

Summary of  
Archaeological Excavations at  
Hopwood Millers Cottage  
Middleton,  
Greater Manchester

(HMC)

2015

March 2016

**Robert J. Huddart**

Middleton Archaeological Society

Hopwood Millers Cottage Excavations 2015

# Contents

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Site Location and Description
3.0	Site History and Previous Excavations
4.0	Methodology
5.0	Excavation Results
5.1	Millers Cottage
5.2	Area To The South Of The Cottage
5.3	Garden Features
5.4	Path and Foot Bridge
6.0	Conclusions
7.0	Sources
8.0	Acknowledgements
9.0	Site Archive
Appendix 1	Small Finds
Appendix 2	Drawings
Appendix 3	Maps
Appendix 4	Contexts
Appendix 5	Site Matrix
Appendix 6	Site Photographs

## 1.0 Introduction

The Corn Mill at Hopwood has been the subject of several investigations in the past. The Millers Cottage by comparison has received little attention. A trial trench dug in 1992 by GMAU<sup>1</sup> had revealed wall foundations at a depth of 20 cm.

The documentary evidence is sparse. It is known that a Millers Cottage existed on the same site from before 1781 until 1947. Parish records suggest that there may have been an earlier house to accommodate the miller but the location of this house, if it existed, is not known.

The 1992 excavation indicated that the foundations of the Millers Cottage were in a good state of preservation. There was an opportunity for MAS to carry out its first large scale excavation spread over two or three seasons.

The main objectives of the excavation were to:

- Record the remains of Hopwood Millers Cottage.

- Investigate the development of the building from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

- Investigate the possibility of earlier structures on the site.

## 2.0 Hopwood Millers Cottage Location

Situated 2 Km north of Middleton the Mill and Millers Cottage were originally part of the Hopwood Estate and now lie within the grounds of Hopwood College. Hopwood Hall a Grade II\* listed building (English Heritage Listing ID 213464) now in dilapidated condition lies 350 metres to the north-west of the Mill and Cottage.

The millers cottage is located in the densely wooded valley of the Trub Brook about 50 metres south-east of Hopwood Mill and 10 metres south of the Trub Brook at SD 87780809 and at a height of about 115 metres OD.

A well constructed gravel path way runs parallel to the Trub Brook and about 8 metres to the south of the millers cottage.

The superficial geology is Till Devensian Diamicton and bedrock Pennine Lower Coal Measures (British Geological Survey).



*Fig. 1. Location of Hopwood Millers Cottage*

### 3.0 History & Previous Excavations

The earliest record of a mill at Hopwood dates from 1570. Parish Register entries from 1611 to 1731 imply that the miller resided at the mill. It is therefore possible that a millers house existed at least as early as 1611. The earliest documented reference specifically mentioning the house is in a 1781-2 survey of Hopwood.<sup>1</sup> It seems likely that it is this building which is shown on the Tithe Map of 1840 and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although larger than the two bay building described in the survey the cottage may have been extended. A photograph<sup>2</sup> thought to be of the house shows a double fronted house of two floors with what might be a workers cottage attached to the eastern end. It is uncertain when the Hopwood Mill closed. William Kershaw is recorded as a corn miller residing at Hopwood Mill in the 1841<sup>3</sup> and 1851<sup>4</sup> census'. In 1961<sup>5</sup> James Statter is the miller and the 1871 census<sup>6</sup> records William Swindles as Corn Miller at Hopwood Mill but there is no census entry for the millers house in 1881 indicating that the house was unoccupied at that time. The mill had certainly closed by 1890. It is described as disused on the OS 6 inch map of 1894 (surveyed 1889-1890). The 1891 census<sup>7</sup> shows the Mill House occupied by William Ellis a gardener and in 1901<sup>8</sup> by John Wood also a gardener. By 1911<sup>9</sup> the cottage seems has been renamed as the Gardeners Cottage and was occupied by James Strudwick a general labourer, his wife and two domestic gardeners. By 1939<sup>10</sup> it is known as the Bothy Cottage and was occupied by the Bailey family who remained there until it was demolished in about 1947. Cartographic evidence shows that it was located about 50 metres south-east of Hopwood Mill and 10 metres south of the Trub Brook. In 1907 the cottage measured approximately 4 metres by 13 metres with small extensions on the west and south sides<sup>11</sup>.



*Fig. 2 Photograph thought to be of Hopwood Millers Cottage*

#### Previous Excavations

An excavation was carried out in 1992 by Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. A short trial trench 10 metres south of the Trub Brook and at right angle to the brook was dug. Wall footings of hand made brick at a depth of 20 cm were revealed. This was assumed to be part of the north wall of the house. No intact floor surfaces were found<sup>1</sup>.

## 4.0 Methodology

A review of the documentary evidence was made. The Tithe Map of 1840 together with the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century O.S. maps show the location of the Millers Cottage and these were used to locate the position of the cottage on the ground.

A site grid was set up measuring 25 meters by 15 metres. The grid was divided into 5 metre squares. The base line for the grid was set parallel to the wall lines based on the 25 inch to 1 mile OS map (88.16 Hopwood Hall and Thornham 1907). The bridge support which is still visible was used as a reference point.

Excavations were carried out on Tuesday's from early April until the middle of December 2015. Two weekend digs were included to accommodate volunteers not available during the week.

The site is on private land belonging to Hopwood College.

The excavation was carried out by MAS members and volunteers from the local community and training was provided on site.

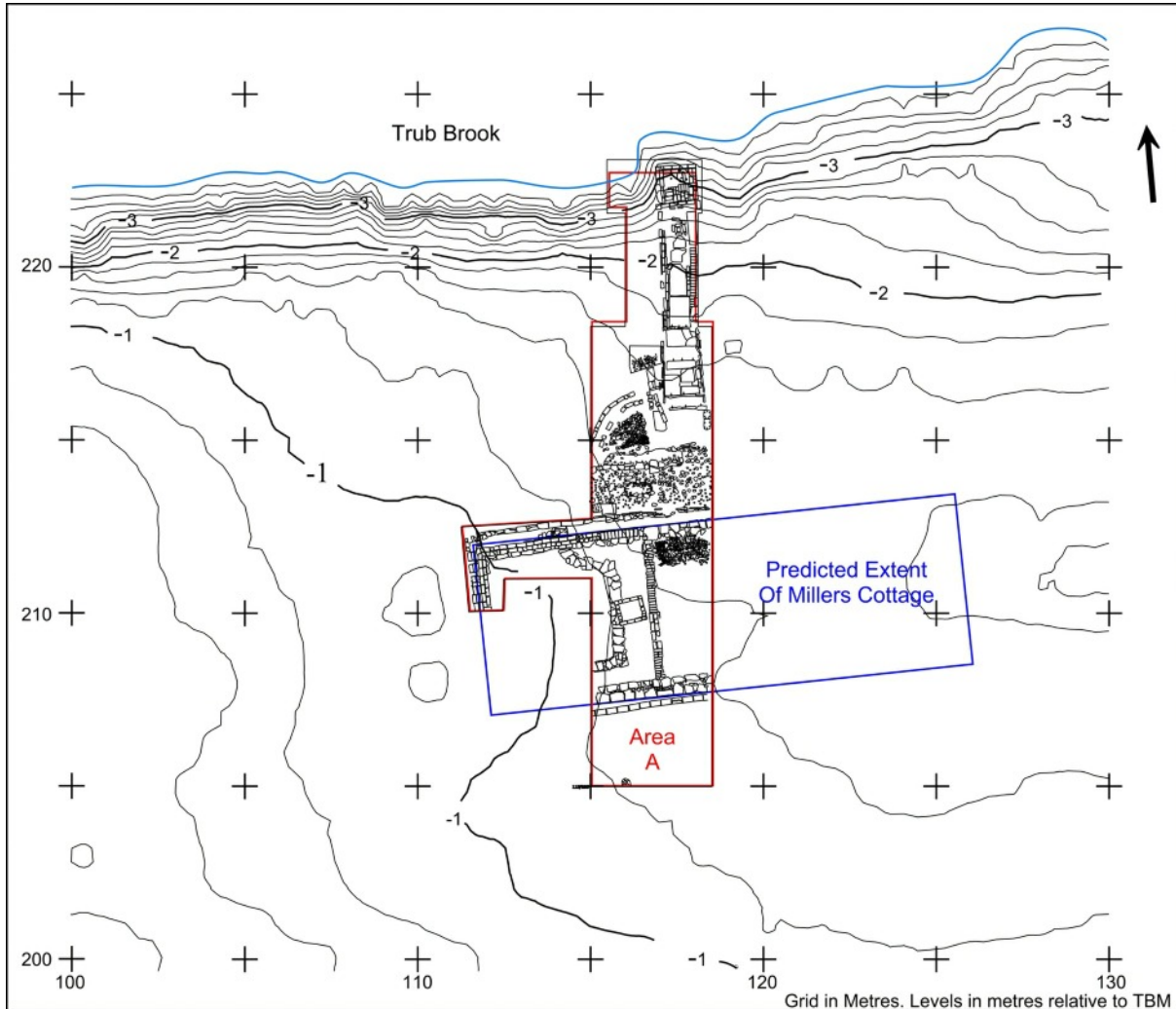
All trenches were dug by hand.

