facing section showing rubble lens (1045) overlying natural substrate. Section drawing. Scale: as shown.



5.8.6 Drainage Trenches 5 and 6 were located to the south-west of Block A, either side of an existing fence line. Trench 5 was roughly U-shaped and extended for a total length of c.44m at a width of 2m. Trench 6 was much smaller, measuring c.6x2m. Across the majority of the area, topsoil (1050) with a maximum depth of 0.3m, was mechanically removed down to the upper horizon of the natural substrate (1002). Once it was ascertained that no archaeological features or deposits were present then the trench was excavated down to formation depth for the new drainage. Towards the eastern extent of Trench 5 an area of rubble with brick fragments, stone sand and occasional fragments of pottery and clay pipe (1046) was identified that was interpreted as an area of intentional deposition associated with either the construction or demolition of structures in the wider area. The deposit was only 0.25m thick and its maximum observed extents were recorded prior to being removed during excavation of the trench down to formation depth (Figure 35).



Figure 35. (Upper) Plan showing location of Drainage Trenches 5 and 6. Scale: as shown. (Lower) Rubble spread (1046) within Drainage Trench 5.

5.8.7 Drainage Trench 7 was excavated along the south-east facing façade of Block A, starting in the courtyard and following a south-west trajectory for c.23m. The trench then turned west-north-west for c.24m and finally north-north-west for c.15m towards the excavation area at the south-western end of Block C (Figure 36). Through the former garden areas around the south-eastern and south-western sides of Block A the trench was excavated through 0.1m of modern overburden (1001) and up to 0.4m of buried topsoil (1049) down to the natural substrate (1002). Where the trench turned to follow a more west-north-west alignment, a square brick structure (F1047) was encountered below the buried topsoil. The bricks were laid onto the natural clay substrate and survived to a height of two courses of handmade red bricks with no observable bonding material. There are no structures depicted in this area on any available mapping, although OS maps from the 1870's do show a number of paths through the gardens, including an intersection of pathways at the point where brick structure (F1047) was found (Figure 37). The structure measured 0.68x0.45m and was interpreted as the foundation platform for a garden feature/gatepost. At the most northerly extent of Drainage Trench 7, close to the excavated area around Block C, the stratigraphy was difficult to interpret as the trench crossed a soft area that had been extensively used as a haul route for the movement of spoil from the main site through to the adjacent field to the south-west. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in section



Figure 36. (Upper) Plan showing location of Drainage Trench 7. Scale: as shown. (Lower left) Drainage Trench 7 showing undisturbed natural substrate in front of Block A, looking north-east. Scale: 0.5m graduations. (Lower middle) West-north-west stretch of Drainage Trench 7. Scale: 2x1m. (Lower right) Detailed shot of brick structure F1047. Scale: 1m.

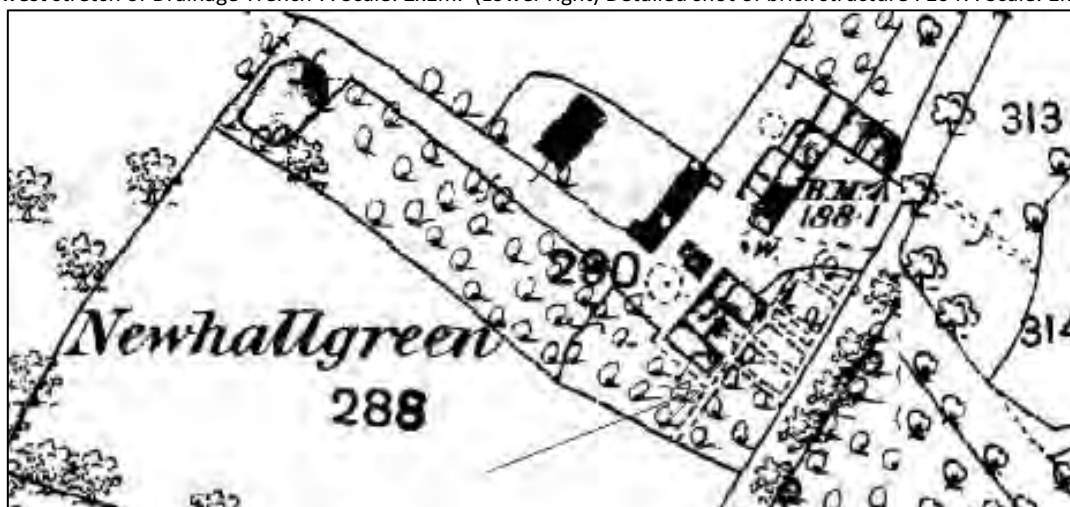


Figure 37. Intersection of pathways (indicated) close to the southern corner of Block A as depicted on this Ordnance Survey map of the 1870's. This is also the approximate location of brick structure F1047.

5.9 Courtyard/Carpark Strip

5.9.1 The development at Newall Green Farm included the conversion of the courtyard to the south-east of Block B into a car park. This was one of the final facets of the ground-works that was archaeologically monitored as the courtyard had been used since commencement of the project as a storage and delivery area for site plant, equipment and raw materials. A number of exploratory elements of the project had already taken place within the courtyard including the excavation of Drainage Trenches 2 and 3 and the underpinning of the south-eastern wall of the north-east/south-west wing of Block B (alongside rooms G1 and G2). Discussions between ARS and Norman Redhead of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) concluded that the excavation of a single trench running north-east/south-west across the yard would be sufficient to identify whether excavation of a wider area would be necessary. This was based on the fact that areas closest to the buildings had already been observed and that any construction closer to the road would only necessitate a shallow scrape of the uppermost surface in order to create a level area.

5.9.2 A trench measuring c.23m in length by 1.6m in width was excavated across the courtyard from the south-western edge of Drainage Trench 2 in a south-westerly direction towards Block A (Figure 38). The stratigraphy observed within the trench was the same as that which was recorded in the drainage trenches through the courtyard: an intermittent rounded-cobble surface (1040) overlying a variable depth (0.1-0.3m, shallower to the south-west) of dirty ash/clinker/clay-rich bedding material (1041) and natural substrate (1002). A number of service trenches were observed along the length of the trench, cutting into the natural substrate, but no archaeological features or deposits were encountered. No further archaeological observation was undertaken in this area.



Figure 38. (Left) Plan showing location of investigation trench through the courtyard/carpark area. Scale: as shown. (Right) Annotated photo showing courtyard/carpark trench, looking south-west. Scale: 2m.

5.10 Access Road

5.10.1 The final attendance on site entailed archaeological monitoring during the stripping of an area to the south-west of the main building complex in an area earmarked for future development. Topsoil (1050) was mechanically stripped from an area measuring c.67m x 3.5m, stretching from Whitecarr Lane, north-eastwards alongside the perimeter fence (site boundary). The purpose for the strip was to facilitate the creation of an access road into the south-western part of the proposed development area ready for future developments of a Riding Arena and 'Block D' (Figures 2 and 39).

5.10.2 Along the length of the stripped area, removal of a maximum depth of 0.25m of topsoil revealed the natural clay substrate (1002) below. Occasional parallel striations were observed in the upper horizon of the clay that were 0.03m wide, 0.01m deep and spaced 0.7m apart (Figure 40). This is likely to indicate that light ploughing has taken place in this field, an activity which has contributed in the dispersal of pottery, charcoal and brick fragments throughout the topsoil. Pottery from the stripped area was retained for assessment.

5.10.3 At the north-eastern extent of the strip a narrow band of disturbance (1.12m wide) was identified within the substrate that had a coarse, gritty texture and was on the same alignment as a hedgerow that separated the main building complex of the farm from the south-western field. Upon excavation this material was found to be only 0.06m in depth and contained a redundant lead pipe and a broken field drain (Figure 40).

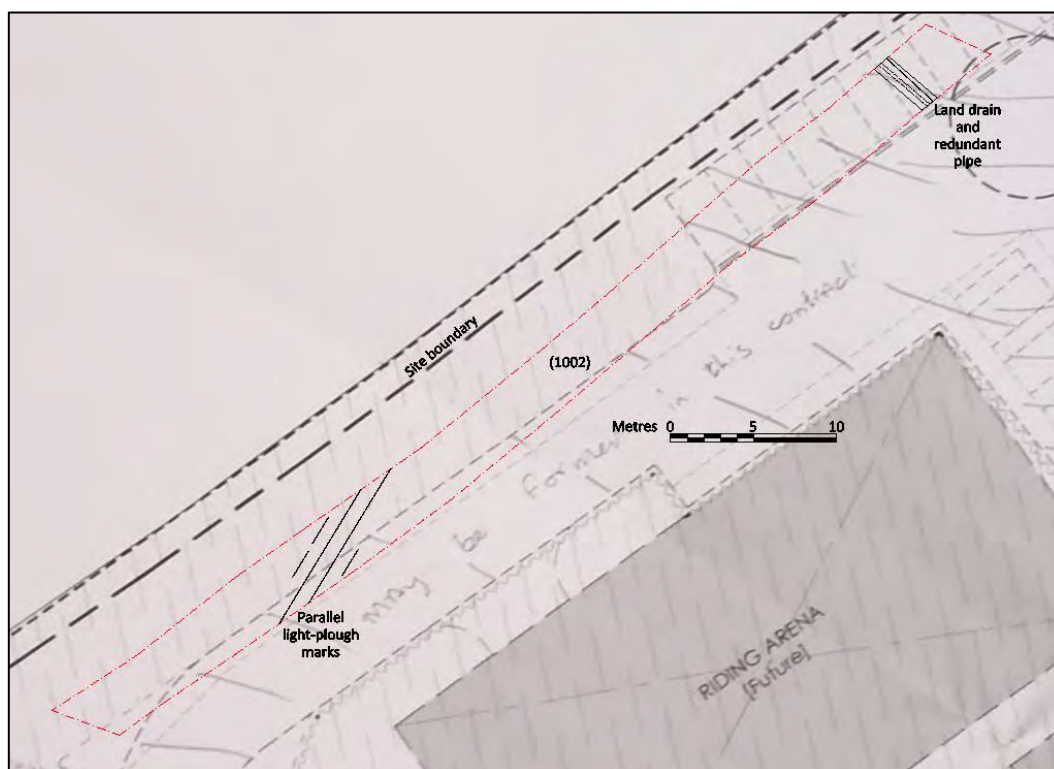


Figure 40. Plan showing location of access road strip in the field SW of main building complex. Scale: as shown.



