ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester

ARS Report Nº: 2022/33
OASIS ID: archaeol5-421363

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Archaeological Investigations on Land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester

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Planning Reference:	125990/FO/2020
Local Authority:	Manchester City Council
Site central NGR:	SD 88071 00661
OASIS ID:	archaeol5-421363

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	Archaeological Investigations on Land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester
Site Code:	ORNH'22
Planning Authority:	Manchester City Council
Planning Reference:	125990/FO/2020
Location:	Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester, M40 1EZ
Parish:	Newton Heath
Hard Geology:	Sandstone belonging to the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation
Superficial Geology:	Devensian Till - Diamicton
Soil Type:	Slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acidic, loamy and clayey soils
NGR:	SD 88071 00661
Date of Fieldwork:	17.01.2022 – 28.01.2022
Date of Report:	22.03.2022

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of One Manchester Limited between 17th and 28th January 2022. This work was undertaken as part of a planning condition ahead of the erection of a part 4 (plus ground), part 5 (plus ground) storey building to form 100 residential apartments, with ground floor commercial space, and the erection of 39 two and three storey dwelling houses along with associated access, landscaping, boundary treatment and car parking. The site occupied two separate plots of land, Site A to the west and Site B to the east, separated by Newton Street.

The purpose of the works was to excavate an initial fifteen trial trenches, of which seven measured 30m x 2m, five measured 15m x 2m and three measured 10m x 2m, to evaluate the nature of any archaeological remains that may have been preserved on site. The trial trenches were located to target the potential remains of 19th century terraced housing, commercial dwellings and exterior yard areas that once stood on the site. In consultation with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) and based on the results of the trial trenching, it was decided that an additional phase of works comprising a small scale strip, map and record programme, was required in order to fully understand and record the significant archaeological remains present. This entailed the excavation of the area around trial trenches 2, 5, and 6.

The archaeological works identified the truncated remains of a number of mostly mid-late 19th century terraced houses, surfaces and roads as well as the foundation courses of some probable small scale industrial buildings, possibly ancillary buildings associated with the nearby Monsall Dye Works. Most of the walls survived only to their foundation courses. One building fronting Oldham Road contained the remains of a cellar that may have functioned originally as a kitchen or been used as dwelling beneath a shop frontage on the ground floor. The buildings on the site were entirely demolished by the mid 1970's and the site appears to have remained unoccupied apart from Benjamin Street in Site A and Apsley Street in Site B, until the early 2000s when the extant commercial unit was built.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 A planning permission 125990/FO/2020 was granted, subject to condition, by Manchester City Council for the erection of a part 4 (plus ground), part 5 (plus ground) storey building to form 100 residential apartments, with ground floor commercial space, and the erection of 39 two and three storey dwelling houses along with associated access, landscaping, boundary treatment and car parking.

1.1.2 Condition number 3 of the approved planning permission states the following:

"3) No development groundworks shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall cover the following:

1. *A Phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:*
    - *Archaeological evaluation through trial trenching;*
    - *Dependent on the above, open excavation and recording (subject to a separate WSI)*
2. *A programme for post-fieldwork assessment to include:*
    - *Production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented.*
3. *Deposition of the final report within the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.*
4. *Dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations commensurate with their significance;*
5. *Provision for an archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.*
6. *Nomination of a competent person or person/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.*

Reason – To record and advance understanding of heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the heritage interest publicly accessible pursuant to policy EN3 of the Manchester Core Strategy (2012), saved policy DC20 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester (1995) and NPPF"

1.1.3 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under paragraph 199 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), which outlines the requirement to "*record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible"* (MHCLG 2021, 56).

1.1.4 In accordance with the NPPF and planning condition 3, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by One Manchester Limited to undertake a scheme of

archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching on land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester (Figure 1), centred at SD 88071 00661].

1.1.5 The initial evaluation phase of works comprised the excavation and recording of 15 trial trenches across the two parts of the site. Following discussion of the archaeological remains encountered in the trial trenches with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) of Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service (GMAAS), it was decided that an additional phase of works, comprising a small scale strip, map and record programme, was required in order to fully record and advance our understanding of the archaeological remains present on the site in accordance with NPPF (MHCLG 2021, 56). An addendum to the original written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced, outlining this additional phase of works which comprised the excavation of two areas around trench 2 and trenches 5 and 6.

1.1.6 Works were undertaken in compliance with the WSI and Addendum (See Appendix IV this volume) approved by GMAAS and took place between 17th and 28th January 2022. GMAAS were consulted during all stages of the works and were kept informed of the progress and results on site. Two monitoring visits were conducted by Ian Miller, Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) of GMAAS on 14thth January and 27th January 2022.

1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and subsequent figures, and comprises two separate sites as listed below with a total combined area of 1.1 ha.

- Site A (0.7ha in area) is bounded to the north by Oldham Road, to the east by Newton Street, to the south by Holyoak Street and the Lidl car park, and to the west by Dulverton Street. At the time of writing the eastern part of Site A was occupied by a commercial building with a car park immediately to the south and south-west of this structure. The remainder of the site is overgrown with vegetation. The site sits at 86 – 87m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

- Site B (0.4ha in area) is bounded to the north by Oldham Road, to the east by Droylsden Road, to the south by Holyoak Street and to the west by Newton Street. This site is effectively split into two by a footpath running from Oldham Road to Holyoak Street, following the alignment of the former Allen Street. Site B is largely covered by grass in addition to several trees adjacent Oldham Road. The site sits at 88m aOD.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises sandstone belonging to the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation, formed approximately 272 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period when the local environment was dominated by windblown deposits. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till - Diamicton (BGS 2022).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are recorded as "slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acidic, loamy and clayey soils" (CU 2022).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (Burpoe 2020) was produced in advance of a planning application for the proposed development, the results of which are summarised below.

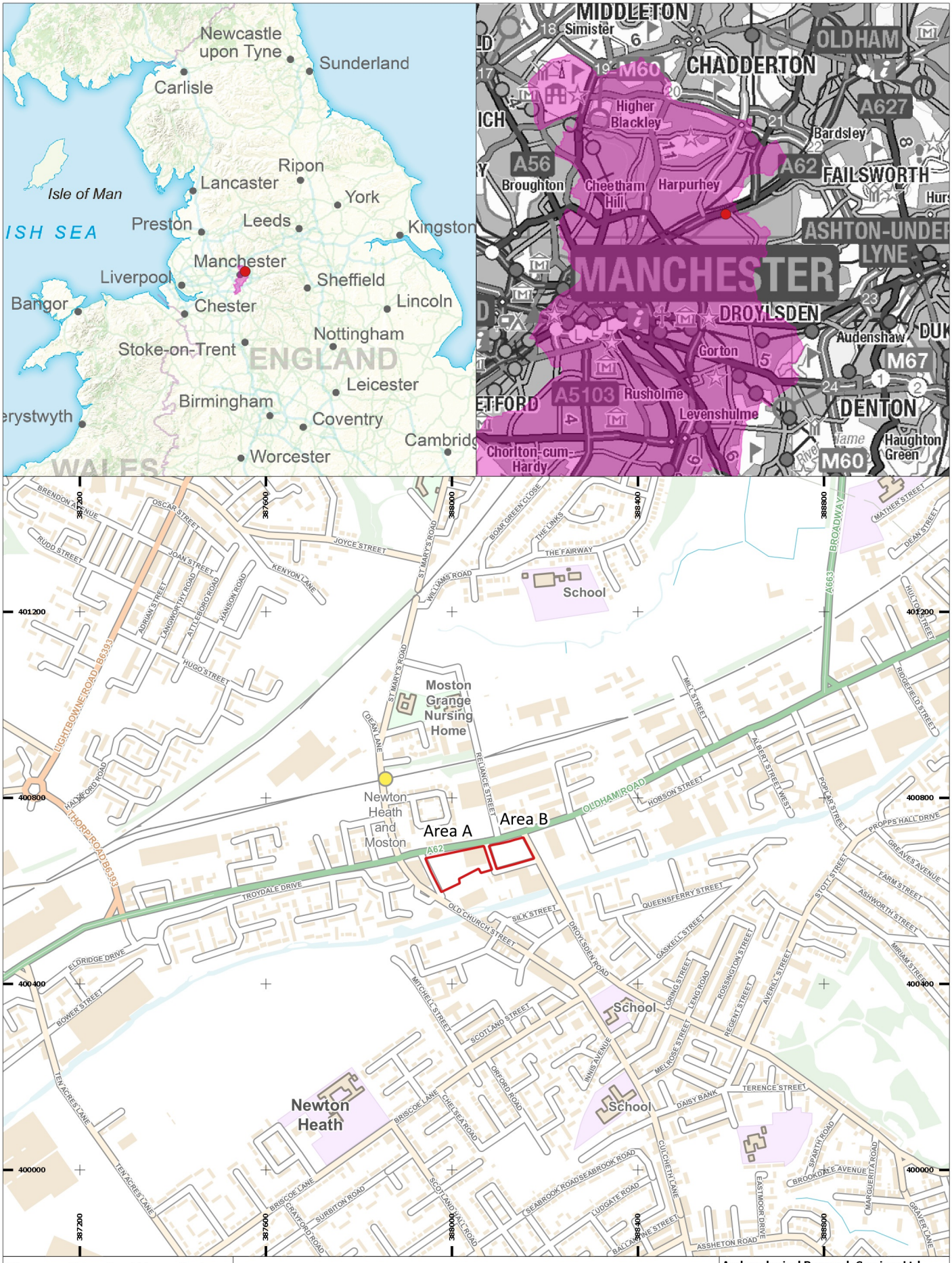
1.4.2 Archaeological evidence for the prehistoric period within the Manchester region is scarce. Within the city centre, there is little evidence of prehistoric activity, although whether this is the result of poor preservation due to the intensive later developments and redevelopments of the city or a reflection of a genuine settlement pattern is difficult to ascertain. The evidence that has been recovered has generally been centred around the location of the later Roman fort (in Castlefield) and around the cathedral and Hanging Ditch watercourse (Nevell 2008, 12).

1.4.3 In the AD 70s a Roman fort was founded in the area now known as Castlefield. The original fort was a square, timber and turf structure, replaced in the late 2nd century by a slightly larger, rectangular timber fort, and finally rebuilt in stone in the first half of the 3rd century. A civilian settlement or *vicus* developed around the fort, though the full extent of it is unknown. Several excavations around the Castlefield area have produced evidence of domestic and industrial buildings as well as a shrine, with occupation beginning soon after the building of the original fort and continuing throughout its life. The *vicus* seems to have declined by the middle of the 3rd century although the evidence for these later phases of the fort and *vicus* are not clear since later activity has truncated the remains, although the presence of later coins suggests that the fort probably remained in use until the Roman Army's withdrawal from Britain (Nevell 2008, 21-31). The projected route of the Roman Road from Manchester to Castleshaw (and eventually York) (HER 24.1.0; 24.1.1; 24.1.2) runs along Old Mill Street, *c.*350m south-east of the site boundaries, then continuing along Briscoe Lane and Gaskell Street. In 1856 the road was exposed on Gaskell Street and was found to have a gravel surface on a log base. The road was probably constructed *c.*AD 79-84.

1.4.4 Saxon settlement evidence within Manchester is mainly in the form of isolated pottery and coins in the Cathedral area around the junction of the rivers Irk and Irwell (Nevell 2008, 36). In 919, there is a reference that King Edward the Elder sent an army to occupy Manchester, Manchester being located on the border between Anglo-Saxon Mercia and Viking Northumbria, suggesting that there was some form of settlement here at this time (Nevell 2008, 35).

1.4.5 The present site lay beyond the extent of medieval Manchester, which was centred around the Parish Church and mainly comprised a number of burgage plots along Hanging Gate, Withy Grove, Fennel Street, Millgate, The Shambles, Market Street, and Deansgate (Nevell 2008, 48). Whilst not recorded by name within the 1086 Domesday Book, documents note that the plough land recorded as part of the endowment of the parish church of Manchester includes the lands of the Manor of Newton (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). The first actual reference to *Newtūn* (the new settlement) comes from a 1322 Lancashire Inquest with later references appearing in the 1359 *Mamecestre - Chapters from the Early History of Manchester* and in the 1546 *Final Concorde of the County of Lancaster* (Ekwall 1922).

1.4.6 The site was once the location of a series of 19th century commercial and residential dwellings of varying types including back-to-back dwellings, through-houses and tunnel-backed dwellings. The site was also once the location of a Wesleyan Chapel, School, and later a Sunday School, with a possible 19th century burial ground located around the building. The majority of the structures within the site boundaries date to the mid-late 19th century, though several structures first appeared on early-mid 19th century historic mapping. The site was largely unchanged throughout the late-19th to mid-late 20th century when both sites were completely cleared of upstanding structures. One of the sites was partially redeveloped in 2000 and is now the location of a commercial building.



Site name:	Oldham Road, Newton Heath
Date:	September 2020
Drawn by:	MB/ARJ
Scale:	Varies

Figure 1:
Site location

N

Site Location
750m Study Area
Site Boundaries
Manchester City Council

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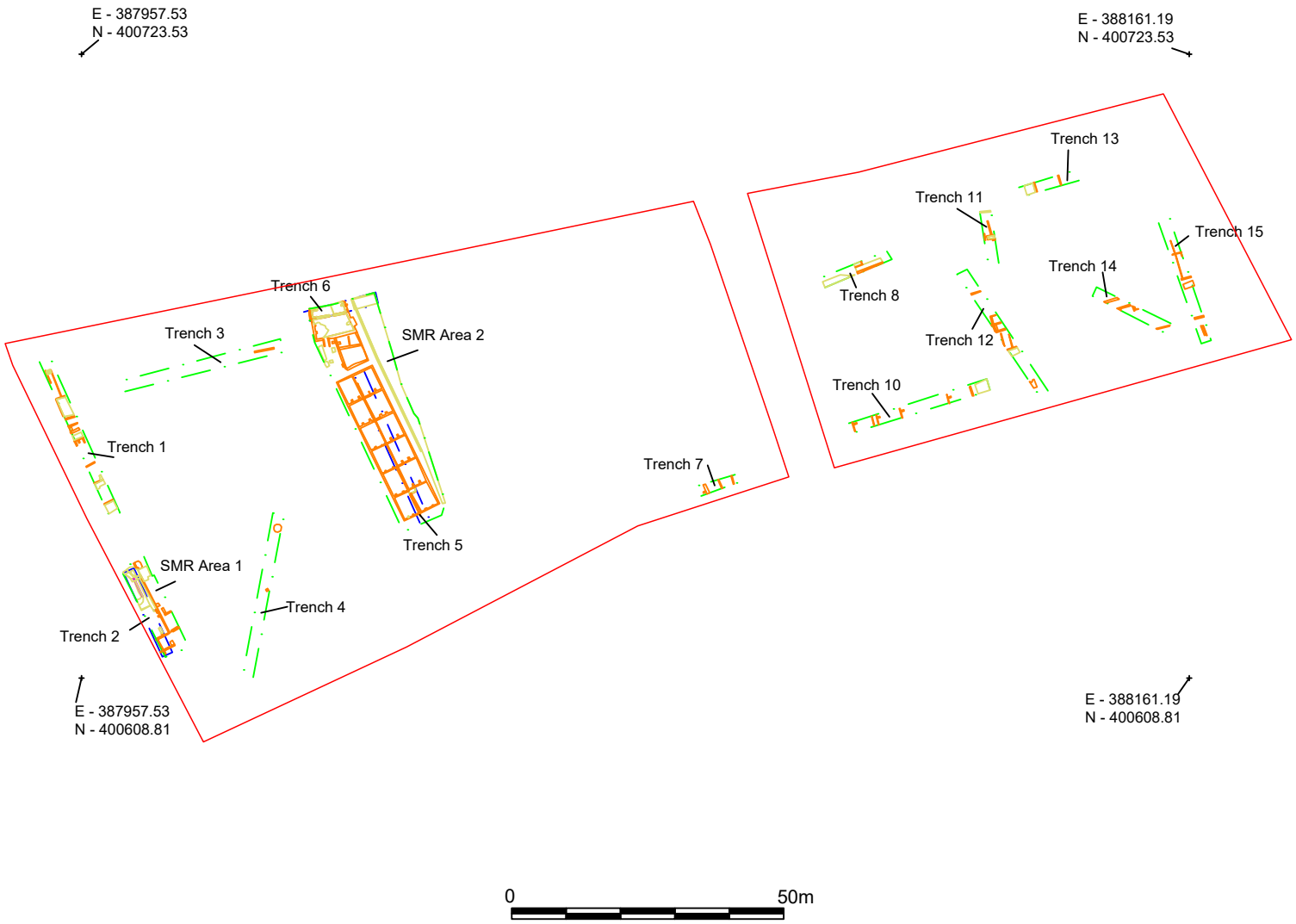

Figure 2: Plan of site

Limit of Excavation

PDA

Trench 2, 5 and 6 Limits

N

Site name: ORNH'22
Date: 21.03.22
Drawn by: JD

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2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation are outlined in detail in the WSI and Addendum (see Appendix IV) prepared by ARS Ltd. in consultation with GMAAS prior to the commencement of the works. They are summarised below.

2.1.2 Research topics identified in the *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007) with relevance to the site include:

- Further work into working class housing in Greater Manchester and Lancashire is needed including the need to excavate urban cellars to examine life 'below stairs' in the middle class house and cellar dwellings and workshops in working class houses. The *Framework* also recommends that 'where threatened with possible redevelopment, excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas regarded as slums' (Newman and McNeil 2007, 146 – 147).

2.1.3. Since the WSI was issued the regional research framework for the north-west was updated (NWRRF 2021). Workers' housing is still listed as a consideration with emphasis on the importance of synthesising and comparing excavated examples of works housing (NWRRF 2001, Ind22).

2.2 Project Aims & Objectives - Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation aimed to:

- Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives.

2.3 Project Aims & Objectives – Strip, Map and Record

2.3.1 The strip, map and sample aimed to:

- Investigate the full extents of selected foundations exposed during evaluation trenching.
- Record the presence and condition of foundations in order to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential.
- Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Compare and contrast the differing development of neighbouring properties.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology for the archaeological investigations is set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation and Addendum (Appendix IV) and summarized below.

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 The location of the evaluation trenches and subsequent strip, map and record areas is depicted in Figure 2.

Area A

- Trenches 1, 3 and 5: Targeting the 19th century buildings that lined Oldham Road along the northern boundary of the site. Trench 3 was placed *c.*3.22m north of where specified in the WSI due to an issue with the GPS. Trench 5 was placed *c.*3.62m to the north of where specified in the WSI due to an issue with the GPS. In both the cases of trench 3 and 5 the new locations were approved by GMAAS.
- Trench 2: Targeting an elongated building that lined Dulverton Street (formerly Green Street) along the western boundary of Area A.
- Trench 4: Targeting a building and the former bowling green, adjacent to the 19th century Monsall Works (Dye), to test an apparently blank area within the south-west of the site.
- Trench 6: Targeting a row of 19th century terraced housing along Benjamin Street (no longer present), located immediately to the west of the still standing commercial structure.
- Trench 7: Targeting terraced housing within the south-eastern part of Area A, along Newton Street. The eastern end of Trench 7 was unable to be excavated due to an extant tree. As a result the trench was shortened by 2.5m.

Area B

- Trenches 8, 11 and 13: Targeted 19th century buildings that lined Oldham Road along the northern boundary. Trench 8 was moved *c.*10m to the south-east due to extant trees. Trench 11 was moved *c.*6.30m to the south-east due to the presence of live services.
- Trenches 9 and 10: Targeted terraced housing along the western and south-western boundary of Area B, on the corner of Newton and Heath Streets. Trench 9 was not excavated due to the presence of a spoil heap. Trench 10 was moved *c.*6.43m to the north-east.
- Trench 12: Targeted 19th century buildings along the former Allen Street within the central area of the site. Trench 12 was moved *c.*6.17m to the east due to the presence of live services.
- Trenches 14 and 15: Targeted the yards and outhouses of terraced housing within the south eastern corner of the site, lining Heath Street, with Trench 15 targeting the housing itself. Trench 14 was moved *c.*8.43m to the north-east due to the presence of live services. Trench 15 was moved *c.*7.87m to the east due to the presence of live services.

3.2.2 During the evaluation trenching, and in consultation with Ian Miller, the Heritage Management Director at GMAAS, it was deemed necessary that one area around trench 2 and another around trenches 5 and 6 were to be opened out further into a strip, map and sample excavation as they were of "particular interest and merit further investigation" (Miller *pers coms*, 2022). These areas are depicted on Figures 36 and 39.

3.2.3 The area around trench 2 targeted the entirety of the elongated building that fronted on to Dulverton Street (formerly Green Street) which had been identified on the 1846 Tithe Plan and which is shown as still extant on the 1893 OS map. This excavation encompassed an area totalling 88m^2.

3.2.4 The area around trenches 5 and 6 targeted an elongated building which fronted on to Oldham Road identified on the 1846 Tithe Plan, but which looks to have been replaced by an elongated building by the time of the 1893 OS map. In addition, this area targeted a block of terraced houses fronting Benjamin Street. This excavation encompassed an area totalling 488m^2.

3.3 Professional Standards

3.3.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019), *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2020a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2020c).

3.4 Health and Safety

3.4.1 All works were undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.

3.4.2 A risk assessment (RA No. 001/22/S) was produced before commencement of the work and was adhered to throughout the course of the fieldwork.

3.5 Fieldwork

3.5.1 The trenches were sited in accordance with the WSI (Appendix I) using survey grade equipment typically with centimetre accuracy. The same equipment was used to locate all archaeological remains in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

3.5.2 Overburden was removed in level spits down to the first archaeological horizon using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision.

3.5.3 Each trench and excavation area was cleaned by hand to expose and define archaeological features.

3.5.4 All features were digitally photographed using a Fujifilm FinePix XP90 with 16.4 megapixel resolution and a full register of photographs was kept.

3.5.5 All written records were kept on pro forma recording sheets and a Harris Matrix was compiled for each area where multiphase archaeological stratigraphy was present.

4 Results

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 An overall plan of trial trench and strip, map and record (SMR) area locations is presented in Figure 2. Individual trench plans and photographs for those trenches where archaeological features were present are included as in text figures. Detailed context descriptions are included in Appendix I (this volume) which should be read in conjunction with the following section.

4.1.2 The following section consists of the results of the archaeological evaluation trenching and SMR areas. For the purposes of this report, the SMR areas will be referred to as SMR Area 1 (encompassing the expansion of trench 2) and SMR Area 2 (encompassing the expansion of trenches 5 and 6). The first section (4.2) describes the results of the evaluation by trench number and sections 4.3 and 4.4 describe the results of the SMR areas in a chronological manner. The chronology of the trenches and the SMR areas has been established by the stratigraphic relationships of deposits and structures in addition to the nature of the materials and techniques which were used in the construction of the various structural remains.

4.1.3 Where remains in the evaluation trenches were later encountered in the SMR areas, those features are described only in the relevant SMR area sections of this report.

4.2 Results – Evaluation Trenching

4.2.1 All 15 trenches contained archaeological remains. A trench summary table (Table 1) is presented below. This provides a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology or potential archaeology in each of the trenches as well as the depths of the topsoil/over burden and subsoil below ground level (BGL). This section should be read in conjunction with the accompanying figures and captions and the Trench Summary Table (Table 1) and Context Summary Table (see Appendix I).

Trench No	Trench Dimensions (m)	Top soil thickness (m)	Sub soil thickness (m) Optional	Archaeology? If no e.g. Modern field drain only.	Features (List each feature type on a separate line)	Finds	Period
1	30m x 2m	0.30m	0.72m	Yes	Walls Surfaces Set of steps	None	Mid 19th – Early 20th Century
2	15m x 2m	0.26m	0.57m	Yes	Walls Surfaces	None	Mid 19th – Early 20th Century
3	30m x 2m	0.42m	1.21m	Yes	Wall	None	Mid – Late 19th Century
4	30m x 2m	0.22m	1.24m	Yes	Walls	None	
5	15m x 2m	0.49m	1.19m	Yes	Walls Surfaces	None	Early 19th – Early 20th Century
6	30m x 2m	0.21m	1.67m	Yes	Walls Surfaces	None	Early 19th – Mid 20th Century
7	10m x 2m	N/A	0.36m	Yes	Walls	None	Mid – Late 19th Century
8	15m x 2m	0.27m	0.83m	Yes	Walls Surfaces	None	Mid 19th – Early 20th Century
9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	30m x 2m	0.23m	0.66m	Yes	Walls Surfaces	None	Mid – Late 19th Century
11	10m x 2m	0.22m	0.27m	Yes	Walls Surfaces	None	Early – Late 19th Century
12	30m x 2m	0.38m	0.74m	Yes	Walls Surfaces	None	Mid 19th – Early 20th Century

13	10m x 2m	0.21m	0.41m	Yes	Walls Surfaces	None	Mid-Late 19th Century
14	15m x 2m	0.23m	0.68m	Yes	Walls	None	Mid – Late 19th Century
15	30m x 2m	0.28m	0.55m	Yes	Walls Surfaces	None	Mid – Late 19th Century

Table 1. Trench information summarised by trench number.