The MOLAS single context recording system was used throughout the excavation (MOLAS Archaeological Site Manual Third edition 1994).

## 5.0 Excavation Results

A single trench (Area A) was excavated measuring 18 metres north-south and 3.5 metres east-west and extending south from the bridge support at Trub Brook. This gave us a cross section of the site including the path to the bridge, garden features and the millers house. A subsequent extension on the west side enabled us to locate the north-west corner of the building and a small section of the west wall. Unfortunately the south-west corner of the house is inaccessible due to a large beech tree located just outside the south-west corner of the building.

The archaeology is well preserved although some areas show a degree of root disturbance from the nearby trees.



*Fig.3. Site Plan for Hopwood Millers Cottage*



## 5.1 Millers Cottage

The excavation uncovered most of the accessible areas at the western end of the building.

Sections of the north [018] and south [010] walls of the house together with a short section of the west wall [060] and the entire length of an internal wall [022] were revealed. The north, west and internal walls employed similar construction technique. A layer of cobbles laid onto the natural silty-sand formed a base for a 0.4 metre wide foundation constructed of two interlocking rows of flagstone.

Brick walls were laid onto the foundation. The bricks were hand made and consistent late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century manufacture. The first course was laid as a single row with headers with subsequent courses laid as a double row with stretchers and no cavity. Immediately to the east of the internal wall two larger flagstones spanning the width of the north wall foundation and 1.2 metres apart seem represent supports for door posts. The south wall differs in construction. A flagstone base laid on to natural supports two regular courses of fine grained worked sandstone blocks in two rows with a narrow core of cobbles and mortar. At 0.5 metres it is slightly wider than the other walls. The stones comprising the outer (south) face have been squared and are uniformly 25 cm deep but vary in length from 50 – 90 cm. There is no evidence of brick courses and although these may have been removed during demolition of the building it is equally possible that this wall was built entirely of stone or perhaps supported a timber framed wall. It should be noted that at the corner of the west wall and north wall and where the internal wall meets the north and south walls there was no evidence of the walls having been tied in.

The internal wall running north-south results in a single room at the west end of the building with internal measurements of about 4.5 metres by 4.5 metres. Within the room the base of a chimney stack was found [023]. Measuring about 0.7 metres by 0.7 metres it is located midway between the north and south walls, adjacent to but slightly separated from the internal brick wall and at a slight angle to it. The positioning is a result of the chimney stack having been built against the stone foundation supporting the internal brick wall which protrudes on the west side. There are four courses of brickwork mainly 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century in date and probably reused but also fragments of flagstone and one early brick have been incorporated into the structure. The chimney stack is set directly on top of a drain and post dates the drain and probably the internal wall.

The entry point into the west room was not evident but Marian Butterworth who lived in the house as a child identified it as being at the north end of the internal wall and to the right of the doorway<sup>12</sup>.

On the east side of the internal wall is a lobby area extending the width of the building and accessed by means of the doorway in the north wall. The eastern side of the lobby lies outside the excavated area and consequently was not found.

The building was evidently prone to flooding. It had been observed during the excavation that whilst the top soil was free draining water during periods of heavy rain water rapidly accumulated on the natural silty-sand which lies at around 10-20 cm below the present ground level external to the building. To combat this plain horse shoe drains had been set directly onto the natural and laid parallel to both the north and south walls ([020] and [015]). These are probably late features. On the north side of the building they cut the cobbled surface which extends along the north side of the wall. Internal to the building the natural had been excavated down to a maximum of 50 cm below the outside level. The inside of the building had then been backfilled with a relatively free draining greyish-brown sandy-silt [035] and [029]. A thin surface layer of sand in the western room [006] may have formed a bedding layer for a flagstone floor. At a later date an internal drain [042] had been inserted by cutting through the sand layer and silty fill and into the underlying natural. The south-western end of the drain is inaccessible but the continuation runs parallel with the south wall turning north at about 0.8 metres from the internal and turning westwards to run parallel with the north wall exiting the building below the north wall foundation at the mid point between the west wall and internal wall. The outlet has not yet been found but is heading in the direction of the Trub Brook. The drain was constructed with a flagstone base, side walls of 2 courses of hand made brick and capped with flagstones including at least three reused roofing stones with peg holes. Internally the



drain measured 14 cm by 14 cm. It is likely that the drain did not remain effective for very long. When excavated it was entirely filled with sandy-silt [047].

There were no intact floor surfaces but some flagstone fragments were recovered from the demolition debris suggesting that the interior had been stone paved. Oral evidence supports this view<sup>12</sup>.

A surface consisting of small cobbles and pebbles [054] extends for a distance of 1.6 metres from the internal wall to the eastern side of the trench. It measures 1.25 metres north-south with the northern end lying under the north wall foundation and consequently is earlier than the north wall and probably earlier than the building. A slight ridge running west to east suggests that it is not a floor surface but its full extent and purpose is not yet clear. The southern end of the surface lies under the sandy-silt deposit [029]. Consequently the surface would have had no utility in the 18<sup>th</sup> century building.

Adjacent to the outside of the west wall a small area of brick paving was exposed [049]. This formed part of the floor of a small timber built lean-to which is known to have stood there in the 1940's. A similar building in this position is shown on the Tithe Map of 1840 and on subsequent OS. maps.

Against the north wall at the north-west corner a partially dismantled small brick structure is probably the remains of a step [064]. The original ground surface rises at this point and the step would have assisted access the west side of the cottage and the lean-to.

A small rectangular brick structure [032] (internal measurements 18 cm x 9 cm) adjacent to the north wall and 2.1 metres from the north-west corner may be the socket for a small post.



*Fig. 4. Internal Drain, Internal Wall and Chimney Stack*

## 5.2 Area South Of Cottage

Underlying post demolition levels a deposit of firm dark brownish-black sandy-humus [013] seems to represent the ground surface prior to demolition. This was cut by a post hole at 2.4 metres south of the cottage and 1 metre east of the trench edge [046]. The post hole is 15 cm in diameter and 75 cm deep and may have held the post for a boundary fence.