Figure 39. (Left) Access road strip, looking north-east. (Middle) Light plough marks through natural substrate (1002). Scale: 0.5m and 2m. (Right) Disturbance at north-east extent of strip containing redundant pipe and land drain, looking south-east. Scale: 2m.

6. Finds Assessment

6.1 The Pottery

Dr. Chris Cumberpatch BA, PhD

Introduction

6.1.1 The pottery assemblage from Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester (NGF16) was examined by the author between the 12th and 30th September 2017. It consisted of a total of 472 sherds weighing 14,204 grams representing a maximum of 361 vessels. The data are summarised in Appendix II.

The Assemblage

6.1.2 The earliest sherds identified in the assemblage were a piece of 17th century Blackware from topsoil in the south-western field (1050) and two sherds of 16th-17th century Yellow ware from levelling deposit (1030) beneath the brickcrete surface (1026) in room G1 of Block C. Both of these types are common on later post-medieval sites and were manufactured widely across the north- Midlands although the similarity of the fabrics from different sources makes it difficult to distinguish them at the macroscopic level. Two sherds of Redware from the same levelling deposit (1030) were of 17th or early-18th century date and should also be regarded as of late post-medieval date. Redware was also manufactured widely but, as with Blackware and Yellow ware, the fabrics have yet to be characterised and defined.

6.1.3 Eighteenth century pottery was somewhat more abundant on the site than earlier types and included examples of all three major categories of pottery in use during the early-modern period (described and defined elsewhere; Cumberpatch 2014). Utilitarian wares were represented by sherds of Brown Glazed Coarseware although there are significant problems associated with distinguishing earlier examples from later examples of this type of pottery and some of the sherds probably belong to the 19th or even the early-20th century (as specified in Appendix II). This was certainly the case with the three sherds of Yellow Glazed Coarseware from ditch fill (1003), all of which appeared to be of late-19th or early-20th century date.

6.1.4 The vernacular tableware category (Cumberpatch 2014:73) was represented by a small number of sherds, specifically Slipware (from levelling deposit (1031) within room G3 of Block C), Slip Coated ware (from levelling deposit (1030) within room G1 of Block C) and Mottled ware (from topsoil (1050) in the south-western field). Although largely ignored in social-historical accounts of 18th century society and material culture, the archaeological evidence indicates that household ceramic assemblages normally included a high proportion of such wares, alongside the better known and documented formal tablewares (discussed below). Although the proportions of the various classes vary widely between sites (Cumberpatch 2014: Tables 4, 5 and 6), it is clear that the local manufacture of tablewares continued throughout the 18th century and that the industry was one of some local and

regional significance. It seems probable that such wares were used on a day-to-day basis in many, if not most, households, although at present we do not know whether usage was limited to servants and others of lower social status or whether they were in general use on occasions when the household were not seeking to make a public display of their adoption of fashionable wares. Although the proportion of vernacular tablewares was low in this case, it is probable that this is the result of chronological factors rather than the status of the household, for reasons that will be discussed further below.

6.1.5 The earliest of the formal tablewares, White Salt Glazed Stoneware (c.1720 – c.1780) was represented by just one sherd, the recessed base of a hollow ware vessel from levelling deposit (1031). Creamware (c.1740 – c.1820) and Pearlware (c.17780 – c.1840), the latter including Edged ware, were both represented by large groups of sherds, most notably from levelling deposit (1031) but with smaller quantities from the rubble spread by the south-eastern gable of Block B (1046) and from topsoil (1050) in the south-western field. Although a less than wholly reliable means of dating sherds, the tendency for Creamware to appear in lighter shades over time suggests that the examples from levelling deposit (1031) were probably later rather than earlier in the sequence. Combined with the quantity of Pearlware, the late date of the two sherds of Edged ware and the small quantity of vernacular tableware, this would suggest that the assemblage from levelling deposit (1031) at least, dates to the early-19th rather than the mid/late-18th century.

6.1.6 The Creamware assemblage from levelling deposit (1031) and rubble spread (1046) consisted of tablewares, mainly plates but also including bowls, a mug or jug, a small jar and unidentified hollow wares. None of the sherds bore a maker's mark but Creamwares were produced widely by pottery factories both in Staffordshire and in other counties.

6.1.7 Pearlware was represented by both plain and transfer printed wares (levelling deposit (1031) and rubble spread (1046)) and also by two sherds of Edged ware from topsoil in the south-western field (1050). Pearlware, distinguished by its blue-white finish and the use of transfer printed decoration began to replace Creamware from around 1780 onwards and soon became the most common type of formal tableware in regular use. The plain examples from Newall Green Farm included at least one cup, other hollow wares and several sherds from plates or other flatwares. The more abundant transfer printed Pearlwares included a wider range of forms, including a teapot, three jugs and two bowls amongst unidentified flat and hollow wares. Identifiable designs included the popular Two Temples pattern, other Chinese-inspired designs, a fox-hunting scene and other rural scenes, as detailed in Appendix II. The recessed base of a cup or bowl bore a printed mark on the underside (STONE CHINA) but none of the sherds bore marks identifying manufacturers or the date of the vessels.

6.1.8 From the early-19th century onwards, the manufacture of vernacular tableware largely ceased and the local 'country potteries' moved the emphasis of production onto

utilitarian wares. In part at least this seems to have been a response to the increasing range of kitchenwares manufactured in factories using refined earthenware bodies. Such wares regularly form a significant part of 19th century assemblages and the present case was no exception. Blue Banded wares, Colour Glazed ware, Mocha ware, Slip Banded Cane Coloured (CC) ware and Slip Banded ware were all identified as forming part of the assemblage. Vessel forms included mugs, bowls and jars, typical of the types of vessels produced in these wares.

6.1.9 Recent wares (c.1840 to c.1950) constituted a high proportion of the whole assemblage and consisted principally of Whiteware (plain and transfer printed) and Bone China (plain and transfer printed) with smaller quantities of Sponge-printed ware. The majority of Bone China sherds were plain but some bore traces of overglaze painted designs, as detailed in Appendix II. Plates, cups, saucers, jugs and bowls were all represented as were decorative items, including planters and vases. Transfer printed Bone China was relatively scarce, consisting of three sherds from three separate contexts: ditch fill (1003), levelling deposit (1033) at the north-eastern exterior of Block C and from rubble spread (1037). The designs were not identifiable. In contrast, approximately half of the Whitewares were decorated with transfer prints although in most cases the small size of the sherds precluded a positive identification of the designs. A tureen from ditch fill (1003) bore the popular Asiatic Pheasants design, whilst the base of a cup or small bowl bore a maker's mark on the underside identifying the pattern as Willow and the maker as Burgess and Leigh Ltd of Staffordshire. As with the bone china sherds, tablewares predominated with at least one decorative vessel, a planter from ditch fill (1003).

6.1.10 As noted above, 19th to 20th century utilitarian wares included some of the Brown Glazed Coarseware and all of the Yellow Glazed Coarseware. The Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares also appeared to be relatively late in date and included a bottle with a poorly impressed maker's name; "Lovatt", dating the bottle to the period after 1895 (ditch fill (1003)). Other vessels included a second bottle (from rubble spread (1034)), two bowls and a jar (levelling deposit (1033) and ditch fill (1003)).

Discussion

Block B Exterior

6.1.11 Amongst the contexts defined during the investigation of the exterior of Block B was a levelling deposit (1034) consisting, in part, a layer of rubble. The pottery assemblage from this context was of 19th-20th century date and consisted primarily of sherds of Bone China with Slip Banded wares and the shoulder of a Stoneware bottle. None of the pottery predated the 19th century and it is possible that all of it belonged to the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The pottery assemblage from another rubble levelling deposit (1032) resembled that from deposit (1034) (discussed above) in that it consisted primarily of sherds of Bone

China with a group of Stoneware jars and a small quantity of Whiteware. All of this material dated to the late-19th or early-20th century.

Block C Interior

6.1.12 Excavations inside Block C revealed a number of contexts which contained pottery. In room G1 the bed of sand (1025) underlying the granite setts (1021), contained a sherd of 19th century Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware. In contrast, a deposit of mixed clay and silt earth (1030) contained an assemblage which included some of the earliest pottery from the site (Yellow ware, Slip Coated ware, Redware and a sherd of early Brown Glazed Coarseware). The Yellow ware was of 16th-17th century date and as such may be residual as the remainder of the pottery was of late-17th/18th and 18th century date.

6.1.13 In room G2 the removal of the floors revealed a sand layer (1027) which included a single sherd of 18th to early-19th century Brown Glazed Fineware. This overlay a deposit of mixed clay and silty earth (1031). This contained one of the largest single assemblages from the site consisting of a mixed group of Creamwares and Pearlwares with a small quantity of Banded wares and Mocha ware, single sherds of Slipware and White Salt Glazed Stoneware and a rather larger quantity of Brown Glazed Coarseware. The scarcity of vernacular tablewares and the presence of the Banded wares and Mocha ware suggest that the date of the assemblage lies in the early-19th century rather than the late-18th century. It is possible, given the striking lack of abrasion and surface damage to the Creamwares and Pearlwares, that the deposit represents the clearing out of unfashionable wares prior to their replacement with newer types. Whether this is the case or not, it should be noted that the character of levelling deposits (1030) and (1031) are somewhat different and they may represent two chronologically unconnected events.

Block C Exterior

6.1.14 The linear feature lying outside Block C, ditch (1003), contained an assemblage of mid to late-19th and 19th-20th century material. This was diverse in character and included a wide range of utilitarian wares and domestic tablewares, as summarised in Appendix II. All of the Yellow Glazed Coarseware from the site came from this context which also included a complete stoneware flagon, unfortunately without a datable maker's or retailer's label. Other notable items included the profile of a tureen and several decorative porcelain vessels. The significance of vases, planters, ornaments and souvenirs in domestic assemblages cannot be underestimated as they played an important part in representing aspects of the families which owned and displayed them and, where documentary evidence exists, can sometimes be tied closely to specific individuals (Cumberpatch 2004, 2014:91, Casella and Croucher 2010).

