

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Salford, Greater Manchester

ARS Report N°: 2023/37
OASIS ID: archaeol5-514517



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An Archaeological Evaluation at Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Salford, Greater Manchester

ARS LTD REPORT 2023/37



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Prepared on behalf of: Lovell and SP Plus (Development)
Limited
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Planning Reference: Pre-Application
Local Authority: Salford City Council
Site central NGR: SJ 80921 98445
OASIS ID: archaeol5-514517

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	An Archaeological Evaluation at Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Salford, Greater Manchester
Site Code:	LSP'23
Planning Authority:	Salford City Council
Planning Reference:	Pre-Application
Location:	Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Salford, Greater Manchester, M5 4BJ
Parish:	Unparished
Hard Geology:	Chester Formation - Sandstone
Superficial Geology:	Till, Devension - Diamicton
Soil Type:	Soilscape 17 – slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils
NGR:	SJ 80921 98445
Date of Fieldwork:	Monday 3 rd April – Tuesday 18 th April 2023
Date of Report:	August 2023

Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Lovell and SP Plus (Development) Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Salford, Greater Manchester. The work was in support of the Pendleton Together Regeneration Project in advance of a planning application for housing development across the site.

The evaluation was undertaken between Monday 3rd April 2023 and Tuesday 18th April 2023 in accordance with a written scheme of works agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist at the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service. A site visit was made by the Senior Planning Archaeologist prior to backfilling and, based on the remains found, it was confirmed that no further mitigation would be required.

All of the archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation related to the late 19th/ early 20th century phase of the site. The western half of the site was characterised by the heavily truncated remains of late 19th century terraced housing and the streets which they fronted on to. The evaluation confirmed that the demolition of these properties and the subsequent construction of council houses in the 1970s had severely truncated the remains of the earlier buildings on the site.

The eastern half of the site was characterised by late 19th/ early 20th century remains associated with the former Salford Cattle Market. The site of the market was located within the grounds of the former Clarendon Park High School and, as such, in some areas beneath the former playground, survived to a better level than the remains within the western half of the site.



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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 The proposed development is part of a long-running major regeneration housing renewal scheme, the full extent of which, was subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment titled '*Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Report: Pendleton Together Regeneration Project*' which identified 21 sites of archaeological interest within the site (Nash & Reader 2014). In consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) used this as a base document and undertook a more detailed and larger-scale historic map regression exercise for the proposed development site (Jacklin 2021). The resultant archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) took into account the impact of late 20th century buildings on the site to assess if there were areas surviving of potential archaeological interest which would be worth evaluating (Jacklin 2021).