Under [013] a compact deposit of greyish-brown sandy silt [045] seems to represent an earlier ground surface contemporary with the building of the cottage. Context [045] and [013] close to the interface with [045] contained a small amount of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

## 5.3 Garden Features

A compacted cobble surface [059], probably a pathway, runs parallel to the north wall of the cottage. 1.2 metres wide it is bordered on the south side by the land drain and on the north side by a shallow gutter [012] at the west end and by the path to the bridge at the east end [004]. On the west side of the doorway is a shallow pit [038] loosely filled with cobbles measuring 80cm by 50 cm and 5 cm deep. The purpose of this pit is at present not known. Some patching of the cobble surface had occurred particularly at the western end where a compacted gritty sandy-silt partially covered the cobbles. There was also an area of consolidation on the north side of the gutter composed mainly of crushed brick but containing some larger brick fragments and angular stone fragments [040].

On the west side of the path to the bridge a curved brick feature [058] consisting of two rows of brick 20 cm apart extends from the path in a quarter circle towards the cottage. The outer row of bricks stands two courses high. Within the brick feature is a ring of small cobbles enclosing an inner ring of small pebbles [009]. The purpose of the feature seems to have been solely decorative and would have formed a level terrace against the fall of the land which is at this point sloping down towards the Trub Brook.

Towards the end of the excavation a sondage to the north of this feature revealed an earlier surface consisting of cobbles and angular stones following the slope of the land towards the brook [066].



*Fig. 5. Garden Features*



## 5.4 Path and Foot Bridge

A footbridge across the Trub Brook allowed access a water spring on the north side of the brook. The bridge has been dismantled but both bridge supports are still in place. The support on the north bank is difficult to access due to fallen trees and a large rhododendron bush. The support on the south bank was examined. It is constructed mainly of brick on a flag stone base and measures 1.1 metres by 1.1 metres in plan and is 0.7 metres high [007]. The north, west and east sides are constructed from modern machine made brick (including frogged and plain brick) in two rows and to a height of 8 courses on the north face. The inner core could not be examined in detail but appears to be mainly of concrete topped with a layer of brick. The bridge was secured by two vertical iron bolts and was constructed from timber a fragment of which is still in situ. The cartographic evidence suggests that the bridge was constructed towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> or early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and this is not contradicted by the archaeology

A path 1 metre wide runs from the bridge south for 7.2 metres towards the supposed cottage door [004]. It ends about 2 metres north of the cottage where it meets a cobble surface which runs parallel to the north wall [059]. The path is paved with flagstones, bordered with brick and edged with flagstones 1-2 cm thick and set vertically to a height of about 10 cm. There were 4 intact shallow steps towards the south end. At a distance of 4 metres from the Bridge the eastern side of the path starts to diverge eastwards so that at 7.2 metres the path is 1.2 metres wide. This seems to be a modification to the original path. A compacted layer of silty-sand interleaved with deposits of fire ash may have formed a bedding layer for paving was removed to reveal features suggesting that the original line of the path ran parallel with the western side. Shallow depressions following the original path line indicate the removal of edging stones [065], a fifth step broken up in situ and the patching of the paving along the east side are all suggestive of the path having been altered.

The archaeological evidence suggests that the garden features were modified to accommodate the path and are therefore earlier than the path and bridge

An interesting feature was an inscription chipped into a large flagstone above the first step. The inscription “Bobbies Grave” [BG] probably marks the spot where a pet animal is buried.



*Fig. 6. Path leading to Footbridge across*

## 6.0 Conclusions

The building remains revealed during the excavation are consistent with the late 18<sup>th</sup> century supported by a small amount of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery recovered from early deposits on the south side of the building.

The north, west and internal walls are constructed of brick on a flagstone foundation. By comparison the south wall is built to a higher standard from squared sandstone blocks laid in regular courses on a flagstone base. This would suggest that the south wall had originally been the front of the building facing the path to the mill and Hopwood Hall. By the 20<sup>th</sup> century the north side is considered to be the front of the house<sup>12</sup>.

The interior ground surface had been removed down to a depth of 0.5 metres and backfilled with silt presumably to improve drainage on a site prone to flooding in wet weather. This action may also have removed evidence of earlier structures on the site. A fragment of cobbled surface extending under the north wall of the 18<sup>th</sup> century building pre-dates the building.

A small quantity of late 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery from the fill within the building might suggest an earlier occupation in the vicinity of the site.

Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the building underwent some major structural alterations. A drain was inserted into the western room and the chimney stack rebuilt or relocated. The demolition layers contained significant quantities of roofing slate whilst the use of reused roofing stones in the construction of the internal drain might indicate that some of the stones from the original roof were put to use. Whilst it is not clear exactly when these alterations were made the absence of occupants at the time of the 1881 census may suggest that the house was being renovated at that time. The closure of the mill would have provided an opportunity to carry out major building work prior to providing accommodation for new tenants.

The garden features seem to date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries do not appear in 19<sup>th</sup> century photograph of the cottage. The path and bridge are later still. There is evidence of modifications to the garden to accommodate them. The path and bridge are not shown in the OS 6inch map of 1894<sup>13</sup> and first appear in the OS 25 inch map of 1907<sup>11</sup> suggesting that the bridge was not constructed until around 1900.

The excavation also provided some confirmation that the 19<sup>th</sup> century photograph is of the Millers Cottage. Measurements taken from the photograph of the position of the chimney stack and the doorway corresponded closely with those of the excavation. Also the tree with the forked trunk which appears close to the south-west corner of the cottage in the photograph corresponds to the large beech tree which still stands in the same position.

## 7.0 Sources

- 1 ANON. Hopwood Corn Mill, Middleton. Excavation Report. Manchester: The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit; February 1993
- 2 Photocopy of a photograph supposed to be of the Millers Cottage. Middleton Library, Long Street, Middleton M24 6DU
- 3 The National Archives, Kew, Surrey. 1841, England, Wales & Scotland Census. HO107 Piece 544 Book 6 folio 10 Page 13
4. The National Archives, Kew, Surrey. 1851, England, Wales & Scotland Census. HO107 Piece 2213 folio 608 Page 16
- 5 The National Archives, Kew, Surrey. 1861, England, Wales & Scotland Census. RG09 Piece 2843 folio 117 Page 2
- 6 The National Archives, Kew, Surrey. 1871, England, Wales & Scotland Census. RG10 Piece 3952 folio 115 Page 3
- 7 The National Archives, Kew, Surrey. 1891, England, Wales & Scotland Census. RG12 Piece 3134 folio 144 Page 18
- 8 The National Archives, Kew, Surrey. 1901, England, Wales & Scotland Census. RG13 Piece 3824 folio 21 Page 33
- 9 The National Archives, Kew, Surrey. 1911, England, Wales & Scotland Census. RG14PN24557 RG78PN1407 RD469 SD5 ED2 SN363 Piece 24557
- 10 The National Archives, Kew, Surrey. 1939, England, Wales & Scotland Census. Ref: RG101/4827D/002/23 Letter Code: NWAL [viewed 09 April 2016]. Available from: <http://search.findmypast.co.uk/record?id=tna%2fr39%2f4827%2f4827d%2f002%2f23>
- 11 Ordnance Survey. Sheet 88.16 *Hopwood Hall & Thornham 1907 25 inches to 1 mile.*
- 12 Butterworth, Marian. 2015. Unpublished Interview conducted by Wellens G. and Huddart R., September 2015
- 13 Ordnance Survey. Sheet Lancashire LXXXVIII. SE. Surveyed 1889-1890. Published 1894. Available from <http://maps.nls.uk/index.html>
- 14 Ordnance Survey. Sheet Lancashire LXXXVIII. Surveyed 1844-1847. Published 1851. Available from <http://maps.nls.uk/index.html>

## 8.0 Acknowledgements

We would like to thank everyone involved in the project and in particular:

Saf Arfan, Executive Director (Commercial & Corporate), Hopwood Hall College, for his support for the project and permission to excavate.