Exterior areas: Drainage Trenches

6.1.15 An area of 'made ground' (1039) (an unfortunate term as all archaeological deposits are, by their very nature, made ground) contained a small assemblage consisting principally of Bone China tablewares with part of a stoneware jar and the rim of a Whiteware plate.

None of the sherds pre-dated the mid-19th century and a late-19th to early-20th century date seems more probable.

Other notable contexts

6.1.16 Two distinct deposits in the south-western field: a rubble spread (1046) in Drainage Trench 5 and topsoil (1050) from the access road area, produced assemblages that resembled each other in that the pottery from both consisted of mixed groups which included early modern formal tablewares (Creamware, Edged ware and Pearlware) alongside later types (Bone China and Whiteware). Rubble spread (1046) was also notable for the presence of the sherd of 17th century Blackware.

6.1.17 Rubble spread (1037) from the north-eastern exterior of Block C was rather different in character in that the pottery was exclusively of mid-19th to early-20th century date and resembled the assemblages from ditch fill (1003) and from the made-ground deposit (1039) found in all areas around Block B. The contents of the assemblage were diverse with Bone China prominent but including Stoneware (jars), Whiteware and a sherd of Fine Redware (probably part of a teapot).

Conclusion

6.1.18 Although the assemblage was not a large one its internal structure was of some interest and appeared to represent three phases of activity. The earliest, represented by levelling deposit (1030) in room G1 of Block C, appeared to date to the late post-medieval or the beginning of the early modern period. Levelling deposit (1031) in room G3 of Block C and perhaps rubble spread (1046) in Drainage Trench 5 were rather later in date, probably the early-19th century, while the remainder of the identified contexts dated to the later-19th or early-20th centuries. Further work on the site would be of considerable interest given the early date of the first phase and the possibility of comparing the later component of the assemblages with the results of the work at Alderley Sandhills.

Archiving and Curation

6.1.19 Although generally late in date, the assemblage includes some significant earlier groups. It also belongs to an area containing a building of acknowledged archaeological and historical significance (Grade II listed status) and as such constitutes part of the history of the building. In view of this, the assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate museum or finds depository where it will be available for further research in the future.

6.2 Clay tobacco pipe, Glass and Metal

Mike Wood BA (hons), MLitt, MCI(A)

Introduction

6.2.1 A small group of clay tobacco pipe, metal and glass was collected during archaeological investigation on land at Newall Green Farm, Wythenshawe, Manchester (NGF16).

Methodology

6.2.2 The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem-bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 1-3.

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouths	Wt (g)	Stem bore	Comments
1031	c.1682-1757	2			5	5/64"	Snapped stems
1046	c.1682-1757	2			6	5/64"	Snapped stems

Table 1: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
1003	Bottle	Clear	L 19 th - E 20 th	1	209	Sub-rectangular medicine bottle. Tooled finish.
1003	Bottle	Clear	L 19 th - E 20 th	1	202	Sub-rectangular medicine bottle marked with measuring increments and labelled 'TABLESPOONS'. Tooled finish.
1003	Bottle	Clear	L 19 th - E 20 th	1	157	Sub-rectangular medicine bottle. Tooled finish. Embossed with 'CALIFORNIA FIG. SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO CAL'
1003	Bottle	Aqua	L 19 th - E 20 th	1	132	Sub-rectangular medicine bottle. Tooled finish. Embossed with 'VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH
1003	Bottle	Aqua	L 19 th - E 20 th	1	116	Sub-rectangular medicine bottle. Tooled finish.
1003	Bottle	Aqua	L 19 th - E 20 th	1	278	Sub-square drinks bottle. Tooled finish.
1003	Bottle	Clear	20 th	1	301	Soft drinks bottle. Embossed 'J&B Jewsbury & Brown'. This was a well-known soda drinks company in Manchester from 1826-1964.
1003	Vial	Aqua	19 th	1	46	Chemist vial, cylindrical.
1003	Bottle	Clear	L 19 th - E 20 th	1	162	Sub-square sauce bottle. Tooled finish.
1003	Bottle	Clear	L 19 th - E 20 th	1	552	Cylindrical drinks bottle stamped 'TAYLOR'S POLLARD ST BREWERY MANCHESTER'
1003	Bottle	Clear	19 th - 20 th	1	661	Cylindrical drinks bottle, missing the top. Embossed BASS.
1030	Bottle	Green	18 th - 20 th	1	10	Body-shard
1033	Bottle	Clear	E 20 th	1	489	Complete milk bottle embossed 'M & S'. Part of the printed on label survives and marks it as pasteurised milk from the Manchester and Salford Co-operative society.
1034	Bottle	Clear	20 th	1	117	Machine formed milk bottle
1037	Bottle	Green	19 th - 20 th	1	81	Fragment embossed 'MANCHESTER'.
1037	Bottle	Green	19 th - 20 th	1	5	Fragment.

Table 2: The Glass

Context	Material	Object	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Comments
1003	Fe	Kettle	19 th - 20 th	1	2570	180x260x330	Large iron kettle, retaining handle and spout. The object is quite dented and corroded as well as visible soot marks.
1037	Fe	Shoe nails?	19 th - 20 th	1	16	65.86x21.91x12.46	Massively corroded object appearing to consist of up to 6 studs/nails embedded in a possible organic strip. Part of a boot?

Table 3: Metalwork

Discussion

6.2.3 The assemblage contains a mix of material broadly spanning the 17th to 20th centuries. A summary of the material is detailed below.

Clay tobacco pipe

6.2.4 Four stem fragments were recovered from two separate contexts and whilst probably of 17th-18th centuries date, it is likely that these are residual and have been incorporated during soil movement.

Glass

6.2.5 The glass assemblage comprised a mix of 19th and early 20th century material, including a large group from ditch fill (1003), which contained several chemist and drinks bottles. Much of the material appears to be locally sourced from nearby breweries or drinks companies around Manchester.

Metal

6.2.6 Metal objects were limited to a strip of material retaining several iron studs that may have come from a boot, and a large, heavily sooted kettle from ditch fill (1003), of likely later 19th-early 20th centuries date.

Recommendations for further work

6.2.7 This is a modest sized assemblage spanning the 18th-20th century dominated by a group of late 19th-20th centuries material recovered from ditch fill (1003). Given the provenance and relatively recent date of the assemblage, there is limited opportunity for further study. No conservation work is necessary and all the objects are currently stable. All of the finds could be returned to the landowner or discarded.

7. Discussion

7.1 The programme of archaeological works at Newall Green Farm has been successful in further investigating the internal timber framing and chronological development of the main farmhouse (Block A) (see separate report, Mora-Ottomano 2016) as well as identifying a number of phases of re-surfacing within the shippon/barn (Block B) and stable (Block C) buildings, which attest to a history of re-purposing of the buildings as the farm developed.

7.2 The earliest pottery recovered from the site came from deposit (1030) overlying the natural substrate under the various surfaces in room G1 of Block C. Two sherds of yellow-ware pottery from the late 16th/early 17th centuries were recovered as well as various other pieces of pottery and glass from the 18th-20th centuries. Given that Block B was constructed some time in the late 18th/early 19th century, the pottery is likely to be residual, but might well relate to the yeoman farmhouse that was constructed on the site in the late 16th/early 17th century (Hradil and Nevell 2009).

7.3 Clearance of exterior areas has enabled the identification of the footings of former outbuildings at the north-western corner of Block B and the south-western corner of Block C that correspond with the locations of structures depicted on OS maps of the area. Additional brick surfaces were also identified alongside the western wall of Block C in an area which would formerly have been covered by a lean-to structure. The size and shape of this lean-to can be appreciated due to the presence of footings identified in the initial investigation trench through this area that corresponded with metal brackets still attached to the side of the building.

7.4 A ditch (F1003) was identified on a north-west/south-east alignment behind Block C that contained a land-drain in its base and was backfilled with material that contained a large quantity of mid-19th to mid-20th centuries pottery, glass and metal. Given that the majority of finds from the site fall into this date range, it is probable that the material used to backfill the ditch derived from various areas of the farm complex.

7.5 No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the excavation of new footings around Block B after the clearance of concrete surfaces belonging to the former outbuildings along the western side and against the south-west facing gable end. Underpinning activities around Block B revealed that the building and its outbuildings were constructed directly onto the natural clay substrate with a maximum depth of 4 courses buried within the substrate along the south-western gable end. Excavation of slot trenches beneath the walls revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

7.6 The excavation of drainage trenches around and between the buildings of the farm complex as well as reduction works in the car-park/yard area has identified a number of made-ground deposits associated with levelling of the exterior areas. Coupled with the evidence of the re-surfacing of floors within Blocks B and C it is likely that external areas of

the buildings were levelled-up to maintain matching ground levels. This would be particularly necessary when moving livestock in and out of stables/barns. The most recent deposit was found over much of the site and derives from the spread of ash and demolition material around the site following the fire in the main farmhouse in 2014.

7.7 To the south-west of the main farm complex, a drainage trench through the garden of the farmhouse identified the foundation courses of a square brick structure (F1047). No finds or associated structures were identified to suggest a date or function for the structure, though OS mapping from the 1870's shows that a junction of footpaths through the garden was located at this point. The structure, therefore, might represent the footings of a gate-post, wall or ornamental feature that was never documented.

7.8 The stripping of an area for an access road from Whitecarr Lane in the south-western part of the site enabled the recovery of a spread of pottery dating from the 17th-20th centuries which is likely to be associated with occupation of the farmstead and surrounding land. The identification of light-plough marks through the natural substrate gives a plausible explanation for the dispersal of material culture across a wider area, and future work in this area around the proposed 'Block D' might well lead to the identification of further buildings associated with Newall Green Farm.