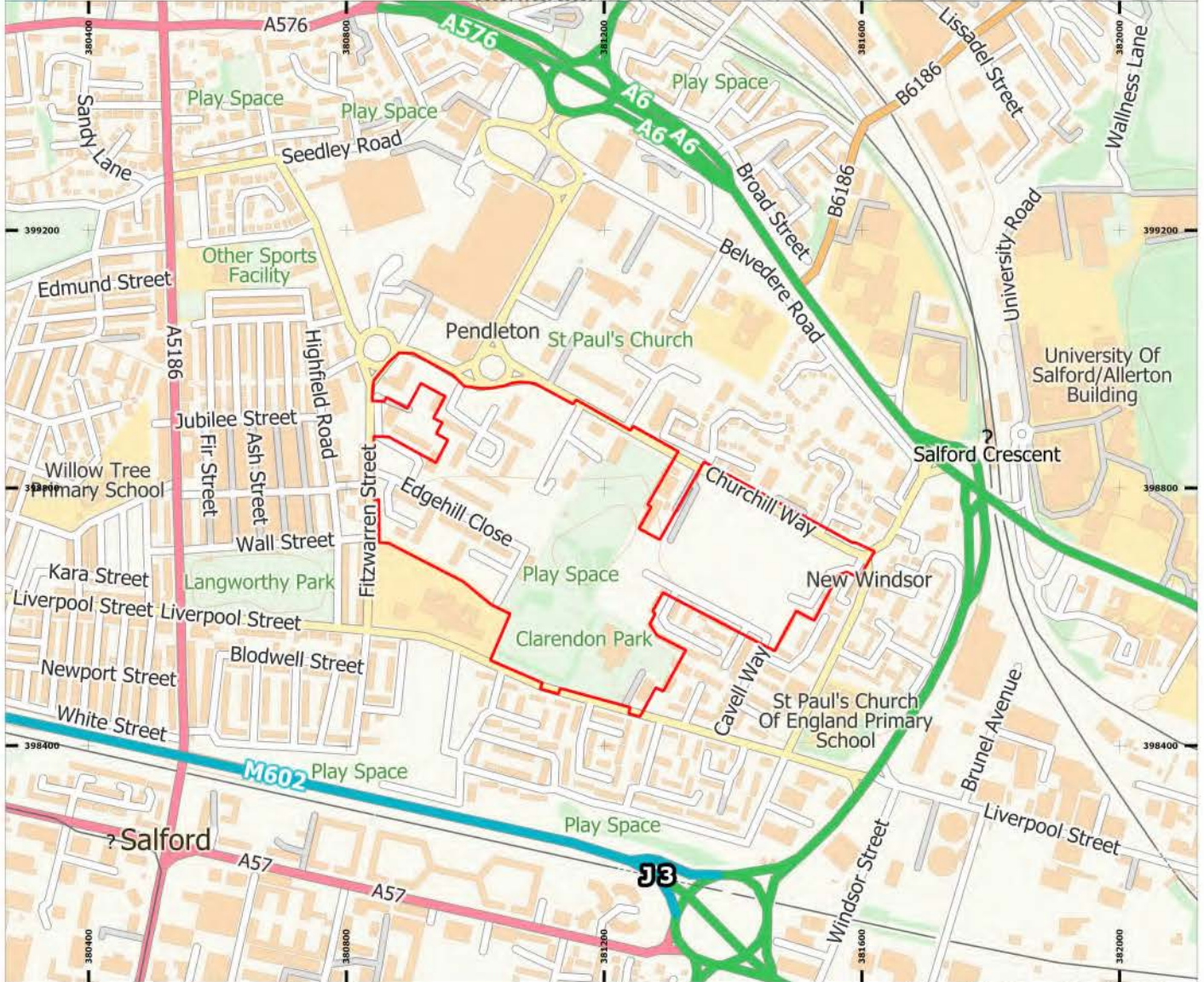
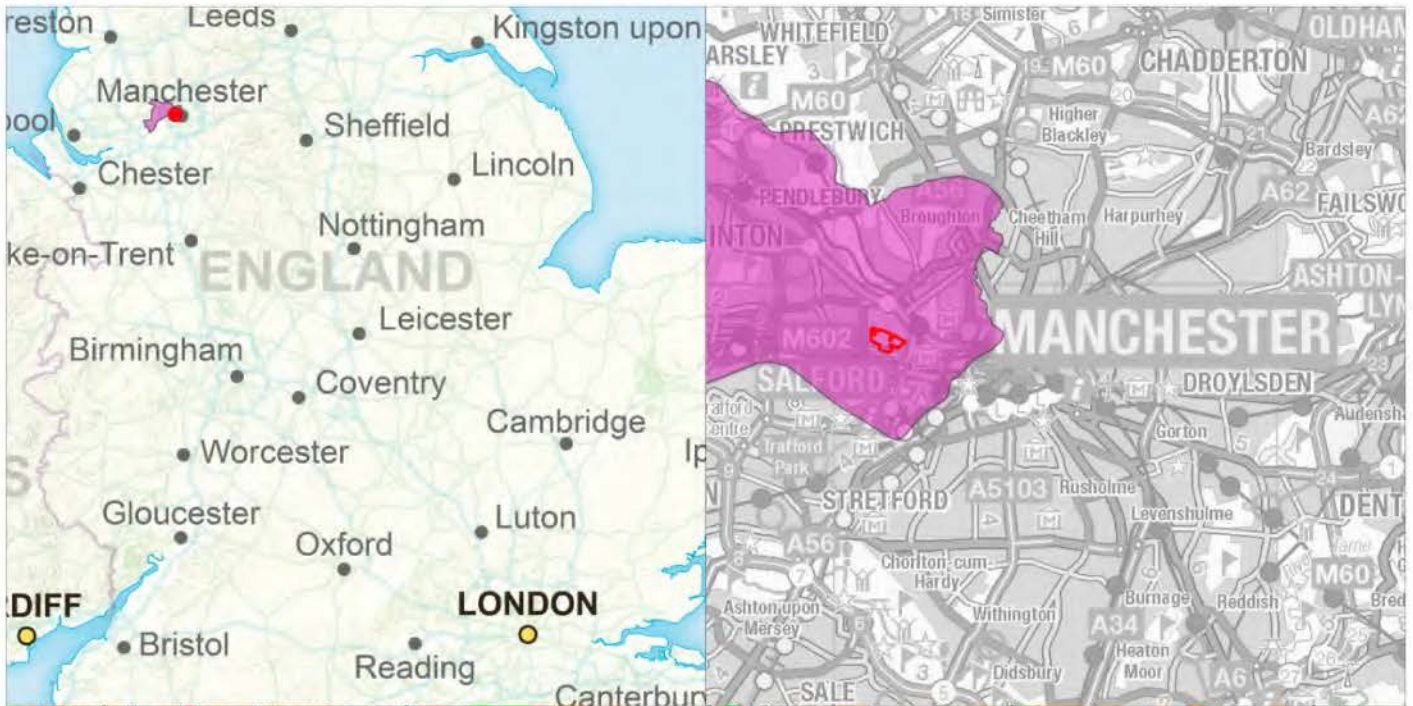
1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under paragraph 194 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MHCLG 2022), which states: "where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation." In accordance with the NPPF, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Lovell and SP Plus (Development) Ltd to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in 2019 outlining a scheme of archaeological evaluation, and subsequently to undertake the archaeological evaluation at Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Salford, Greater Manchester (Figure 1).