Marian Butterworth (née Bailey) who as a child had lived at the cottage and visited the excavation on two occasions. Marian has been of great assistance in filling in some of the gaps in the archaeology and providing much of the detail which excavation cannot reveal.

Geoff Wellens for the historical background and his enthusiastic contribution to the excavation.

Norman Tyson who examined some of the pottery recovered from the site.

All the volunteers from MAS and the community who took part in the excavation. The excavation wouldn't have been possible without you.

## 9.0 Site Archive

The site archive consisting of documentary records and finds recovered from the site is in the possession of MAS.

## Appendix 1.

### Small Finds

The small finds from the site are still being examined. The following is an overview of the pottery and other artefacts so far identified.

#### Pottery

Mostly only small sherds of domestic pottery dating from the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century. These comprised of Coarse Black ware, Stoneware and White Earthenware's. A large sherd of a hand painted porcelain saucer probably dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (*Photograph 5*) was recovered from just outside the south wall of the building.

A small quantity of earlier pottery was found. From deposits outside the south wall of the cottage a single sherd of slipware (*Photograph 3*). Several sherds of unglazed earthenware probably dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century had a carbonised deposit adhering to the internal surface suggesting that the pot had been used for cooking (*Photograph 4*).

The backfill internal to the building produced a few sherds of late 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery including two sherds of slipware (*photograph 1*) and three sherds of early black ware (*photograph 2*).

#### Clay Pipes

Small quantities of clay pipe material was found and so far all of these seem to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

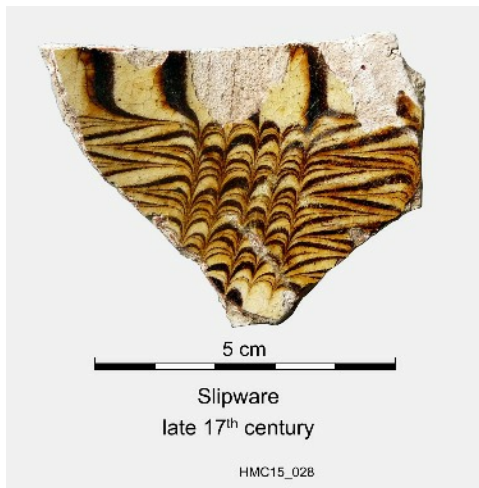
#### Glass

The amount of glass recovered is fairly small and has not yet been fully evaluated but seems to entirely 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date and principally window and bottle glass.

#### Metal

Mostly ferrous, heavily corroded and difficult to identify. Of those which could be identified they were items used in the building structure. This included nails, bolts, brackets and door fastenings from the demolition of the building.

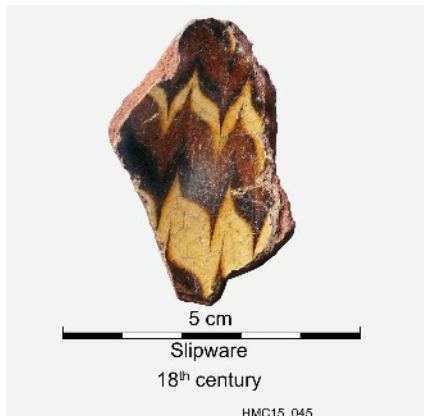




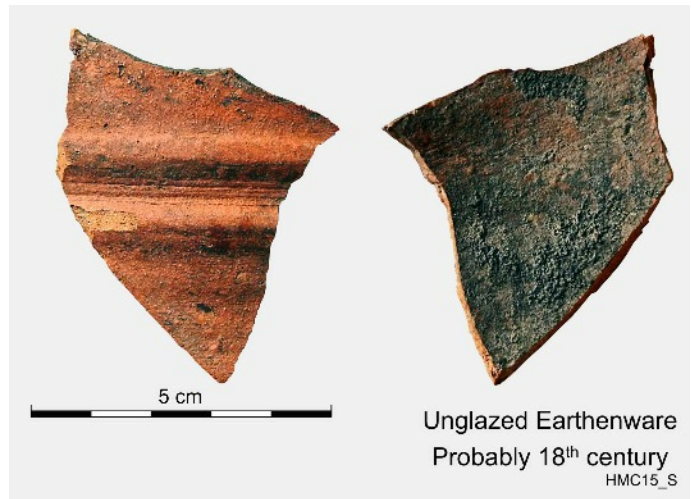
*Photograph 1*



*Photograph 2*



*Photograph 3*



*Photograph 4*



*Photograph 5*

## Appendix 2      Drawings

Drawing 1:    Trench Plan Area A  
                  showing principal feature of the Cottage and Garden.

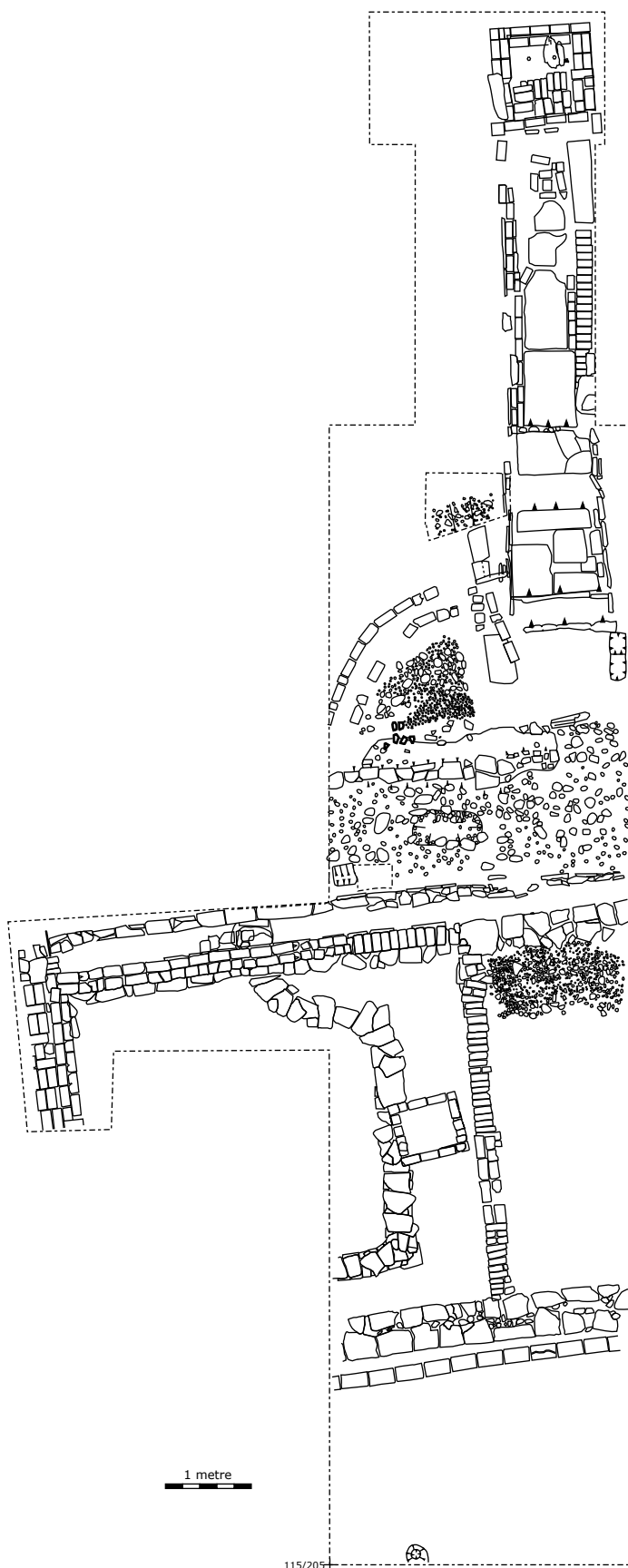
Drawing 2:    Plan of Southern part of Area A:  
                  Building and South.

