Wessex Archaeology

GM Waste - Exide Battery Works, Over Hulton, Greater Manchester

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 76750.02

April 2011

GM WASTE - EXIDE BATTERY WORKS, OVER HULTON, GREATER MANCHESTER

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
Costain Limited.
Greater Manchester Waste PFI
1st Floor, Magnetic House
Waterfront Quay
Salford Quays
M50 3XW

by
Wessex Archaeology
Unit 6, Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	**76750**	**ACCESSION CODE**	**N/A**	**CLIENT CODE**	**N/A**
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	**81580/09**	**NGR**	**SD 7045 0455**		

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- **I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Costain Limited (hereafter referred to as the 'Client') to undertake archaeological trial trenching (5 trenches) on land to the rear of the Exide Battery Works, off Salford Road, Bolton (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'). The work was carried out in response to a condition of planning consent for construction of an In-Vessel Composting Facility (Planning Application Reference 81580/09). The work was required in order to evaluate the site of the former historic farmstead of Bank House and an area of historic coal mining associated with the former Bank House Colliery. The Site is centred on grid reference NGR SD 7045 0455.

The excavations revealed that the Site had been extensively landscaped in the recent past, presumably during the construction of the current Exide Battery Works complex in the 1970s. Despite this disturbance some limited features of archaeological interest survived in Trenches 1, 3 and 5.

Trench 1 was located towards the western side of the Site to examine the former historic farmstead, Bank House, thought to have been in existence by the late 18th century and demolished in the 1970s. The excavations revealed that the structures associated with the house appeared to have been thoroughly demolished, leaving only possible traces of the associated drainage and a rectangular cut feature containing 19th century pottery.

Trench 3, located in the central area of the Site, contained a very shallow, heavily truncated north to south aligned ditch and a small pit. The location of the ditch does not correspond with any feature shown on historic mapping of the Site.

Trench 5, towards its western side, contained two large parallel north to south aligned ditches separated by a small gully. The more easterly of the ditches appeared to align with a sinuous field boundary on the historic maps of the area (1893-1970) and probably related to drainage of the agrarian landscape. The silting of the ditch was sealed with debris including pottery and glass of 19th century to 20th century date. A further large ditch to the west may represent later reinstatement of water management in the area. The small gully contained no artefactual material.

Given the level of recent truncation across the Site and the relatively recent date of identified features, it is recommended that no further archaeological work be undertaken as part of the development programme. This report will form part of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) database located at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU).

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Costain Limited and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Graham McKenzie and Alek James in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Andrew Myers, Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, for his contribution to the project.

The report was researched and compiled by Neil Dransfield, illustrations were prepared by Chris Swales. The artefacts were quantified by Justin Wiles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill. Fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield with the assistance of Charlotte Burton.

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Costain Limited (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake archaeological trial trenching on land to the rear of the Exide Battery Works, off Salford Road, Bolton (hereafter 'the Site'). The work was carried out in response to a condition of planning consent for construction of an In-Vessel Composting Facility. The trial trenching evaluated the site of the former historic farmstead of Bank House and an area of historic coal mining associated with the former Bank House Colliery.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 Planning permission for the construction of the new facility was granted by Bolton MBC on the 23rd June 2009 subject to an archaeological condition (Planning Application Reference 81580/09) which stated that: *'No development shall be commenced until the application has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken and completed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the Local Planning Authority.'* The results of the trial trenching reported here will determine the need, or otherwise, for further works in advance of or during construction works. The programme of archaeological work was agreed with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU), advisors to the planning authority.

1.3 Site location and topography

1.3.1 The Site is located approximately 1km east of Over Hulton town centre, just west of Greenheys, and just south of Salford Road (A6) at Ordnance Survey NGR SD 7045 0455. (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded to the west and south by open land and former colliery spoil tips; and to the north by the Exide Battery Works.

1.3.2 The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 5.5 hectares and is roughly 'L-shaped' in plan, composed of a long, narrow 'western area' and a wider but slightly shorter 'southern area'. The Site stands at an approximate elevation of 100-110m AOD and slopes from north to south. A small surface stream, the Cutacre Brook, runs along the western edge of the Site. At the time of the evaluation the Site comprised waste ground.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Recent investigations in the area

2.1.1 Previous archaeological investigations (Scott Wilson 2006, Wardell Armstrong 2009) in the area have included two archaeological desk based assessments which identified 14 areas of archaeological potential, including former buildings and structures shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps. The results from these assessments are summarised below.

Mesolithic (8500 – 4000 BC)

2.1.2 Mesolithic activity was recorded *c.*1.1km to the southwest of the development area, in the form of lithic scatters.

Bronze Age (2450 – 700 BC)

2.1.3 Lithic scatters indicating Bronze Age activity were uncovered approximately 1.1km to the southwest of the development area.

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

2.1.4 Regionally significant evidence of Iron Age occupation in the form of a roundhouse and post hole structure was uncovered approximately 1.25km south west of the Site.