Trench 1

4.2.2 Trench 1 (see Figure 35) was aligned north-west to south-east and targeted an isolated building on the corner of Oldham Road and what was formerly Green Street (now Dulverton Road) which is shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan. Topsoil (101) was removed onto a deposit of made ground (102) consisting of demolition rubble associated with the 1970s clearance of the site. Exposed beneath deposit (102) were the remains of fifteen walls, four surfaces and one set of steps.

Figure 3: A south-east facing photograph showing Trench 1 with steps {122} in the foreground. Scale 2x 1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.3 Surface {103} consisted of Yorkshire stone paving slabs which likely represent the surface of an external yard area which is shown on the 1893 OS map as coming off Green Street. Surface {103} abuts wall {104}. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.4 Wall {104} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to one course in height and is likely the remains of the southern exterior wall for the row of terraced houses which are shown

as being perpendicular to Green Street on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.5 Surface {105} consisted of Yorkshire stone paving slabs which likely represent an interior floor surface for one of the terraced houses shown as being perpendicular to Green Street on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.6 Wall {106} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to one course in height and is likely the remains of an interior wall between rooms for one of the buildings on the row of terraced houses which are shown as being perpendicular to Green Street on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.7 Surface {107} consisted of Yorkshire stone paving slabs which likely represent an interior floor surface for one of the terraced houses shown as being perpendicular to Green Street on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.8 Wall {108} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to one course in height and is likely the remains of the northern exterior wall for the row of terraced houses which are shown as being perpendicular to Green Street on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.9 Walls {109}, {110} and {111} were south-east to north-west aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The walls survived to three courses in height. Wall {109} likely represents the western external wall an outbuilding servicing one of the properties in the row of terraced houses perpendicular to Green Street as shown on the 1893 OS map. Wall {110} likely represents a stub wall within the garden of the same aforementioned property. Wall {111} likely represents a property boundary wall separating the gardens between two of the properties within the row of terraced houses. The walls all abut wall {124} and likely date to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.10 Surface {112} consisted of Yorkshire stone paving slabs which likely represent an exterior surface within an alleyway between two rows of terraced houses which are shown as being perpendicular to Green Street on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.11 Wall {113} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a black ash mortar. It survived to one course in height and likely represents the southern property boundary wall at the rear of a garden associated with a row of terraced houses as shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the late 19th century.

4.2.12 Wall {114} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a black ash mortar. It survived to one course in height and likely represents the eastern exterior wall for an outbuilding associated with one of the terraced houses to the north as shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the late 19th century.

4.2.13 Wall {115} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a black ash mortar. It survived to four courses in height and is of uncertain function as it does not appear to line up with any of the walls shown on either the 1846 Tithe Plan or the 1893 OS map.

Figure 4: A north-west facing photograph showing walls {109}, {110} and {111} abutting wall {124} in the foreground and walls {113}, {114} and {115} in the background. Surface {112} can be seen separating the areas of walls. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.14 Wall {116} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a black ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height and is of uncertain function as it does not appear to line up with any of the walls shown on either the 1846 Tithe Plan or the 1893 OS map.

4.2.15 Wall {117} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. It survived to three courses in height and likely constitutes an exterior wall towards the rear of one of the elongated properties which front on to Oldham Road as shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.16 Surface {118} consists of poured concrete which likely formed an exterior yard surface to the rear of one of the elongated properties which front on to Oldham Road as shown on the 1893 OS map. Surface {118} abuts walls {117} and {119}. It likely dates to the early 20th century.

Figure 5: A south-east facing photograph showing exterior yard surface {118}. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.17 Wall {119} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a black ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height and likely constitutes an exterior wall towards the rear of one of the elongated properties which front on to Oldham Road as shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.18 Wall {120} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a Portland cement mortar. It survived to five courses in height and likely represents an internal dividing wall between rooms of a property. It likely dates to the early/mid 20th century.

4.2.19 Wall {121} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a Portland cement mortar. It survived to five courses in height and possibly represents an internal dividing wall between rooms of a property. It likely dates to the early/mid 20th century.

4.2.20 Steps {122} consisted of three concrete steps with a white paint finish on each flank of the steps. It likely formed part of a series of steps which possibly descended into a cellar. It likely dates to the early/mid 20th century.

4.2.21 Wall {124} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a black ash mortar. It survived to one course in height and likely represents the northern property boundary wall at the rear of a garden associated with a row of terraced houses as shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the late 19th century.

Trench 2

4.2.22 Trench 2 (see Figure 36) was aligned north-west to south-east and targeted an elongated building which fronted on to Dulverton Street (formerly Green Street) which is shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan and which is shown as still extant on the 1893 OS map. Topsoil (201) was removed onto a deposit of made ground (202) consisting of demolition rubble, likely material associated with when the buildings were demolished in the 1970s. Exposed beneath deposit (202) were the remains of walls and surfaces which were all incorporated within SMR Area 1 and are accordingly discussed in section 4.3 of this report.

4.2.23 The area around this trench was later expanded to be part of SMR Area 1 (see section 4.3 of this document).

Trench 3

4.2.24 Trench 3 (see Figure 37) was aligned broadly east to west and targeted two buildings showing on the 1846 Tithe Plan which fronted onto the southern side of Oldham Road but. By the 1893 OS map these buildings appear to have been replaced with a row of elongated buildings including the Woodman Inn pub. Topsoil (301) was removed on to a deposit of clay made ground (302) which capped made ground deposit (303) consisting of demolition rubble likely associated with the 1970s demolition of the buildings. Exposed within deposit (303) was the remains of a single wall {304}.

Figure 6: A south-west facing photograph of Trench 3 showing wall {304} in the foreground. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.25 Wall {304} was broadly east to west aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime-ash mortar. The wall survived to five courses in height and may represent an internal wall from one of the building identified in either the 1846 Tithe Plan or the 1893 OS map. It is possibly mid/late 19th century in date.

4.2.26 The geological substrate was not encountered within this trench.

Trench 4

4.2.27 Trench 4 (see Figure 38)was aligned north-east to south-west and targeted a building shown on the 1893 OS map and former bowling green as shown both on the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS Map which was adjacent to the 19th century Monsall Dye Works. Topsoil (401) was removed onto a deposit of made-ground (402) which consisted of building rubble likely associated with the demolition of the former structures in the 1970s. Deposit (402) was removed onto deposit (403) which consisted of similar material but with a slight change in colour, but which was also likely building rubble consistent with the 1970s demolition episode. Beneath deposit (403) were

two brick-built structural remains which were both founded directly on to the geological substrate (404).

4.2.28 Wall {405} was a square structure comprised of a single skin of machine-made red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to a maximum of two courses in height and may possibly represent the base of a drain. The feature does not correlate with any known buildings shown on the historic mapping for the site. The date is uncertain but possible late 19th/early 20th century.

4.2.29 Wall {406} was a circular structure comprised of a single skin of handmade unfrogged red bricks with no clear bonding material. The wall was heavily truncated with only the partial foundation course surviving. The structure had an uncertain function but could possibly represent the base of a kiln, possibly associated with the Monsall Works as shown on the 1893 OS map. It therefore is likely mid/late 19th century.

Trench 5

4.2.30 Trench 5 (see Figure 39) was aligned south-west to north-east and targeted a building which fronted on to Oldham Road on the 1846 Tithe Plan but which appears to have been replaced by an elongated building by the time of the 1893 OS map. Topsoil (501) was removed onto a deposit of made-ground (502) which consisted of building rubble likely associated with the demolition of the former structures in the 1970s. Deposit (502) was removed onto deposit (503) which consisted of similar material but with a slight change in colour, but which was also likely associated with the 1970s demolition episode. Beneath deposit (503) were the remains of walls and surfaces which were all incorporated within SMR Area 2 and are accordingly discussed in section 4.4 of this report.

Trench 6

4.2.31 Trench 6 (see Figure 39) was aligned north-west to south-east and targeted a row of terraced houses which are present on the 1846 Tithe Plan and which are still shown on the 1893 OS map but which, by 1893, are shown fronting a new road called Benjamin Street (no longer present). Asphalt surface (601) and bedding deposit (602) were removed onto a deposit of made ground (603) consisting of demolition rubble likely associated with the 1970s site clearance. Exposed beneath deposit (603) were the remains of walls and surfaces which were all incorporated within SMR Area 2 and are accordingly discussed in section 4.4 of this report.

Trench 7

4.2.32 Trench 7 (see Figure 40) was aligned broadly south-west to north-east and targeted the southernmost building in a row of terraced house which are shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan as well as still being present on the 1893 OS Map. Asphalt surface (701) and bedding deposit (702) were removed onto a deposit of made ground (703) consisting of demolition rubble associated with the 1970s demolition event. Exposed beneath deposit (703) were the remains of four walls, all of which were founded directly on to the geological substrate (704).

Figure 7: A north-east facing photograph showing Trench 7. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.33 Walls {705}, {706}, {707} were all north-west to south-east aligned and each comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. They survived to two courses in height and possibly represent the foundation courses for a mid/late 19th century building located behind a row of terraced houses fronting Newton Street. Wall {708} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height, abutting wall {707}, and likely represented an internal stub wall probably dating to the mid/late 19th century.

Trench 8

4.2.34 Trench 8 (see Figure 41) was aligned south-west to north-east and targeted a row of terraced houses shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan and still present on the 1893 OS Map. Topsoil (801) was removed onto a deposit of made-ground (802), likely associated with the demolition of the former structures in the 1970s. Deposit (802) was removed onto deposit (803) which consisted of similar material but with a slight change in colour, also likely associated with the 1970s demolition. Beneath deposit (803) were the remains of three walls and three surfaces.

Figure 8: A west-facing photograph showing Trench 8. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.35 Surface {804} consisted of coarse grey concrete which possibly formed part of an exterior yard surface to the rear of the terraced houses which are shown fronting on to Oldham Road on the 1893 OS map. This surface was probably early 20th century in date.

4.2.36 Surface {805} consisted of coarse Yorkshire stone paving slabs with an inset salt-glazed drain down pipe to the rear of the surface. The surface possibly formed the interior of an outbuilding as shown on the 1893 OS map, which may have housed an outdoor toilet servicing one or more of the terraced houses to the north. Surface {805} abutted walls {807} and {809}. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.37 Surface {806} consisted of coarse Yorkshire stone paving slabs which possibly formed part of an internal floor associated with one of the outbuildings as shown on the 1893 OS map. Surface {806} abutted walls {807} and {808}. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.38 Wall {807} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. It survived to one course in height and

possibly represented an interior dividing wall between two parts of the outbuilding that is shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.39 Wall {808} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. It survived to one course in height and possibly represented an interior dividing wall between two parts of the outbuilding which is shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.40 Wall {809} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. It survived to one course in height and possibly represented an interior dividing wall between two parts of the outbuilding which is shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

Figure 9: A north-east facing photograph showing walls {807/808/809} and surfaces {805/806}/ Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

Trench 9

4.2.41 With agreement from GMAAS, Trench 9 was not excavated due to the presence of a spoil heap which obstructed access to this area.

Trench 10

4.2.42 Trench 10 (see Figure 42) was aligned south-west to north-east and targeted a row of terraced houses shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan and which were still present on the 1893 OS Map. Topsoil (1001) was removed onto a deposit of made ground (1002) consisting of demolition rubble associated with the 1970s demolition. Exposed beneath deposit (1002) were the remains of ten walls and one surface which were all founded directly onto the geological substrate (1003).

Figure 10: A south-west facing photograph showing Trench 10 with surface {1014} in the foreground. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.43 Wall {1004} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to at least one course in height and likely represented a party wall between two of the terraced houses as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century. Wall {1005} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. Only the foundation course survived, it abutted wall {1004} and likely represented an internal stub wall for one of the terraced houses as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.44 Wall {1006} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height and possibly was either a party wall between two terraced houses, or, perhaps more likely, represents one side of an alleyway between terraced houses in conjunction with wall {1007} but which is not shown specifically on either the 1846 Tithe Plan or the 1893 OS map. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.45 Wall {1007} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height and possibly was either a party wall between two terraced houses, or, perhaps more likely, represents one side of an alleyway between terraced houses in conjunction with wall {1006} but which is not shown specifically on either the 1846 Tithe Plan or the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century. Wall {1008} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to at least one course in height, abutted wall {1007} and likely represented an internal stub wall for one of the terraced

houses as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.46 Wall {1009} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to four courses in height and likely represents a party wall between two of the terraced houses as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dates to the mid/late 19th century. Wall {1010} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to four courses in height, abutted wall {1009} and likely represented an internal stub wall for one of the terraced houses as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.47 Wall {1011} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to four courses in height and likely represented a party wall between two of the terraced houses as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century. Wall {1012} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to four courses in height, abutted wall {1011} and likely represented an internal stub wall for one of the terraced houses as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.48 Wall {1013} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to three courses in height and likely represented the eastern exterior wall for the end of terrace property as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.49 Surface {1014} consisted of large sandstone setts which likely formed part the access to a yard to the rear of the terraced houses which fronted on to Heath Street on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

Trench 11

4.2.50 Trench 11 (see Figure 43) was broadly aligned north to south and targeted a building on the corner of Oldham Road and Canal Street (no longer present) and which appears to have undergone some changes by the time of the 1893 OS Map at which point Canal Street has been renamed Allen Street. Topsoil (1101) was removed onto a deposit of made ground (1102) consisting of demolition rubble likely associated with 1970s demolition activity. Exposed beneath deposit (1102) were the remains of seven walls and one surface.

Figure 11: A north-west facing photograph of Trench 11. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.51 Wall {1104} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to two courses in height and possibly, in conjunction with walls {1106} and {1109} and surface {1110}, formed part of a drain associated with one of the buildings which fronts on to Allen Street as shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.52 Wall {1105} was north to south aligned and comprised at least two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by black ash mortar. The wall survived to five courses in height but was of uncertain origin as it does not correlate to any of the structures shown on the historic mapping. It possibly dated to the late 19th/early 20th century.

4.2.53 Wall {1106} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to two courses in height and possibly, in conjunction with walls {1104} and {1109} and surface {1110}, formed part of a drain associated with one of the buildings which fronts on to Allen Street as shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.54 Wall {1107} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. It survived to one course in height and likely represented the eastern exterior wall of one of the buildings which fronts on to Allen Street as shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.55 Wall {1108} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised broken sandstone blocks set within a construction cut but with no discernable bonding material. The wall lines up with one of the party walls as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map and is probably a rubble wall foundation. It possibly dates to the early/mid 19th century.

Figure 12: A north-west facing photograph showing wall {1108}. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.56 Wall {1109} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to two courses in height and, in conjunction with walls {1104} and {1106} and surface {1110}, formed part of a drain associated with one of the buildings which fronts on to Allen Street as shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.57 Surface {1110} consisted of flat-laid sandstone flagstone offcuts which constituted the base of the culvert represented by walls {1104}, {1106} and {1109}. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

Figure 13: An east-facing photograph showing the drain housing. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.58 Wall {1111} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to two courses in height and had an uncertain function as it does not line up with any of the walls shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan or the 1893 OS map. It could be an exterior stub wall and possibly dated to the mid/late 19th century.

Trench 12

4.2.59 Trench 12 (see Figure 44) was aligned north-west to south-east and targeted a row of terraced houses which fronted onto the former Canal Street (later Allen Street) and which are shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan. Topsoil (1201) was removed onto a deposit of made ground (1202) associated with 1970s demolition activity. Exposed beneath deposit (1202) were the remains of 11 walls and one surface.

Figure 14: A north-west facing photograph showing Trench 12. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.60 Wall {1204} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to four courses in height and probably formed a party wall between two properties which fronted Canal/Allen Street as shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the early/mid 19th century.

4.2.61 Wall {1205} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to two courses in height and possibly formed part of an interior stub wall within a property, though it could also have been a party wall between properties based on how it aligns with the 1893 OS map. It is also possible that it might be the foundation for a staircase. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.62 Wall {1206} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to three courses in height and although the function was uncertain it was possibly an internal dividing wall between rooms. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.63 Wall {1207} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised three skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to three courses in height and although the function was uncertain it possible formed the back wall for a fireplace within a property. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.64 Wall {1208} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to two courses in height and although the function was uncertain it possibly formed part of an internal dividing wall between rooms. It likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.65 Wall {1209} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised two skins of handmade unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to one course in height and the upper surface had clearly been subject to heat affection which suggests that the wall formed part of a fireplace in conjunction with wall {1207}. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

Figure 15: A south-east facing photograph showing possible fireplace {1209}. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.66 Wall {1210} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to two courses in height and although the function was uncertain it possibly formed part of an internal dividing wall between rooms. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.67 Wall {1211} and wall {1212} were both south-east to north-west aligned and comprised a single skin of handmade unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The walls ran parallel to one another and survived to two courses in height and although the function is uncertain they possibly formed two internal dividing walls between rooms. They likely dates to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.68 Wall {1213} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The wall survived to four courses in height and probably formed a party wall between two properties which fronted onto Canal/Allen Street as shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.69 Wall {1214} comprised seven skins of handmade unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It formed an apparently square structure of uncertain function but which may have been part of a machine-bed or, perhaps more likely, form the base of a pillar within the larger building fronting on to Heath Street as shown on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

Figure 16: A west-facing photograph showing the possibly pillar base {1214}. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.70 Surface {1215} consists of a coarse grey poured concrete surface which likely acted as a hard-wearing floor as part of the same building as wall {1214} and which may have been a

warehouse or an industrial building. Surface {1215} abutted wall {1213} and possibly dated to the late 19th/early 20th century.

Figure 17: A north-west facing photograph showing wall {1213} and surface {1215}. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

Trench 13

4.2.71 Trench 13 (see Figure 45) was aligned south-west to north-east and targeted a row of buildings which are shown fronting on to Oldham Road on the 1846 Tithe Plan. Topsoil (1301) was removed onto a deposit of made ground (1302) associated with the 1970s demolition. Exposed beneath deposit (1302) were the remains of two walls and a surface which were all founded directly onto the geological substrate (1303).

Figure 18: A north-east facing photograph showing Trench 13. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.72 Wall {1304} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime-ash mortar. It survived to three courses in height and likely represented a mid/late 19th century boundary wall separating connecting properties as it lined up with such a wall shown on the 1893 OS map and possibly also on the 1846 Tithe Plan.

4.2.73 Wall {1305} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised three skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime-ash mortar. It survived to three courses in height and likely represented a mid/late 19th century exterior wall facing on to what was Canal Street (later Allen Street) as it appeared on both the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map.

4.2.74 Surface {1306} comprised Yorkshire stone paving slabs which abutted wall {1305}. The surface likely represented a pavement associated with what was Canal/Allen Street in the mid/late 19th century.

Figure 19: A south-west facing photograph showing wall {1305} and surface {1306}. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

Trench 14

4.2.75 Trench 14 (see Figure 46) was aligned broadly east to west and targeted the yards and outhouse of terraced housing lining Heath Street as shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan. Topsoil (1401) was removed onto a deposit of made ground (1402) associated with the 1970s demolition. Exposed beneath deposit (1402) were the remains of six walls which were all founded directly onto the geological substrate (1403).

Figure 20: A north-west facing photograph showing Trench 14. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.76 Wall {1404} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised three skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height and likely represented either an exterior wall for the terraced houses shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan or a property boundary wall as shown on the 1893 OS Map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century. Given the thickness of the wall it seems more likely that it related to the exterior wall dating to the mid 19th century.

4.2.77 Wall {1405} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height and likely represented the northern exterior wall of an outbuilding associated with the terraced housing to the south as shown on the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.78 Wall {1406} was north-west to south-east aligned but with a roughly 90° turn on its south-eastern end where it then turned and orientated south-west to north-east. The wall comprised two skins of machine made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to two

courses in height and likely represented part of an outbuilding associated with the terraced housing to the south as shown on the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.79 Wall {1407} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to three courses in height and likely represented an exterior wall associated with the terraced housing. It is likely either the southern exterior wall as shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan or the northern exterior wall as shown on the 1893 OS map. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.80 Wall {1408} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised three skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height and likely represented either the western exterior wall of an outbuilding as shown on 1893 OS map or possibly a property boundary wall between the terraced houses shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.81 Wall {1409} was north-west to south-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height and likely represented either a property dividing wall of an outbuilding associated with the terraced houses to the south as shown on the 1893 OS map or a dividing property wall between two terraced houses as shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan. It therefore likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

Trench 15

4.2.82 Trench 15 (see 47) was aligned north-west to south-east and targeted the row of terraced housing which front onto Heath Street and those which backed on to what is now Droylsden Street as shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan. Topsoil (1501) was removed onto a deposit of made ground (1502) associated with 1970s demolition activities. Exposed beneath deposit (1502) were the remains of thirteen walls and one possible surface.

Figure 21: A north-west facing photograph showing Trench 15. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.83 Walls {1504} and {1505} were both south-east to north-west orientated and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. The walls ran parallel to one another and survived to one course in height. The space between the two walls was filled by grey stone slabs. The walls likely formed part of a former drain dating to the mid/late 19th century.

Figure 22: A west-facing photograph showing walls {1504/1505}. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.84 Wall {1506} was south-west to north-east orientated and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar. It survived to one course in height and possibly represented the northern exterior wall for the row of terraced houses which fronted onto Heath Street to the south as shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.85 Surface {1507} consists of stretcher-laid, machine-made, unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. The surface appeared to correspond with the location of an alleyway shown on the 1893 OS map which would have provided access to the rear of the properties which fronted on to Heath Street to the south. It is also possible that this is a section of collapsed wall. It was likely mid/late 19th century in date.

Figure 23: A north-facing photograph showing surface {1507}. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.86 Wall {1508} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to six courses in height and likely represented the southern property boundary wall to the rear of the terraced houses which were shown fronting on to Allen Street on the 1893 OS map. Along with walls {1509} and {1511} it would have enclosed the rear of the southernmost property in that row of houses. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.87 Wall {1509} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to six courses in height and likely represented the western property boundary wall to the rear of the terraced houses which were shown fronting on to Allen Street on the 1893 OS map. Along with walls {1508} and {1511} it would have enclosed the rear of the southernmost property in that row of houses. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.88 Wall {1510} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to four courses in height and likely represents the eastern exterior wall of an outhouse to the rear of the terraced houses which was shown fronting on to Allen Street on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.89 Wall {1511} was south-west to north-east aligned comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to six courses in height and likely represented a party wall dividing the outhouse to the rear of the terraced houses which was shown fronting onto Allen Street on the 1893 OS map. Along with walls {1509} and {1508} it would have

enclosed the rear of the southernmost property in that row of houses. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

Figure 24: A west-facing photograph showing walls {1508/1509/1511}. Scale 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.2.90 Wall {1512} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to five courses in height and likely represented the western property boundary wall to the rear of the terraced houses which were shown fronting on to Allen Street on the 1893 OS map. It was a continuation of wall {1509} and likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.91 Walls {1513} and {1514} were both south-west to north-east aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded with a lime ash mortar. The walls were interrupted by drain walls {1504/1505} and survived to one course in height. Although their function is uncertain, the wall possibly formed part of an interior wall which might have divided rooms. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.92 Wall {1515} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised at least two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded with a lime ash mortar. It survived to five courses in height and likely represented the eastern exterior wall for one of the outbuildings to the rear of the terraced houses which fronted on to Heath Street to the south and which was shown on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.93 Wall {1516} was south-west to north-east aligned and comprised two skins of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to two courses in height and likely represented the northern property boundary wall to the rear of the terraced houses which

were shown fronting on to Heath Street on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.2.94 Wall {1517} was south-east to north-west aligned and comprised a single skin of machine-made unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime ash mortar. It survived to one course in height and likely represented an exterior stub wall in the garden to the rear of one of the properties which were shown fronting on to Heath Street on the 1893 OS map. It likely dated to the mid/late 19th century.