Drawing 3:    Plan of Northern part of Area A:  
                  Garden Features, Path and Bridge.

Drawing 4:    Earlier Cobbled Surface.

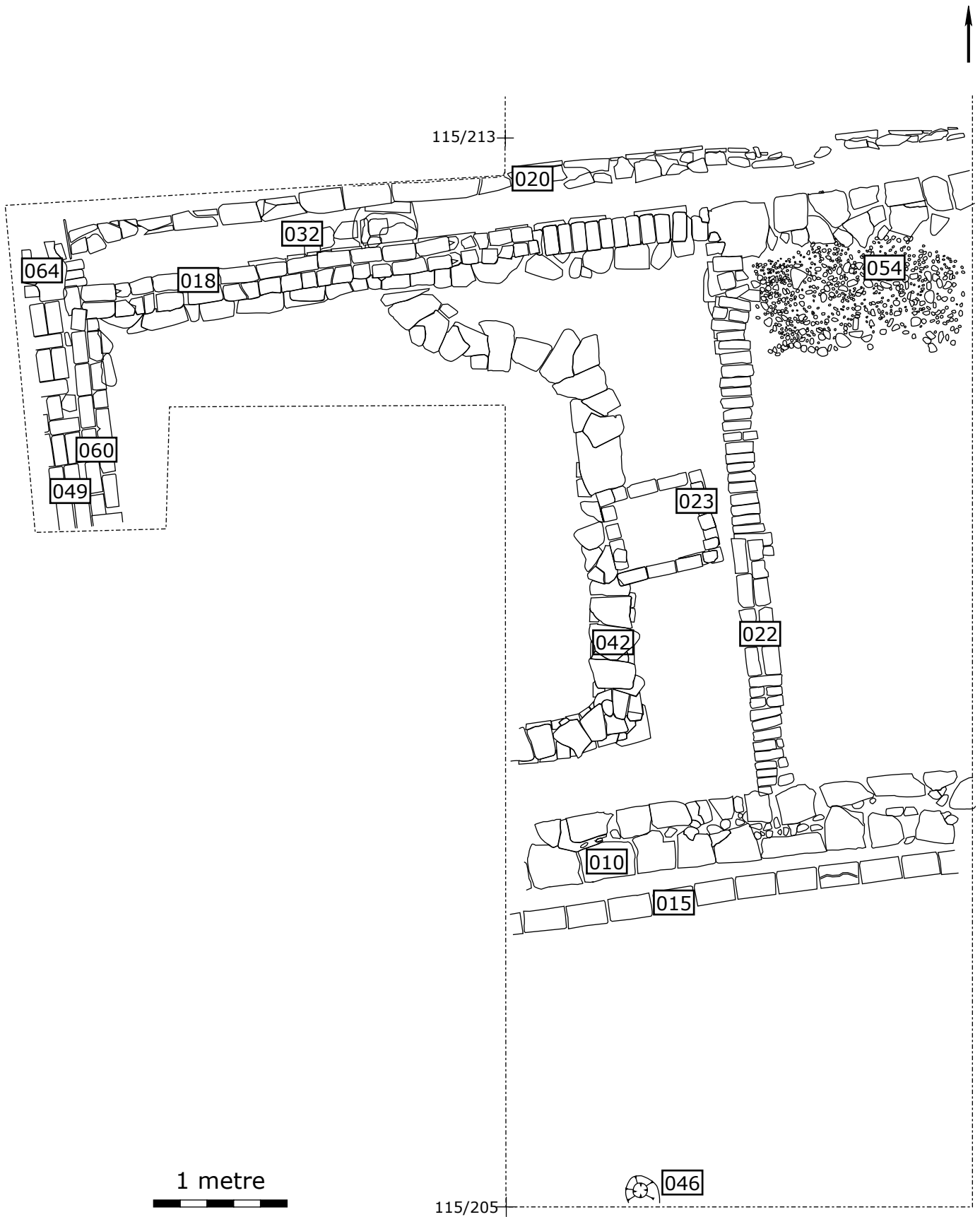
Drawing 5:    Section Across Internal Drain.