Roman (AD 43 - 1066)

2.1.5 The Roman road from the fort established at Manchester to Blackrod, thought to follow the old Manchester Road (A6), is located to the immediate north of the Site.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

2.1.6 The earliest verified historic reference (AD 1467) to land in the vicinity of the Site is a medieval reference to an area of enclosed pasture called Hulton Hey located 600m southwest of the site. A medieval metal working site was recovered some 1.1km to the southwest of the development area.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500 – present)

2.1.7 The post medieval landscape is characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern with unenclosed 'waste' that was gradually taken into agricultural use. Historic 18th-century estate plans show that a farm, 'Bank House', was already in existence by *c.*1772 and was surrounded by a pattern of fields likely to have been in agricultural use. It is likely that parts of the historic farm were retained in the farmstead as it developed. The Site remained essentially rural in character until 1928-9 by which time a large slag heap associated with Bank House Colliery was formed to the west and south of the farmstead. By 1970 Bank House had been demolished and the adjacent fields had been amalgamated. An elongated mound is present over the site of the former Bank House. Recent geotechnical investigations (Scott Wilson 2008) indicate the ground surface in this area was raised by the addition of a quantity of made ground up to 3.00m thick. It is possible that this occurred prior to 1979, at the same time that Bank House was demolished and the fields amalgamated.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general project cultural heritage objectives are detailed below:

- to fulfil the requirements of the planning condition (Planning Application Reference 81580/09) and to preserve by record potential archaeological remains that will be impacted by the proposed development;
- to confirm and corroborate the results of the desk based assessment and map regression: and
- to inform the design of an archaeological mitigation strategy (Stage 2), if appropriate.

3.1.2 In addition to the general objectives there are also specific aims which are detailed below:

- to determine the location, natures, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance and complexity of archaeological remains, including the remains of Bank House and former land boundaries;
- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- to provide information on the extent and amount of ground disturbance and the potential for buried archaeological horizons; and
- to determine the presence / absence of industrial activity associated with the evidence of historic coal mining in the vicinity of the site.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The methodology for the excavations followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Scott Wilson 2010) and Method Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2011a), and is not be repeated here in detail.

3.2.2 Trench dimensions (at base) and rationale were as follows:

Trench	Area (m²)	Dimensions	Objectives
T1	268	20m x 12-15m	To assess presence and survival of the Bank House farmstead
T2	50	25m x 2m	To assess presence and survival of field boundary and potential historic mining activity
T3	70	35m x 2m	To assess presence and survival of field boundary and potential historic mining activity
T4	70	35m x 2m	To assess presence and survival of field boundary and potential historic mining activity
T5	70	35m x 2m	To assess presence and survival of field boundary and potential historic mining activity

3.2.3 On-site health and safety concerns regarding depth of features and flooding restricted access to the features once initial excavation and recording had

taken place. On the instruction of the client trench sides were battered where excavation exceeded 0.5m.

3.3 Finds Recovery and Environmental Sampling Strategy

3.3.1 Extensive and deep brick rubble deposits were encountered which contained a mixture of modern frogged brick and earlier handmade forms, but also plastics, rubber, wood, and in one case (**Trench 1**) a complete washing machine, confirming their modern origin.

3.3.2 All the pottery and glass recovered from the excavations was of recognisable 19th century to 20th century date. Handmade bricks, of uncertain date, were also recovered. The finds were quantified (**Appendix 3**) and will be discarded in line with the agreed WSI (Scott Wilson 2010).

3.3.3 No samples were taken due to the relatively modern date of the features and potential intrusive contamination issues. Concerns regarding the level of potentially harmful contaminants within the soils were outlined in an Environmental Statement (Wardell Armstrong 2009) and Risk Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2011b).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Five trenches were excavated covering an area of approximately 528m² (**Figure 1**). Archaeological features of note are annotated by the context number. A full list of the trench descriptions, context numbers and context descriptions is contained in **Appendix 2**.

4.2 Natural deposits

4.2.1 The natural geology across the site consisted of an orangey, mottled grey, gleyed sandy clay. In **Trench 1** the surface of the natural was impressed with brick and sandstone rubble. In **Trenches 2** and **3** the natural surface contained several sub-circular or irregular linears. On excavation these features were found to be irregularly edged and based, most likely the result of natural bioturbatory disturbance.

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 The largest area, Trench 1 (**Figure 2, Plate 1**), was located to evaluate the level of survival of the 18th-century Bank House and its subsequent development. Excavation indicated that the house was substantially demolished and that the area was heavily remediated prior to its use as hard standing for a compound, probably associated with the construction of the current Exide Battery Works complex in the 1970s.

4.3.2 Four cut features were uncovered in the base of the trench (**Figure 2**). To the north eastern edge of the trench was a 5m x 1.9m x 0.18m deep feature **104**, rectangular in shape. The feature was filled by light grey sandy clay **105**. The fill contained recognisably 19th-/ 20th-century pottery (**Appendix 3**), suggesting some contemporaneity with the later developments of Bank House.

4.3.3 Two parallel linear features in the centre of the trench (**Figure 2**) extended from the north western limit of exaction to, or near to, the south eastern limit of excavation. One of the features **103** was excavated to a depth of 0.4m and was filled by material that was indistinguishable from the made ground (see below). The linear **108** to the immediate north east was later truncated by an apparent machine trench **106** which was filled by a mixture of silty sand, timber and thick oil. Both features were later truncated by a modern land drain (**Figure 2**) which was filled by gravel hardcore. The features did not align with any of the structures associated with Bank House on the historic mapping and were interpreted as drainage trenches, possibly associated with later development at Bank House.

4.3.4 Overlying these features was a highly compacted layer of made ground, which consisted of a mixture of brick rubble, sandstone blocks, plastics, rubber and a washing machine in a matrix of brown silty sand. The deposit covered the entire trench to a depth of 0.3 – 0.4m and also formed the majority of the existing mound (**Plate 2)** at the south western end of the trench, where it rose to a recorded 1.3m depth. This material was similar in appearance to material uncovered in Trenches 2 – 5 and was overlain by peaty topsoil.

4.4 Trenches 2 – 5

4.4.1 The primary focus of the remaining trenches was to establish the character of the field divisions noted on the historic maps of the area and to determine potential archaeological preservation.