1.1.3 The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of 14 trenches. This was a reduction from the original 24 trenches agreed as some parts of the site initially planned to be within the development boundary are currently no longer within the boundary. This trench change and reduction was outlined in an addendum to the original WSI in 2023, and was agreed in consultation with Ben Dyson, Senior Planning Archaeologist at GMAAS. Works were undertaken in compliance with the WSI and took place between Monday 3rd April and Tuesday 18th April. A monitoring visit was undertaken by Ben Dyson of GMAAS on 11th April 2023.

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 is c.21.64 ha in area, centred at NGR SJ 81239 98726. The PDA is bound south to east by residential and commercial properties associated with Liverpool Street and Cross Lane. To the north and north-east, the site is bounded by residential and commercial properties of Churchill Way, with the red line boundary circumnavigating the Manchester City Mission and the Lance Burn Medical Centre towards the northern, central area of the PDA. The north-western boundary of the site abuts two roundabouts associated with Heywood Way and an Aldi to their north, and to the west, the PDA is bounded by Fitzwarren Street. The red-line boundary skirts around residential and commercial buildings of Rosehill Close at its north-west, and Lark Hill Primary School, at its south-west.

1.2.2 The 19th and 20th centuries saw the site supporting a large amount of terraced housing as well as industrial buildings, public buildings and the Salford Cattle Market. However, by 1978 the 19th century and early 20th century buildings had been destroyed and replaced with low-rise residential buildings, with the cattle market making way for Clarendon Park High School. These late 20th century buildings have since been largely demolished, with the PDA now comprising areas of former access roads, former car parks and open green space.



Site name: Liverpool Street, Pendleton
 Date: June 2021
 Drawn by: ARJ
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**

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- Site Location
- Salford City Council
- Site Boundary



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1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the majority of the PDA comprises '*Chester Formation - Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period*' (British Geological Survey 2023). The underlying geology northern area of the PDA, close to Churchill Way, comprises '*Manchester Marls Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 252 to 272 million years ago in the Permian Period*' (BGS 2023).