# Hopwood Millers Cottage - Excavation Area A



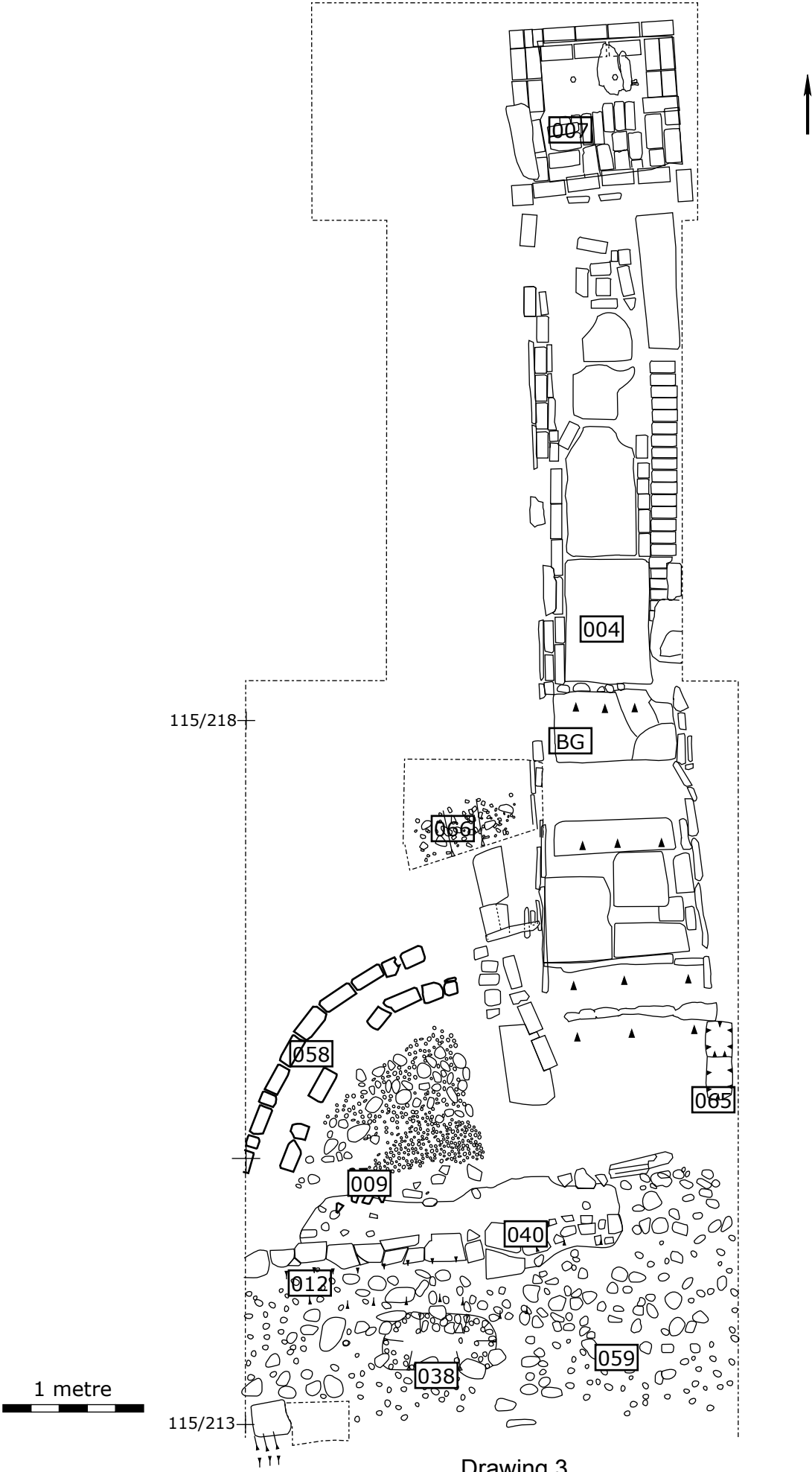
Drawing 1

# Hopwood Millers Cottage - Building and Southern Area



Drawing 2

Hopwood Millers Cottage - Garden Features and Path

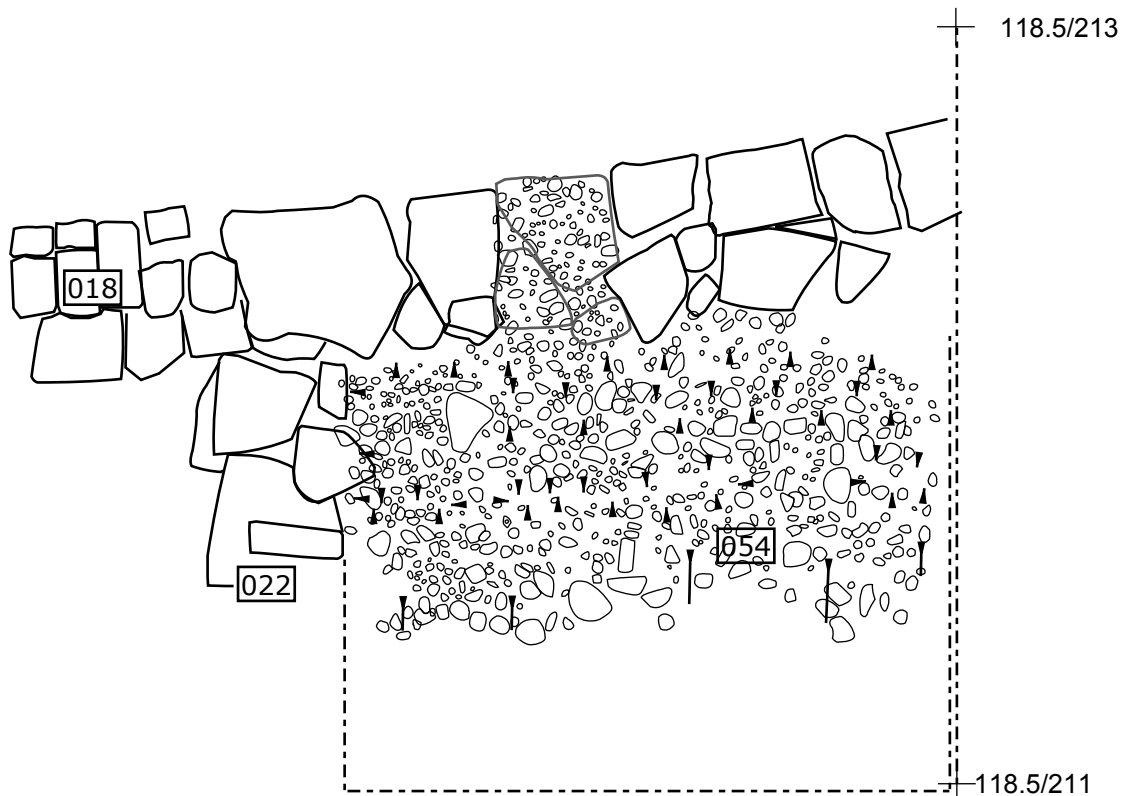


# Hopwood Millers Cottage HMC15 -Cobbled Surface

Context: 054

Scale: 1-20

Date: 08 December 2015



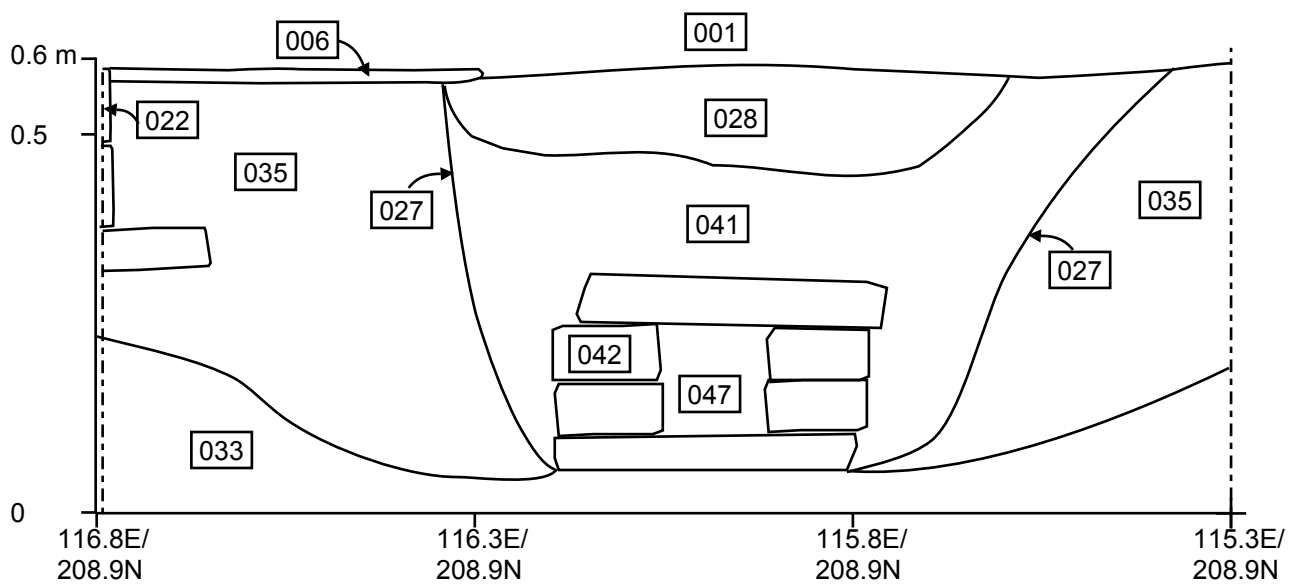
Drawing 4

Hopwood Millers Cottage HMC15

Section Across Internal Drain (North Facing)