4.4.2 Potential archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 3 and 5. Trench 3 contained a heavily truncated north to south aligned ditch **305** at the southern end of Trench 3 (**Plate 3**) and a truncated pit **303** central to Trench 3 (**Figure 4**). The ditch **305** does not correlate with any of the known features on the historic mapping. No artefacts were recovered from these features.

4.4.3 Trench 5, in its western side, contained two substantial parallel linear ditches, (**Figure 6**, **Plate 5**), separated by a narrow and shallow gully. All of the features were aligned in a north to south direction. The earliest of the ditches **507** measured 6.85m wide by at least 0.8m deep. A layer of peat **509** had built up over the lower silty fill **508**, suggesting organic build up in waterlogged conditions (**Figure 7a**). The resultant hollow was in-filled by a 0.2m thick deposit **510** of waste, including late 19th-century to early 20th-century pottery and glass (**Appendix 3**). The ditch appears to correlate with the location of a field boundary shown on historic maps of the area (1893-1970) suggesting that this division was formed by a wide drainage ditch.

4.4.4 To the west of ditch **507** was a 4.35m wide, 45° straight sided, 2m deep ditch **503** (**Figure 6**). The ditch had silted **504** up to a level of 1m and was sealed (**Figure 7b**) by material **511** similar to made ground deposits in the other trenches. The ditch does not correspond with any boundaries shown on any historic mapping for the Site and the only artefacts recovered from the feature were handmade bricks of uncertain date in the upper filling **511** (**Appendix 3**). However, the excavator's opinion is that **503** was a later replacement of **507**, as immediately prior to the modern landscaping, this ditch must have existed as a hollow earthwork in the land surface.

4.4.5 Between the two large ditches was a 0.35m wide fairly straight sided gully with a flat base **505**, measuring 0.15m deep (**Figure 6**). The gully was filled by a grey sandy clay fill **506** which contained no artefactual material.

4.5 Modern Landscaping

4.5.1 The absence of subsoil and topsoil deposits in all trenches indicated a substantial landscaping event at the Site to at least the top of the natural geology.

4.5.2 A similar sequence of deposition was noted above the level of natural geology in all of the trenches, albeit to varying depths. The initial deposition was a heavily compacted layer of very dark grey silty clay which contained brick rubble, sandstone blocks, variously sized stones, plastic, rubber, wood, glass and slate. This deposit was around 0.4m thick at the north of the Site within Trench 5, where it was used to infill the hollow left within one of the former ditches **503,** and 0.9m thick at the south of the Site within Trench 3 (**Plate 3**).

4.5.3 Above this layer, in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 (and overlying Trench 1) was a much lighter brown mixture of sandy clay with rubble and gravel which appears to have been used to level the Site. A 0.2m thick layer of loose peaty topsoil formed the upper horizon.

4.5.4 The landscaped natural ground surface sloped heavily down from the north to south with a sculptured raised bank evident along the southern edge of the Site, adjacent to the former open cast mine. A shallow ditch **404**, with a fill containing modern black bin liners was uncovered at the south west end of **Trench 4** (**Figure 5**, **Plate 4**). This ditch probably formed the base of the earthwork.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 The excavations revealed that the Site had been extensively landscaped in the recent past, most likely during the construction of the current Exide Battery Works complex in the 1970s. Despite this disturbance some limited features of archaeological interest survived in Trenches 1, 3 and 5.

5.1.2 **Trench 1**, located towards the western side of the Site to examine the former historic farmstead, Bank House, revealed that the structures associated with the house appeared to have been thoroughly demolished, leaving only possible traces of the associated drainage and a rectangular cut feature containing 19th century pottery.

5.1.3 **Trench 3**, located in a central area of the Site, contained a very shallow, heavily truncated north to south aligned ditch and a small pit. The location of the ditch does not match with any shown on historic mapping of the site and no dating evidence was recovered from either the ditch or pit.

5.1.4 **Trench 5**, in its western side, contained two large parallel north to south aligned ditches separated by a small gully. The more easterly of the ditches

appeared to align with a sinuous field boundary on the historic maps of the area (1893-1970) and probably related to drainage of the agrarian landscape. The silting of this ditch was sealed with debris including pottery and glass of 19th century to 20th century date. A further large ditch to the west of the drainage ditch may represent later reinstatement of water management in the area. The small gully contained no artefactual material.

5.1.5 The entire Site appears to have been levelled to at least the top of the natural orangey, grey mottled, gleyed sandy clay natural, most likely in the 1970s following demolition of Bank House and associated structures and during the construction of the current Exide Battery works. The area was then covered by a compacted layer of dark grey silty clay containing modern rubble and waste material which was overlain by a lighter brown sandy layer which levelled lower areas and formed the mound that covered the area of the former Bank House. The highly compacted layers and oily deposits within Trench 1 suggest that this area may have formed a compound used during the construction of those buildings. The Site appears to have then been left open, allowing accumulation of a humic layer of waterlogged peat.

5.2 Assessment of Archaeological Importance

5.2.1 The results of the evaluation demonstrate that the Site has a low archaeological potential. Trench 1 contained limited evidence of 19th-century features associated with the former Bank House farmstead. Features identified in Trench 3, including a ditch which does not correlate with any feature shown on historic maps of the Site, are undated. One substantial ditch located in Trench 5 is evident on 19th-century and 20th-century OS maps of the area and a parallel ditch immediately to the west of this may have replaced it. Substantial landscaping across the Site, of relatively recent date, is suggested by the lack of subsoil and topsoil deposits, and extensive modern made ground deposition.