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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APPENDIX I: Context Summary Table

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/Extent (l) = length, (w) = width, (d) = depth
1001	Modern overburden	Burnt, ashy deposit mixed with brick rubble, glass, timber and small stones. Observed across the site, left over from a period of clearance after a fire on the site in 2014. Spread thinly across cobbles between buildings but found with a variable depth behind Block C. Loosely compacted.	(d) 0.1-0.3m
1002	Natural substrate	Fine, mottled orange/brown till with frequent light blue laminations. Moderately compacted, grading into stiffer, cleaner red clay.	Observed as having a depth of up to 0.2m before grading into underlying stiff red clay within foundation slots.
1003	Deposit	Loosely compacted, mortar-rich deposit mixed with redeposited topsoil, boulder clay and 19 th /20 th century household refuse. Drainage pipe found in base of ditch suggests trench was backfilled with material in the immediate vicinity.	(l) 9m observed, (w) 2.5m, (d) 0.7m
1004	Cut	U-shaped cut, steeper on the SW side. Likely to have been machine excavated.	(l) 9m observed, (w) 2.5m, (d) 0.7m
1005	Cut	Square-shaped socket for concrete stanchion and steel upright related to a former lean-to structure on the NW side of Block C. Stanchion removed during excavation, hollow in-filled by overburden (1001).	(l) 0.52m, (w) 0.38m Depth of removed concrete: 0.2m
1006	Cut	Square-shaped socket for concrete stanchion and steel upright related to a former lean-to structure on the NW side of Block C. Stanchion possibly removed recently as hollow filled with (1001).	(l) 0.48m, (w) 0.38m Depth not observed. Likely to be similar to [1005].
1007	Cut	Square-shaped socket for concrete stanchion and steel upright related to a former lean-to structure on the NW side of Block C. Stanchion possibly removed recently as hollow filled with (1001).	(l) 0.41m, (w) 0.38m Depth not observed. Likely to be similar to [1005].
1008	Structure	Aligned NW/SE. Red hand-made brick, lime mortar. Likely to be associated with former lean-to structure. Truncated surface/storage area.	Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 70mm Structure: (l) 1.19m, (w) 0.35m, (d) 0.23m (2 brick courses)
1009	Structure	Aligned NE/SW. Red hand-made brick, lime mortar. Likely to be associated with former lean-to structure. Truncated surface/storage area.	Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 70mm Structure: (l) 2.2m, (w) 0.35m, (d) 0.23m (2 brick courses)

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester

1010	Structure	Aligned NW/SE. Red hand-made brick, lime mortar. Likely to be associated with former lean-to structure. Truncated surface/storage area.	Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 0.07m Structure: (l) 1.14m, (w) 0.35m, (d) 0.23m (2 brick courses)
1011	Structure	Aligned NW/SE. Red hand-made brick, lime mortar. Likely to be associated with former lean-to structure. Truncated surface/storage area.	Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 0.07m Structure: (l) 1.12m, (w) 0.35m, (d) 0.11m (1 brick course laid rowlock)
1012	Structure	Aligned NE/SW. Rectangular brick-lined drainage trough. Red hand-made brick, lime mortar. Abuts F1010 and F1011 along SE edge.	Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 0.07m Trough: (l) 1.61m, (w) 1m, (internal d) 0.23m. External depth: 0.59m (5 brick courses).
1013	Surface	Concrete surface at NE end of Block C. Edged by walls F1014, F1015 and F1016.	(l) 5.08, (w) 2.81, (d) 0.23m
1014	Structure	Aligned NE/SW. Red hand-made brick, lime mortar. Provides edge for concrete F1013. Formerly part of barn extension wall.	Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 0.07m Structure: (l) 2.86m, (w) 0.23m, (d) 0.47m (4 brick courses)
1015	Structure	Aligned NE/SW. Red hand-made brick, lime mortar. Provides edge for concrete F1013. Formerly part of barn extension wall.	Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 0.07m Structure: (l) 2.86m, (w) 0.23m, (d) 0.47m (4 brick courses)
1016	Structure	Aligned NW/SE. Red hand-made brick, lime mortar. Provides edge for concrete F1013. Formerly part of barn extension wall.	Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 0.07m Structure: (l) 5.54m, (w) 0.4m, (d) 0.47m (4 brick courses)
1017	Surface	Concrete floor Block C, eastern room (G3). Modern	(l) 5.6m, (w) 5m (d) 0.08m
1018	Deposit	Brickcrete levelling deposit beneath concrete (1017), Block C, room G3	(l) 5.6m, (w) 5m, (d) 0.15m
1019	Surface	Brick surface in room G3 of block C below brickcrete (1018). Laid with blue paving bricks, rowlock stretchers in a single course with hard mortar.	Surface: (l) 5.6m, (w) 5m, (d) 0.09m. Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.08, (d) 0.09m
1020	Surface	Concrete floor in western room (G1) of Block C. Covers the majority of the room with a 1.1m wide cobbled walkway along length of southern wall.	(l) 8m, (w) 3.7m, (d) 0.07m
1021	Surface	Cobbled surface in western room (G1) of Block C, beneath concrete (1020), laid with large cubiform granite setts. 8 postholes visible laid in two rows across the room, probably related to animal (horse) stalls. A 1.1m wide walkway of this surface was left exposed along the southern wall of Block C after the laying of concrete (1020).	Surface: (l) 8m, (w) 5m, (d) 15cm. Granite setts: (l) 0.15m, (w) 0.15m, (d) 0.15m.

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1022	Surface	Brick surface in Block C, G2. Floor of passageway between G1 and G3. Laid with machine made red bricks in rowlock stretcher rows.	(l) 5m, (w) 1.2m, (d) 0.09m. Bricks (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.08m, (d) 0.09m
1023	Surface	Extant blue brick surface of cattle stalls in Block B, Blue paving bricks laid on bed of grey sand as rowlock stretchers	Bricks: (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.08m, (d) 0.09m
1024	Surface	Brick surface under (1023) in Block B, G11. Constructed of a single course of randomly laid ½ and ¾ bat and whole handmade red bricks. Uneven surface probably laid with leftover bricks. Sits 20cm lower than exterior yard surface. Fills entire room.	(l) 7.2m, (w) 2.1m, (d) 0.08m. Bricks (whole): (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 0.08m
1025	Deposit	Sand bedding for cobbled floor (1021) in Block C, G1. Reddish yellow sharp sand with small flecks of charcoal	(l) 8m, (w) 5m, (d) 0.08m
1026	Surface	Brickcrete surface beneath (1025). Crushed brick and lime mortar. Covers entire room of G1, Block C	(l)8m, (w) 5m, (d) 0.1m
1027	Deposit	Sandy bedding layer underlying brick surface (1019) in Block C, room G3.	(d) 0.08m
1028	Surface	Truncated patch of brick surface, similar to (1024), constructed of broken and whole handmade red bricks laid in random courses. Semi-circular depression in middle of it (1029). In Block B, Room G10.	Surface: (l) 2.2m, (w) 2.1m, (d) 0.08m. Bricks (whole): (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m, (d) 0.08m
1029	Surface	Depression in (1028). Semi-circular depression, one brick's depth lower than (1028). Laid with 6 stretchers and a ridge of clay lining the edge with (1028)	(l) 1m, (w) 0.6m, (d) 0.08m
1030	Deposit	Topsoil rich deposit with rubble and redeposited clay inclusions. Levelling for brickcrete (1026) in room G1 of Block C.	(l) 8m, (w) 5m, (d) 0.3m
1031	Deposit	Topsoil rich deposit with rubble and redeposited clay inclusions beneath sandy bedding material (1027)	(l) 5.6m, (w) 5m, (d) 0.3m
1032	Deposit	Rubble spread outside SE gable end of Block B	Observed: (l) 3m (d) 0.25m
1033	Deposit	Dark brown/black levelling deposit, loosely compacted, containing numerous brick fragments, glass and broken 19 th and 20 th century pottery. Similar to (1003). Overlay (1002) beneath concrete slab F1013.	Only partially observed, probably continued to the SE underneath cobbles. Observed (l) 3.4m, (w) 3m, (d) 0.5m.
1034	Deposit	Rubble spread outside NW gable end (G3) of Block B	Observed: (l) 1.5m, (w) 0.7m, (d) 0.53m
1035	Structure	Drain and Brick capping outside south-eastern (front) wall of block C	
1036	Structure	2 skin wall running NW-SE outside NW gable end of Block B. Handmade red bricks and sandy lime mortar	Observed: (l) 0.7m, (w) 0.25m, (d) 0.45m. Bricks (l) 0.23, (w) 0.11m (d) 80mm

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1037	Deposit	Rubble spread outside NE of Block C, exterior to new NE extension. Possibly same as 1033	Observed: (l) 5m, (w) 2m, (d) 0.12m
1038	Deposit	Clay trample layer within Block B, under removed floor surfaces. Probably trampled natural associated with construction within rooms G9-G12	(d) 0.1-0.2m
1039	Deposit	Made ground with a variable depth found around all sides of Block B (numbered (1041) within carpark/cobbled yard). Ash and clinker rich with occasional large rounded pebbles and multiple scatters of brick fragments. Same as (1033) observed below concrete at NE end of Block C.	(d) 1m-1.2m alongside SE-facing gable and NE-facing elevation of Block B. (d) 0.4m-0.9m in drainage trench 4, getting shallower to the south west.
1040	Surface	Intermittent surface made of large rounded river cobbles rammed into surface of underlying made ground (1041) throughout main yard/carpark. Observed across length of drainage trench 2 and at the NE end (5m max.) of drainage trench 3.	Max. diameter: 0.25m-0.4m
1041	Deposit	Made ground observed throughout the yard/car-park area. Similar in composition to (1039) with high quantities of ash, clinker and brick fragments. Upper layer very compacted due to the laying of river cobbles and compaction by vehicles during groundworks.	(d) 0.3m-1m. Deeper to the NE, gradually gets shallower towards the SW.
1042	Cut	Cut for drainpipe outside Block B, room G10. Vertical cut through natural substrate (1002), containing ceramic drainage pipe and backfilled with made ground deposit (1039).	Observed: (l) 7.6m, (w) 0.45m
1043	Structure	Red brick culvert/drain observed at SW end of drainage trench 3 in yard/carpark. E-W orientated, surviving to a height of 2 brick courses, un-bonded, with third course laid perpendicular over the top as a cap. Filled with silty clay (1044).	Observed: (l) 2m, (w) 0.27m Bricks (l) 0.23m, (w) 0.11m (d) 70mm
1044	Fill	Grey/yellow/brown, smooth, silty clay. Observed between the two side walls of culvert F1043.	Observed: (l) 2m, (w) 50mm
1045	Deposit	Lens of brick fragments overlying and filling the cut of a ceramic drain observed within drainage trench 4 between Block C and the Block B extension. Overlies natural substrate (1002), but is overlain by a shallow depth of made ground deposit (1039).	Observed: (l) 3.26m, (d) 0.17m-0.35m
1046	Deposit	Spread of rubble material with inclusions of bricks and brick fragments (handmade red bricks), stone, builders sand, occasional pieces of pot and clay pipe, trampled into natural clay (1002) in SW field (observed in Drainage Trench 5). Probably represents construction debris/trample from farm building work.	Observed: (w) 7.6, (l) 12m, (d) 0.25m (max)
1047	Structure	Red brick rectangular platform located within drainage trench 7 off the SE corner of Block A. Max. 2 courses overlay natural substrate (1002), but were overlain by a buried topsoil (1049) and modern debris overburden deposit (1001).	Observed: (l) 1.2m, (w) 0.7m Bricks (l) 0.25, (w) 0.125, (d) 0.06m