4.3 Results – SMR Area 1

4.3.1 SMR Area 1 was opened up around trench 2 in order to expose the entire footprint of the building identified on the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map. The western edge of the area was limited by the site boundary and a stand off of 1m was left along that edge to allow the site hoarding to remain undisturbed.

4.3.2 The remains encountered in this area relate to the remains of structures and surfaces associated with the building shown fronting on to Green Street on the 1893 OS map. The building is subdivided into a number of rooms and there is an internal partitioning wall that runs for most of the length of the building {3008}.On the western side of this wall, the area is characterised by a brick-built surface {3015} which likely represents an interior floor for a building with a probable industrial function. It is uncertain what this function was due to a lack of evidence but it was probably an ancillary building associated with the Monsall Works and likely dated to the late 19th century. This is borne out by the inclusion of numerous broken ginger beer bottles in the demolition material removed from this area as the 1908 OS map indicates that by this time the former dye works was a mineral water factory. Ginger beer was the most common product of mineral water producers.

Figure 25: A south-east facing photograph showing SMR Area 1. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.3 A small machine bed, {3011}, comprising a rectangular sandstone block with iron fittings, was located adjacent to wall {3010}. The machine it supported is unknown but given the size it would have been a smaller machine like a lathe. At the northern end of this area, but just outside of the building, were the remains of a brick-built structure bonded with a black ash mortar and cementitious mortar bonding a mixture of reused bricks (firebrick, handmade red bricks, frogged and unfrogged machine made bricks). This may have constituted the remains of an early 20th century kiln or oven base.

Figure 26: A west-facing photograph showing machine bed {3011}. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

Figure 27: An east-facing photograph showing possible kiln/oven base {3018}. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.4 Results – SMR Area 2

4.4.1 SMR Area 2 was opened up around trenches 5 and 6 in order to expose the full extent of the row of terraced houses shown on the 1846 Tithe Plan and the 1893 OS map, as well as more of the footprint of the cellared property fronting Oldham Road.

4.4.2 In the northern part of the SMR area were the remains of the rear part of an elongated building which fronted on to Oldham Road. This building was characterised by two parts and was constructed from handmade unfrogged red bricks bonded by a lime mortar with occasional repair work in black ash mortar.

4.4.3 The northern part of the exposed building contained a cellar space which contained the remains of a fireplace on the western wall, possibly associated with a range. A salt-glazed drain set within an earlier brick built culvert {2018} ran beneath the fireplace base towards the southern wall. The salt-glazed pipe was likely a later addition to the culvert and may indicate a move to better sanitation within the building. On the eastern wall was the remains of a cellar light which would have provided the space with natural light. The cellar light was filled with 19th century broken sheet glass. The cellar space was subdivided by an east to west aligned wall {2004/2007} bisected by a doorway. The northern cellar room was only partially exposed due to the proximity of the current carriageway but this had a sandstone flagged floor, patched in places with handmade redbrick offcuts. The floor of the southern cellar room originally comprised a brick-laid surface (2017), possibly dating to the early-mid 19th century, but which was later covered by poured concrete (2016) probably in the early 20th century. This cellar space appears to have been accessed by a set of stairs which opened out onto an exterior yard {2020} to the south-west of the building and which consisted of Yorkshire stone paving slabs. The staircase had been removed

during demolition but the side walls {2012} and {2013} had scarring attesting to its former presence.

Figure 28: A north-west facing photograph showing the cellar in the northern end of SMR Area 2. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

Figure 29: A north-east facing photograph showing cellar light. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

Figure 30: A west-facing photograph showing possible location of range cooker within the cellar. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

Figure 31: A north-facing photograph showing the external access to the cellar. Scale 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.4.4 The southern end of this building contained the remains of an above-ground, brick-built, extension, probably added in the later 19th century. This extension was sub-divided by internal partitioning walls {2024} and {2025}. However, the orientation of these partitioning walls is slightly different to the rest of the extension and it is possible that these walls may relate to an earlier phase of the building or earlier outbuildings associated with the original house and built over when the extension was built.

Figure 32: A south-east facing photograph showing the above-ground extension. Scale 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.4.5 In the southern part of the SMR area were the remains of a row of six through-terrace houses which fronted on to Benjamin Street to the east, each with two rooms. The external walls of the entire block of houses were constructed in a single event from handmade red bricks and lime mortar and were two skins thick. The internal room divisions and party walls were built from the same construction materials and as part of the same construction event however the internal and party walls of the northern two houses were two skins thick whilst the southern four houses all had single skin internal walls. There was no evidence that the houses were built in two separate events so it is possible that this was a decision made during construction to save materials. Both rooms in each house contained fireplaces and it was noted that the fireplaces in the back rooms were wider than those in the front rooms, possibly facilitating a range in the rear room. Due to this, it was interpreted that the back rooms possibly contained the kitchen area for the property and that the front room was a smaller living space for the occupants. There were no internal floors within the houses and it is therefore most likely that any construction materials in a good state of repair were removed for reuse during demolition. The exception was a small portion of the floor of and alleyway separating the southernmost two houses. The small fragment of flooring was in poor condition which probably explains its survival. This alleyway would have provided access to the yard space at the rear of the terrace.

Figure 33: A north-east facing photograph showing the row of terraced houses.

Figure 34: An east-facing photograph showing the alley between two of the terraced houses.

4.4.6 The terraces, although in a poor state of preservation also demonstrated some evidence for later improvements. A salt glazed drain ran the full length of the rear of the terrace, although it had been severely damaged during demolition. This attests to a later 19th century provision for sanitation and probably corresponds with the construction of mains sewers throughout Manchester. Probably in the early 20th century, lead water pipes and gas pipes were added, being roughly punched through the external house walls from Benjamin Street, and mid 20th century electricity cables were also found indicating an eventual addition of electricity after the Second World War.

The remains of Benjamin Street were also uncovered and consisted of a kerbed Yorkshire stone-covered pavement (2030) and the main part of the street which consisted of stone setts (2029) which, at some stage in the mid/late 20th century, had been covered with a deposit of asphalt. This road was still exposed until the construction of the commercial unit in the early 2000s.

5 Discussion

5.1 Site Context

5.1.1 The evaluation trenching and subsequent strip, map and record excavations revealed evidence of activity on the site ranging from the early/mid 19th century through to the present day. The archaeological remains represent the use of the site for terraced houses and associated yards, alleys and roads as well as some evidence for buildings with a possible industrial function; possibly relating to the nearby Monsall Dye Works.

5.1.2 What follows is a phased discussion tracing the chronological development of the archaeological remains encountered on site during this current phase of works and seeks to interpret and place the remains in the wider context based on the historical evidence and to determine the ability of what was found to inform on the research aims and objectives.

5.2 Phase One – Early 19th Century

5.2.1 The site is shown on Yate's 1786 Map of Lancashire and on Greenwood's 1818 Map of the County of Lancaster both show the site as being unoccupied by buildings and it is not until Hennet's 1830 map of Lancaster that the site is shown as being occupied with structures which take the form of one L-shaped feature in Area A and one rectangular feature in Area B (Burpoe 2020: 5).

5.2.2 It is difficult to be sure what the form of these buildings were and from what materials they were constructed but the remains of a possible sandstone-built wall {1108} was uncovered in Trench 11 could potentially be evidence for this early structure.

5.3 Phase Two – Mid/Late 19th Century

5.3.1 The 1846 Tithe Plan shows that, since the production of Hennet's 1830 map, the site had undergone considerable development, particularly in Area B, and boasted several rows of terraced houses in addition to a few buildings which likely had an industrial function (Burpoe 2020: 7). There are no maps available which depict the site again until the 1893 OS map which clearly shows that this development continued in the same vein (Burpoe 2020:7).

5.3.2 The excavations on site revealed the remains of many of these houses, buildings and roads, most of which had been heavily truncated and survived only to their foundation courses. Some of these buildings showed evidence of later repair and/or reconstruction, such as the row of houses fronting on to Benjamin Street. One building also contained the remains of a cellar which appears to may have been utilised as a kitchen or dwelling during this period.

5.4 Phase Two – Early/Mid 20th Century

5.4.1 The 1893 and 1908 OS maps show that the site underwent very little change during this period and this is a trend that is reflected throughout the early/mid 20th century OS maps depicting the site (Burpoe 2020: 9-10).

5.4.2 The archaeological evidence gleaned from the trial evaluation trenching and SMR appear to corroborate this lack of significant change. Evidence that several surfaces, including the base of the cellar in SMR Area 2, were concreted over likely relate to the early 20th century repair and reinforcing of surfaces with cheaper and more durable material. Equally, steps {122} and their associated walls may also relate to early/mid 20th century changes on site.

5.4.3 The historic maps show the site as continuing more or less unaltered until the time of the 1975 OS map where all of the buildings are no longer present; although both Benjamin Street and Allen Street (by this time referred to as Apley Street) are still shown and indeed continued to exist until the redevelopment of Site A in the early 2000s (Burpoe 2020:10). Evidence for this widespread demolition is present across site through at least one or two distinct demolition deposits which are located below the topsoil. Site clearances of areas such as this which were deemed as slums were common in the post war period and they were accompanied by increased provision of social housing such as the tower and maisonette developments across nearby Miles Platting and the largescale social housing developments in Wythenshawe.

5.5 Significance

5.5.1 Generally, the excavations only contribute to the specified research question regarding cellars (section 2.1) in a limited way as there was only one cellar encountered during the course of the excavation. However, it does add to the general information about workers' housing and areas of the city cleared as slums as referred to in the second part of the research question. The site also adds to the corpus of excavated workers' housing and therefore contributes to the eventual renewed research aim of producing a synthesized account of the various workers' dwellings now excavated across the city. The significance of the site mostly relates to its local significance as part of the heritage of Newton Heath although in a modest way it does contribute to the regional research aims.

6 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

6.1.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.1.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7 Statement of Indemnity

7.1.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8 Archive

8.1.1 The archive will follow the recommendations provided by CIfA's (2020b) '*Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives'*, and the Society of Museum Archaeologists' (1993) '*Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*'.

8.1.2 A set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site and watching brief area is contained within the digital archive.

8.1.3 An OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ has been initiated and completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of this report. In addition, a copy of this report will be deposited with Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER).

9 Acknowledgements

9.1.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank everyone who contributed to the outcome of this project. In particular, we would like to thank One Manchester Limited for commissioning the work and Ian Miller, Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) at GMAAS for his advice throughout the course of the works.

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APPENDIX I CONTEXT DESCRIPTION TABLE

Trench/SMR Area No.	Context Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description	Estimated Date
1	101	Deposit	30m	2m	0.3m	Topsoil in trench 1. Same topsoil material across the entire site of area A. Large amount of workers waste material and residual bulking demo.	Mid/Late 20th century
1	102	Deposit	10m	2m	0.72m	Bulking demo material in trench 1. Contains large amounts of building debris. Likely to derive from demolished building.	Mid/Late 20th century
1	103	Deposit-Surface	NA	NA	NA	Moulded brick surface abutting wall {104}. Seems likely to represent internal floor surface of building. Seemingly truncated at north end by unknown entity.	19th century
1	104	Wall	0.22m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall. Single course laid in stretchers, lime mortar, 2 skin. Faces North and South. Founded through	19th century

						(123). Abutted by (103)	
1	105	Deposit - Surface	NA	NA	NA	Yorkshire paving stone surface. Abuts wall {106} at southern side. Possible represents an external yard area associated with mill	Mid 19th Century
1	106	Wall	0.23m	0.10m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall. Wall= 2m x 0.19m x 0.07m. 1 course, 2 skin laid in stretchers and half bricks, lime mortar. Faces North and South, founded through (123)	19th-20th Century
1	107	Deposit-Surface	NA	NA	NA	Small section of heavily truncated/damaged Yorkshire paving stones. Abuts wall {106} at North side; very similar to YPS floor. Likely to similarly be a yard area attached to building	Mid 19th Century
1	108	Wall	0.11m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall. Wall measures 2m x 0.12m x 0.07m. 1 course, 1 skin half	19th-20th Century

						bricks with lime mortar. Founded onto (123).	
1	109	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 0.83m x 0.23m. 3 courses, 2 skin, header laid with lime mortar. Faces vary, founded on (123).	19th-20th Century
1	110	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 0.51m x 0.23m. 3 courses, 2 skin, header laid with lime mortar. Faces vary, founded on (123).	19th-20th Century
1	111	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 0.92m x 0.23m. 3 courses, 2 skin, header laid with lime mortar. Faces vary, founded on (123).	19th-20th Century
1	112	Surface	0.7m	0.5m	0.05m	Yorkshire paving stone surface in Trench 1 sitting between walls {113} and {124}.	20th Century
1	113	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m x 0.50m x 0.07m. No finish, single course, 4	19th Century

						skins, header laid with black ash mortar. Founded on (123)	
1	114	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 0.56m x 0.23m x 0.15m. No finish, 2 courses, 2 skins, header laid and a black ash mortar. Founded onto (123).	19th Century
1	115	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m x 0.36m x 0.28m. No Finish, 4 courses, 2 skins, headers and stretchers. Black ash mortar and founded on (123).	19th century
1	116	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m x 0.24m x 0.15m. No Finish, 2 courses, 2 skins, English garden wall, Lime mortar. Founded on (123). Faces north and south.	19th Century
1	117	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 3.4m x 0.23m x 0.24m. No finish. 3 courses, 2 skin, strecher laid.	19th Century

						Lime mortar. Faces east and west and founded on (123).	
1	118	Surface	3.4m	2m	Unknown	Coarse light grey weathered concrete surface of trench 1	20th Century
1	119	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m x 0.23m x 0.14m. No finish. 2 courses, 2 skins, stretcher laid with lime mortar. Faces north and south. Founded on (123).	19th Century
1	120	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 4.62m x 0.105m x 0.51m. 5 courses 1 skin, stretcher laid with cement. Faces east and west, founded on (123).	19th Century
1	121	Step	0.8m	0.2m	0.2m	Concrete step, Stairs measure 0.66m x 0.8m x 0.6m. White paint finish on either flank of steps. 3 steps making up stair case.	19th Century
1	122	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.6m x 0.11m x 0.35m. No	19th Century

						finish, 4 courses, single skin, laid in stretches with cement. Faces east and west. Founded on (123).	
1	123	Natural	30m	2m		Natural clay present in trench 1. Sits beneath all overlaying archaeology and deposits. Same as natural in all of area A.	
1	124	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m x 0.23m x 0.14m. 3 courses, 2 skin, header laid with lime mortar. Faces vary, founded on (123).	19th-20th Century
2	201	Deposit	15m	2m	0.26m	Dark brown topsoil of trench 2	20th Century
2	202	Deposit	15m	2m	0.57m	Dark brownish black demolition layer in trench 2.	20th Century
2	203	Natural	15m	2m		Yellowish orange natural of trench 2 mottled with grey patches	
2	204	Wall	0.57m	0.23m	Unknown	Man-made-red-brick wall, 2 courses, 2 skin no finish, Lime mortar runs north to south.	Mid 19th Century

2	205	Wall	1.58m	0.25m	Unknown	Man-made-red-brick wall, 2 courses, 2 skin no finish, Lime mortar runs east to west.	Mid 19th Century
2	206	Wall	2.17m	0.14m	Unknown	Man-made-red-brick wall, 1 course, 1 skin, no finish, Lime mortar and runs north to south.	Mid 19th Century
2	207	Wall	1.69m	0.27m	Unknown	Man-made-red-brick wall, 1 course 2 skins, no finish, lime mortar and runs east to west.	Mid 19th Century
2	208	Wall	0.36m	0.21m	Unknown	Man-made-red-brick wall, 1 course 2 skins, no finish, lime mortar and runs north to south.	Mid 19th Century
2	209	Surface	0.37m	0.22m	Unknown	Yorkshire paving stone surface perpendicular to buttress 208.	19th/early 20th Century
2	210	Surface				Man-made-red-brick surface, no finish, 1 course, 4 skins running north to south. Unclear what mortar was used	19th Century
2	211	Iron Pipe	3.88m	0.05m	0.05m	Metal pipe running north to south. Rusted metal no courses	19th Century
3	301	Deposit	30m	2m	0.42m	Topsoil in trench 3	Mid/Late 20th Century

3	302	Deposit	30m	2m	0.53m	Medium brown sandy clay deposit over lying and abutting demolition in trench 3. Contains some building material.	Mid/Late 20th Century
3	303	Deposit	30m	2m	0.68m	Building demolition deposit in trench 3. Derives from demolition of buildings following disuse.	Mid/Late 20th Century
3	304	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 4m x 0.23m x 0.56m. 5 courses 2 skins laid in stretchers with lime mortar. Faces north and south and aligned east to west. Foundation undetermined.	Late 19th/early 20th Century
4	401	Deposit	30m	2m	0.22m	Topsoil in trench 4	
4	402	Deposit	30m	2m	0.63m	Medium brown silty clay deposit with large quantity of building material. Likely a made ground deposit of building demo.	
4	403	Deposit	30m	2m	0.61m	Medium grey-brown, silty clay deposit with large quantity of	

						building demo. Likely derives from demolition and levelling of former structure	
4	404	Natural	30m	2m	1.48m	Natural in trench 4	
4	405	Structure	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick drain measuring 0.41m x 0.38m x 1.36m. No finish, 1 course, 1 skin, stretcher laid with lime mortar. 360 degree faces. Foundation onto natural (404). Small square structure founded onto natural. Possibly represents base of old drain associated with structure but unclear.	19th Century
4	406	Foundation				Hand-made-red-brick. No complete brick, all crushed/broken. Structure measures 1.41m x 1.48m. No finish, 1 course, no clear bond, no face. Founded onto natural (404). Circular feature of crushed/broken red	19th Century

						brick founded onto natural. Possibly represents base of former chimney.	
5	501	Deposit	10m	2m	0.49m	Topsoil in trench 5. Root penetration is about 0.24m. Appears to have been slowly formed, possibly fairly recently as it contains modern litter beneath the turf.	
5	502	Deposit	10m	2m	0.53m	Grey/brown clay deposit over lying structures and building demo material in trench 5. Contains some building material.	
5	503	Deposit	10m	2m	0.66m	Building demolition deposit in trench 5. Derives from demolition of buildings following disuse	
5	504	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m x 0.23m x 1.03m. No finish, 14 courses 2 skin, stretcher laid with Black ash mortar. Faces west,	19th Century

						foundation undetermined. Abuts wall {505} and appears to be a late development/extension to buildings to the east. Small lip on wall for unknown reason.	
5	505	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Hand-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m x 0.25m x 1.09m. Has a white plaster finish, 14 courses, 2 skins, English garden wall with lime mortar. Faces east. Foundation undetermined. Abutted by {504}. Keyed in with {506} and {507} to form possible fire place.	Early to mid 19th Century
5	506	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Hand-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.37m x 0.35m x 1.08m. Has a white plaster finish, 14 courses, 3 skins English garden wall with lime mortar. Faces north and south, foundation undetermined. Keyed	Early to mid 19th Century

						into {505} and parallel wo {507}. Likely combine to form fire place.	
5	507	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Hand-made-red-brick wall measuring 3.9m x 0.36m x 1.18m. Has a white plaster finish, 15 courses, 3 skins, English garden wall with lime mortar. Faces north and south, foundation undetermined. East to west aligned, possible boundary. Varies form 2 to 3 skins. Seems to form part of fire place at west end.	Early to mid 19th Century
5	508	Surface	3.87m	2m	Unknown	Concrete surface laid onto bricks that make up floor surface (508) of room encompassed by {505}, {506}, {507} and {510}. Abuts by floor (509) which is likely earlier.	
5	509	Surface	1.77m	2m	Unknown	Hand-made-red-brick surface encompassed by {510}, {511} and {512}. Likely represents original	Mid 19th Century

						floor material that has later been capped with concrete (508).	
5	510	Wall	0.23m	0.23m	0.23m	Hand-made-red-brick wall measuring 2.20m x 0.23m x 1.22m. Has a white plaster finish, 14 courses, 2 skins, English garden wall with lime mortar. Faces north and south. Foundation undetermined. Keyed into {511}. Forms threshold into separate room along with east end of wall {509}.	Early to mid 19th Century
5	511	Wall	0.23m	0.23m	0.23m	Hand-made-red-brick wall measuring 0.41m x 0.25m x 1.08m. Has a white plaster finish, 12 courses, 2 skins, stretcher and headers with lime mortar. Faces east, west and north. Foundation undetermined. Keyed into {510} at southern end. Seems to form threshold into	Early to mid 19th Century

						separate room with {513}.	
5	512	Wall	0.23m	0.23m	0.23m	Hand-made-red-brick wall measuring 0.38m x 0.25m x 0.81m. Has a white plaster finish, 12 courses, 2 skins, stretcher and headers with lime mortar. Faces north, south and west. Foundation undetermined. Small stub wall keyed into {513}. Possibly forms fire place with another wall to the north.	Early to mid 19th Century
5	513	Wall	0.23m	0.23m	0.23m	Hand-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.21m x 0.25m x 1.21m. Has a white plaster finish, 14 courses 2 skins, English garden wall, lime mortar. Faces east and west. Foundation undetermined. Keyed into walls {512} and {514} but unclear why. Forms threshold with {511} to the south.	Early to mid 19th Century

5	514	Wall	0.23m	0.23m	0.23m	Hand-made-red-brick wall measuring 0.73m x 0.2nm x 1.22m. Has white plaster finish, 14 courses, 2 skins, English garden wall with lime mortar. Faces north and south. Foundation undetermined. Keyed in with {513}, runs parallel to {510} possibly to form corridor that leads towards contemporary road (515).	Early to mid 19th Century
5	515	Surface	4.60m	2m	Unknown	Sett stone surface at eastern end of trench 5 sits at road level above other structures in the trench. Likely represents the road that cut through the site.	Mid 19th Century
6	601	Deposit	30m	2m	0.21m	Topsoil deposit of trench 6	
6	602	Deposit	30m	2m	0.21m	Black asphalt surface over trench 6	20th/21st Century

6	603	Deposit	30m	2m	0.47m	Aggregate layer overlaying demo material in trench 6	20th Century
6	604	Deposit	30m	2m	1.2m	Dark black/brown demo layer overlaying natural (605) and features within trench 6	20th Century
6	605	Natural	30m	2m	Unknown	Natural clay in trench 6	
6	606					Void, same as {2075}	
6	607					Void, same as {2080}	
6	608					Void, same as {2075}	
6	609					Void, same as {2078}	
6	610					Void, same as {2079}	
6	611					Void, same as {2073}	
6	612					Void, same as {2071}	
6	613					Void, same as {2068}	
6	614					Void, same as {2066}	
6	615					Void, same as {2064}	
6	616					Void, same as {2061}	
6	617					Void, same as {2059}	
6	618					Void, same as {2057}	
6	619					Void, same as {2054}	
6	620					Void, same as {2052}	

6	621					Void, same as {2048}	
6	622					Void, same as {2046}	
6	623					Void, same as {2045}	
6	624					Void, same as {2044}	
7	701	Deposit	10m	2m	0.07m	Asphalt surface for car park associated with 21st century supermarket	21st Century
7	702	Deposit	10m	2m	0.13m	Deposit of aggregate material acting as bedding deposit for asphalt (701)	21st Century
7	703	Deposit	10m	2m	0.25m	Building demolition material within trench 7. Likely associated from former buildings demolition	
7	704	Natural	10m	2m	0.43m	Natural present in trench 7	
7	705	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m x 0.23m x 0.15m. No finish, 2 courses, 2 skins English garden wall with lime mortar. Faces east and west. Founded onto natural (704)	19th Century
7	706	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m	19th Century

						x0.23m x0.15m. No finish, 2 courses, 2 skins, headers, lime mortar. Faces east and west and founded into clay (704)	
7	707	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 2m x 0.46m x 0.08m. No finish, single course, 2 skins, stretcher laid with lime mortar. Faces east and west and founded onto natural clay (704)	19th Century
7	708	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 0.62m x 0.23m x 0.16m. No finish, 2 courses, skins, headers with lime mortar. Faces north and south, founded onto natural (704)	19th Century
8	801	Deposit	10m	2m	0.27m	Topsoil of trench 8	
8	802	Deposit	10m	2m	0.51m	Subsoil made ground deposit in trench 8. Appears to represent made ground of imported clay material to cap former buildings - topography on site shows mound	

						where made ground has been bunded.	
8	803	Deposit	10m	2m	0.32m	Building demolition material overlaying structures in trench 8. Likely derives from demolition of former standing structures.	
8	804	Surface	4.27m	1.01m	1.10m	Concrete surface, possibly associated with other structures and related to outer buildings of back to back houses. Possibly a later addition to mend a floor.	Late 19th Century
8	805	Surface	5m	0.83m	1.10m	Yorkshire stone paving - floor surface abutting walls {807} and {809} = likely relates to back to back houses and possible represents part of yard between two houses	Mid 19th Century
8	806	Surface	1.3m	0.53m	1.10m	Yorkshire paving stone surface sat within corner of {808} and {807}. Likely forms part of outbuilding or internal space of houses associated	Mid 19th Century

						with back to back houses.	
8	807	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.72m x 0.24m x 0.10m. No finish, single course 2 skins, English garden wall with lime mortar. Faces north and south.	19th Century
8	808	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 0.79m x 0.24m x 0.07m. No finish, single course, 2 skins, stretcher laid with lime mortar. Faces east and west. Foundation undetermined.	Mid 19th Century
8	809	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.94m x 0.12m x 0.15m. No finish, 2 courses single skin, stretcher laid with lime mortar. Faces north and south, foundation undetermined.	Mid 19th Century
10	1001	Deposit	15m	2m	0.23m	Topsoil in trench 10.	
10	1002	Deposit	15m	2m	0.66m	Deposit of building material present within trench 10.	