Scale: 1-10

Date: 11 August 2015

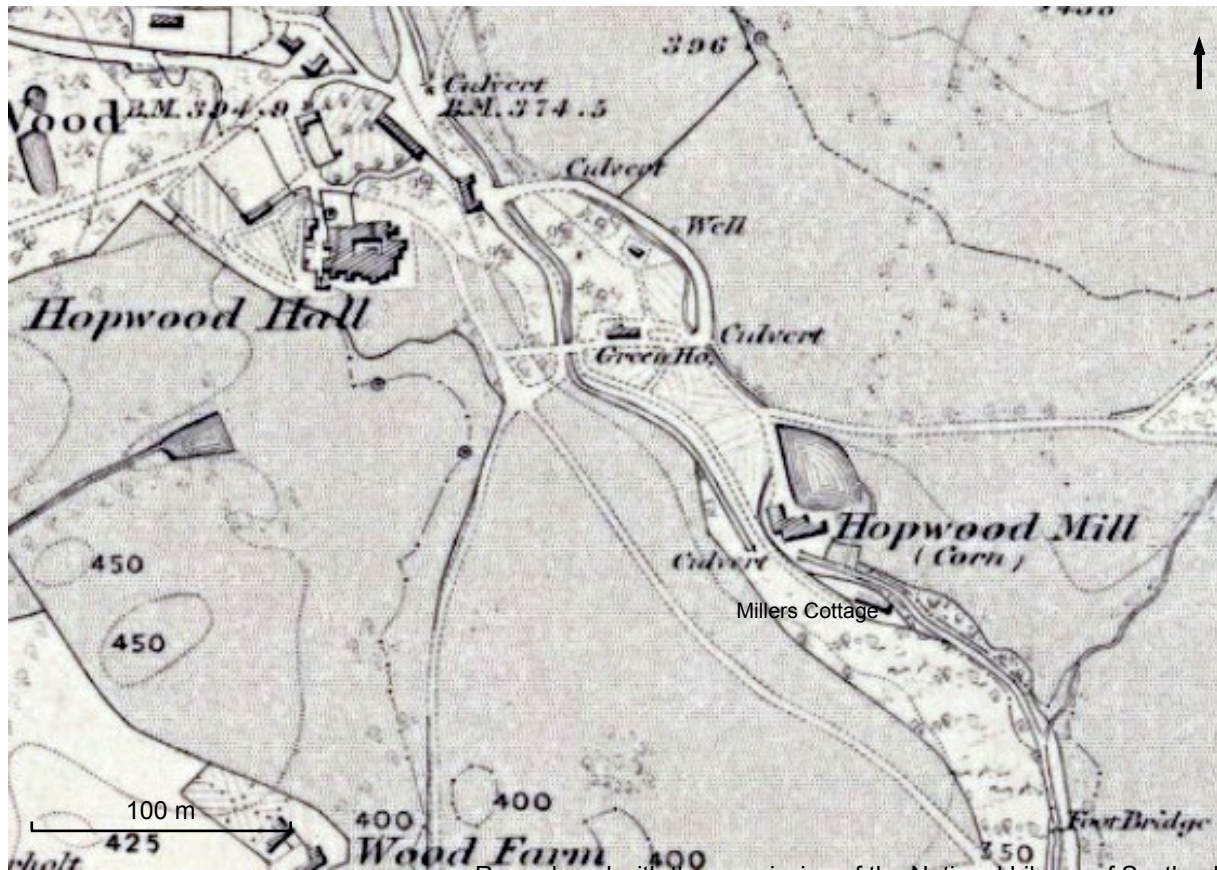


Drawing 5



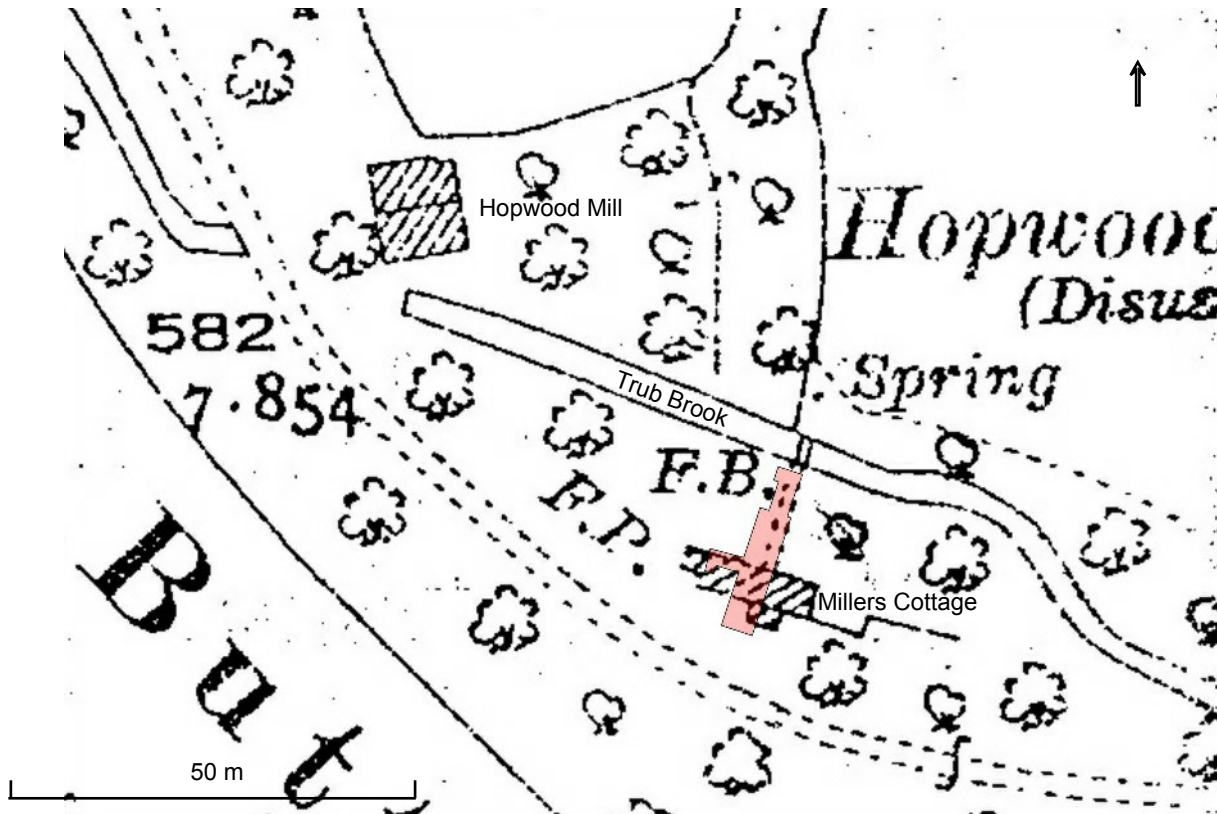
## Appendix 3

### Maps



Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

OS 6 inch map Surveyed 1844 -1847 Published 1851<sup>14</sup>



OS 25 inch Map Published 1907

## Appendix 4

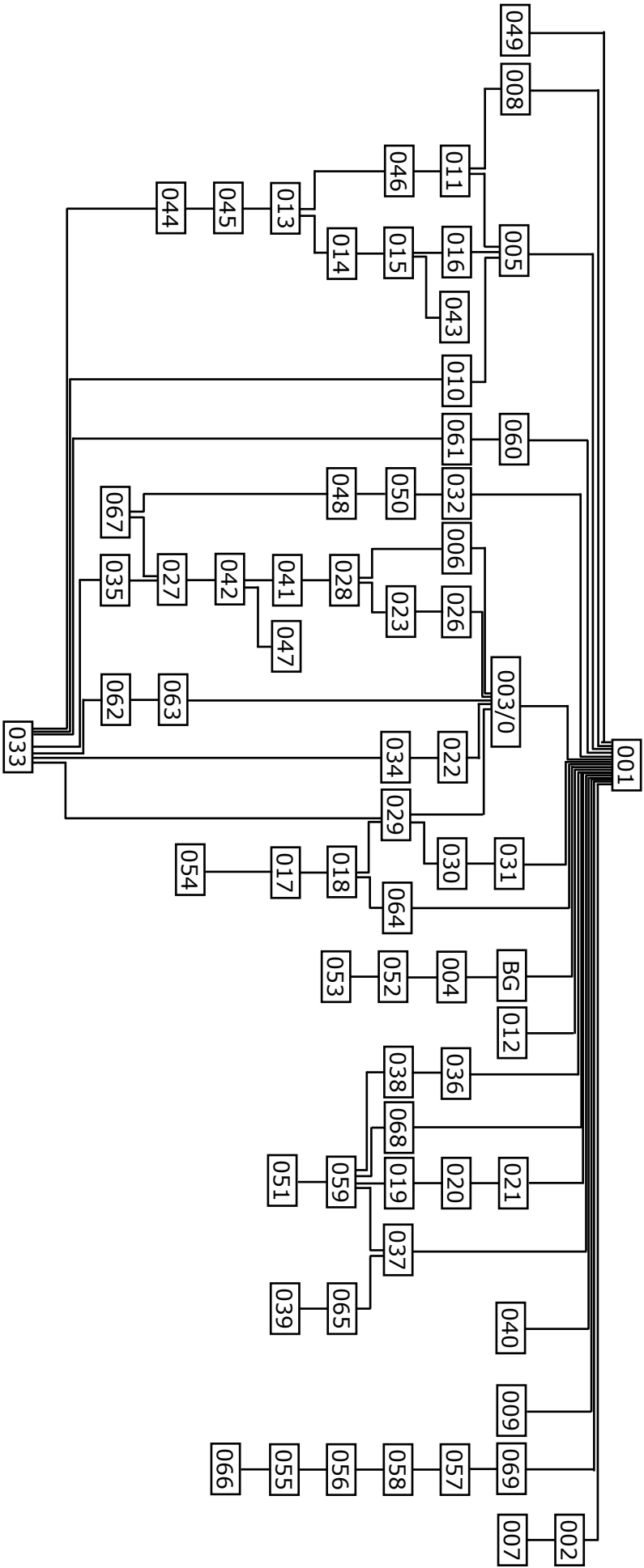
### Hopwood Millers Cottage HMC15 Area A Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
001	Deposit	Top Soil
002	Deposit	Demolition over bridge support
003	Deposit	Demolition layer in central part of trench includes [024]
004	Masonry	Path to bridge
005	Deposit	Silt layer at south end of trench
006	Deposit	Sand layer western side of building
007	Masonry	Bridge Support
008	Deposit	Clayey-sand south of south wall
009	Masonry	Garden Feature Pebble surface with brick edging [058]
010	Masonry	Stone Wall (south wall of building)
011	Deposit	Soft dark brownish-black humus south of south wall
012	Masonry	Gutter north of building
013	Deposit	Firm Dark brownish-black sandy humus south of south wall
014	Cut	Cut for land drain south of south wall
015	Masonry	Land drain south of south wall
016	Deposit	Backfill of land drain cut (south)
017	Masonry	Stone wall foundation of north wall
018	Masonry	Brick Wall 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> c (North Wall)
019	Cut	Land drain cut north of north wall and north of land drain
020	Masonry	Land drain north of north wall
021	Deposit	Fill of land drain cut on north side. Brownish-black humus
022	Masonry	Internal brick wall 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> c brick
023	Masonry	Brick Fireplace
024	Deposit	Demolition Fill of fireplace (part of [003])
025		Not Used
026	Deposit	Ash contained within fireplace
027	Cut	Cut for internal drain
028	Deposit	Clean medium sand. Secondary fill of [027]
029	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt east side of internal wall
030	Cut	Possible post hole cuts
031	Deposit	Soft brownish-grey fill of [030]
032	Masonry	Small brick structure adjacent north iside of north wall
033	Deposit	Firm mid brownish-yellow silty sand (Natural geology)
034	Masonry	Stone foundation for internal wall

Context No.	Type	Description
035	Deposit	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt with charcoal west of internal wall
036	Deposit	Fill of pit 038. Cobbles
037	Deposit	Compact yellowish-brown sandy-clay overlying path & cobbles
038	Cut	Cut of pit thru' cobble surface 059
039	Deposit	Sand and cinder forming part of path to bridge
040	Deposit	Consolidated sandy-silt and crushed brick n-side of gutter.