1.3.2 This is overlain by a superficial deposit of '*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions*' (BGS 2023).

1.3.3 The soils of the PDA are classified by the *Soilscapes* free interactive online viewer as belonging to the Soilscapes 17 soils unit. These soils are described as '*slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils*' (Cranfield University 2023).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 This historic background is drawn from the DBA (Jacklin 2021), any Site Numbers referred to in brackets have been maintained from the DBA for consistency and are labelled on Figure 2 for reference. The 1833 *Manchester and Salford map* by Fisher depicts the PDA as agricultural fields within a sparsely urbanised Salford. The subsequent 1845 *Ordnance Survey* shows the early 19th century limits of the Salford Cattle Market (Site 24), at the eastern end of the PDA, with a cluster of buildings to its immediate north-east and multiple small ponds to its north-west. The cluster of buildings to its north-east are most likely Oak Hall (Site 70) and the associated Chemical Works (Site 25) on Cross Lane. An area labelled Heyfield (Site 30) depicting a large building with associated landscaped gardens, and a possible associated cottage, is located at the western end of the PDA. Located east of Heyfield is the Heyfield Rope Walk (Site 29) with Seedley View terraces constructed to the north, on the newly built side street, Harrison Street, which ran southwards from Ellor Street. The 1845 map also shows the original West High Street (Site 26), which shows a row of small, enclosed plots of land. Despite only a couple of buildings being depicted, it is postulated this was a row of detached houses (Nash & Reader 2014, 22), most likely inhabited by the rural middle class.