						Likely derives from demolition of former building.	
10	1003	Natural	15m	2m	0.89m	Natural in trench 10.	
10	1004	Structure				Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.82m x 0.13m. No finish, single skin laid in stretchers with a lime mortar bond. Faces east and west, foundation not visible.	19th Century
10	1005	Structure	0.21m	0.11m	Unknown	Man-made-red-brick buttress measuring 0.59m x 0.23m. No finish, 2 skins, lime mortar bond, courses not visible. Faces North and south. Foundation not visible.	19th Century
10	1006	Wall	0.23m	0.12m	0.09m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.91m x 0.25m x 0.19m. No finish, 2 courses. First course laid in stretchers, second course laid sailor. Faces east and west. Foundation not visible.	19th Century

10	1007	Structure	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made-red-brick wall. No finish, 3 courses laid in stretchers with a lime mortar bond. North to south aligned, east and west faces. Cut into natural clay.	19th Century
10	1008	Structure	0.21m	0.11m	Unknown	Man-made-red-brick buttress measuring 0.59m x 0.23m. No finish, 2 skins, lime mortar bond, courses not visible. Faces North and south. Foundation not visible.	19th Century
10	1009	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.09m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.92m x 0.18m x 0.33m. No finish, 4 courses laid in stretches with lime mortar bond. Faces east and west aligned north to south. Cut into natural clay.	19th Century
10	1010	Structure	0.21m	0.11m	Unknown	Man-made-red-brick buttress measuring 0.59m x 0.23m. No finish 2 skin with lime mortar bond. Aligned east to west, faces	19th century

						north and south. Foundation not visible.	
10	1011	Wall	0.23m	0.09m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.91m x 0.09m x 0.40m. No finish, 4 courses. Top 3 courses laid in stretches. Bottom course laid in header. Lime mortar bond. Cut into natural clay.	19th Century
10	1012	Structure	0.21m	0.11m	Unknown	Man-made-red-brick buttress measuring 0.59m x 0.23m. 2 courses, lime mortar bond, foundation not visible.	19th Century
10	1013	Wall	0.22m	0.10m	0.07m	Man-made-red-brick wall measuring 1.92m x 0.18m x 0.25m. 3 courses, top 2 courses laid in stretches, the bottom course header laid. Aligned north to south and cut into natural clay.	19th Century
10	1014	Surface	0.29m	0.18m	Unknown	Large stone sett surface. Surface measures 1.92m x 1.3m and has a black ash mortar	19th Century

11	1101	Deposit				Topsoil in trench 11. Dimensions 10m x 2m x 0.22m. Medium mid-brown silty sandy clay with stone small inclusions.	
11	1102	Deposit				Dimensions 10m x 2m x 0.27m. Silty clay deposit containing large quantities of building demolition material. Likely to have derived from demolition of former building.	
11	1103	Deposit				Natural in trench 11. Dimensions 10m x 2m x 0.49m.	
11	1104	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick. Wall size 1.50m x 0.11m x 0.15m. Runs parallel to {1106} and keyed into {1109}, may form part of drain associated with building 2B.	Possible 19th Century.
11	1105	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick. Wall size 1.10m x 0.20m x 0.44m. Possible man-hole casing.	Mid 20th Century - 21st Century

11	1106	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick. Wall size 0.76m x 0.11m x 0.07m.Possible part of drainage housing for associated building.	Possible mid 19th Century
11	1107	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-man red brick. Wall sizes 2.62m x 0.25m x 0.07m. Abutted by wall {1106}, represents foundation course of a party wall.	Mid 19th Century
11	1108	Deposit				Dimensions 12m x 0.47m. Sandstone paved surface, likely an external yard area. Possibly related to other structures in trench.	Possible mid 19th Century.
11	1109	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick. Wall size 0.24m x 0.25m x 0.11m. Western limit of drain housing made up by {1104} {1106} {1109}	Mid 19th Century
11	1110	Deposit				Dimensions 1.13m x 0.22m. Sandstone slabs associated with drainage housing made up by {1104} {1106} {1109},	Possible mid 19th century

						possible base of drainage housing.	
11	1111	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 0.41m x 0.24m x 0.07m. Small stub wall alongside {1104} but likely not related.	Mid 19th Century
12	1201	Deposit				Dimensions 30m x 2m x 0.38m.Shallow topsoil in trench 12. Same as topsoil in all area B.	
12	1202	Deposit				Dimensions 30m x 2m x 0.74m, medium-coarse mid grey brown. Building demolition material that derived from demolition of former building.	
12	1203	Deposit				Dimensions 30m x 2m. Medium yellow-orange clay. Natural in trench 12.	
12	1204	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick. Wall size 1.92m x 0.25m x 0.32m, East - West aligned wall, possible boundary wall for B2B.	Possible mid 19th Century

12	1205	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.06m x 0.11m x 0.15m. East-West wall that seem to be made up part of 'general' out building associated with B2B's.	Possible mid 19th Century
12	1206	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 0.93m x 0.11m x 0.24m. Keyed into {1205} {1208}, possibly made up part of outbuilding associated with B2B's.	Possible mid 19th Century
12	1207	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.18m x 0.37m x 0.24m. Possible repair work to wall {1209}	Possible mid 19th Century-end 20th Century
12	1208	Wall	0.25m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.18m x 0.11m x 0.15m. Keyed into {1206} {1209}, possibly part of mid-19th Century structures which represent part of gunnel or out building	Mid-19th Century
12	1209	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.32m x 0.24m x 0.07m. Possibly part of mid-	Mid-19th Century

						19th Century out building, {1207} may represent repair work to {1209}.	
12	1210	Wall	0.23m	0.24m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.90m x 0.24m x 0.24m. Keyed to {1209}, possible southern limit of outbuilding.	Mid-19th Century
12	1211	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2.39m x 0.11m x 0.15m. Runs parallel to {1212}, possibly forms part of back-to-back house	Mid-19th Century
12	1212	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2.27m x 0.24m x 0.15m. Parallel to {1211}, possibly forms part of back-to-back houses.	Mid-19th Century
12	1213	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.95m x 0.24m x 0.15m. Keyed into {1212} {1211}, likely building wall of separate building/ house.	Possible Mid-19th Century
12	1214	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.50m x 1.05m x 0.25m.	Mid-19th Century

						Possible modern bed/ pillar foundation associated with Mid-19th Century structure.	
12	1215	Deposit				Dimensions 1.14m x 2m. Coarse concrete surface abutting wall {1213}, represents internal floor space of building.	
13	1301	Deposit				Topsoil in trench 13. Dimensions 10m x 2m x 0.21m. Medium mid-brown silty sand with stone inclusions	
13	1302	Deposit				Dimensions 10m x 2m x 0.42m. Medium mid-grey/ brown clay deposit with inclusions of demolished building parts.	
13	1303	Deposit				Natural in trench 13. Dimensions 10m x 2m x 0.62m.	
13	1304	Wall	0.28m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2m x 0.24m x 0.24m. North- South foundation of possibly boundary/ limiting wall.	Possible Mid-19th Century

13	1305	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2m x 0.36m x 0.24m. Abutted by surface {1306}, possible boundary wall to building heading eastwards.	Possible Mid-Late 19th Century.
13	1306	Deposit				Dimensions 1.62m x 2m. Coarse limestone, Yorkshire stone paved surface west of trench 13. Possible pavement surface associated with road to the west of site.	
14	1401	Deposit				Topsoil in trench 14, dimensions 15m x 2m x 0.23m.	
14	1402	Deposit				Dimensions 15m x 2m x 0.68m, building demolition material in trench 14.	
14	1403	Deposit				Natural in trench 14, dimensions 15m x 2m x 0.91m. Medium mid-orange/ yellow.	
14	1404	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2.70m x 0.35m x 0.15m. East - west wall, parallel to {1405}, possibly boundary wall north	Possible mid-19th Century.

						of back-to-back houses.	
14	1405	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2.90m x 0.24m x 0.15m. East-west aligned wall abutted by {1408>} Possible party/ limiting wall of back-to-back with {1404}.	Possible mid-19th Century.
14	1406	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 0.65m x 0.69m x 0.07m. Right angled wall sat next to {1409}, likely represents corner of building/ house related to back-to-back houses.	Possible mid-19th Century
14	1407	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.96m x 0.24m x 0.15m. East-West aligned wall running parallel with {1404} {1405}, possible party/ limiting wall of back-to-back	Possible Mid-19th century
14	1408	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 0.46m x 0.34m x 0.15m. Wall to support boundary	Possible Mid-19th Century.

						wall {1404} associated with back-to-backs.	
14	1409	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.07m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.39m x 0.11m x 0.15m. Runs parallel to {1406}, possible drainage housing wall associated with back-to-back houses.	Possible Mid-19th Century
15	1501	Deposit				Topsoil in trench 15, dimensions 11m x 2m x 0.028m. Medium mid-brown silty sandy clay, with small inclusions.	
15	1502	Deposit				Dimensions 11m x 2m x 0.55m, medium mid-grey/ brown silty clay. Building demolition.	
15	1503	Deposit				Natural in trench 15.	
15	1504	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2.25m x 0.11m. North- South aligned wall, possible draining system to 19th century house, related to {1505}.	19th Century
15	1505	Structure	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2.25m x 0.11m x 0.08m. Likely 19th century drainage	19th Century

						system related to houses, associated with {1504}.	
15	1506	Wall/ structure	0.23m	0.12m		Man-made red brick, wall size 2m x 0.23m. 19th Century wall structure, part of workers housing.	19th Century
15	1507	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m. Brick surface/ collapsed wall associated with back-to-back worker houses.	
15	1508	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.73m x 0.23m x 0.50m. East-west aligned wall of back-to-back workers houses associated with site mill.	
15	1509	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 4.69m x 0.11m x 0.39m. North-South aligned wall, a continuation of wall {1512}, part of back-to-back worker houses.	
15	1510	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 0.59m x	

						0.23m x 0.36m. Small terminating wall aligned North- South associated with mill workers houses.	
15	1511	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.48m x 0.11m x 0.38m. East-west aligned of back-to-back work housing.	
15	1512	Wall	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2.03m x 0.11m x 0.39m. North-south aligned workers housing of wall {1509}.	
15	1513	Structure	0.23m	0.11m		Man-made red brick, wall size 0.89m x 0.23m. 19th Century wall, part of workers houses along Health Street.	19th Century.
15	1514	Wall	0.23m	0.11m		Man-made red brick, wall size 0.32m x 0.23m. 19th Century wall, part of workers houses along Health Street. Possible continuation of wall {1513}	19th Century.
15	1515	Wall/ Structure	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 1.19m x 0.11.	

						Wall within trench section, part of workers houses.	
15	1516	Wall/ Structure	0.23m	0.11m	0.08m	Man-made red brick, wall size 2m x 0.23m x 0.08m. East - west aligned wall, part of back-to-back workers housing.	
15	1517	Wall/ Structure	0.23m	0.11m		Man-made red brick, wall size 0.71m x 0.11m. Single skin wall of back-to-back workers houses.	
SMR Area 2	2001	Deposit	0.3m		0.6m	Topsoil.	
SMR Area 2	2002	Deposit			0.4m	Subbase/crush- part of 1990s building. Present in S half of area. / Levelling.	Modern.
SMR Area 2	2003	Deposit			1.6m	Demolition deposit in cellar.	
SMR Area 2	2004	Wall				Handmade red brick - 8 1/2 x 4 1/4 x 2 3/4 ". Scottish bond bonded with lime works. Keyed to <2006> at W end, forms doorway with opposing wall <2007> to E three skins and steps into two skins. E-W	Early 19th Century.

						aligned. / Dividing wall between N and S cellar rooms in N of trench.	
SMR Area 2	2005	Wall				Handmade red brick lime mortar 3 skin EGW bond keyed to <2006>. See sketch 2004. / Buttress with cellar at baulk - possible fireplace.	
SMR Area 2	2006	Wall				N-S wall. HMRB 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 3/4". Lime mortar Scottish bond. W wall of cellars in N of trench. <2004> keyed into E face. Fireplace <2009>/<2010> keyed to E face. 2 skin. See sketch 2004 / Side wall of cellar/house.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2007	Wall				E-W wall. HMRB. Lime mortar 2 skin. Scottish bond. Keyed to <2005> at E end. Forms doorway with <2004> to W. See sketch 2004. / Dividing wall between cellars.	Early 19th Century.

SMR Area 2	2008	Wall				HMRB, lime mortar. Bricks - 8 1/2 x 4 1/4 x 2 3/4". Scottish bond. 2 skin. N-S aligned. <2007> keyed into W face. Cellar light 2015 keyed to E face. See sketch 2004. / E side wall of cellar at N of trench.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2009	Wall				2 sides of fireplace each formed by 2 skin HMRB and lime mortar keyed into E face of 2006. See 2004 sketch.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2010	Wall				2 sides of fireplace each formed by 2 skin HMRB and lime mortar keyed into E face of 2006. See 2004 sketch.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2011	Wall				3 skin wall. HMRB lime mortar Scottish bond. Keyed to {2006} at W end. E end forms doorway with W end of {2014} S wall of cellar. / Wall of cellar.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2012	Wall				2 skin wall. N-S abuts {2011} at N end. Forms one side of	Early 19th Century.

						staircase with {2013}. No stairs survive but scarring on wall indicative. EGW bond. HMRB 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 3/4". Lime mortar. / Wall - entrance to cellar.	
SMR Area 2	2013	Wall				HMRB/Lime mortar. EGW bond. N-S. 2 skins. One side of staircase. Abuts {2014} at N end and abutted by {2022}. / Wall - entrance to cellar.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2014	Wall				3 skim HMRB 8 1/2 X 4 1/2 X 2 3/4" lime mortar. Scottish Bond. Keyed to {2008} at E end. / S wall of cellar.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2015	Wall				HMRB and lime mortar. 2 skin. Stretcher laid abuts E face of {2008} - foundation of cellar/light sandstone window edge at base. / Cellar light.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2016	Surface			30mm	Concrete poured into cellars 30mm thick.	Early to mid 20th Century

						Poured over 2017 - end of 20th century.	
SMR Area 2	2017	Surface				Brick laid floor, original floor of cellar visible in breaks in 2016. Laid with 1/2 and 3/4 bat bricks bedded onto trample layer.	Early 20th Century.
SMR Area 2	2018	Drain				Brick built culvert - runs under wall <2012> and enters cellar room and runs along wall to fireplace. Single skin brick walls capped with sandstone flags and slates. Salt glazed drain run through at later date.	Early to Late 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2019	Deposit			60mm	Gritty trampled natural under cellar floor 2017.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2020	Surface				Badly preserved surface laid with sandstone flags of varying sizes. Forms back yard of cellar house to N.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2021	Drain				Salt glazed drain cap - possible base of water	

						pump in back yard of cellared building.	
SMR Area 2	2022	Wall				Buttress - short 3 skin EGW bonded wall running E-W between {2013} and{2033}. HMRB and lime mortar.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2023	Wall				Buttress - 3 skin EGW bonded wall. E-W aligned and abutting E side of {2033}. HMRB and lime mortar. Brick size 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 3/4".	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2024	Wall				2 skin wall - largely robbed out. Stretcher laid. HMRB and lime mortar. E-W aligned - abuts wall {2028}. Brick size: 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 3/4".	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2025	Wall				Single skin wall foundation. HMRB and sandy lime mortar. Stretcher laid. N-S aligned abuts 2024 at S end. Bricks 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 3/4".	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2026	Wall				E-W wall. HMRB and lime mortar. Keyed to {2033} at W end and	Early 19th Century.

						to {2028} at E. Stretcher laid but probable EGW. Bricks 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 3/4".	
SMR Area 2	2027	Wall				2 skin wall. Single foundation course of headers survives. E-W aligned but with an elongated S shape. HMRB and lime mortar. 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 3/4". Keyed (?) to 2033 and 2028.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2028	Wall				N-S wall. Continuation of 2008 - no break. E wall of house fronting Oldham Road. 2 skin EGW. HMRB and lime mortar.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 2	2029	Surface				Surface laid with sandstone slabs of varying sizes. Bulk are 150x150 mm (6"x6") with odd rows of 150 x 75mm (6"x3"). Former Benjamin Street.	
SMR Area 2	2030	Surface				Pavement on W side of street 2029 laid with varying sizes of sandstone flags - largely robbed out.	

						Sandstone kerbstones separate 2030 from 2029.	
SMR Area 2	2031	Surface				Concrete surface overlying (2020). Broken and continuing under LoE. / Concrete yard surface.	
SMR Area 2	2032	Wall				2 skin wall. N-S abuts W side of cellared house. Later building MMRB- unfrogged bonded with Black ash mortar. Only partially exposed in edge of trench. Bricks 8 3/4 x 4 1/2 x 2 1/2". / Wall of building fronting Oldham Road.	
SMR Area 2	2033	Wall				N-S wall. 2 skin HMRB and lime mortar EGW bond. Part of rear of cellared building fronting Oldham Road.	
SMR Area 2	2034	Wall				Brick - 23 (L) x 11 (W) x 9 (H). No finish, HMRB, facing N and S. 2 skins. Runs E to W. / North most exterior boundary wall for phase 1 of terraced	

						housing - acts as wall of both north-most houses.	
SMR Area 2	2035	Wall				HMRB - 0.23 (L) x 0.11 (W) x 0.07 (H). No finish. Roughly english garden wall bonding - with patching using half bricks/roll ups. Mix of headers, stretchers and roll-ups. Lime mortar. Faces E and W and runs N to S. Truncated by metal pipe-patched with slate off cuts. 2 skins. / Section of outer boundary wall for terraced housing. Acts as eastern wall of house.	
SMR Area 2	2036	Wall				HMRB - 0.23 (L) x 0.11 (W) x 0.07m (H). No finish. Irregular mix of headers and stretchers arranged to form a buttress against wall <2037> (keyed in). Lime mortar. Facing East and West. Running from North to South.	

						2 skins. / Buttress keyed into internal housing wall creating fireplace.	
SMR Area 2	2037	Wall				HMRB - 0.23 (L) x 0.11 (W) x 0. 07m (D). No finish. Irregular bonding consisting of a mix of headers, stretchers, rollups and offcuts/half-bricks. Lime mortar. Faces North and South. Running East to West. West side truncated by excavator. 2 skins. / Internal wall for southern side of terraced house. Buttress {2038} keyed in.	
SMR Area 2	2038	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Roughly English garden wall bond - patched with half-bricks. Lime mortar. Faces East and West. Runs North-South. 2 skins. / Exterior wall of terraced housing.	

						Section acting as Western wall of North Western house.	
SMR Area 2	2039	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Irregular bonding consisting of a mix of headers, stretchers and rollups. Lime mortar. Runs East-West. Faces North and South. 2 skins. / Internal wall acting as southern boundary wall of one house and northern wall of the next.	
SMR Area 2	2040	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Irregular bonding consisting of a mix of headers, stretchers and rollups. Lime mortar. Faces East and West. Runs North-South. 2 skins. / Internal wall separating terraced housing likely built	

						during initial stage of construction.	
SMR Area 2	2041	Wall				Similar to <2036>. HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Irregular buttress keyed into <2046>. Runs N-S. Lime mortar. Mix of headers and stretchers.	
SMR Area 2	2042	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Largely same as<2035>. Lime mortar. Runs N-S. 2 skins. Truncated by with no pipe and slate patching.	
SMR Area 2	2043	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Largely same as 2038. Runs N-S. Lime mortar. 2 skins. Rough EGW.	
SMR Area 2	2044	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Largely same as <2040>. Irregular bonding - rough EGW in places. Runs N to S. Lime mortar. 2 skins.	

SMR Area 2	2045	Wall				Similar to 2036. HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Lime mortar. Irregular mix of headers and stretchers keyed <2046> as buttress. Runs N to S.	
SMR Area 2	2046	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Runs E-W. Irregular bonding - headers/stretchers and rollups. West side truncated during excavation. 2 skins. Lime mortar.	
SMR Area 2	2047	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Irregular bonding. Limestone mortar. Runs E to W. 2 skins. No finish.	
SMR Area 2	2048	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Irregular bonding - roughly EGW. Lime mortar. Runs N to S. 2 skins.	
SMR Area 2	2049	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m	

						(D). Roughly EGW. Lime mortar. Runs N to S. Not truncated. 2 skins.	
SMR Area 2	2050	Wall				0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D) - HMRB. No finish. EGW bond patched with half bricks. Lime mortar. Runs N to S. 2 skins.	
SMR Area 2	2051	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Runs E-W. Lime mortar. Irregular bonding. 2 skins.	
SMR Area 2	2052	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Lime mortar. Roughly EGW with patching E-W. No finish. 2 skin.	
SMR Area 2	2053	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Lime mortar. Running N-S. 2 skins. Irregular bonding. Keyed into {2052} / Single buttress - like {2036}. Possible fireplace fitting.	

SMR Area 2	2054	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). 9 courses. 2 skins. EGW bond. Lime mortar. Runs N-S. No finish.	
SMR Area 2	2055	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Rough EGW. 2 skins. 7 courses. Lime mortar. Runs N-S. No finish.	
SMR Area 2	2056	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. 2 skins. 6 courses. Irregular bonding. Lime mortar. Runs N-S.	
SMR Area 2	2057	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Irregular bonding. 2 courses 2 skins. Lime mortar. Buttress keyed into wall {2059}. No finish. Runs N-S.	
SMR Area 2	2058	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Irregular bonding. Keyed into 2059. 2	

						skins 2 courses. Lime mortar. Runs N-S.	
SMR Area 2	2061	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Only stretchers. Runs N-S. 1 skin. 9 courses. / Single skin internal housing wall. Phase two of construction - poorer than phase 1.	
SMR Area 2	2062	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Roughly EGW bond. Lime mortar. 1 skin. 6 courses. Runs N-S. / Eastern house boundary wall - phase 2 of construction.	
SMR Area 2	2063	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Roughly EGW bond. 1 skin. 6 courses. Lime mortar. Runs N-S. / Western house boundary wall - phase 2.	
SMR Area 2	2064	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Lime mortar. 2 skins. Keyed into	

						2066. Irregular bond. Runs N-S. No finish.	
SMR Area 2	2065	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Irregular bonding. 2 skins. Keyed into 2066. No finish. Runs N-S.	
SMR Area 2	2066	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). 1 skin wall. Irregular bonding. Runs E-W. Lime mortar. No finish. / Internal housing wall - phase 2.	
SMR Area 2	2067	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. Runs N-S. Irregular bonding/rough EGW. Lime mortar. 1 skin. 6 courses. / Internal housing wall - 2nd phase.	
SMR Area 2	2068	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). 1 skin. 6 courses. EGW bond. Lime mortar. No finish.	
SMR Area 2	2069	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m	

						(D). 1 skin. 6 courses. Lime Mortar. N-S. No finish. EGW bond (rough).	
SMR Area 2	2070	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). 5 courses. 1 skin. EQW bond (rough). Lime mortar. Runs N-S. No finish.	
SMR Area 2	2071	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Irregular bond. N-S. Keyed into {2023}. 2 skins. Lime mortar.	
SMR Area 2	2072	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Lime mortar. Irregular bonding. N-S. 2 skins. No finish. Keyed into {2073}.	
SMR Area 2	2073	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). 8 courses. 1 skin. Only stretchers. Runs E-W. Lime mortar.	
SMR Area 2	2074	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). 1 skin. 7 courses. Only stretchers. Lime mortar. Runs E-W.	