5.3 Review of Strategy

5.3.1 It is considered that the overall evaluation strategy was appropriate and the results reflect a fair and accurate potential of the archaeological remains.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Given the low potential of the Site to uncover significant archaeological remains, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is undertaken during the remainder of the development programme. This report will be submitted to the GMAU, for inclusion on the HER (Historic Environment Record) database.

6 ARCHIVE AND COPYRIGHT

6.1 Archive

6.1.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, English Heritage 1991) and *Archaeological archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the

offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **76750**. The full list of the contents of this archive is detailed in **Appendix 1** of this report. The deposition of the archive will be discussed with the GMAU.

6.2 Copyright

6.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

7 REFERENCES

Brown, D.H 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. IFA Archaeological Archives Forum (Reading)

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Wessex Archaeology 2011a. *Method Statement for Evaluation Trial Trenching at GM Waste – Exide Battery Site.* Unpublished Report ref: CMSD-213 rev 2.

Wessex Archaeology 2011b. *GM Waste – Exide Batteries, Archaeological Evaluation – Project Health and Risk Assessment.* Unpublished Report ref: 76750.01

APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	-	Index to Archive	A4	1
1	A	Client Report	A4	
1	B	Site Plans	A4,A3	3
1	B	Site diary	A4	3
1	B	Trench records	A4	6
1	B	Graphic Register	A4	1
1	B	Site Drawings	A4,A3	6
1	D	Photographic Registers	A4	3
Finds	**No. OF BOXES (1)**			

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No. 1	Co-ordinates: E370346/N404563; 370359/N404580 Ground Level (m AOD): (N) 105.66, (S) 104.47	Dimensions: 21 x 14m Max depth 1.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
100	Natural orange, mottled grey, gleyed sandy clay	-
101	Mixture of brick rubble and modern waste in brown sandy matrix – Made Ground, Also fills **103**	0.3-1.4
102	Mid grey brown – Topsoil	0.4 (max)
103	Cut of ditch – Possible drainage feature	-
104	Rectangular cut feature	0.18
105	Grey clayey silt fill of **104**	0.18
106	Linear cut, possible machine trench	-
107	Dark grey silty clay fill of **106**	-
108	Thin trench cutting **107**	-
109	Dark grey sandy clay fill of **108** contains oil	-

Trench No. 2	Co-ordinates: E370366/N404552;E370386/N404541 Ground Level (m AOD): (NW) 104.70, (SE) 104.37	Dimensions: 23 x 2m Max depth: 1.8m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
200	Mixture of brick rubble and modern waste in brown sandy matrix – Made Ground	-
201	Probable tree base through peaty build up	0.2
202	Dark grey silty clay fill of **202**	0.2
203	Dark grey silty clay Made Ground with brick rubble, mixed clay and stones	0.2
204	Mixture of brick rubble and modern waste in brown sandy matrix – Made Ground	0.6
205	Humic peaty land surface	1.2
206	Natural orange, mottled grey, gleyed sandy clay	0.2

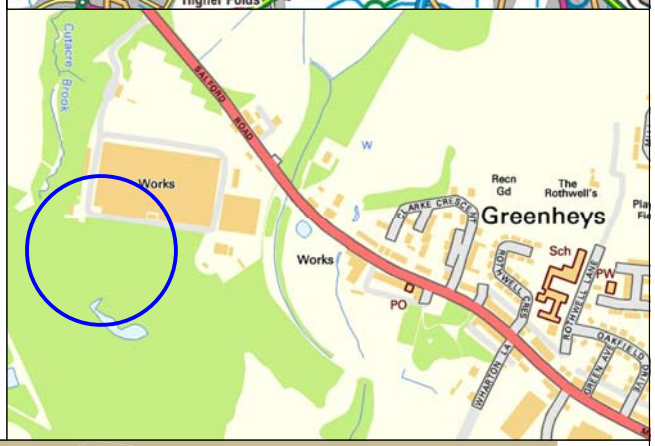
Trench No. 3	Co-ordinates: E370417/N404527;E370433,N404559 Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 193.43, (NE) 104.22	Dimensions: 36 x 2m Max depth 1.85m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
300	Natural orange, mottled grey, gleyed sandy clay	-
301	Dark grey silty clay Made Ground with brick rubble, sandstone and wood	0.9
302	Layer of peat	0.2
303	Oval probable tree/possible pit base	0.13
304	Grey silty clay fill of **303**	0.13
305	Shallow N-S linear ditch base	0.07
306	Grey silty clay fill of **305**	0.07