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1048	Structure	Modern manhole constructed of red brick beneath former hardstanding associated with the outbuilding at the NWE corner of Block A. Max. 7 courses surviving with rowlock upper course intact. Sandstone capping and modern flagstone observed inside structure. Sandstone step also observed along front edge of manhole.	Observed: (l) 1.1m, (w) 0.84m Bricks (l) 0.25, (w) 0.125, (d) 0.06m
1049	Deposit	Buried topsoil. Grey/brown silty soil with roots in the upper 0.08m of the deposit. Sand and rounded stones observed within soil during excavation. Overlain by modern debris overburden (1001).	Max. depth 0.4m
1050	Deposit	Topsoil within SW field of PDA. Well compacted at surface giving way to looser compacted grey/brown silty soil below surface, very root disturbed alongside perimeter of site. Directly overlies natural clay (1002).	Max. depth 0.3m
1051	Deposit	Loose, un-bonded tarmac material (bitumen) used as a levelling deposit below the concrete footing of the former Block A extension structure.	Max. depth 0.03m. Observed across an area of 4.5m x 5.5m below former footings.
1052	Deposit	Disturbed subsoil under former footings of Block A extension with numerous fragments of modern brick and pockets of tarmac material from overlying (1051) that had filled some of the voids.	Variable depth, 0.06m-0.23m observed under former footings and in newly excavated Block A footing trenches.

APPENDIX II: Pottery Quantification Tables

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1003	Blue Banded ware	1	109	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Blue slip bands above carination ext	C19 th	Carination is lower on the body than in the case of the 'London' form bowls
1003	Blue Banded ware	1	35	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Broad blue band below rim, thin line on body	C19 th	Bone china body
1003	Blue Banded ware	1	115	1	Rim & body	Jar	Barrel-shaped vessel w/ two blue bands with three groups of three blue lines between them	C19 th	Bone china body; slight smudging of blue lines & lower band
1003	Bone China	1	30	1	BS	Vase	Large, dark Flow Blue stylised floral design ext w/ limited relief moulding	c.1840+	A decorative rather than utilitarian vessel
1003	Bone China	1	217	1	Rim & body	Planter	Slip-cast vessel w/ curving fluting on body & tall vertical rim w/ a wavy top; green w/ overglaze gold detailing	C20 th	Lithograph print of a spray of roses on the body; gold line above recessed base
1003	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	17	496	1	Profile	Jar	Band of rouletted & stamped decoration ext	C19 th – EC20 th	Cylindrical jar w/ ridged shoulder & clubbed & everted rim; very thin base; fresh breaks
1003	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	21	1	Complete	Bottle	Mottled brown salt glaze ext	1895+	Spouted bottle; part of maker's mark ext; [LO]VATT
1003	Colour Glazed ware	1	19	1	Spout	Teapot	Brown 'Rockingham' style glaze on a fine red body	C19 th	Fresh breaks
1003	Porcelain	1	5	1	Rim	Saucer	Overglaze stencilled geometric frieze around rim internally	C20 th	
1003	Porcelain	1	43	1	BS	Plate	Elaborate overglaze printed design of poppies in green and orange-red	C20 th	Impressed '10' on underside
1003	Porcelain	2	43	1	BS	Vase	Fine lithograph print ext depicting a spray of roses with flowers and leaves on a pale yellow background	C20 th	A decorative rather than utilitarian vessel
1003	Sponge	1	171	1	Profile	Bowl	Brightly printed & hand-painted floral and fruit design	LC19 th – C20 th	Shallow bowl with ring foot base and plain rim

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	Printed ware						int only pitted & flaked on ext surface		
1003	Stoneware	1	3368	1	Complete	Flagon	Grey body w/ brown shoulder & neck	LC19 th – C20 th	Large flagon w/ single broken handle
1003	TP Bone china	1	14	1	Rim & body	Vase?	Blue-grey floral/leaf design ext; gold line on everted rim; low relief moulding on lower body	LC19 th - C20 th	Odd form w/ everted rim on a unidentified body shape
1003	TP Whiteware	1	211	1	Profile	Tureen	Asiatic Pheasants w/ overglaze detailing	MC19 th – EC20 th	Sub-rectangular tureen or server; footring base broken at join
1003	TP Whiteware	3	26	1	Recessed base	Cup/bowl	Willow ext; maker's mark on underside; BURLEIGH WARE / WILLOW / ENGLAND	1891 – MC20 th	Burgess and Leigh Ltd, Staffordshire; probably C20 th ; fresh breaks
1003	TP Whiteware	1	100	1	Rim & body	Planter	Globular body w/ neck & everted rim; moulded motifs around base of neck & traces of red TP design ext	LC19 th – C20 th	
1003	Whiteware	1	41	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Recessed base, plain rim
1003	Whiteware	1	44	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1003	Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Plate	Small part of a low-relief moulded pattern around the rim	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1003	Whiteware	1	19	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Thick sherd; probably a kitchen bowl
1003	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3	1548	1	Base & BS	Pancheon	White slip int on a red body; clear (yellow) glaze; red slip ext	MC19 th – MC20 th	Fine red fabric; fresh breaks
1003	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	172	1	Rim	Pancheon	White slip int on a red body; clear (yellow) glaze; splashes of glaze & slip ext	MC19 th – MC20 th	Fine red fabric; fresh breaks; heavy square-sectioned everted rim w/ rounded corners
1003	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	122	1	BS	Pancheon	White slip int on a red body; clear (yellow) glaze	MC19 th – MC20 th	Fine red fabric; fresh breaks

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	are								
1025	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	25	1	BS	Holl	Stamped & rouletted patterns ext	C19 th	Brown salt glaze ext, grey int
1027	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	12	1	BS	Holl	Brown glaze int & ext	C18 th – C19 th	Hard red fabric w/ lighter streaks; white rock frags up to 1mm, occ larger
1030	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	103	1	Rim	Open jar	Thick brown glaze int & ext, sparse on rim	C17 th – EC18 th	Heavy flat-topped square-sectioned rim with internal flange; fine orange fabric w/ white streaks, occ red incs
1030	Redware type	2	107	2	Rim & body	Dish	Thin clear glaze int & partially ext on a pale orange fabric	C17 th – EC18 th	Wide rim defined by internal ridge & beaded lip; orange fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted quartz, red and white rock frags
1030	Slip Coated ware	1	13	1	BS	Holl	Thin red slip int & ext on a buff fabric	C18 th	Buff fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit up to 0.5mm but mainly finer
1030	Slip Coated ware	1	2	1	Rim	Holl	Thin red slip int & ext on a buff fabric	C18 th	Buff fabric w/ fine quartz & red grit up to 0.5mm but mainly finer
1030	Slip Coated ware	1	3	1	BS	Holl	Thin red slip int & ext on a buff fabric; ridge ext	C18 th	Buff fabric w/ fine quartz, red & white grit up to 1mm but mainly finer
1030	Yellow ware	1	7	1	Rim	Jar	Thin clear glaze on a fine white body; crazed ext	LC16 th – C17 th	Distinctive everted rim on a flared neck; bright white fabric w/ sparse red and white rock frags
1030	Yellow ware	1	31	1	Base	Holl	Clear glaze int on a buff-white fabric; glaze fumed ext	LC16 th – C17 th	Hard buff-white fabric w/ sparse white streaks; common fine quartz & moderate red grit
1031	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	233	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int & ext; flat-topped rim w/ prominent ridge around ext edge	EC19 th	Hard dark red fabric w/ prominent fine white streaks
1031	Brown Glazed	1	237	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only; flat-topped, collared rim w/ internal flange	EC19 th	Bright orange fabric; flaked & spalled surfaces

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	Coarseware								
1031	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	415	1	Rim	Pantheon	Brown glaze int only, red slip ext; sharply everted rim w/ prominent groove around ext edge	EC19 th	Dark orange fabric w/ fine white streaks; use-wear on int & ext angles or rim
1031	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	126	1	Rim	Pantheon	Brown glaze int; patchy dark brown glaze int & on top of rim	EC19 th	Dark red fabric w/ common fine red grit
1031	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	238	1	Base	Pantheon	Brown glaze int only; rilled ext	EC19 th	Chipped & abraded, laminated fracture; fine orange fabric
1031	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	262	1	Base	Pantheon	Black glaze int	EC19 th	Use-wear on underside of base; pale orange fabric w/ white streaks & moderate dispersed white rock frags
1031	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	166	1	Base	Pantheon	Black glaze int only, rilled ext	EC19 th	Chipped & abraded; use-wear on underside of base; pale orange fabric
1031	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	115	2	Base	Pantheon	Black glaze int only	EC19 th	Chipped & abraded; fine orange fabric
1031	Brown Glazed Coarseware	15	1062	15	BS	Pantheon	Black glaze int only; rilled surfaces int & ext	EC19 th	Fine bright orange fabrics
1031	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	27	1	BS	Pantheon	Black glaze int w/ dark red slip ext	EC19 th	Hard dark red fabric w/ fine white streaks