041	Deposit	Fill of internal drain cut. Greyish-brown sandy silt primary fill
042	Masonry	Internal drain of brick and stone
043	Deposit	Fill of land drain on south side of south wall
044	Deposit	Firm mid greyish-white clay lumps mixed with humus
045	Deposit	Soft mid greyish-brown sandy-silt w. occasional inclusions of clay
046	Cut	Post hole adjacent south edge of trench
047	Deposit	Firm mid greyish-brown sandy-silt fill within internal drain
048	Deposit	greyish-brown sandy silt in gap between north wall and land drain
049	Masonry	Brick base for lean to adjacent west wall.
050	Deposit	light yellowish-grey sandy-silt between north wall and land drain
051	Deposit	Firm orangey-brown sandy-silt with pebbles & stones
052	Deposit	Dark bluish-black sandy-silt with cinder. Fill in step
053	Deposit	Mid blackish-grey silt with flagstone frags.
054	Deposit	Pebble surface set in orangey-brown sandy-silt south of N wall
055	Deposit	Firm Mid yellowish-grey sandy-silt inclusions coal, brick, & cinder
056	Cut	Cut for brick edging.
057	Deposit	Soft greyish-black sandy-silt with frequent inclusions of cinder
058	Deposit	Brick Edging associated with cobbled surface in garden
059	Deposit	Cobble Surface north of north wall under 001 and 037
060	Masonry	West Wall brick
061	Masonry	Stone foundation to West Wall
062	Cut	Cut into natural at junction of west and north wall
063	Deposit	Soft brownish-black sandy-humus filling [062]
064	Masonry	Step like feature adjacent north wall at NW corner
065	Cut	Rectangular depressions (removal of edging stones?)
066	Deposit	Stones north of brick edging possibly consolidation of slope
067	Deposit	orange-brown sandy-silt w. freq cobbles N wall & land drain
068	Masonry	Large stone possibly ending a linear feature
069	Masonry	Flagstone and brick edging to path
BG	Inscript	Chipped into flagstone surface "Bobbies Grave"

# Appendix 5

Hopwood Millers Cottage 2015 (HMC 15)  
Matrix Area A (includes Trenches 01 and 02)



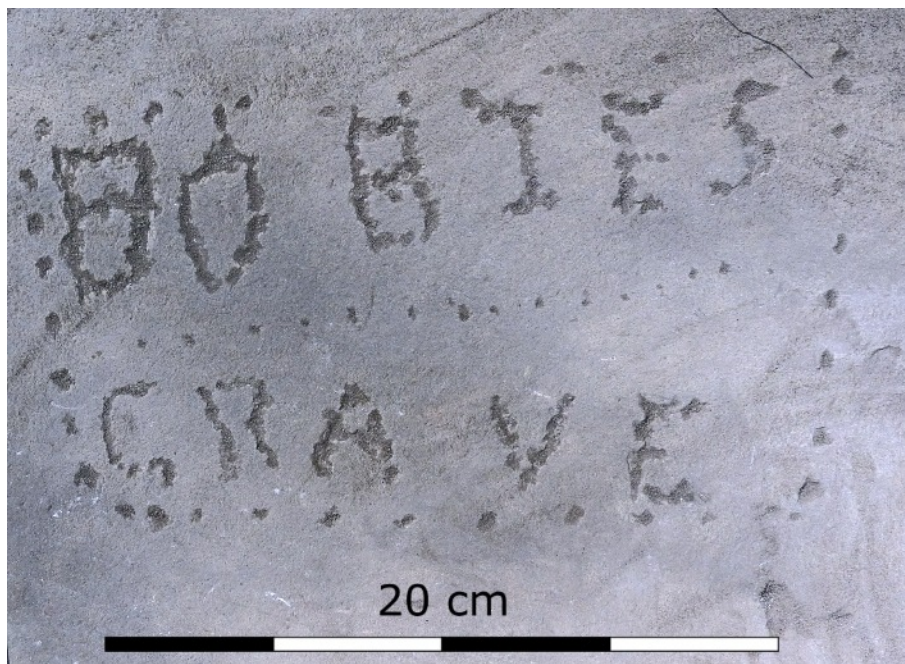


## Appendix 6

### Site Photographs



*General View of Hopwood Millers Cottage Site Looking West  
Solid line shows the position of Area A & broken line the approximate position of the Cottage*



*“Bobbies Grave” Chipped into one of the bridge path flagstones.  
Probably to mark the burial of a pet animal.*





*Left. South wall of cottage.*

*Right. Bridge Support looking south from Trub Brook.*

*The wooden foot bridge was secured by two large bolts. A fragment of wood is still in place.*



*Left. Drain internal to the west room of the cottage with some of the capstones removed.*