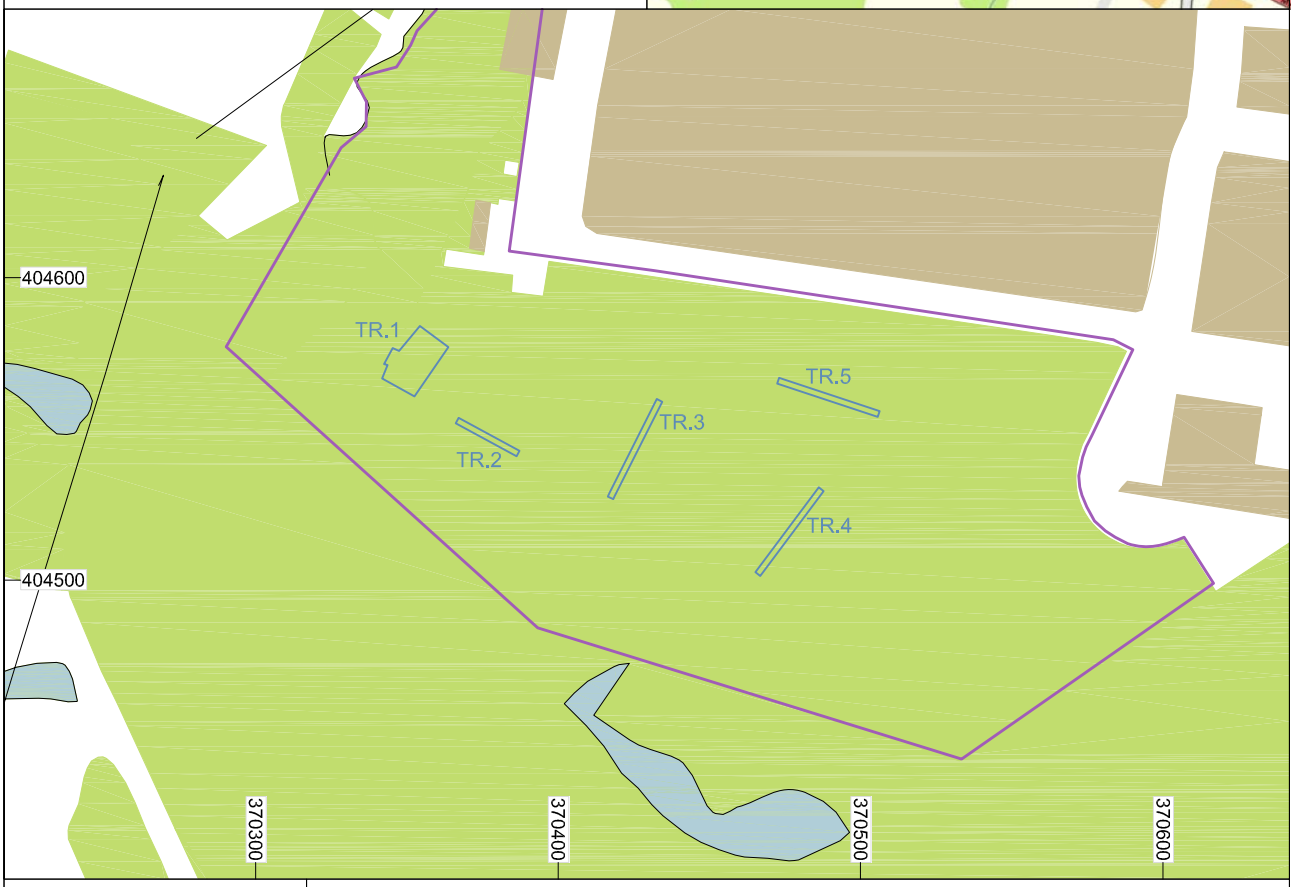
Trench No. 4	Co-ordinates: E370486/N404530;E370465,N404501 Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 100.39, (NE) 103.09	Dimensions: 35 x 2m Max depth 1.6m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
400	Humic marshy upper horizon	0.1
401	Mixture of brick rubble and modern waste in brown sandy matrix – Made Ground	0.6
402	Dark grey silty clay Made Ground with brick rubble, wood, plastic, rubber & glass	0.5 – 1.4
403	Modern linear, probably base of landscaping	0.08
404	Dark grey silty grey (wet) fill of **403** – contained plastic bin liner	0.08
405	Natural orange, mottled grey, gleyed sandy clay	-

Trench No. 5	Co-ordinates: E370472/N404565;E370505,N404555 Ground Level (m AOD) (NW) 104.95, (SE) 104.42	Dimensions: 35 x 2m Max depth 2m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
500	Natural orange, mottled grey, gleyed sandy clay	-
501	Humic marshy upper horizon	0.2
502	Mixture of brick rubble and modern waste in brown sandy matrix – Made Ground	0.1 – 0.5
503	Wide N-S V-shaped ditch	2
504	Grey sandy clay silting of **503**	1
505	Small N-S aligned squared profile gully	0.15
506	Grey sandy clay fill of **505**	0.15
507	Wide N-S linear ditch, probably drainage ditch on OS maps	>1
508	Grey clayey primary fill of **507**	0.45
509	Thin peat build up in **507**	0.05
510	Industrial waste containing 19th century pottery and glass, fill of **507**	0.2
511	Dark grey silty clay Made Ground with brick rubble used to fill hollow in **503**	0.4

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY, GLASS AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Context No	Material Type	Description	Weight	Fragment No
101	Pottery	Rockingham teapot base sherd. 19thC.	14	1
105	Pottery	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, 2 sherds from same vessel. Mid 19thC.	76	2
105	Pottery	Whiteware decorated with blue green and pink pattern.	6	1
105	Pottery	Whiteware base with blue leaf pattern.	110	1
105	Pottery	Brown sherd with wood effect pattern.	2	1
105	Pottery	Whiteware body sherd	12	1
105	Pottery	Flat undecorated sherd with blueish hue, possibly from a plate.	10	1
105	Pottery	Body sherd with light blueish hue.	10	1
510	Pottery	2 fragments part of the same stoneware vessel.	484	2
510	Pottery	Stoneware base sherd.	486	1
510	Pottery	Stoneware jug fragment with "LAYS POTTER…."	100	1
510	Pottery	2 fragments from same Sponge Print vessel. 1850's onwards.	78	2
510	Pottery	2 fragments of same vessel, whiteware with blue internal glaze.	118	2
510	Pottery	Brown glazed rim sherd, grey internal glaze.	70	1
510	Pottery	Whiteware sherds including saucer base fragment. Mid 19th - Late 19th.	104	4
510	Pottery	Stoneware base sherd.	60	1
510	Glass	Greenish aqua oval bottle base with "CB & Co". Late 19thC – Early 20thC.	142	1
510	Glass	Complete green beer/ale bottle "MANCHESTER BREWERY Co LIMITED". Late 19thC – Early 20thC.	430	1
510	Glass	Green glass probable wine bottle base with "PENDLEB_RY". Mid 19thC – Mid 20thC.	470	1
510	Glass	Aqua blue base and body sherd, small household bottle. Mid 19thC – Early 20thC.	32	1
511	CBM	Fragment of handmade brick one partial external face remaining.	414	1
511	CBM	Fragment of handmade brick reddish orange fabric.	972	1
511	CBM	Fragment of handmade brick some light vitrification on one side.	1415	1