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1031	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Holl	Part of a dark brown line/band ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
1031	Creamware	2	25	2	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	3	13	3	Base	Small jar	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Semi-recessed base; probably one vessel
1031	Creamware	15	211	14	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Plate or other flatware bases; light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	17	171	16	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Plate/shallow soup-bowl recessed bases; light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	10	156	7	Rim & base	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820	Beaded rims & recessed bases; light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	11	104	11	Rim	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820	Light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	10	183	3	Rim & base	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820	Beaded rims & recessed bases; light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	2	31	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Recessed base
1031	Creamware	7	88	4	Rim	Plate	Plain rim	c.1740 – c.1820	Wide flat rims w/ wavy edges; light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	Plain rim	c.1740 – c.1820	Plain rim; light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	12	36	12	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	16	247	11	Footring base & BS	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Probably one vessel; round bowl w/ handle stump & rounded ring foot
1031	Creamware	3	7	3	BS	Holl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	2	12	2	Rim & BS	Bowl	Sharply everted flat rim	c.1740 – c.1820	Light coloured Creamware
1031	Creamware	1	5	1	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Light coloured Creamware
1031	Mocha	1	19	1	Rim &	Jar	Black Mocha trees on a brown slip line; rilled band	EC19 th	Distinctive small jar

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	ware				body		flanked by black lines below vertical rim		
1031	Mocha ware	1	2	1	BS	Holl	Black Mocha trees on a brown slip band	EC19 th	
1031	Pearlware	1	5	1	BS	Holl	Part of a curvilinear hand-painted underglaze red design	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	Pearlware	1	6	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	Pearlware	2	13	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	Pearlware	1	3	1	Base	Holl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Throwing cone !!br0ken!!
1031	Slip Banded CC ware	1	7	1	BS	Holl	White slip lines ext	EC19 th	
1031	Slip Banded CC ware	2	5	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip lines w/ blue band between; plain rim	EC19 th	
1031	Slip Banded ware	4	23	4	Rim & BS	Bowl	Dark red & brown slip lines ext; plain rim, bluish finish int	EC19 th	
1031	Slip-Banded ware	7	67	1	Rim, base & BS	Jar	Deep grooves w/ brown slip & curvilinear frieze around short vertical rim on a cream body; rilled shoulder	EC19 th	Distinctive engine turned vessel
1031	Slipware	1	20	1	BS	Holl	Fine red fabric w/ light streaks giving a striped finish; two white slip lines ext	EC19 th	
1031	TP Pearlware	6	39	2	BS	Holl	Fox hunting scene w/ dogs & huntsmen	c.1780 – c.1840	Probably one vessel
1031	TP Pearlware	5	69	2	Recessed base	Holl	Part of TP design ext, possibly part of the hunting scene vessel	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular recessed base; probably one vessel
1031	TP Pearlware	6	23	2	BS	Holl	Rural scene w/ cottage & trees	c.1780 – c.1840	Probably part of the same vessel

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1031	TP Pearlware	4	23	2	BS	Holl	Unidentifiable scene w/ trees; may be part of the vessel w/ the hunting scene	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	3	7	2	BS	Holl	Parts of TP design ext; rural scene	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	10	1	BS	Holl	Rural scene w/ ruined castle; part of the hunting scene?	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	2	15	1	Handle	Jug	Stylised floral pattern on the spine of the handle	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	23	1	Spout	Teapot	Blurred 'Island' pattern on ext front of spout	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	27	1	Recessed base	Cup/bowl	Chinese style landscape ext; Island pattern int; STONE CHINA on underside of base	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	3	17	2	Rim & handle scar	Jug	Rural scene as frieze around vertical neck/rim	c.1780 – c.1840	Short vertical neck w/ handle scar on a globular body
1031	TP Pearlware	5	63	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Probably one vessel; round ring foot base
1031	TP Pearlware	1	9	1	Ring foot base	Holl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot
1031	TP Pearlware	1	9	1	Ring foot base	Holl	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Angular ring foot
1031	TP Pearlware	3	9	2	Ring foot base	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840	Small angular ring foot
1031	TP	1	6	1	Ring foot	Flatware	U/ID TP design int only	c.1780 – c.1840	Small angular ring foot

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	Pearlware				base				
1031	TP Pearlware	3	7	3	BS	Holl	TP design ext w/ horses	c.1780 – c.1840	Slightly blurred print; not part of the vessel w/ the hunting scene
1031	TP Pearlware	4	11	4	BS	Holl	U/ID TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	7	1	Lid-seated rim	Jar	Chinese style frieze ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	BS/Spout	Jug	U/ID TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	Part of the neck & spout
1031	TP Pearlware	6	26	5	Rim	Bowl	Chinese landscape ext; Two Temples; blue line on top of rim; Chinese border frieze int	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	6	11	6	BS	Holl	Chinese landscape, probably Two Temples, ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	3	13	3	Rim	Cup/bowl	Two Temples ext; pale blue print	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	BS	Holl	Chinese landscape ext; probably Two Temples	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	3	7	3	Rim	Saucer/bowl	Chinese border frieze inside rim; one sherd w/ similar ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Saucer/bowl	Geometric/curvilinear design int	c.1780 – c.1840	

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	e								
1031	TP Pearlware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int w/ stylised tree	c.1780 – c.1840	Concentric grooves on underside
1031	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840	Circular groove on underside
1031	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Holl	U/ID TP design ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	TP designs int & ext including a Chinese style border	c.1780 – c.1840	
1031	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	26	1	Recessed base	Holl	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	Angular recessed base
1032	Bone China	1	34	1	Pedestal base	Bowl?	Thin red line around splayed base	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	1	1	1	BS	Holl	Black grid pattern w/ hand-painted green leaf	LC19 th - C20 th	Thin bone china; cup or bowl?
1032	Bone China	1	5	1	BS	Plate	Thin blue line int	LC19 th - C20 th	Footring base
1032	Bone China	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Blue line & band around rim int	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Jug or gravy/sauce boat
1032	Bone China	6	59	5	Rim & BS	Plate	Low-relief moulded wheatear & frond pattern around rim	LC19 th - C20 th	Fresh breaks
1032	Bone	1	29	1	Footring	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	China				base				
1032	Bone China	2	15	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	5	44	5	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	1	24	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Beaded rim; bead on underside of rim
1032	Bone China	1	25	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Beaded rim; bead on underside of rim
1032	Bone China	1	38	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Beaded rim; bead on underside of rim
1032	Bone China	4	57	2	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Beaded rim; bead on underside of rim; fresh breaks
1032	Bone China	2	18	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Fresh break
1032	Bone China	1	12	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Crazed glaze
1032	Bone China	1	7	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Crazed & discoloured
1032	Bone China	1	16	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Beaded rim; bead on underside of rim
1032	Bone China	1	3	1	BS	Holl	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Beaded rim; bead on underside of rim
1032	Bone China	1	9	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	2	9	2	BS	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Plain rim
1032	Bone China	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Fresh break
1032	Bone China	1	11	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1032	Bone China	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	1	6	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	1	2	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Stoneware	2	86	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Light buff stoneware
1032	Stoneware	2	24	2	BS	Jar	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Buff stoneware
1032	Stoneware	1	13	1	Base?	U/ID	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Glazed on one side only
1032	Stoneware	1	53	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Light buff stoneware
1032	Stoneware	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	Deep groove below rim	LC19 th - C20 th	Buff body; heavily burnt & discoloured
1032	Stoneware	1	8	1	BS	Jar	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Heavily burnt w/ black blistered deposit ext
1032	TP Whiteware	3	46	1	Rim	Carver/server	Simple, stylised green leaf design int	LC19 th - C20 th	Thick bodied flatware; fresh breaks
1032	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Blue-black geometric design int	LC19 th - C20 th	
1032	Whiteware	2	62	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	LC19 th - C20 th	Thick sherds, probably the base of large carver or server
1033	Blue Banded ware	2	35	1	Rim & BS	Carinated bowl	Blue band w/ thin blue lines above carination	C19 th	Flaked; fresh breaks
1033	Blue	1	2	1	BS	Holl	Blue band ext	C19 th	

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	Banded ware								
1033	Bone China	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	C19 th	
1033	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	97	1	Rim & handle	Bowl	Dark brown glaze int & ext	C19 th – EC20 th	Lateral handle below plain rim
1033	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	86	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown ext, pale grey int only	MC19 th – EC20 th	Probably a bowl but could be a loaf pot; 'French style' finish
1033	Slip Banded CC ware	1	8	1	Rim	Bowl	Four black lines below rim; blue & cane coloured band ext	C19 th	
1033	Sponge-printed ware	5	117	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	Relief-moulded fluting & panels ext; red & green sponge-printed floral motif	c.1840+	Crazed & discoloured int & ext; thick-walled bowl
1033	Stoneware	1	27	1	Rim	Bowl	Grey-green stoneware; lead glaze	MC19 th – EC20 th	Plain rim
1033	TP Bone China	1	15	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/ID TP design ext	M – LC19 th	Deep recessed base
1033	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Geometric TP border frieze int	M – LC19 th	
1033	Whiteware	2	22	2	BS	Holl	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Crazed & discoloured
1033	Whiteware	1	20	1	Recessed base	Jar?	Wide-fluting ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	Recessed base; crazed & discoloured
1034	Bone China	1	30	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Semi-recessed base
1034	Bone	3	14	3	Base &	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Heavily secondarily burnt