SMR Area 2	2075	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Runs N-S. 1 skin. All stretchers. Lime mortar. No finish.	
SMR Area 2	2076	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). 1 skin. Lime mortar. Roughly EGW bond. No finish. Runs N-S.	
SMR Area 2	2077	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). 1 skin. Rough EGW. Lime mortar. Runs N-S. No finish.	
SMR Area 2	2078	Wall		3.65	0.35	HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Lime mortar. All stretchers. 1 skin. 2 courses. Run E-W. No finish. / 19th Century wall abutting surface (2079).	19th Century
SMR Area 2	2079	Surface				YPS surface in Trench 6 and SMR area 1 course 2 skins.	
SMR Area 2	2080	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). 1 skin. 2 courses. All stretchers. Line mortar. Runs E-W.	

SMR Area 2	2018	Wall				HMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Runs E-W. All stretchers. Lime Mortar. 1 skin. 2 courses. No finish.	
SMR Area 1	3001	Deposit	20m	4m	Unknown	Mid brown topsoil.	20th Century.
SMR Area 1	3002	Deposit	20m	4m	Unknown	Demolition layer overlying features.	20th Century.
SMR Area 1	3003	Deposit	20m	4m	Unknown	Natural clay.	
SMR Area 1	3004	Wall Structure	2.65m	0.23m	Unknown	MMRB 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Wall 2.65m x 0.23m. No finish. 2 courses showing 2 skins laid in stretches with Black ash mortar. Faces N and S. Not visible, cut into clay. / MMRB wall of early to mid 19th Century housing.	Early to mid 19th Century.
SMR Area 1	3005	Wall	2.20m	0.11m	Unknown	MMRB 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Wall length 2.20m x 0.11m. No finish. 2 courses visible, single skin laid in stretchers with a black ash mortar bond. Faces are E and W.	Early 19th Century.

						Foundation no visible, cut into natural clay. / MMRB single skin wall of early 19th Century housing adjacent to yard space.	
SMR Area 1	3006	Wall	2.19m	0.23m	Unknown	MMRB 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D) Wall length 2.19m x 0.23m. No finish. One course visible, 2 skins laid in stretchers with a black ash mortar bond. Faces N and S. Not visible. / MMRB 2 skin exterior wall of early 19th Century houses.	Early 19th Century.
SMR Area 1	3007	Surface?	0.96m	0.62m	Unknown	Wooden surface 0.96m + 0.62m. No finish. / Remaining piece of possible wooden surface within structure {3004} {3005} {3006}.	
SMR Area 1	3008	Wall	11.98m	0.23m	0.27m	A mix of MMRB and machine made brick. MMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D), Machine made - 0.21m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish.	Early 19th Century.

						4 Courses visible. 2 skin laid in a random mix of headers and stretchers. Bonded with a mix of lime mortar and black ash. Heading N and S and stretches W-E. Not visible. / Exterior wall of early 19th century houses, running parallel alongside {3015}.	
SMR Area 1	3009	Wall	1.46m	0.24m	0.17m	MMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07 (D). Wall - 1.46m x 0.24m x 0.17m. No finish. Black ash mortar - 2 courses, 2 skins, laid randomly in headers and stretchers. Heading W and E stretches N-S. Previous building material {3022} / Late wall using previous structure. {3022} enclosing yard space of work housing.	
SMR Area 1	3010	Wall	1.32m	0.23m	Unknown	MMRB 0.23m x 0.11m. Wall 1.32m x 0.23m. No finish.	

						Single course visible. Single skin (possibly 2 if lower skins are laid in stretchers). Wall laid in heading. Mix of lime and black ash mortar. Faces E and W. Foundation not visible. / MMRB wall within backyard space of early 19th Century workers housing. Possible association with Machine bed {3011}.	
SMR Area 1	3011	Machine bed	1.17m	0.31m	Unknown	Limestone machine bed - 1.17m to 0.31m. No finish. Aligned N-S. Iron bolts sticking out in centre. / Machine in outside yard space of early 19th Century housing. Possible relationship with wall {3010}.	
SMR Area 1	3012	Structure	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown brick structure. Possible remnant of brick surface. MMRB - 0.20m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.06m (D). Single	

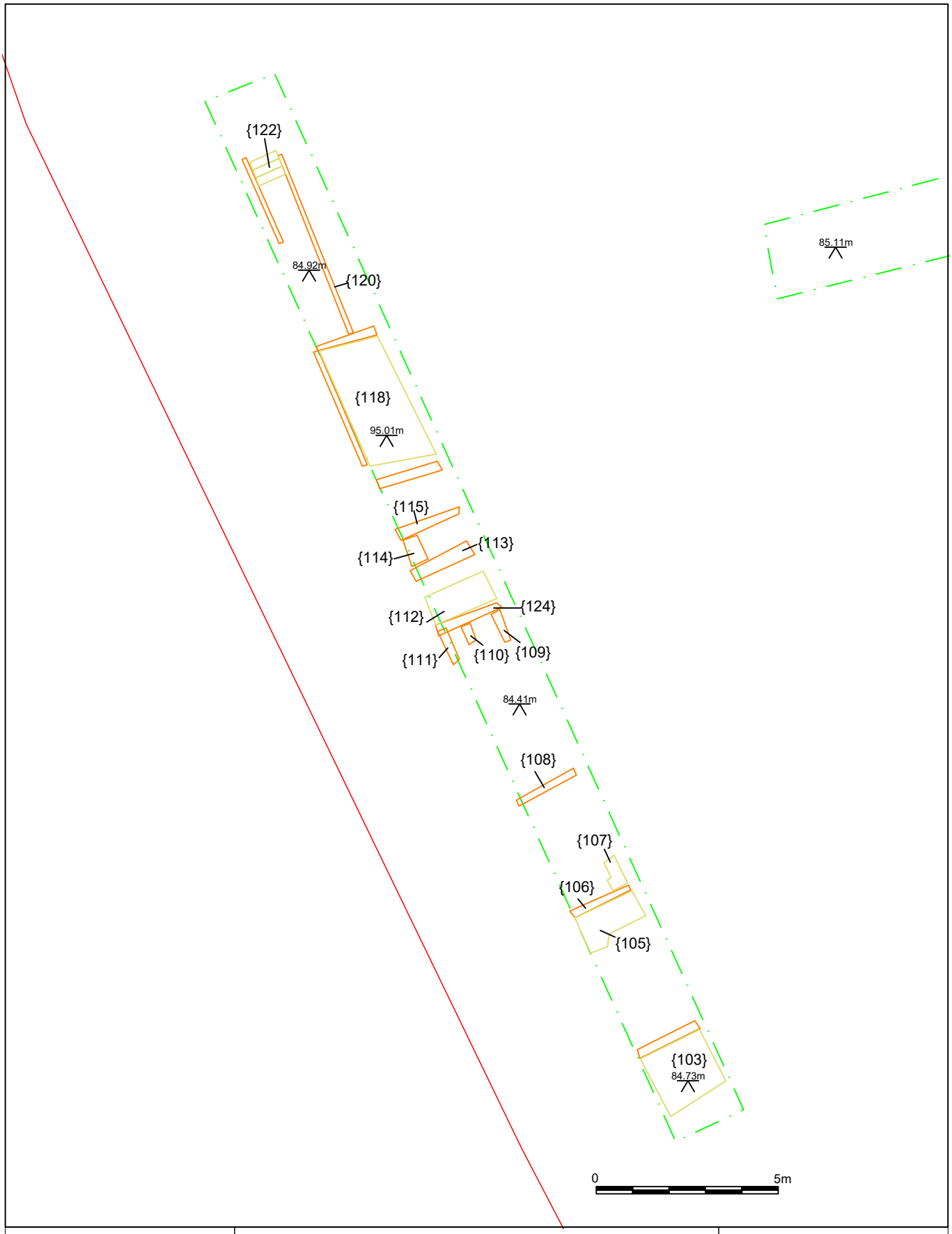
						course no bond. Faces up to the sky.	
SMR Area 1	3013	Buttress	0.72m	0.23m	Unknown	MMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Feature - 0.72m x 0.23m. Mix of headers and stretchers, as a black ash mortar bond with no finish. Headers faces - N+S. Stretchers face - E+W. Foundation not visible. / Buttress abutting wall {3008} on W side of wall.	
SMR Area 1	3014	Brick Structure	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	MMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). No finish. L courses bonded with a black ash mortar bond. Faces are various- N, S, E and W. Foundation not visible. / Brick structure abutting {3008} on Eastern side.	
SMR Area 1	3015	Surface	6.98m	2.37m	Unknown	Mix of brick and stone slab surface. Brick - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Entire context is 6.98m x	

						2.37m. No finish. Black ash mortar bond. Faces - N+S (Headers) and E+W (Stretchers). Foundation not visible. / Brick and stone surfacing running alongside wall {3008}. Joins surface {3020} at northern end.	
SMR Area 1	3016	Stone surface	2.41m	1.82m	Unknown	Stone slabs - largest slab is 0.81m x 0.68m. Surface measures 2.41m x 1.82m. No finish. No bonding. Foundation not visible. / Stone surface forming outside area. Possible kiln lies north of surface.	
SMR Area 1	3017	Wall	0.61m	0.23m	0.25m	MMRB - 0.23m (L) x 0.11m (W) x 0.07m (D). Wall - 0.61m x 0.23m x 0.25m. No finish. 3 courses, 2 skins, bonded with a sandstone mortar. Faces E+W. Foundation not visible. / Early 19th	Early 19th Century.

						Century MMRB wall. Continuation of {3008}. Has been divided by an entrance way.	
SMR Area 1	3018	Kiln Structure	1.05m	1m	0.41m	Brick made kiln. Man-made red brick and fired brick as well as moulded brick. Kiln measures 1.05m x 1m x 0.41m. No finish. Black ash mortar bond. Foundation to visible. / Brick made kiln made from various brick. Heavy burning residue. Abuts wall.	
SMR Area 1	3019	Surface	2.18m	1.7m	Unknown	Concrete surface - 2.18m x 1.7m (at its longest points). No finish. No bond. Above brick surface {3020}. / Concrete surface laying above surface {3020}. Evidence of door post along the eastern edge.	
SMR Area 1	3020	Surface	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	MMRB surface 0.23m x 0.06m. No finish. Black ash mortar	

						bond. Faces up and to the ground. Foundation not visible. / MMRB floor surface. A new but continuation of surface {3015}. Unclear on sequence.	
SMR Area 1	3021	Pipe	1.85m	0.05m	Unknown	Metal pipe 1.85m x 0.05m, severely rooted. / Metal drainage pipe running alongside and dividing parts of {3015}. Possible that there is a second pipe on the eastern edge of {3015} also.	
SMR Area 1	3022	Wall	1.59m	0.26m	0.03m	Sone slab wall. Wall is 1.59m x 0.26m x 0.03m. Black ash mortar band. Aligned E-W. / Stone slab wall aligned E-W. Wall used as a foundation for later wall structure {3009}.	

APPENDIX II TRENCH PLANS



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Date: 21.03.22
Drawn by: JD

Figure 35: Plan of Trench 1

N

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Limit of Excavation
PDA
Bricks
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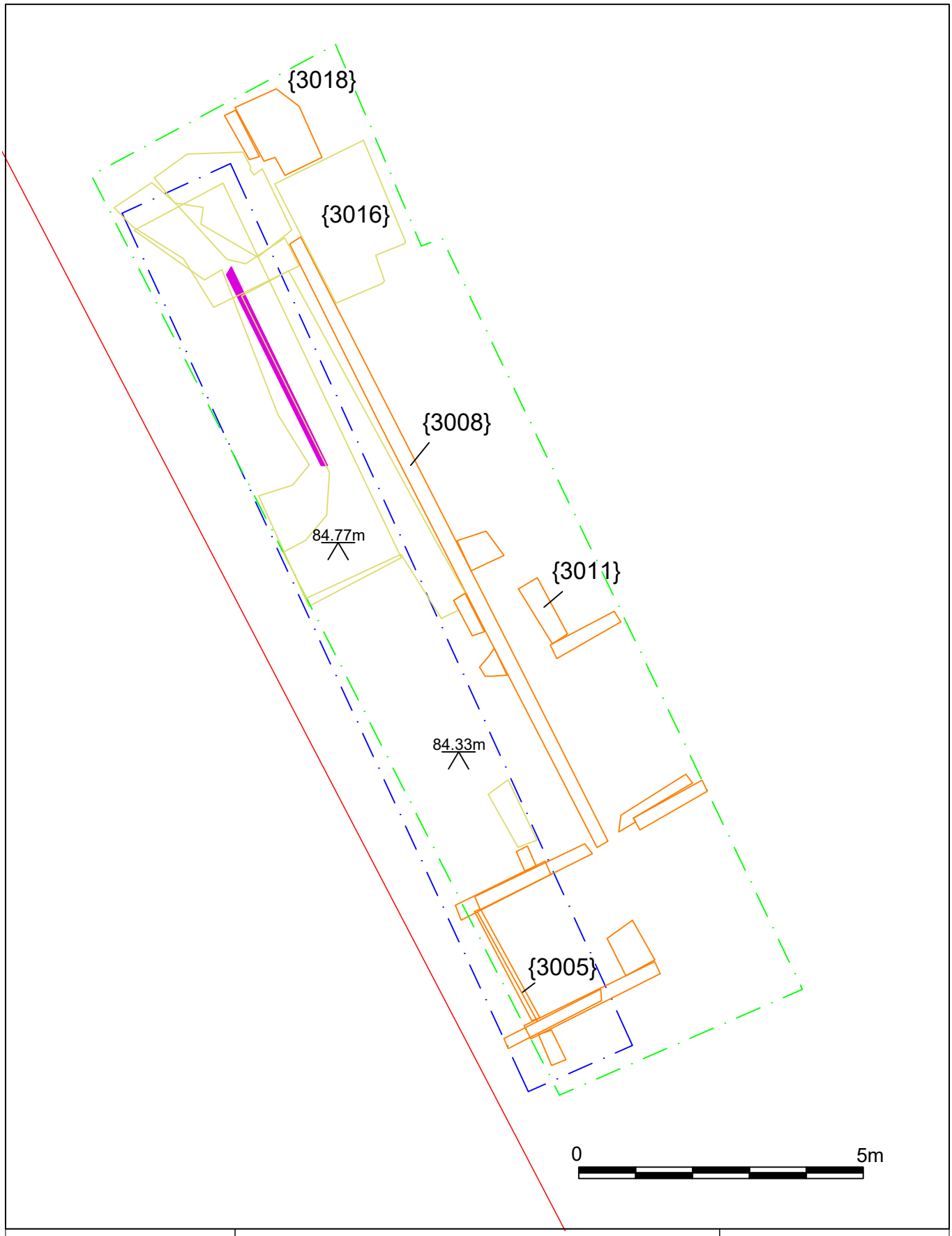

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Date: 21.03.22
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Figure 36: Plan of Trench 2 and SMR Area 1

N

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Limit of Excavation
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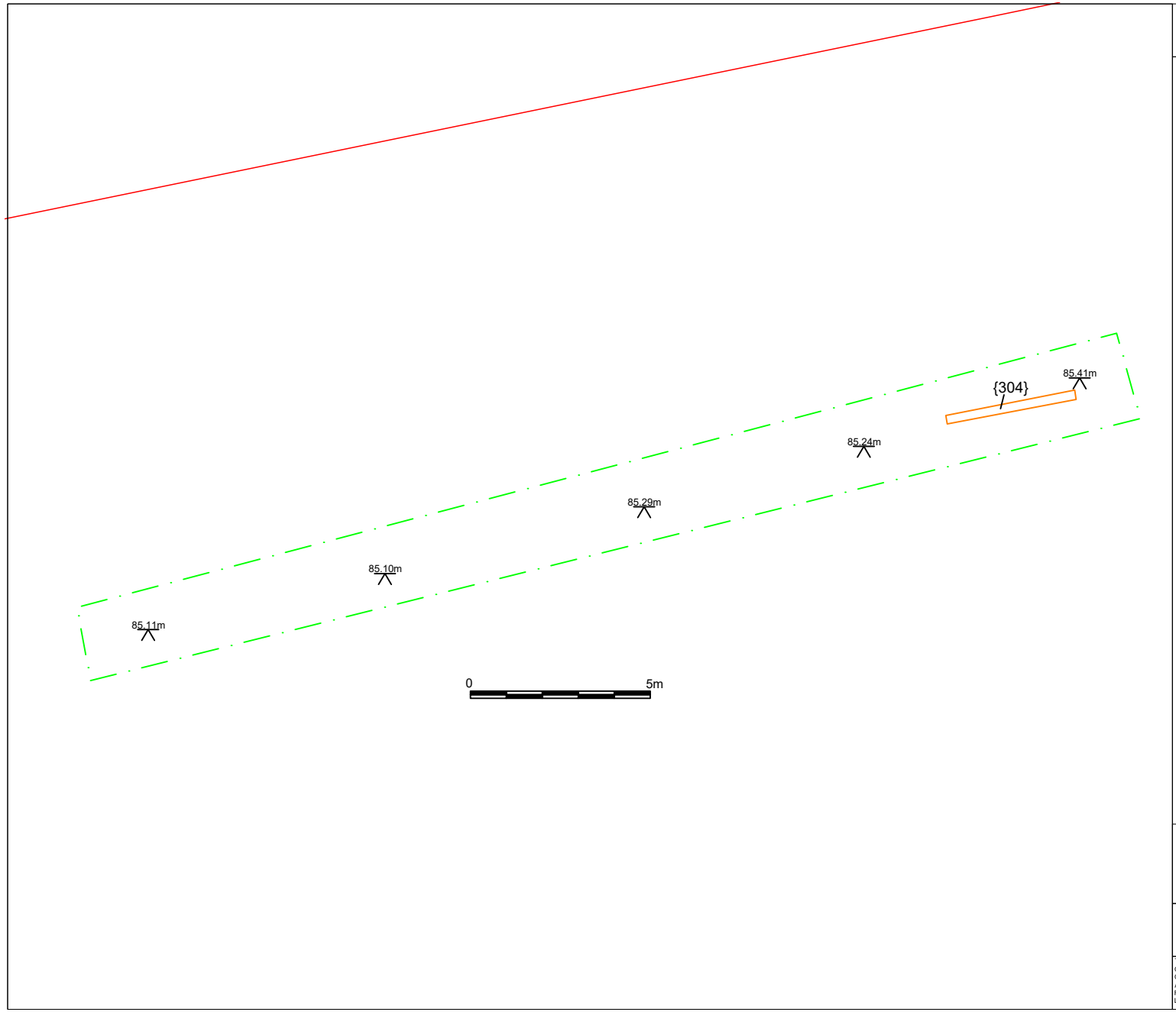

Figure 37: Plan of Trench 3

Limit of Excavation

PDA

Bricks

N

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Date: 21.03.22
Drawn by: JD

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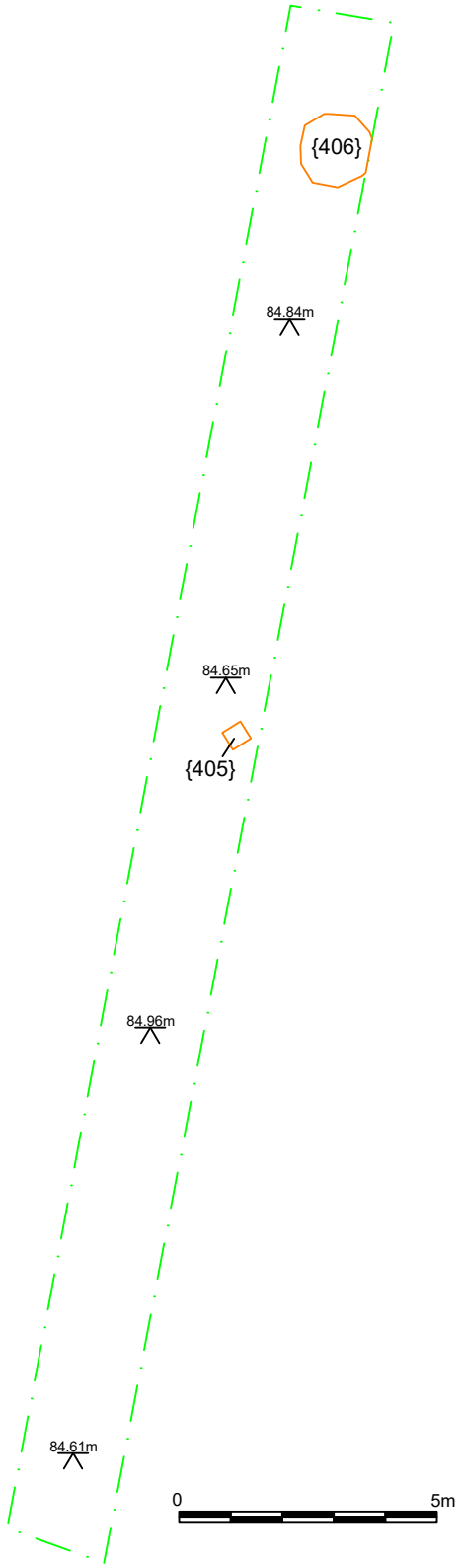

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Figure 38: Plan of Trench 4

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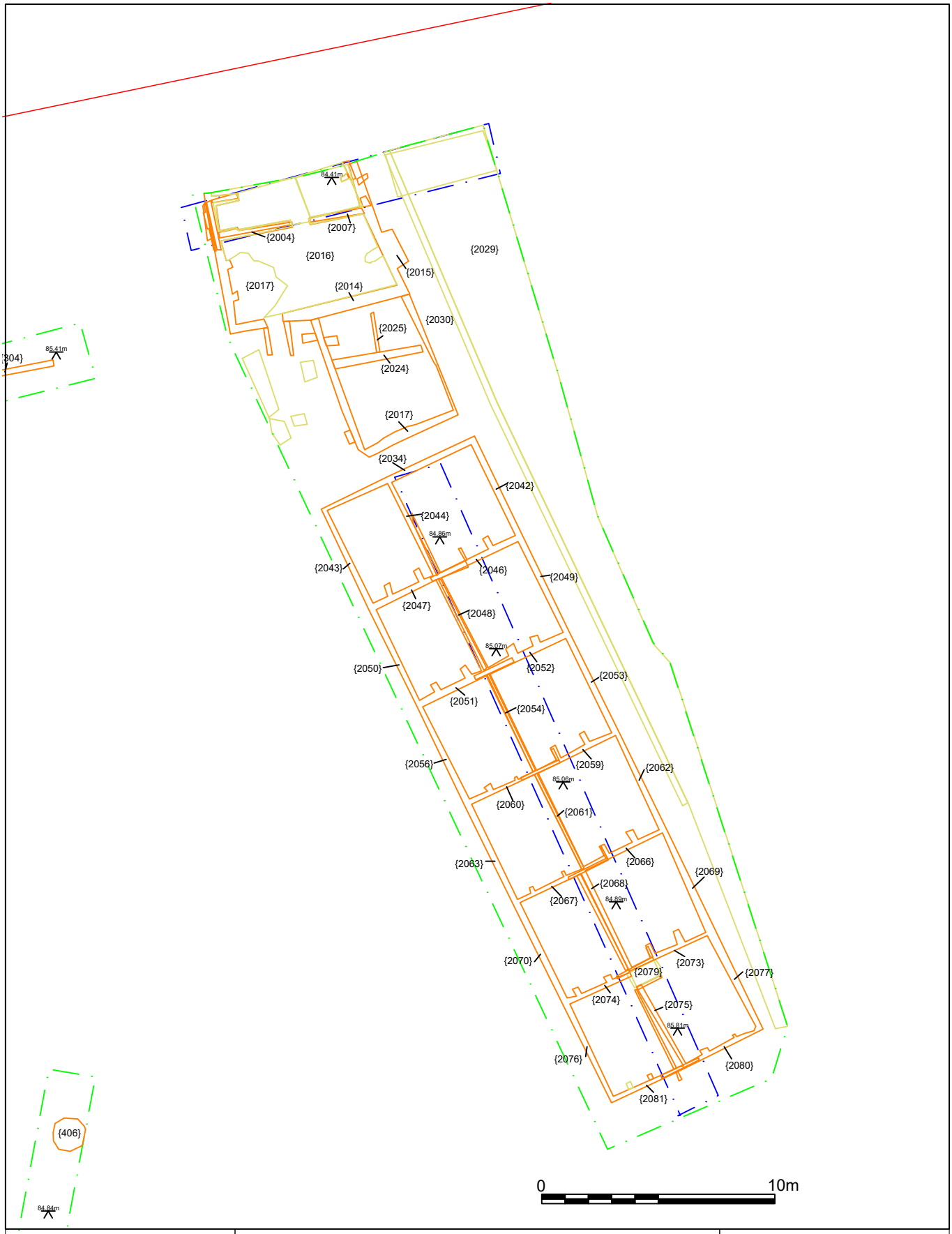