Site location

Trench location

Site boundary

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	18/04/2011	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
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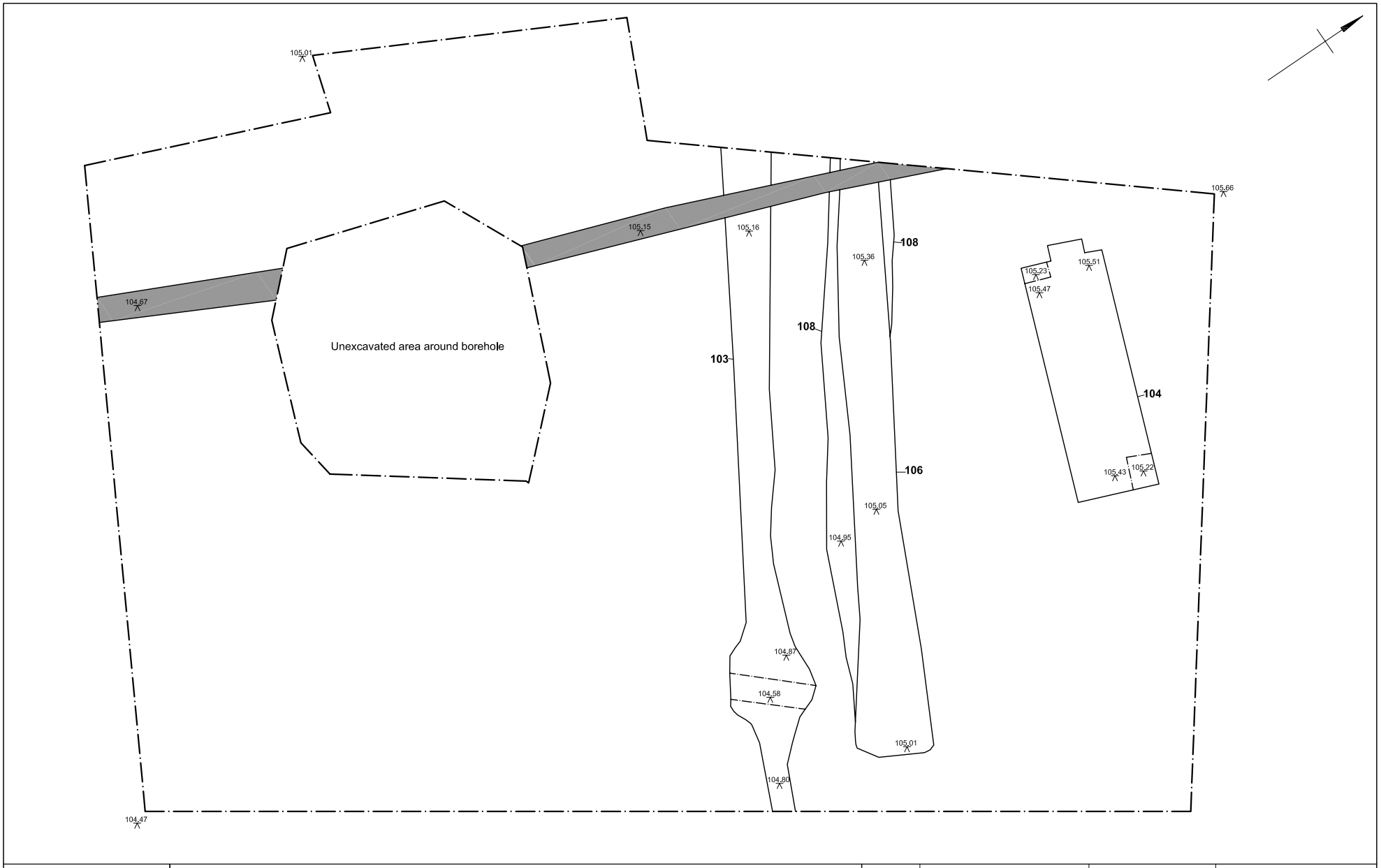
Site location

Figure 1



Wessex Archaeology

0 5m

Land drain

Date:	18/04/2011	Revision Number:	0
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Trench 1: Plan