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	China				BS				
1034	Bone China	7	41	4	Profile	Plate	Trace of overglaze gold design int	LC19 th – C20 th	Thin translucent bone china
1034	Bone China	1	2	1	Handle	Cup	Overglaze green on top of handle	LC19 th – C20 th	
1034	Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Saucer	Red band around rim w/ thin red line	LC19 th – C20 th	
1034	Bone China	1	10	1	BS	Holl	U/Dec	LC19 th – C20 th	
1034	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	5	239	1	BS & shoulder	Bottle	Dark brown salt glaze ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	Unglazed internally
1034	Slip Banded CC ware	5	56	5	BS, base & handle	Mug/jug	Narrow white bands w/ thin blue lines above & below	C19 th	One vessel but sherds do not join; footed, recessed base w/ ridges & grooves above base
1034	Slip Banded ware	5	41	1	Rim & body	Bowl	Brown slip band w/ white discs; blue & brown lines above & below	C19 th	Round bowl w/ plain rim; could be part of the ring foot bowl base
1034	Slip Banded ware	1	61	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Trace of a brown slip band/line ext	C19 th	Could be part of the same vessel as above
1037	Bone China	3	12	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	Thick plate
1037	Bone China	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	Plain rim
1037	Bone China	1	14	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	
1037	Bone China	3	10	3	BS	Holl	Wide shallow fluting ext	MC19 th - EC20 th	
1037	Bone China	1	7	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1037	Bone China	1	5	1	BS	Holl	Wide shallow fluting ext; off-white finish	MC19 th - EC20 th	
1037	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Holl	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	
1037	Bone China	4	20	4	BS	Holl	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	Very heavily burnt & discoloured; fragments of glass sticking to one sherd
1037	Fine Redware	1	8	1	Lid-seated rim	Teapot?	Clear glaze int & ext on a red body	C19 th	Vertical lid-seated rim
1037	Stoneware	1	15	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	Rather carelessly finished; probably a jam or marmalade jar
1037	Stoneware	1	2	1	Rim	Jar	Groove below rim, wide fluting on body	MC19 th - EC20 th	
1037	Stoneware	2	8	1	Base	Jar	Partial maker's mark on underside; largely illegible	MC19 th - EC20 th	
1037	TP Bone China	1	6	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Pale blue Chinese-style design ext; carinated profile	M - LC19 th	
1037	TP Whiteware	2	6	2	BS	Plate	Pale blue floral design int	MC19 th - EC20 th	
1037	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	MC19 th - EC20 th	Secondarily burnt
1037	Whiteware	2	10	1	Base	Holl	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	Crazed & discoloured
1037	Whiteware	6	43	1	Profile	Saucer	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	Thick saucer; institutional ware?
1037	Whiteware	1	5	1	Recessed base	Jar?	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	Crazed & discoloured
1039	Bone China	1	19	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	
1039	Bone China	1	11	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	
1039	Bone	1	5	1	BS	Holl	U/Dec	MC19 th - EC20 th	

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
	China								
1039	Bone China	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1039	Bone China	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1039	Bone China	1	4	1	BS	Holl	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1039	Bone China	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1039	Stoneware	1	11	1	BS	Jar	Wide, shallow fluting ext	MC19 th – EC20 th	Fine buff stoneware
1039	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	Narrow red band flanked by thin red lines around rim	LC19 th – EC20 th	
1046	Bone China	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Three thin gold lines around rim int	LC19 th – C20 th	
1046	Bone China	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	
1046	Creamware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Crazed & discoloured int & ext
1046	Creamware	5	10	3	BS	Holl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Some spalling; fresh breaks
1046	Pearlware	1	3	1	Footring base	Cup	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Small round footring
1046	Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
1046	TP Pearlware	2	11	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Linear design w/ white dots on top of lobate handle	c.1780 – c.1840	
1046	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1046	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Part of pale blue Chinese style transfer printed design ext	M – LC19 th	

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Ctxt	Type	No	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1046	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID pale blue transfer printed design int	M – LC19 th	Pitted and finely spalled int & ext
1046	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Holl	U/Dec	M – LC19 th	Crazed int & ext
1050	Blackware	1	18	1	BS	Holl	Black glaze int & ext	C17 th	Hard fine dark red fabric
1050	Bone China	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C19 th	Straight-sided bowl w/ plain rim; discoloured around rim int & ext
1050	Bone China	1	35	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	Round ring foot
1050	Bone China	2	8	2	BS	Holl	U/Dec	MC19 th – EC20 th	
1050	Creamware	1	2	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Unglazed internally
1050	Edged ware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Low relief moulding & feather-edged blue paint around rim	E – MC19 th	
1050	Edged ware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy-edge plate w/ low relief moulding & feather-edged paint	EC19 th	Fresh break
1050	Mottled ware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Streaky mottled glaze int & ext	C18 th	Fine buff fabric; rim is slightly everted
1050	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Wavy rim w/ pale blue Chinese style border int only	M – LC19 th	Flaked int
1050	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Holl	U/ID blue transfer printed design ext	M - LC19 th	Crazed int & ext
	Total	472	14204	361					

APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Manchester
Addendum to Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording**



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Suite 1, First Floor, Dunham House, Cross Street, Sale, M33 7HH

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Rowlinson Constructions Ltd

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Planning References: 103901/LO/2013/S2,
103898/LO/2013/S2,
103283/FO/2013/S2
103284/LO/2013/S2-LISTED
BUILDING CONSENT

Local Authority: Manchester City Council

Site central NGR: SJ 380752, 387262

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of this Document

1.1.1 This document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and Project Design that forms a supplement/addendum to an original WSI (ARS 2014) submitted in 2014 to satisfy said planning consent. It outlines, augments and confirms, the nature of the archaeological monitoring, recording and investigation, to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd).

1.1.2 Should further works (such as detailed excavation) be necessary these will be detailed in a supplementary WSI or addenda. Any subsequent works will be informed by the results of the programme of fieldwork being enacted and in full consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service (GMAAS).

1.2 Project and Planning Background

1.2.1 Planning consent has been approved by Manchester City Council (Application: 103901/LO/2013/S2, 103898/LO/2013/S2, 103283/FO/2013, 103284/LO/2013/S2-LISTED BUILDING CONSENT) for conversion and alteration to building at Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Manchester, M23 2TX, NGR SJ 380752, 387262 (Figure. 1), specifically:

- the conversion of *Farmhouse (Block A)*; to form a registered care home
- the conversion of *Barn (Block B)* to form two supported living dwelling units on the ground floor with five independent living dwelling units above
- the conversion of *Barn (Block C)* to form four supported living dwelling units
- the alteration and extension of vacant farm outbuildings to form four supported living dwellings, Cart House and Stables.

1.2.2 Approval was also granted for:

- the erection of a 430 m² office building (Block D)
- erection of a 6.5 metres high horse riding arena with an associated stable block, livestock building, parking area, landscaping and new vehicular access

1.2.3 An initial pre-application survey of the farm complex, undertaken by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit in 2009, provided an interim record and understanding of the historic development, character, fabric and date range of the farm and its outbuildings (Hradil and Nevell 2009) and was submitted in support of the original application.

1.2.4 This survey identified that;

- The buildings surveyed contain numerous areas where historic fabric may be hidden by later rendering.



- There is considerable potential to add to our understanding of the buildings by undertaking an archaeological watching brief and recording exercise during stripping out and alterations for the proposed scheme has been identified.
- An opportunity to understand the dating of the timber framing of Block A, through a programme of tree ring dating (dendrochronology), if appropriate, to help address confusion over the origins of the farmhouse (Block A), which could be of 16th or 17th century date.

1.2.5 Development will also impact on the current ground levels where there is potential for buried remains, relating to the original farm and its outbuildings, to be revealed. Specifically the proposed ground-works include:

- Excavation of drainage and service trenches across the proposed development area (PDA) (Figure 2),
- Removal of concrete floors along the north-western external wall of Block B,
- Removal of a concrete floor and subsequent ground level reduction and wall underpinning within Block B,
- Ground level reduction to the south-east and south-west external areas of Block B for the formation of hardstanding/car-parking areas,
- Excavation of foundation trenches around Block C,
- Ground level reduction and landscaping to the west of the main farm complex in preparation for the development of an access road, the horse riding arena and the erection of a new block (D) on the site of a former outbuilding.

1.2.6 GMAAS recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken on development ground works, with a contingency built in to allow for detailed excavation of any significant remains should they come to light and secured this with an attachment of a condition to planning consent.

1.3 Site description

1.3.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (PDA) is outlined in red on Figure 1 and covers approximately 1.35 Ha. The site is bounded by the curve of Newall Road and Barnacre Road along the south, south-east and north-east sides; by Whitecarr Lane to the south-west and by a playing field associated with Newall Green High School along the western and north-western side.

1.3.2 The contemporary ground level of the main farmhouse complex lies around 56.7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.3 The underlying geology of the PDA is formed of Mudstone of the Bollin Mudstone Member; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 246 million years ago in the Triassic Period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till – Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2016).



2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The original building survey of Block A (Hradil and Nevell 2009) identified a degree of uncertainty regarding a 16th or 17th century origin date of the building, though architectural elements demonstrating clear evidence of alteration throughout the 17th to 20th centuries was identified.

- This project will aim to clarify the dating of construction of the farm house through clarifying the sequence of alterations and recording of the internal fabric during the internal “soft strip” of the building and taking, if appropriate, suitable samples for dendrochronological (tree ring) dating will help address this aim.
- Any structural elements of the interior of the farm buildings as well as significant fixtures and fittings revealed during the removal of fabrics will be recorded appropriately, this to assist in the internal refurbishment design. An assessment will also be made of the importance of any such archaeological remains encountered.

2.1.2 Buried archaeological features may attest the history and development of the farm.

- This project will aim to augment our knowledge of the development of the farm house and the development area through the enactment of a watching brief maintained during ground works associated with any external or internal ground reduction. This will ensure that, should they be encountered, all archaeological features and deposits are properly recorded prior to removal or concealment by development.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

3.1 Intra-conversion Watching Brief Methodology

3.1.1 Where the building survey identifies issues relating to the development, history, sequence, function or other aspect of the buildings and site, that may be resolved by hidden evidence, this will be noted and will form a specific element for an intra-conversion watching brief.

3.1.2 Additional work will compliment that already undertaken in 2009 and 2014 and be directed toward providing a sufficient record of architectural features of heritage merit prior to their removal or concealment during the course of the development during the progress of the soft strip. The recording will consist of the following:

- The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location. This will be carried out by completing ARS Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets. Descriptions and terms used will follow Brunskill (1994; 2000), Curl (1997) and Lynch (1994) wherever possible.
- A summary of the building’s type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date.



- Where appropriate, either as a result of the development proposal or due to the character of the building, the account shall include a note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example, its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark.
- A gazetteer of photographs taken (this should list the photographs by format and subject). This may usefully include thumbnail images.

3.1.3 The drawn record will include:

- Site location plans at suitable scales (preferably indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building i.e. 1:1250).
- A set of detailed measured survey drawings including floor plans and external elevations of the building (at 1:100 or 1:50 scale) will be compiled with annotations and conventions following English Heritage standards (2006).

3.1.4 The photographic survey will comprise general and detailed photographic records of the building using a high resolution digital camera. Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs will be plotted on scaled plans forming part of the general archive.

3.1.5 The photographic record will cover the following.

- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building as required to indicate the original design intentions of the builder or architect. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the design development and does not show adequately on general photographs, should be the subject of detailed photography.
- Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- Any dates or other inscriptions, signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or contents.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history.
- Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the building and illustrating its development/use, or that of its site.

3.1.6 All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and will follow the CIfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014b).