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Figure 39: Plan of Trench 5, 6 and SMR Area 2

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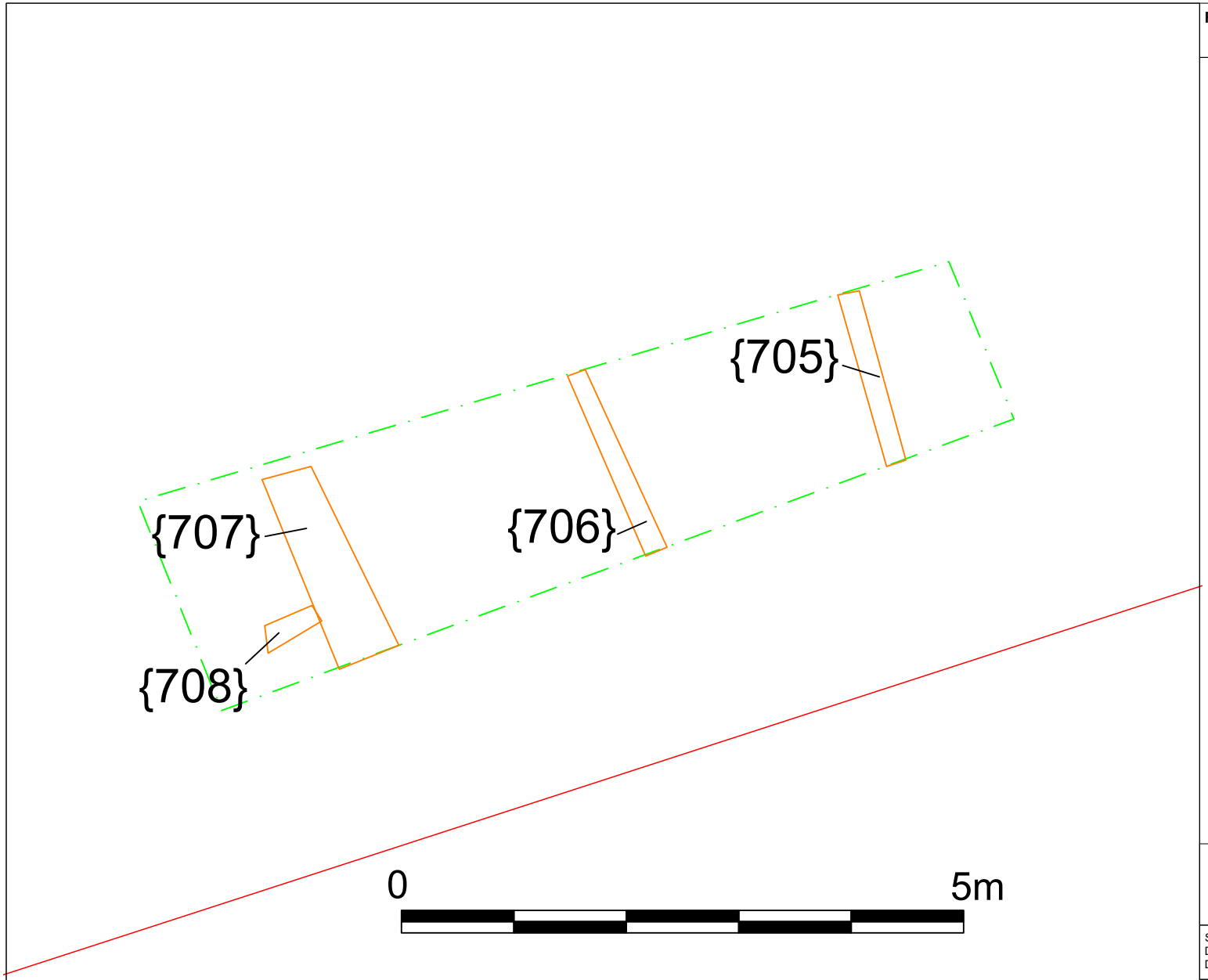
Figure 40: Plan of Trench 7



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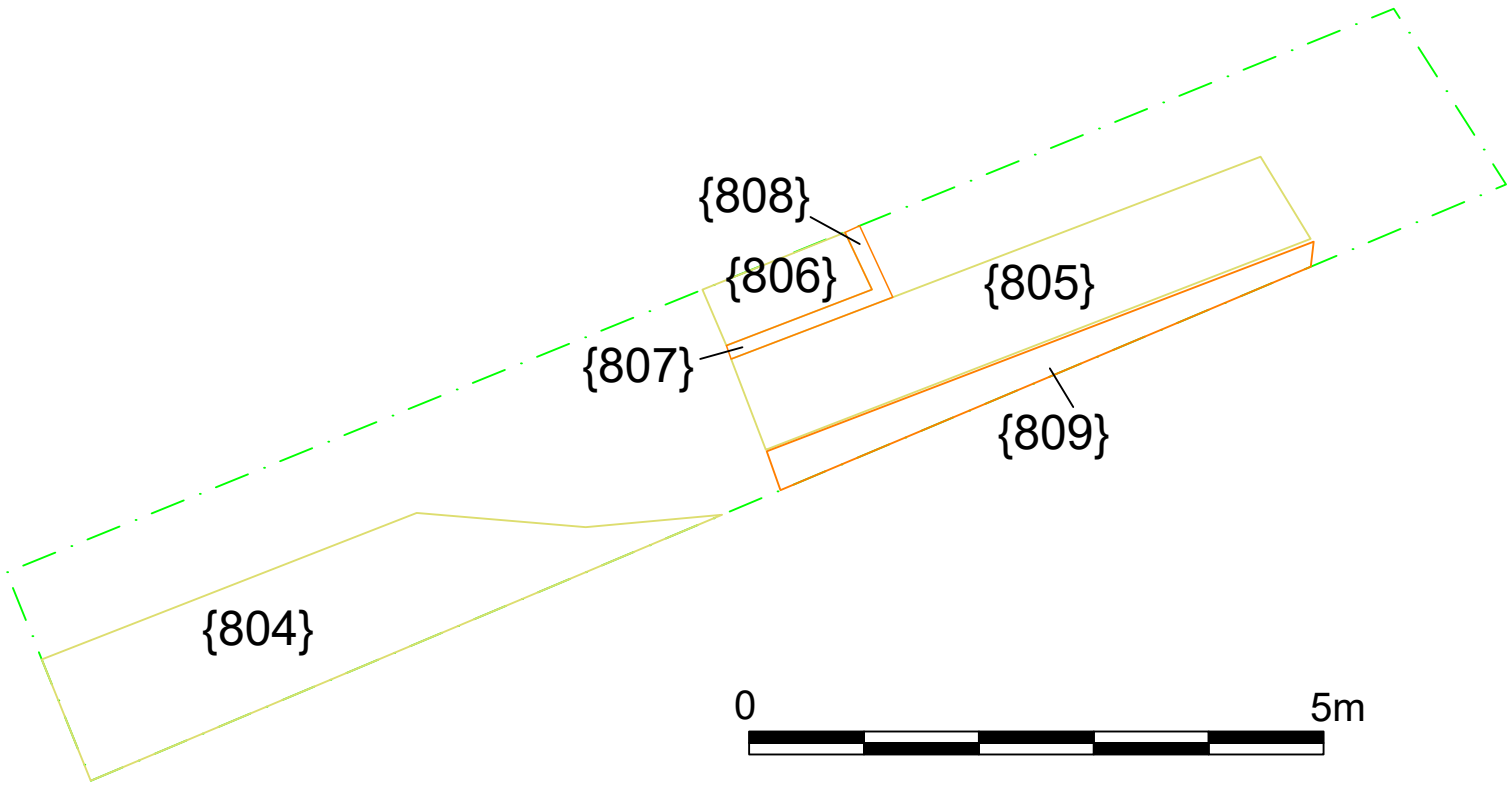

Figure 41: Plan of Trench 8

Limit of Excavation

Bricks

Surfaces

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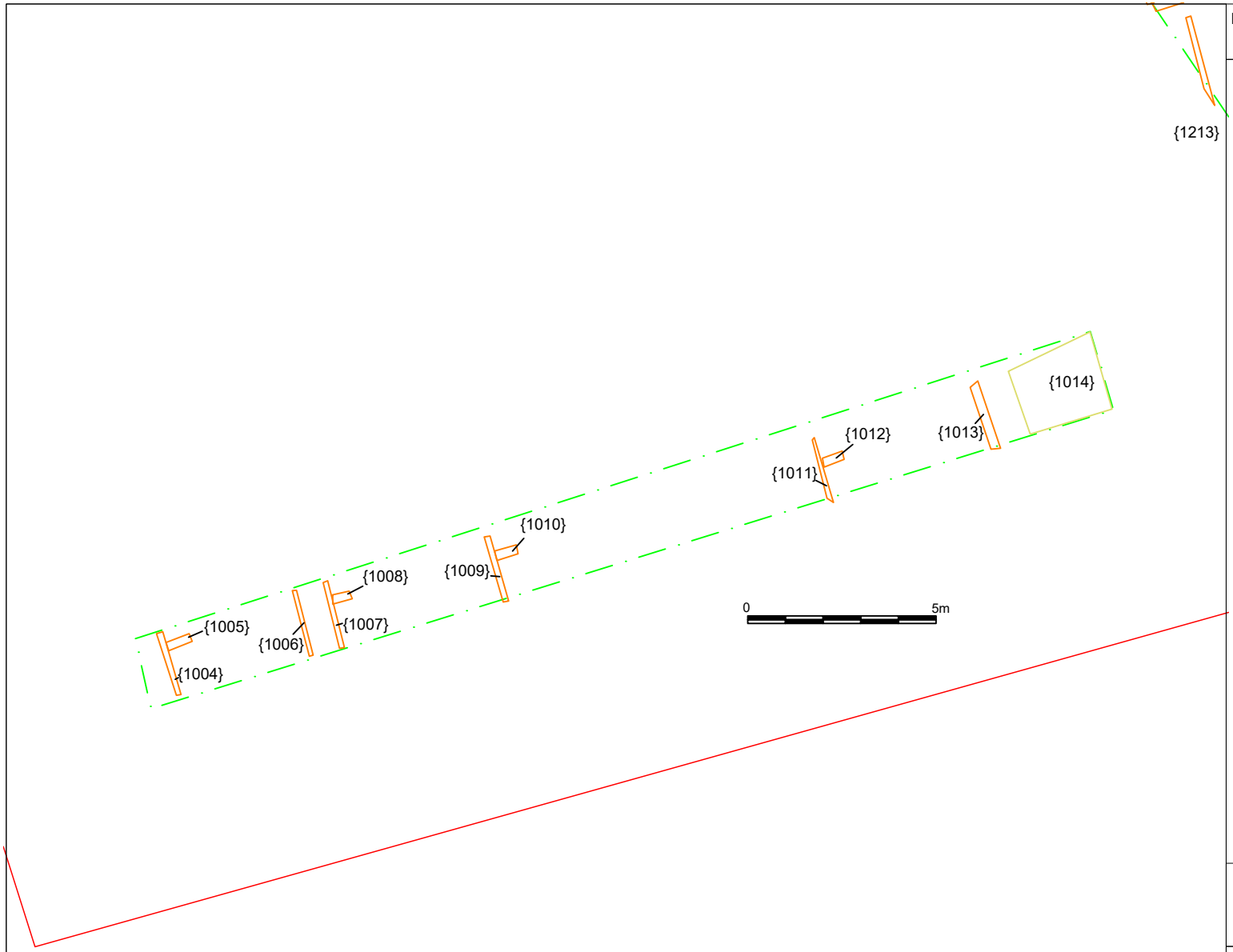

Figure 42: Plan of Trench 10

Limit of Excavation

Bricks

Surfaces

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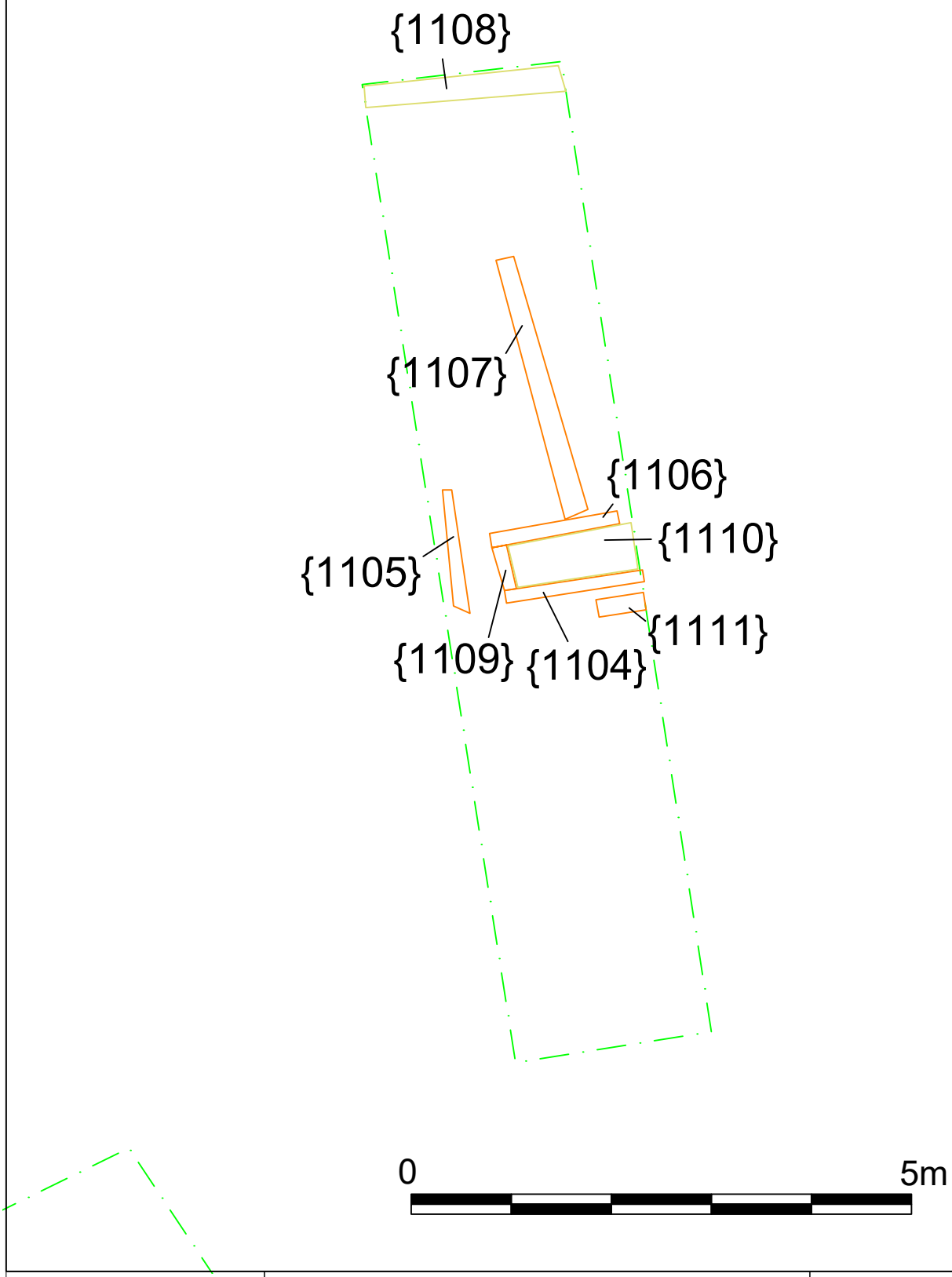

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Figure 43: Plan of Trench 11

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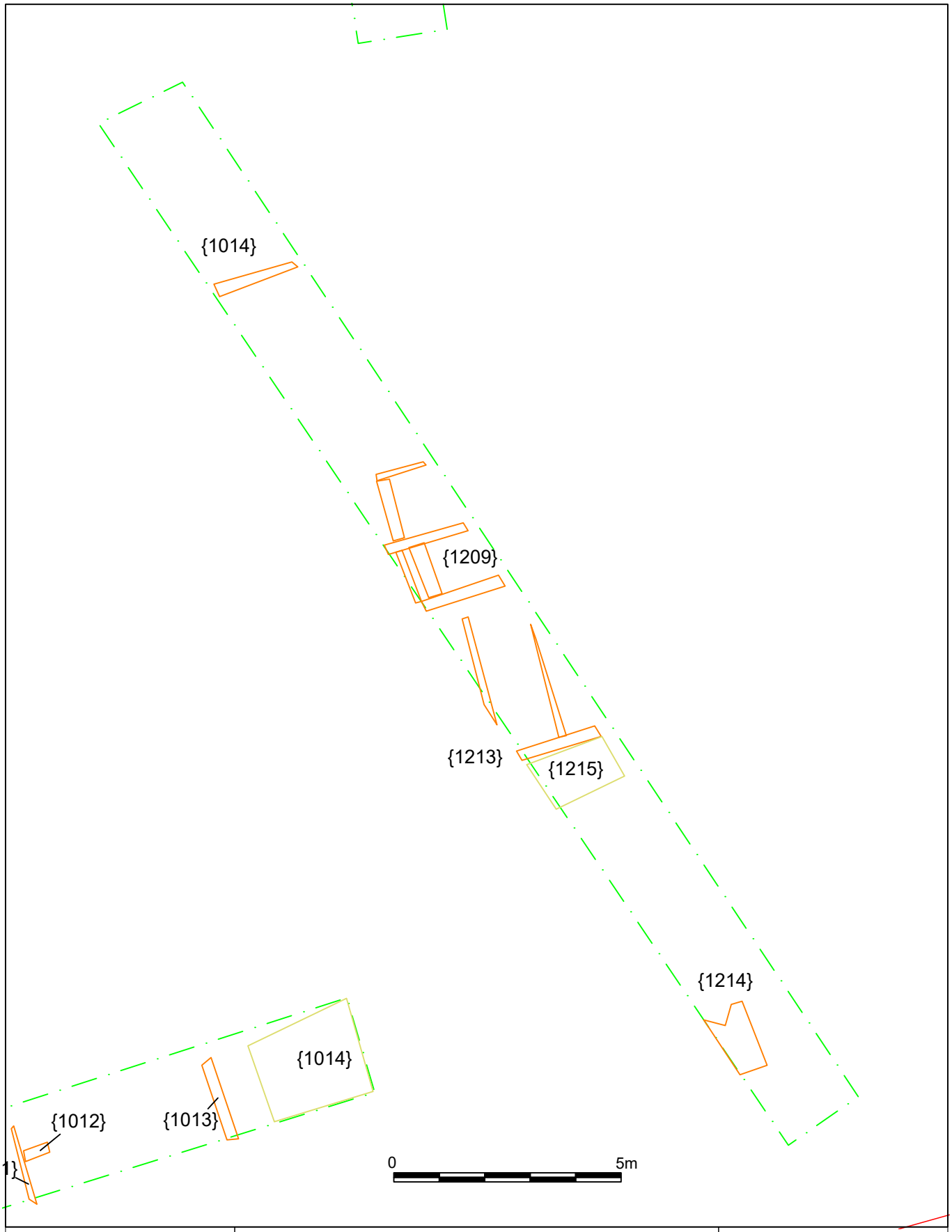

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Figure 44: Plan of Trench 12

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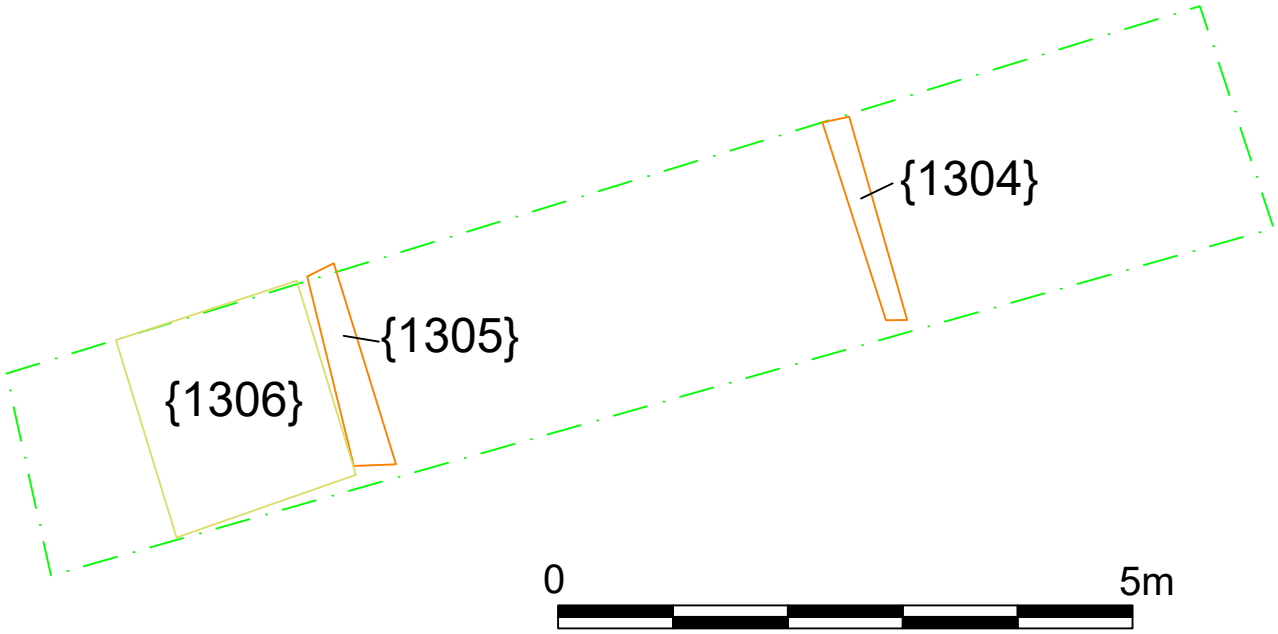