Figure 2

Wessex Archaeology

0 5m

Land drain

Date:	18/04/2011	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:100 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
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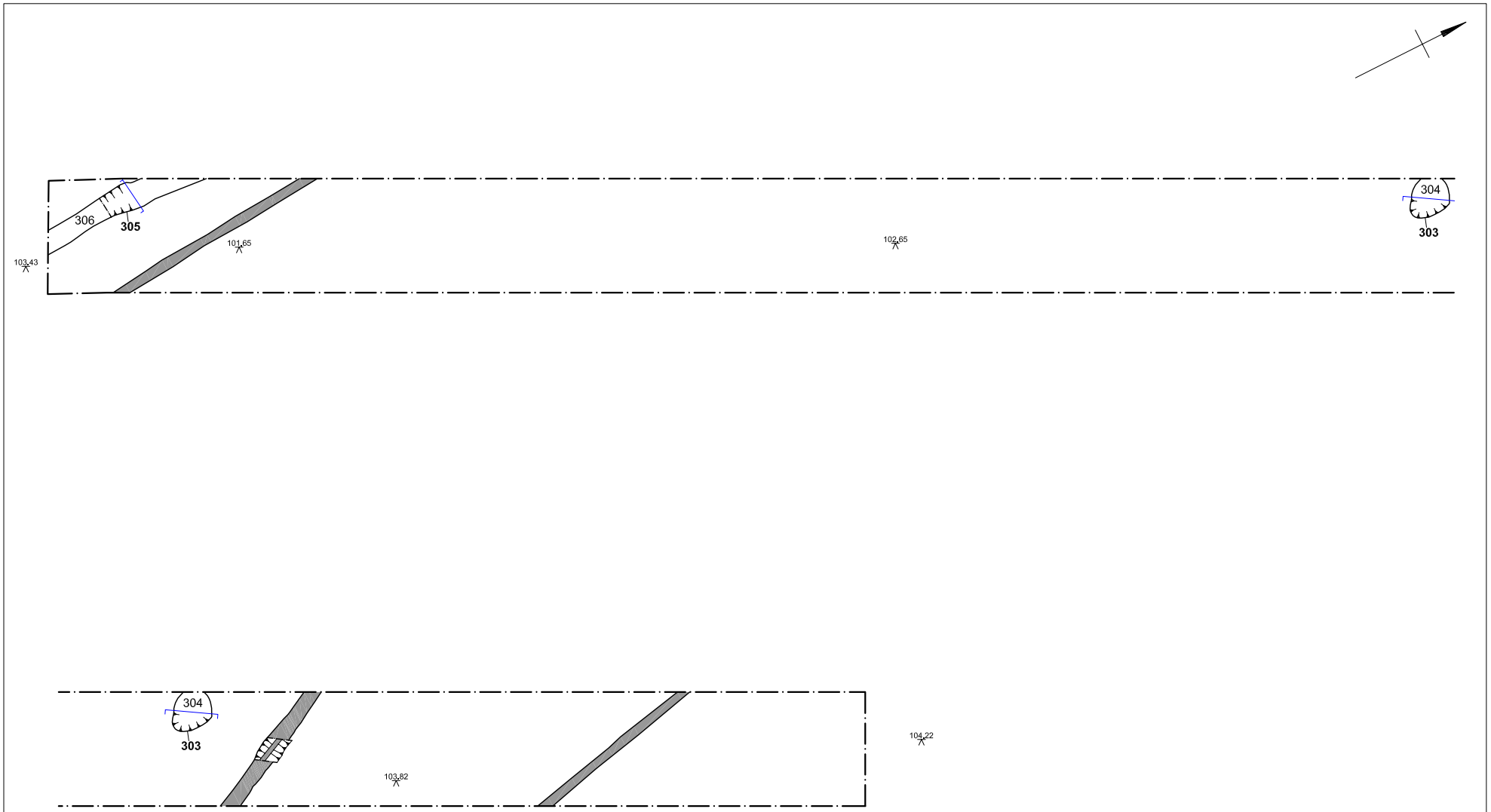
Trench 2: Plan

Figure 3



Wessex Archaeology

0 5m

Land drain

Date:	18/04/2011	Revision Number:	0
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Trench 3: Plan

Figure 4

Wessex Archaeology

0 5m

Modern plastic bag

Land drain

Date:	18/04/2011	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:100 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
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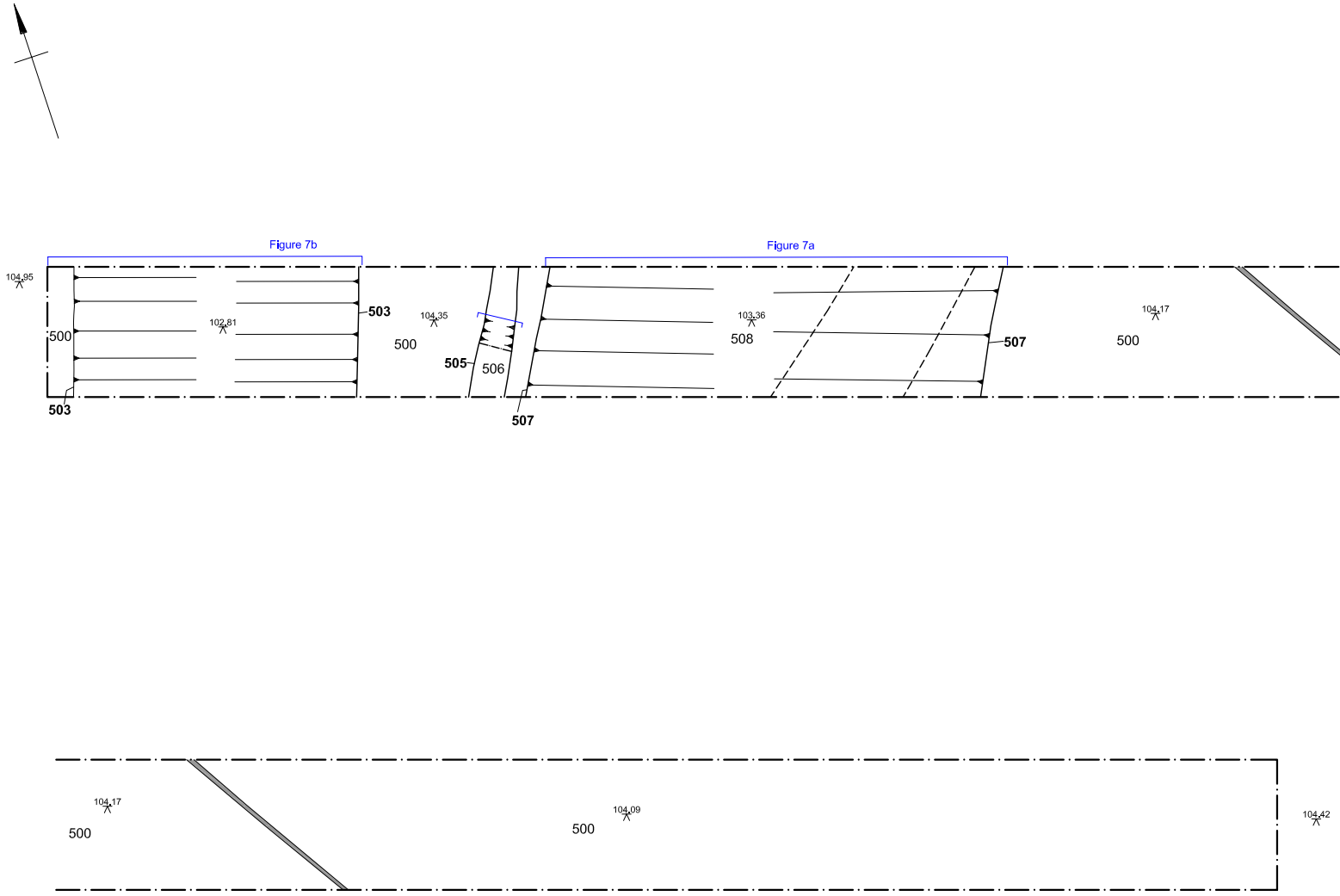
Trench 4: Plan