3.1.7 Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the objectives and methodologies of this watching brief and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.



3.2 Scientific analysis

3.2.1 The conditions recommended by GMAAS stipulate that a programme of dendrochronology dating should be undertaken. The survey carried out in 2009 states that there is confusion over the origins of the farmhouse, which could be of 16th or 17th century date. The survey identified at least three elements in situ of which only one is a timber situated on the first floor (room FF6). However, during the soft-stripping monitoring, further timber members may be identified in situ which would provide additional or better samples for such an analysis.

3.2.2 The results of the soft-stripping monitoring will determine the suitability of a dendrochronological dating following discussion with GMAAS. An assessment visit will be undertaken for this purpose.

3.3 Ground-works Watching Brief Methodology

3.3.1 ARS Ltd will provide an archaeological officer during ground-works on the site that may disturb archaeological deposits (See Figure 2). The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

3.3.2 Where significant remains are encountered that might be compromised by the ground works, it will be necessary to cease work in that area until a site meeting is held with GMAAS to determine if an archaeological excavation is required. A contingency of £10,000 should be allowed for in such an eventuality.

3.3.3 Any archaeological features exposed will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools in order to expose and identify them.

3.3.4 All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on a plan of the site.

3.3.5 All features exposed will, where feasible, be excavated by hand.

3.3.6 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996.

3.3.7 Deposits that have the potential for providing environmental or dating evidence will be assessed while the work is in progress.

3.3.8 During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts and environmental samples will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring of conditions and immediate selection for conservation of valuable material).

3.3.9 All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and will follow the CIfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014b).



3.3.10 Each member of staff employed on the project will be fully conversant with the objectives and methodologies of this watching brief and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

3.4.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

3.4.3 A stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

3.4.4 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

3.4.5 A full photographic record of the excavation and any deposits and structures encountered will be compiled using a digital camera. Site recording images will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working images will be taken to demonstrate the approach, method and conditions of fieldwork during the progress of the project.

3.4.6 In the event that stratified archaeological deposits are encountered, a stratigraphic matrix will be compiled on site.

3.5 Finds Processing and Storage

3.5.1 The processing, conservation and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the ClfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

3.5.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

3.5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

3.5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small finds being excavated.



3.5.5 During and after the excavation, all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

3.5.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the repository for the archive prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

3.5.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

3.6 Report

3.6.1 Following completion of the watching brief a report will be produced which will include as a minimum:

- A non-technical summary.
- Introduction and objectives of the archaeological works.
- Methodology.
- An objective summary statement of results.
- An interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional framework and an assessment of the significance of any remains.
- Appropriate supporting illustrations, including a site plan, trench and section plans, feature sections and plans and a phased site plan as appropriate.
- A site location plan at 1:2500 or 1:10000 as appropriate and a phased interpretation of the site as appropriate.
- The results of an assessment of artefacts, ecofacts and industrial residues carried out by suitable specialists, who will be furnished with relevant contextual and stratigraphic information.
- Context summaries and supporting data in tabulated form or in appendices.
- References.
- Photographs of work in progress on the site

3.6.2 One bound copy of the report(s) along with a digital copy in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 6.2 below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



4 MONITORING AND STAFFING

4.1 Monitoring Arrangements

4.1.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork will be given to GMAAS. The contact at GMAAS is:

Norman Redhead
Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service
School of Environment & Life Sciences
Room LG20
University of Salford
The Crescent
Salford
M5 4WX
Email: N.Redhead@salford.ac.uk
Tel: 0161 295 5522

4.1.2 The client will afford reasonable access to GMAAS, or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with GMAAS at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

4.2 Staffing

4.2.1 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Reuben Thorpe, Projects Officer at ARS Ltd. The fieldwork Project Officer will be Ben Dyson, Project Officer at ARS Ltd. Archaeological Officers will be allotted to the watching brief as required.

4.2.2 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialist as detailed subject to availability:

Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
Romano-British pottery:	Ruth Leary
Samian Ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
Medieval & Post-Medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
Post-Medieval clay pipes, glass and metalwork:	Mike Wood MCIfA
Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Elise McLellan
Pollen and molluscs:	Dr Andy McWilliams
Human and Animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)



5 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

5.1 Deposition Guidelines

5.1.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd. It will comprise all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data. The archive will be stored initially by ARS Ltd while determining a suitable repository museum to accept the archive. The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2014d) Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives and Society of Museum Archaeologist (1993) Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological collection: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. GMAAS will be notified and a Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date of the deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and GMAAS informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

5.1.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).

5.1.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the Greater Manchester HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

5.2 OASIS

5.2.1 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Greater Manchester HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included in the archive).

6 GENERAL ITEMS

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measure put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants.

6.2 Insurance Cover

6.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.



7 REFERENCES

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8 FIGURES





Figure 1. Redline boundary of the proposed development area showing the locations of Blocks A, B and C. (Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100045420)

Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Manchester. Addendum to Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

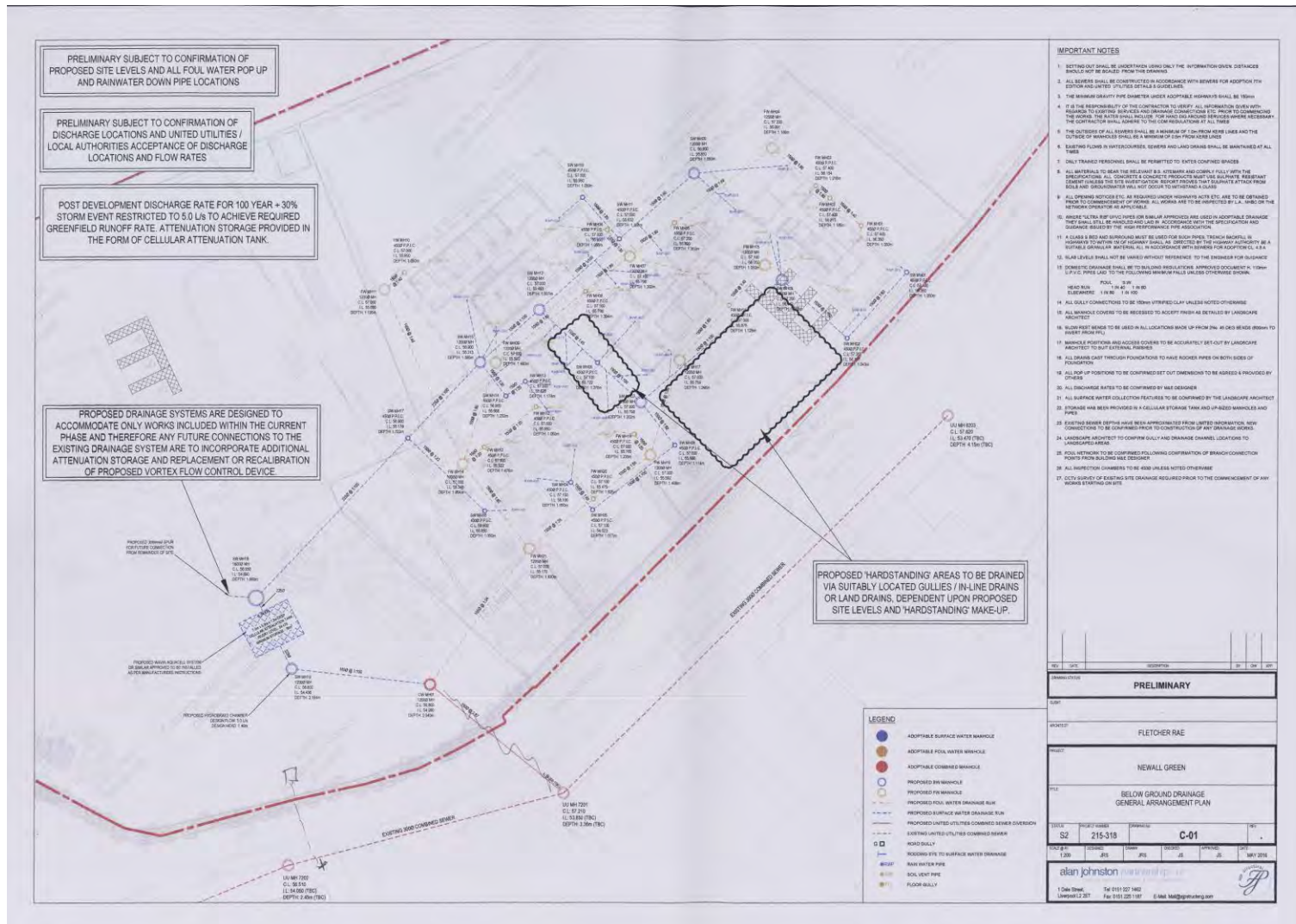


Figure 2. Plan of main drainage routes through the proposed development area.



APPENDIX IV: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-297128

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Rowlinson Construction Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring during the conversion of farm buildings and associated groundworks at Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester. Groundworks undertaken around the exteriors of all three buildings revealed a number of features associated with the development and adaptation of the farm complex over time. Though a number of extant outbuildings were clearly recognisable at the commencement of the works, further footings for additional outbuildings and structures were identified by the archaeological works. These include: a buried surface associated with a former lean-to and an outbuilding dating to the mid-19th century on the north-western side of Block C; a brick-built drain in the courtyard by the north-western wall of Block A and the base of a probable garden wall/gate-post in the gardens on the southern side of the same building. Excavations in the interiors of Blocks B and C revealed numerous instances of the levelling and re-surfacing of floors associated with re-purposing of the buildings, whilst various made-ground deposits around the outsides of all of the buildings attest to periods of ground improvement and levelling during development of the farm complex.
Project dates	Start: 08-09-2016 End: 18-07-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Modern
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER MANCHESTER TRAFFORD ALTRINCHAM Newall Green Farm, Wythenshawe

Study area 1.25 Hectares
Site coordinates SJ 80774 87279 53.381745918264 -2.289067348976 53 22 54 N 002 17 20 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager Reuben Thorpe
Project supervisor Ben Dyson

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive Exists? No
Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title An Archaeological Watching Brief at Newall Green Farm, Newall Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester
Author(s)/Editor(s) Dyson, B.
Date 2017
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication Sale, Greater Manchester

Entered by Rosie Maguiness (rosie@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on 1 February 2021

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