Figure 45: Plan of Trench 13

Limit of Excavation

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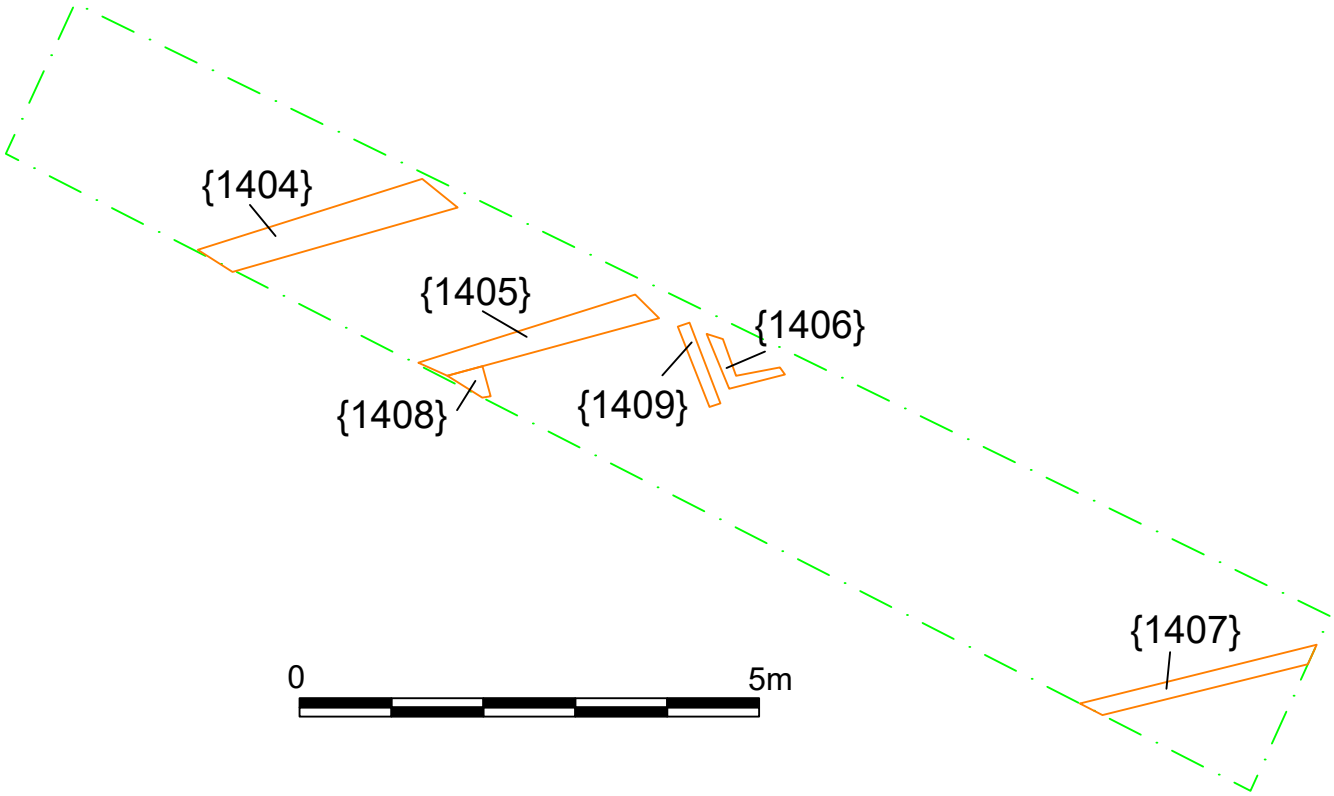

Figure 46: Plan of Trench 14

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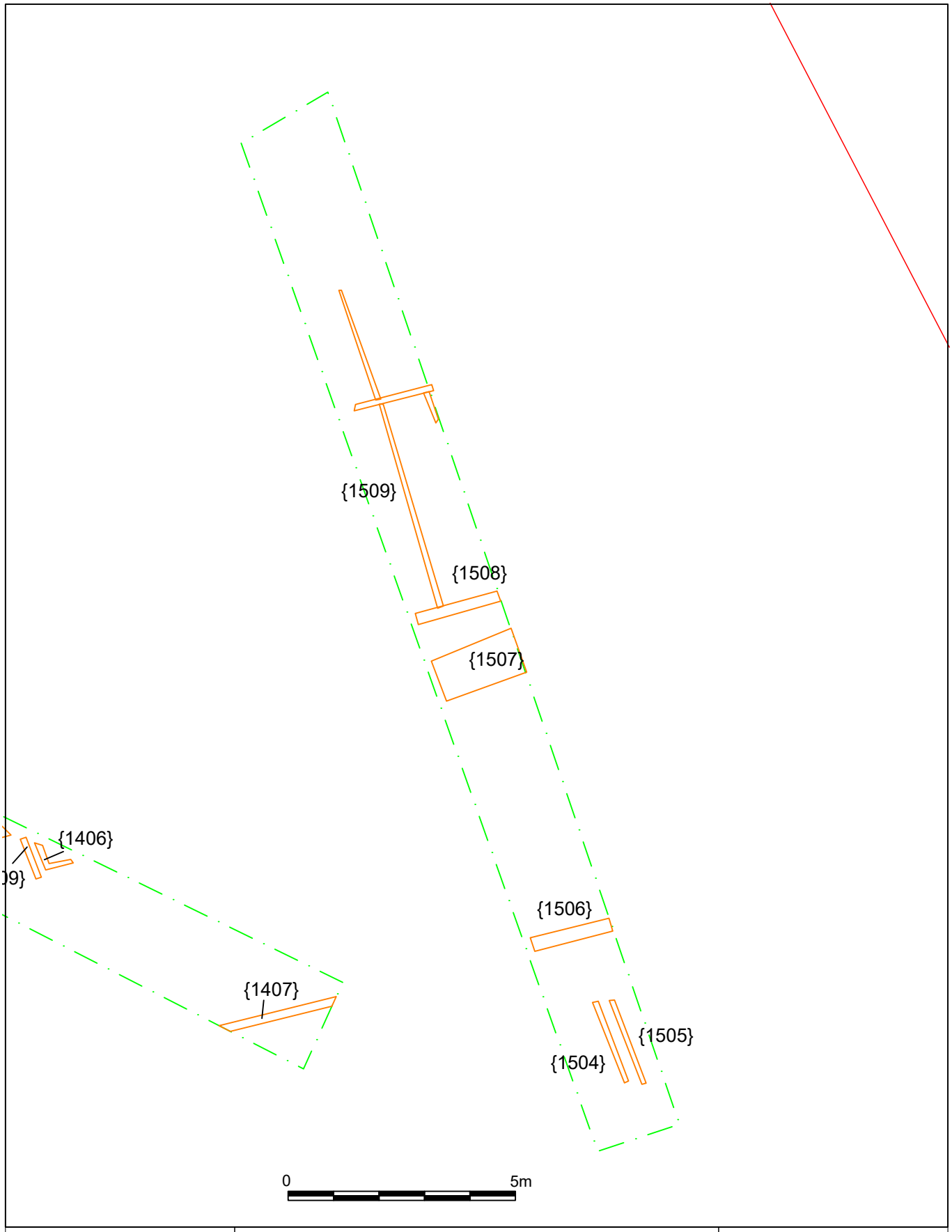

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Figure 47: Plan of Trench 15

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Limit of Excavation

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APPENDIX III OASIS FORM

Summary for archaeol5-421363

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol5-421363
Project Name	Archaeological Works on land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester
Sitename	
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH, Strip Map And Sample
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	125990/FO/2020
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project Dates	14-Jan-2022 - 28-Jan-2022
Location	Land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath NGR : SD 88071 00661 LL : 53.5025051893616, -2.18131083421325 12 Fig : 388071,400661
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater Manchester District : Manchester Parish : Manchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological Works on land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester.
Project Results	The works identified the truncated remains of a number of mostly mid/late 19th century terraced houses, surfaces and roads. Most of the remains survived only to their foundation courses. One building contained the remains of a cellar which may have functioned as a kitchen or a workshop. The site was entirely demolished in the early 1970’s and levelled.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Greater Manchester HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation

September 2020

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

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Prepared on behalf of:	One Manchester Limited
Date of compilation:	September 2020
Planning Application No.	125990/FO/2020
Local Authority:	Manchester District Council
Site central NGR:	SD 88071, 00661

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of One Manchester Limited (the client). It details a scheme of archaeological works (trial trenching in the first instance, potentially followed by further archaeological excavation and reporting) on land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester as a condition (Condition 3) of Planning Application No. 125990/FO/2020 for the erection of a part 4 (plus ground), part 5 (plus ground) storey building to from 100 residential apartments, with ground floor commercial space, and the erection of 39 two and three storey dwelling houses along with associated access, landscaping, boundary treatment and car parking.

1.1.2 Condition number 3 of the approved planning permission states the following.

"3) No development groundworks shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:

- *Archaeological evaluation through trail trenching;*
- *dependent on the above, open excavation and recording (subject to a separate WSI)*

2. A programme for post-fieldwork assessment to include:

- *Production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented.*

3. Deposition of the final report within the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

4. Dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations commensurate with their significance;

5. Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.

6. Nomination of a competent person or person/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.

Reason - To record and advance understanding of heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the heritage interest publicly accessible pursuant to policy EN3 of the Manchester Core Strategy (2012), saved policy DC20 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester (1995) and NPPF"

1.1.3 This WSI has been prepared in accordance with guidance provided by Norman Redhead, the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for the Greater

Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). Following production of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (Burpoe 2020), this WSI confirms the nature of the archaeological works required and describes the objectives and methods to be used in undertaking the archaeological works.

1.1.4 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 199 (MHCLG 2019), *'to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible'.*

1.2 Site Description and Location

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and subsequent figures, and comprises of two sites as listed below with a total combined area of 1.1 ha.

- Site A (0.7ha in area) is bounded to the north by Oldham Road, to the east by Newton Street, to the south by Holyoak Street and the Lidl car park, and to the west by Dulverton Street. The eastern part of Site A is currently occupied by a commercial building with a car park immediately to the south and south-west of this structure. The remainder of the site is overgrown with vegetation. The site sits at 86 – 87m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- Site B (0.4ha in area) is bounded to the north by Oldham Road, to the east by Droylsden Road, to the south by Holyoak Street and to the west by Newton Street. This site is effectively split into two by a footpath running from Oldham Road to Holyoak Street, following the alignment of the former Allen Street. Site B is largely covered by grass in addition to several trees adjacent Oldham Road. The site sits at 88m aOD.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises sandstone belonging to the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation, formed approximately 272 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period when the local environment was dominated by windblown deposits. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till - Diamicton (BGS 2020).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are recorded as "slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acidic, loamy and clayey soils" (CU 2020).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 An archaeological DBA (Burpoe 2020) was produced for this scheme of works which is summarised below.

2.2 Archaeological evidence for the prehistoric period within the Manchester region is scarce. Within the city centre, there is little evidence of prehistoric activity, although whether this is the result of poor preservation due to the intensive later developments and redevelopments of the city or a reflection of a genuine

settlement pattern is difficult to ascertain. The evidence that has been recovered has generally been centred around the location of the later Roman fort (in Castlefield) and around the cathedral and Hanging Ditch watercourse (Nevell 2008, 12).

2.3 In the AD 70s a Roman fort was founded in the area now known as Castlefield. The original fort was a square, timber and turf structure, replaced in the late 2nd century by a slightly larger, rectangular timber fort, and finally rebuilt in stone in the first half of the 3rd century. A civilian settlement or *vicus* developed around the fort, though the full extent of it is unknown. Several excavations around the Castlefield area have produced evidence of domestic and industrial buildings as well as a shrine, with occupation beginning soon after the building of the original fort and continuing throughout its life. The *vicus* seems to have declined by the middle of the 3rd century although the evidence for these later phases of the fort and *vicus* are not clear since later activity has truncated the remains, although the presence of later coins suggests that the fort probably remained in use until the Roman Army's withdrawal from Britain (Nevell 2008, 21-31). The projected route of the Roman Road from Manchester to Castleshaw (and eventually York) (HER 24.1.0; 24.1.1; 24.1.2) runs along Old Mill Street, *c.*350m south-east of the site boundaries, then continuing along Briscoe Lane and Gaskell Street. In 1856 the road was exposed on Gaskell Street and was found to have a gravel surface on a log base. The road was probably constructed *c.*AD 79-84.

2.4 Saxon settlement evidence within Manchester is mainly in the form of isolated pottery and coins in the Cathedral area around the junction of the rivers Irk and Irwell (Nevell 2008, 36). In 919, there is a reference that King Edward the Elder sent an army to occupy Manchester, Manchester being located on the border between Anglo-Saxon Mercia and Viking Northumbria, suggesting that there was some form of settlement here at this time (Nevell 2008, 35).

2.5 The present site lay beyond the extent of medieval Manchester, which was centred around the Parish Church and mainly comprised a number of burgage plots along Hanging Gate, Withy Grove, Fennel Street, Millgate, The Shambles, Market Street, and Deansgate (Nevell 2008, 48). Whilst not recorded by name within the 1086 Domesday Book, documents note that the plough land recorded as part of the endowment of the parish church of Manchester includes the lands of the Manor of Newton (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). The first actual reference to *Newtūn* (the new settlement) comes from a 1322 Lancashire Inquest with later references appearing in the 1359 *Mamecestre - Chapters from the Early History of Manchester* and in the 1546 *Final Concorde of the County of Lancaster* (Ekwall 1922).

2.6 The site was once the location of a series of 19th century commercial and residential dwellings of varying types including back-to-back dwellings, through-houses and tunnel-backed dwellings. The site was also once the location of a Wesleyan Chapel, School, and later a Sunday School, with a possible 19th century burial ground located around the building. The majority of the structures within the site boundaries date to the mid-late 19th century, though several structures first appeared on early-mid 19th century historic mapping. The site was largely unchanged throughout the late-19th to mid-late 20th century, when both sites were completely

cleared of upstanding structures. One of the sites was partially redeveloped in 2000 and is now the location of a commercial building.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 Research topics identified in the *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007) for the industrial and modern period includes the following.

- Further work into working class housing in Greater Manchester and Lancashire is needed including the need to excavate urban cellars to examine life 'below stairs' in the middle class house and cellar dwellings and workshops in working class houses. The *Framework* also recommends that 'where threatened with possible redevelopment, excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas regarded as slums' (Newman and McNeil 2007, 146 – 147).

3.1.2 This regional research framework will help inform the aims and objectives of the programme of archaeological work on land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester.

3.2 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 If survival of archaeological deposits or features is demonstrated in line with that identified within the DBA and covered by the research aims outlined in section 3.1, the aims and objectives of any fieldwork will be as follows.

- Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this WSI.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The trial trenches (detailed below) are located to target the potential remains of 19th century terraced housing and commercial dwellings that once stood on the site (Figures 2 & 3). At present, it is not possible to evaluate the area of the former chapel and Wesleyan Schools, due to their location beneath the extant commercial structure.

Area A

- Trenches 1, 3 and 5 to target the 19th century buildings that lined Oldham Road along the northern boundary of the site.
- Trench 2 to target an elongated building that lined Dulverton Street (formerly Green Street) along the western boundary of Area A.
- Trench 4 to target a building and the former bowling green, adjacent to the 19th century Monsall Works (Dye), in order to test an apparently blank area within the south-west of the site.
- Trench 6 to target a row of 19th century terraced housing along Benjamin Street (no longer present), located immediately to the west of the still standing commercial structure.
- Trench 7 is located over terraced housing within the south-eastern part of Area A, along Newton Street.

Area B

- Trench 8, 11 and 13 targets 19th century buildings that lined Oldham Road along the northern boundary.
- Trenches 9 and 10 to target terraced housing along the western and south-western boundary of Area B, on the corner of Newton and Heath Streets.
- Trench 12 to target 19th century buildings along the former Allen Street within the central area of the site.
- Trench 14 to target the yards and outhouses of terraced housing within the south eastern corner of the site, lining Heath Street, with Trench 15 targeting the housing itself

4.1.2 Any proposed modifications to the trench locations, for example to avoid any live services, will be agreed with GMAAS. Should significant archaeological remains be identified within the trial trench, it might be necessary to extend the trenches in consultation with GMAAS and with regards to the location of any services within the PDA.

4.1.3 Depending upon the results of the trenching, further archaeological works may also be requested by the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which would be subject to a new WSI.

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2019) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2020a)*.

4.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the circumstances and potential

archaeological importance of the work and will be fully briefed on the requirements of this specification.

4.2.3 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket or by hand. Should archaeological deposits or structures be revealed that are more numerous, better preserved, or of higher status than expected, or than which could reasonably be expected, consultation will take place with Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS to identify and agree further excavation/recording strategy.

4.2.4 ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

4.2.5 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the requirements of the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS.

4.2.6 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.3 Trial Trenching Methodology

4.3.1 Hard standing, modern overburden and topsoil will be removed by a mechanical excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

4.3.2 Machine movements will be strictly controlled so that no machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped unless these areas have been signed off.

4.3.3 All trenches will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.4 All spoil removed during groundworks will be visually scanned to recover small finds. Any finds recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

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

4.3.6 Isolated, discrete features such as pit or postholes not belonging to structures or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

4.3.7 Linear features, such as ditches and gullies relating to agricultural activity, will be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length, with each sample section to be not less than 1m, or a minimum of a 1m sample section, if the feature is less than 5m in length.

4.3.8 The depositions at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established. All termini will be investigated.

4.3.9 Any depositions relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits, will be 100% excavated. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

4.3.10 Area deposits, such as buried soils, or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered.

4.3.11 Cut features of an archaeological nature which comprise structural units will be completely excavated to and respect the original interface of construction.

4.3.12 Upstanding or positive features of an archaeological nature, following recording, will be either partially or wholly excavated by hand where such excavation facilitates access to lower lying archaeological stratification. Where said features do not represent elements of a physically superimposed sequence and are observed to be truncating natural strata partial excavation, a representative sample (to demonstrate construction technique, depth of foundation trench, construction materials etc.) will be undertaken.

4.4 Environmental Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

4.4.1 Archaeological deposits which are adjudged to have the potential to provide information on diet, economy, health, land-use, changing environmental regime or dating will be whole earth (bulk) sampled. A minimum sample size of 40 litres will be taken or 100% of the sampled deposit if the deposit is smaller than 40 litres in volume.

4.4.2 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al*. 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.

4.4.3 Environmental samples will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought, and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Regional Historic England Science Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.4.3 Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist and provision will be made for scientific dating, where justified against the project aims.

4.4.4 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L will be taken.

4.4.5 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.

4.4.6 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or samples of them) will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected from micro-slags (hammer scale and spherical droplets) in accordance with Historic England *Guidance on Archaeometallurgy* (2015a) and *Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking* (Historic England 2018a).

4.4.7 Samples will be taken for scientific dating (such as radiocarbon dating) in specific circumstances that will apply where dating by artefacts is insecure or absent.

4.4.8 Appropriate consideration will be given to the need for any geoarchaeological assessment of buried soils and sediment sequences exposed. Where said is necessary these will be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist as field inspection may provide sufficient data for understanding site formation processes. The procedures and techniques presented in *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England 2015b) will be applied. Samples for laboratory assessment will be collected where appropriate, following discussion with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS.

4.4.9 Sampling strategies for wooden structures should follow the methodologies presented in English Heritage's *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (2010). For other waterlogged organic finds, guidance provided by Historic England's *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2018b) will be followed.

4.4.10 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Science Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.4.11 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods*, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (Campbell *et al*. 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.

4.4.12 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ,* covered and protected. Removal will be undertaken, if deemed necessary, once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations, in line with current guidelines (English Heritage 2004; APABE/Historic England 2013;

APABE/Historic England/Church of England 2017; Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and in discussion with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS.

4.4.13 All finds that may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996, will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner	**Finds Liaison Officer**
Mr Simon Nelson	Heather Beeton
Fourth Floor	National Museums Liverpool
Telegraph House	Department of Archaeology
Baillie Street, Rochdale	Pier Head, Liverpool Waterfront, Liverpool
OL16 1QY	L3 1DG
Tel: 01706 649922	Tel: 0151 478 4259

4.4.14 Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft. The Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS and the Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.5 Recording

4.5.1 The site will be recorded in accordance with ARS Ltd's field recording manual and single context recording system, and will include as a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present.

4.5.2 The site will be tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

4.5.3 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 sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate scale.

4.5.4 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).

4.5.5 Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

4.5.6 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (aOD) levels.

4.5.7 Site photography will be high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour digital photography. Photography will include general site shots, shots of each trench, and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

4.6 Finds Processing and Storage

4.6.1 All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC*) First Aid for Finds* (1998). All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2020b) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*; and UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

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

4.6.3 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.

4.6.4 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 find being excavated.

4.6.5 Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for best practice* (Historic England 2015a), and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (English Heritage 2006a). Any waterlogged artefacts or ecofacts will be sampled, processed and analysed using *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Historic England 2018b).

4.6.6 Artefacts, ecofacts and deposits suitable for dating purposes will be identified and obtained in line with *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (English Heritage 1998), *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates* (English Heritage 2006b), and *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology* (English Heritage 2008).

4.6.7 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.

4.6.8 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place, i.e. Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

4.6.9 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Museum of Science and Industry's deposition policy.

5 POST-EXCAVATION

5.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be followed by post-excavation analysis and reporting. This will include the cataloguing and analysis of any finds, samples and the preparation of the archive for the site report and its subsequent deposition. Where artefacts are recovered from identified features they will be quantified by date class and type; in other circumstances, they will be quantified by period and class and type (e.g. 5 sherds, late Roman grey ware pottery); in other circumstances, as a minimum, they should be quantified by period and class (e.g. 5 sherds, Roman pottery).

5.2 Artefacts, biological samples and soils will be assessed for evidence of site and deposit formation processes and for evidence of recent changes that may have been caused by alterations in the site environment. Assessment will, where necessary, include x-radiography of all iron objects, (after initial screening to exclude obvious recent debris), and a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins).

5.3 Where necessary, active stabilisation or consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long-term survival of the material with due consideration to possible future investigation.

5.4 Once assessed, all material should be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in *First Aid for Finds (*UKIC 1998).

5.5 Assessment of any technological residues should be undertaken.

5.6 Any samples for dating will be promptly submitted and prior agreement will be made with the laboratory on turn-around time and report production.

5.7 Processing of all soil samples collected for biological assessment, or subsample of them, will be completed. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved will be assessed by recognised specialists. Special consideration will be given to any evidence for recent changes in preservation conditions that may have been caused by alterations in the site environment. Unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

5.8 Samples collected for geoarchaeological assessment should be processed as necessary by a recognised specialist and appropriate assessment be undertaken. Where preservation *in-situ* is a viable option consideration should be given to the possible effects of compression on the physical integrity of the site and to any hydrological impacts of development.

5.9 Animal bone assemblages, or sub-samples of them, should be assessed by a recognised specialist.

5.10 Where human remains have been lifted assessment should be undertaken by a recognised specialist.

6 Monitoring Arrangements

6.1 The Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological works. A minimum of two weeks' notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be given by ARS Ltd to the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS in order that arrangements for monitoring the fieldwork may be made.

Norman Redhead
Heritage Management Director (Archaeology)
Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service
School of Environment & Life Sciences
Room LG20, Peel Building
University of Salford
Salford
M5 4WX
Tel: 0161 295 6917
Email: N.Redhead@salford.ac.uk

6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

6.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS, or their representatives, for the purposes of monitoring the works.

7 Timetable, Staffing and Resources

7.1 The timetable for the works is as follows. The Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS to be updated by email as works progress.

Task No	Task	Proposed Commencement Date
1	Evaluation trenching	TBC
2	Post excavation assessment including any specialist reporting required	Immediately follows Task 1
3	Report preparation and completion	Immediately follows Task 2
4	Archive preparation, completion and deposition	Immediately follows Task 3 and to be completed within 6 months

7.2 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, Chief Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd. The fieldwork Project Officer will be a suitably experienced Project Officer or Assistant Project Officer allocated from ARS

Ltd core staff. Additional Archaeological Officers may be assigned to the site where appropriate.

7.3 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (2019). In addition to our management team, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate CIfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.

7.4 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed, subject to availability.

♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Romano-British pottery:	Dr Phil Mills
♦ Samian ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Clay pipes, glass and metalwork:	Mike Wood MCIfA
♦ Metalworking:	Dr Roger Doonan
♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

8 REPORT

8.1 Following completion of the archaeological works, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions

- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
  - Specialist Reports
  - Structural and Stratigraphic details
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the OASIS form.

8.2 One bound copy with a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be updated as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

9 Archive Deposition

9.1 Archive Selection Strategy

9.1.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by: the aims and objectives as set out in this WSI (Section 3 above); *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007), and the Museum of Science and Industry's deposition policy.

9.2 Documentary Archive

9.2.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive.

9.2.2 The deselected documents will be recycled, subject to final checks by ARS Ltd's Post-Excavation and Archives Officer.

9.3 Digital Archive

9.3.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan. The key types of digital data produced will include the following.

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report
Images	Site photography, scans of site drawings, graphics for reports, digitised drawings
Finds Data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

9.3.2 Only final copies of any born digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

9.3.3 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-excavation and archiving phase of works.

9.3.4 The project manager and digital archive repository will be consulted on the fate of any deselected material. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. Digital photographs will be assessed during post-excavation works and selected in line with Historic England's *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* (2015c). The deselected material will be stored on the ARS Ltd server for a period before being reviewed and deleted.