Figure 5



Wessex Archaeology

0 5m

Land drain

Date:	18/04/2011	Revision Number:	0
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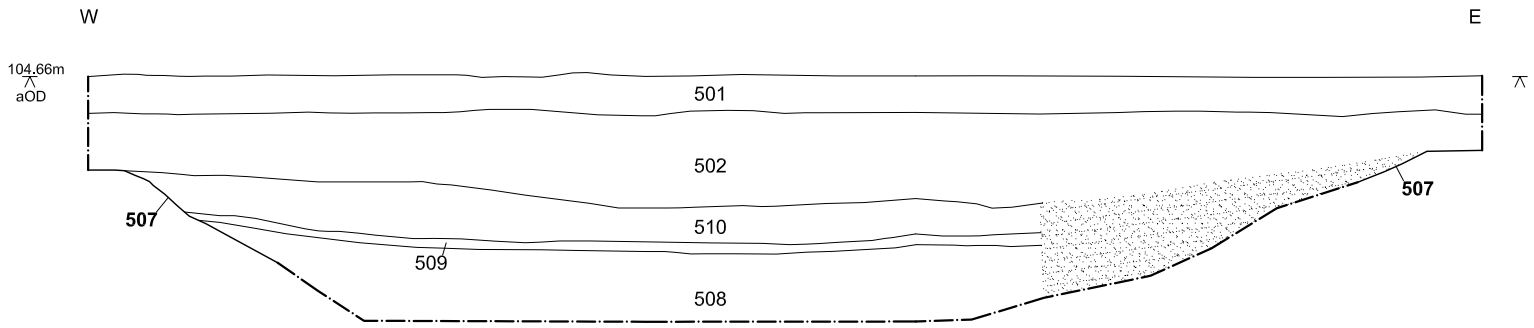
Trench 5: Plan

Figure 6



Disturbance

Figure 7a

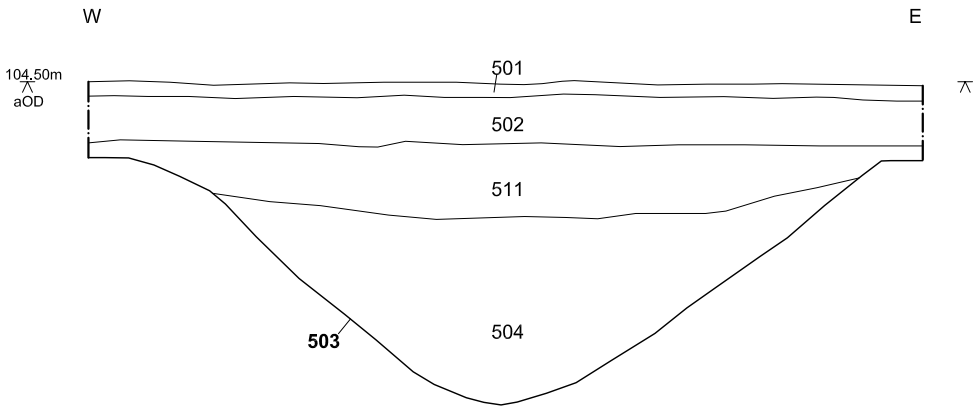


Figure 7b

Wessex Archaeology

0 2m

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Trench 5: Sections through ditches 507 and 503

Figure 7

Plate 1: Trench 1, general shot following excavation, looking south west.

Plate 2: Trench 1, showing made ground forming part of the mound, looking south west.

Date:	19/04/2010	Revision Number:	0
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Plate 3: Trench 3, ditch **305** (foreground) and modern made ground. Looking northeast.

Plate 4: Trench 4, linear feature **403**, looking east.

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Date:	19/04/2011	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\76750_Exide works\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\y-m-d\plates 3_4.cdr		

Plate 5: Trench 5, parallel ditches **503** (foreground), **507** and gully **505** (centre). Looking east.

Plate 6: Trench 5, ditch **503**, looking northeast.

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Date:	19/04/2011	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\76750_Exide works\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\y-m-d\plates 5_6.cdr		