9.4 Material Archive

9.4.1 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in collaboration with the finds specialist during the post-excavation phase, based on addressing the aims and objectives of the project set out in this WSI and in *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007).

9.4.2 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material can be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collecting museum and planning archaeologist.

9.5 Archive Deposition

9.5.1 Should the project produce archaeologically significant finds then a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with a suitable repository museum, i.e. Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester. This digital, paper and artefactual archive will comprise all the primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

9.5.2 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice as outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

9.5.4 One bound copy with a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be updated as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

9.5.5 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), CIfA's (2020c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England,*

Wales and Northern Ireland. The archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the report.

9.5.6 The Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

9.5.7 The Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

9.5.8 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

9.5.9 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

9.5.10 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 HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf

10 CONSTRAINTS

10.1 Work will cease if contamination is encountered during excavations. The site manager, the client and GMAAS will be informed. An updated risk assessment will be provided.

10.2 The site currently supports a commercial building which will have an electricity supply. All trenches will be scanned with a CAT and Genny before any excavation is to take place. GMAAS will be fully consulted if any alteration to these trenches is needed.

11 GENERAL ITEMS

11.1 Health and Safety

11.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1973. Specific health and safety policies existing 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 measures 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 health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Mark Potter.

11.2 Insurance Cover

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

11.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

11.3.1 Any opportunities will be sought for engaging the local community in any archaeological investigations and findings, for example through participating in further excavations, a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's and the client's websites and social media.

11.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

11.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of GMAAS.

11.5 Publication and dissemination

11.5.1 In the event of significant remains being encountered, there may be the need for a more formal publication than in the summary form. The requirement for, and the final form of, any publication arising from the project will be agreed with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for GMAAS and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork. Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. via ARS Ltd's website, social media and local media (at the client's discretion) and talking to local societies.

11.6 Publicity and Copyright

11.6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

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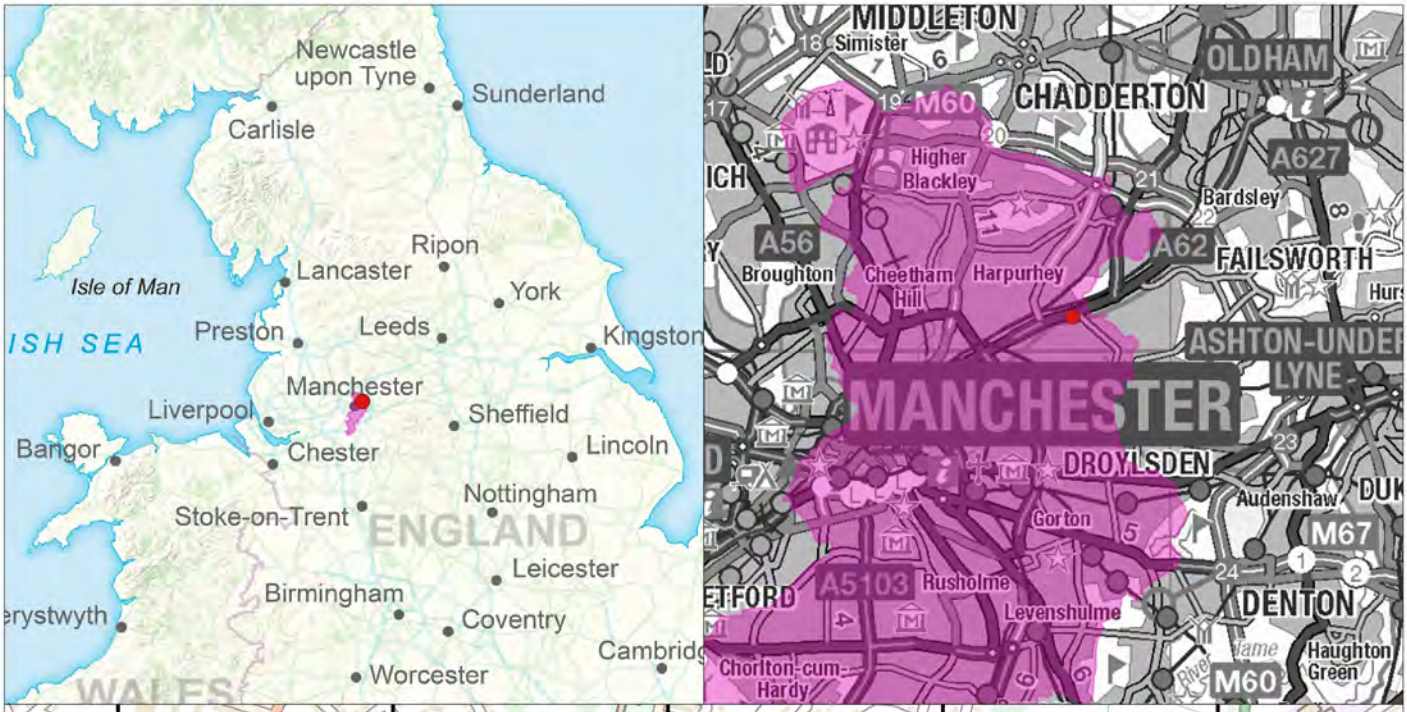
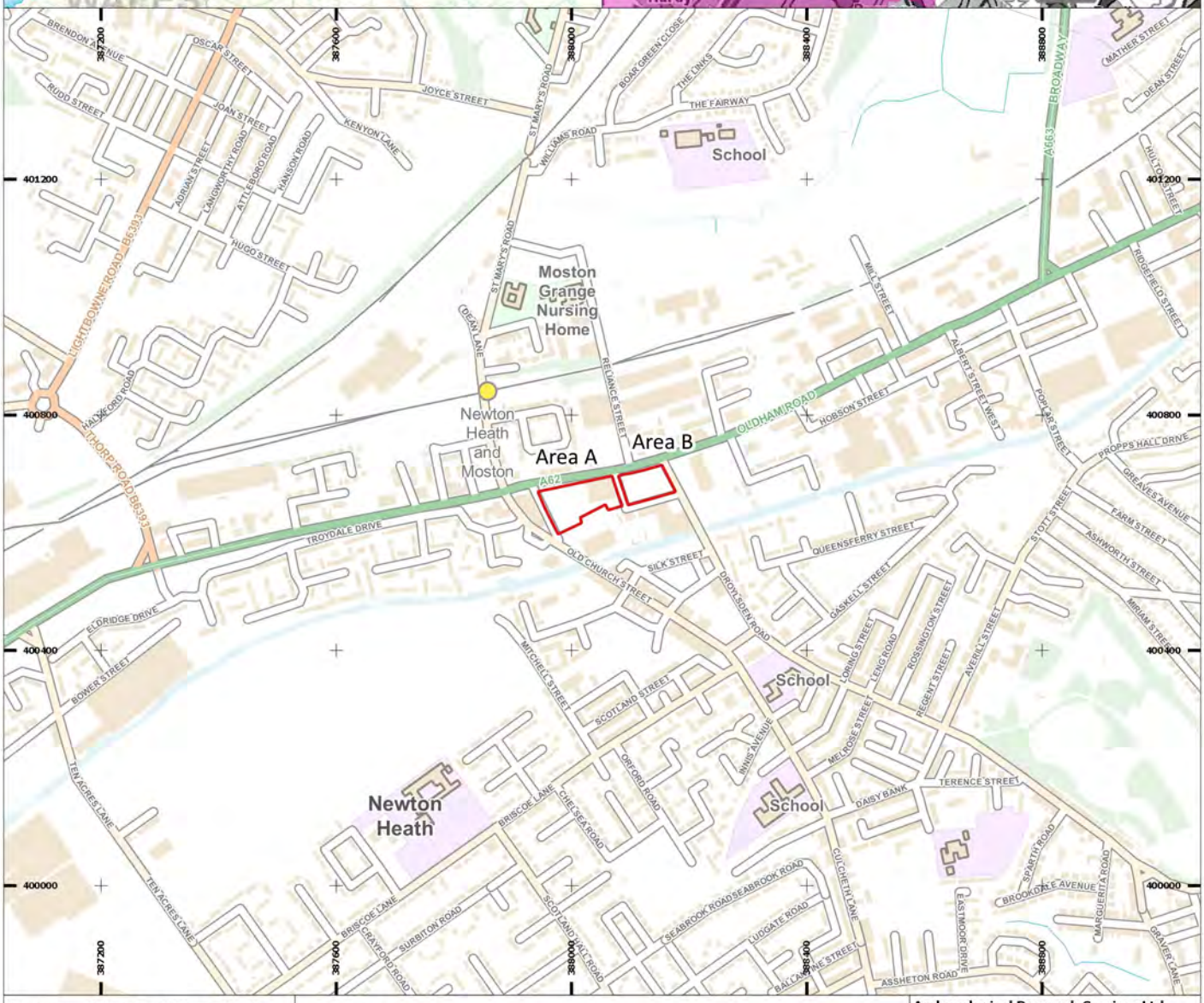
Figures





Site name: Oldham Road, Newton Heath Date: September 2020 Drawn by: MB/ARJ Scale: Varies	**Figure 1:** **Site location**	**Archaeological Research Services Ltd** Suite 1 First Floor Dunham House Cross Street Sale M33 7HH Tel: 01619 762544 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com
This drawing: © ARS Ltd Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown copyright and database right 2020	● Site Location Site Boundaries 750m Study Area Manchester City Council	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICES LTD

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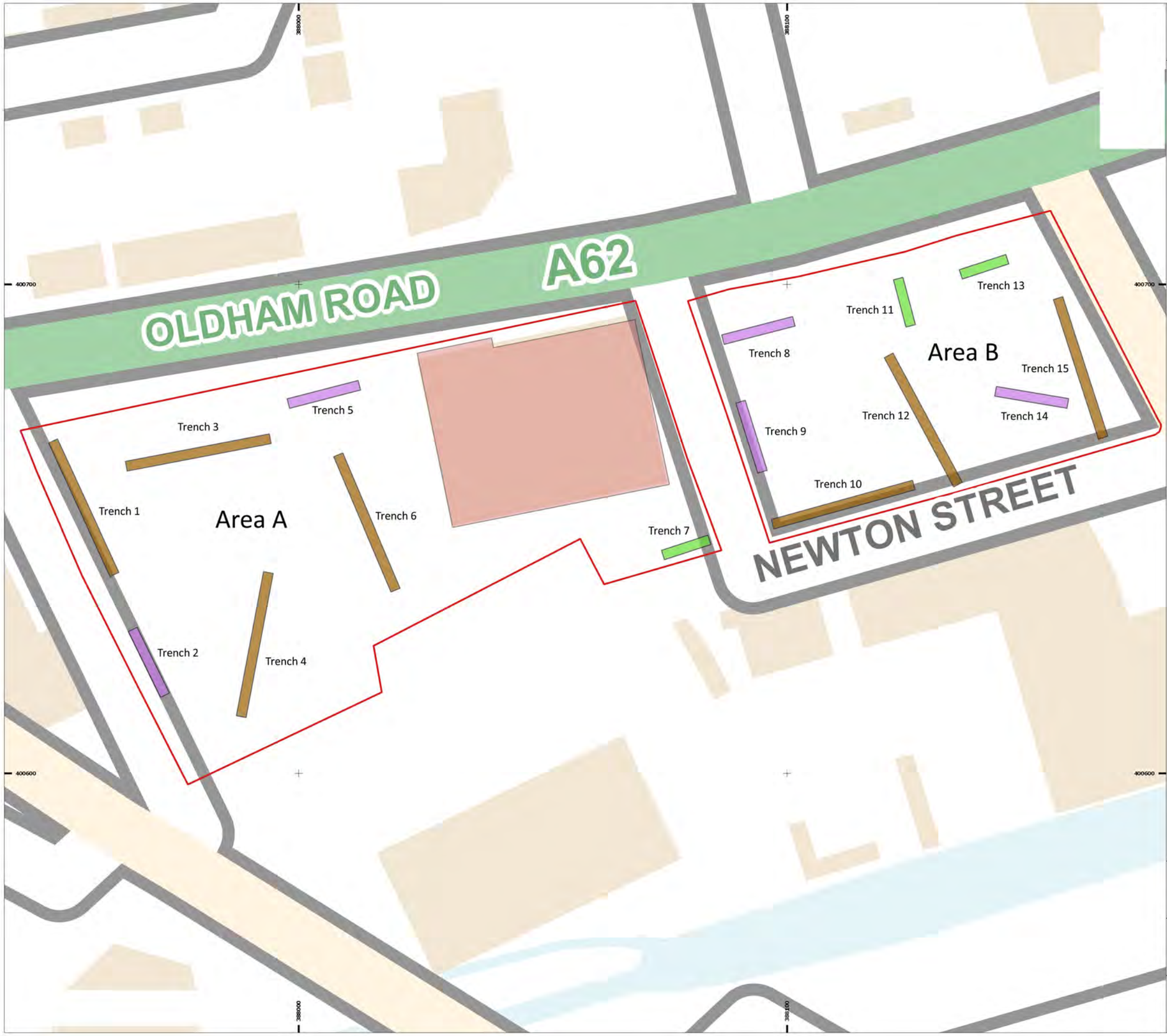

Figure 2: Site Plan

Site Boundaries
Extant Structure
Trial Trenches
10m x 2m
15m x 2m
30m x 2m

0 10 20 30 40 m

N

Site name: Oldham Road, Newton Heath
Date: January 2020
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:780 @ A3

This drawing: © ARS Ltd

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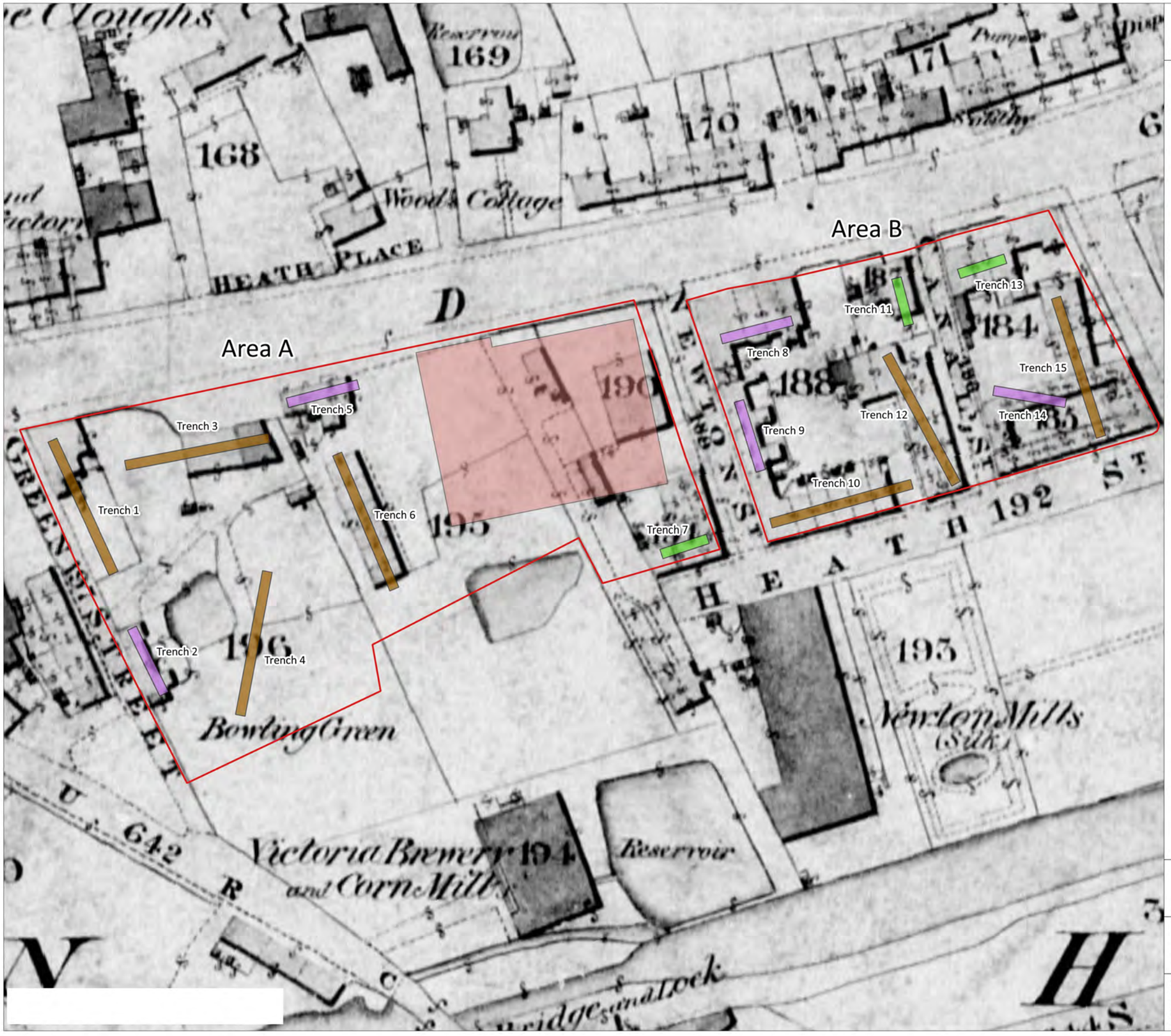

Figure 3: Trial Trenches overlaying 1845 Tithe Plan

Site Boundaries
Extant Structure
Trial Trenches
10m x 2m
15m x 2m
30m x 2m

0 10 20 30 40 m

N

Site name: Oldham Road, Newton Heath
Date: September 2020
Drawn by: MB/ARJ
Scale: 1:780 @ A3

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Land at Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Greater Manchester

Addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works

January 2022

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RESEARCH SERVICES LTD
Digging with Purpose

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Prepared on behalf of:	One Manchester Ltd
Date of compilation:	January 2022
Planning Reference:	125990/FO/2020
Local Authority:	Manchester City Council
Site central NGR:	SD 88071, 00661

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological works has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of One Manchester Ltd (the client). It details the addition of a small scale Strip, Map and Record exercise to the approved WSI at land on Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Manchester, M4 6JP (the site). NGR SD 88071, 00661.

1.2 Initial evaluation trenching has revealed evidently good survival of below-ground foundations across the site. Further excavation is justified to satisfy the requirements of chapter 16 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019).

1.4 Following discussion of the archaeology present with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) of Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service (GMAAS), it was decided that an additional phase of works, comprising a small scale strip, map and record programme, will be required during remediation measures on the site.

1.5 Excavation of the area around trench 2, trench 5 and Trench 6 (figure 1) are of "particular interest and merit further investigation" (Miller *pers coms*, 2022). Due to the shallow depth to foundations in these areas, the archaeology present will be lost during the site development and construction phase. Previous fieldwork methodology regarding recording, sampling, post-excavation, and archiving as outlined in the original WSI (Archaeological Research Services 2021) will be adhered to during this additional phase of works.

2 STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

2.1 This phase of archaeological works comprises a strip, map and record, opening the area between trench 2 and trench 5, whilst extending the excavation surrounding trench 6. The purpose of this strip, map and record phase is to:

- Investigate the full extents of selected foundations exposed during evaluation trenching.
- Record the presence and condition of foundations in order to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential.
- Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Compare and contrast the differing development of neighbouring properties

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Professional Standards

3.1.1 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019) and *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020).

3.1.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of the WSI to read.

3.2 General Statement of Practice

3.2.1 All elements of the archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2019) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020).

3.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording.

3.2.3 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the excavation and will be given a copy of the WSI with this addendum to read.

3.2.4 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket operating under archaeological supervision at all times.

3.2.5 The excavations shall be demarcated to avoid any accidental tracking across the areas and ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

3.2.6 Contractors and plant operators must notify any observations of archaeological remains immediately to the archaeologist on site. The developer will make provision for the necessary archaeological investigation (fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, reporting and archive deposition).

3.2.7 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the requirements of the Heritage Management Director for GMAAS.

3.2.8 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment is in place and will be followed for the duration of the works.

3.2.9 The on-site archaeologist will be given, at their request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated and allowed for recording any such features.

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 Excavation will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket or by hand. Once hand excavations begin the areas shall be demarcated to ensure no machinery will track over them until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

3.3.2 Where safe to do so, excavated spoil will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

3.3.3 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the excavation, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

3.3.4 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the archaeological works. All significant archaeological remains will be recorded and/or retrieved.

3.3.5 If significant archaeological features are identified during these works, the Heritage Management Director for GMAAS will be notified, and a decision made as how to proceed.

4 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

4.1 The outline timetable for the works is as follows. This will be updated by email as the project progresses.

Task No	Task	Proposed Commencement Date
1	Strip, Map, Record	January 2022
2	Post-excavation assessment, including any specialist reporting required	Immediately following Task 1
3	Report preparation and completion	Immediately following Task 2 for a duration no less than 4 weeks
4	Archive preparation, completion and deposition	Immediately following Task 3 and to be completed within 6 month of Task 2

4.2 All archaeological fieldwork projects are overseen by Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, Head of Field Archaeology at ARS Ltd. Jim Moore MAPM will be the appointed Fieldwork Project Manager, while the Project Officer and Archaeological officer will be drawn from ARS Ltd's pool of experienced staff and will have demonstrable

experience in their respective roles. Additional ARS Ltd Archaeological Officers may be allotted to the projected as necessary and required.

4.3 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Romano-British pottery:	Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
♦ Romano-British small finds:	Alex Croom
♦ Samian Ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Medieval and post-medieval glass, metalwork and clay pipes:	Mike Wood MCIfA
♦ Industrial remains:	Roger Doonan
♦ Plant macrofossils, charcoal and pollen:	Luke Parker
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska ACIfA
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 At least one week's prior notice of the commencement of ground works will be given to the Heritage Management Director for GMAAS.

Ian Miller
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Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service
School of Environment & Life Sciences
Room LG20, Peel Building
University of Salford
Salford
M5 4WX
Tel: 0161 295 6917
Email: i.f.miller@salford.ac.uk

5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Heritage Management Director for GMAAS at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Heritage Management Director for GMAAS, or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation.

6 ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

Selection of the working project archive will be guided by: the aims and objectives as set out in the original WSI (Archaeological Research Services 2021); *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007), and the Museum of Science and Industry's deposition policy.

6.1 Documentary Archive

6.1.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive.

6.1.2 The deselected documents will be recycled, subject to final checks by the Post-Excavation and Archives Officer.

6.2 Digital Archive

6.2.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan.

6.2.2 The key types of digital data produced will include:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report
Images	Site photography, scans of site drawings, graphics for reports, digitised drawings
Finds Data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

6.2.3 Only final copies of any born digital data will be selected and deposited in the final archive.

6.2.4 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-Excavation and archiving phase of works.

6.2.5 The project manager and digital archive repository will be consulted on the fate of any deselected material. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. Digital photographs will be assessed during post-excavation works and selected in line with HE *Digital Image Capture and*

File Storage (2015). The deselected material will be stored on the ARS Ltd server for a period before reviewed and deleted.

6.3 Material Archive

6.3.1 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in collaboration with the finds specialist during the post-excavation phase, based on addressing the aims and objectives of the project set out in the original WSI (Archaeological Research Services 2021) and in *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007).

6.3.2 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material can be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collecting museum and planning archaeologist.

6.4 Archive Deposition

6.4.1 Should the archaeological works produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Museum of Science and Industry.

6.4.2 Should the archaeological works produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with the Museum of Science and Industry. The archive will comprise the primary record and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

6.4.3 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Heritage Management Director for GMAAS, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

6.4.4 One bound copy with a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc 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 below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

6.4.5 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), CIfA's (2020b) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

6.4.6 The Heritage Management Director for GMAAS and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

6.4.7 The Heritage Management Director for GMAAS will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlines in the report and the Heritage Management Director for GMAAS informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

6.4.8 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

6.4.9 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

6.4.10 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 HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

7 General Items

7.1 Health and Safety

7.1.1 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 out 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 measures 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.

7.2 Insurance Cover

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

7.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

7.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Heritage Management Director for GMAAS.

7.4 Publicity and Copyright

7.4.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

REFERENCES

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Ministry of Housing, Communities and local Government. 2019. National Planning Policy Framework (CP48).

APPENDIX 1: FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Plan with SMS Areas

Site Boundaries
Trenches
SMS Area

0 5 10 15 20 25 m

N

Site name: Oldham Road, Newton Heath
Date: January 2020
Drawn by: MB
Scale:

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