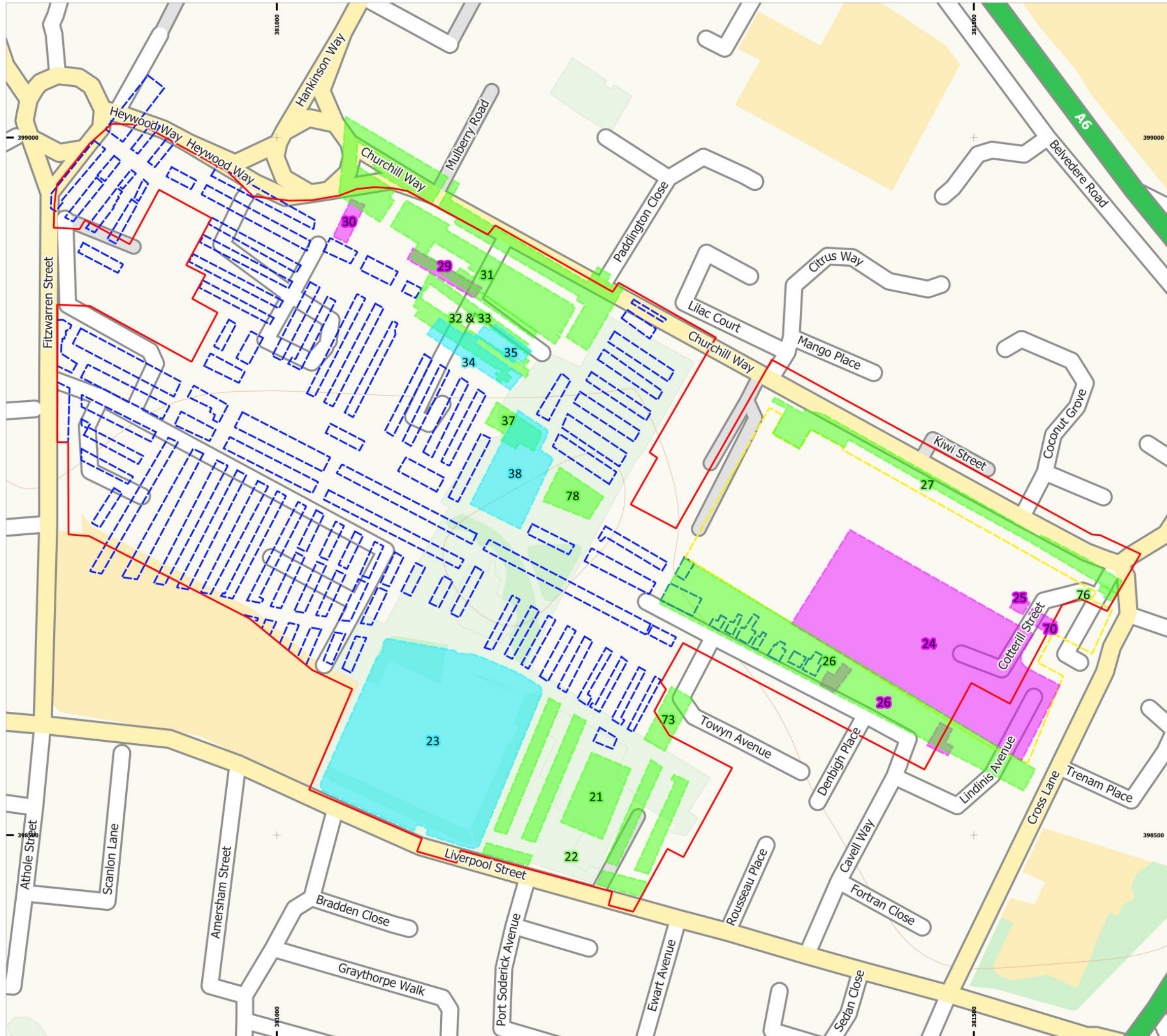
1.4.2 The later 1857 *Map of Manchester and Salford* and 1865 *Map of Manchester and Salford* by Cassell show little development since 1848 with the majority of the area remaining agricultural fields. By the late 19th century, the PDA and the wider Salford area, has become substantially urbanised with numerous terraced houses constructed around industrial buildings. Within the PDA, terraced housing has been constructed on small, newly constructed side streets around major industrial complexes, such as Hayfield Mill (Site 31), Seedley Mills (Site 32), Seedley Ropery (formerly known as Heyfield Rope Walk; Site 33), Todleben Iron Works and Asphalt & Concrete Works (Site 37). The Salford Cattle Market is still a prominent feature and has greatly expanded and a row of buildings have been constructed along Unwin Street to its north, housing a variety of businesses (Nash *et al.* 2014, 23; Site 27). Cross Lane Police Station (Site 76) is also present abutting the north-east corner of the Cattle Market. Along with the vast residential expansion, multiple service buildings have been constructed within the PDA, including St Margaret's School (Site 21) on Bridgewater Avenue and St Paul's Sunday School (Site 78) on Harrison Street. West High Street now comprises a row of detached and semi-detached houses. It is possible the earlier detached houses have been divided, to create multiple occupancy buildings, to accommodate Salford's burgeoning population.

1.4.3 Little development took place within the PDA during the early 20th century. By 1922, the Hayfield Mill has seen some small extension into its north-western courtyard, and the Seedley Mill

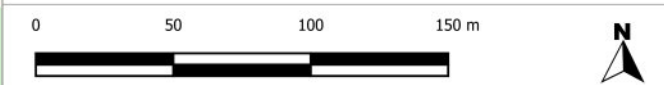
is now labelled as Manor Mill (Site 34). To the south-east of Hayfield Mill, the Britannia Foundry (Site 38) and a steelworks (Site 35) is now present, replacing the earlier Asphalt & Concrete Works. Outside of this, the majority of the PDA has remained the same, with only a few extra terraced houses being constructed on already established streets. The PDA remained relatively unchanged by the time of the 1933 OS, however, St Paul's Sunday School on Harrison Street has become a Mission Hall. Salford Cattle Market closed in the 1930s after which the site was reopened as a mixed produce market with private vendors.

1.4.4 By 1978, the terraced housing and industrial buildings within the PDA were demolished and replaced, by modern, low-rise terraced housing and flats with the Clarendon Park High School being constructed over the footprint of the now defunct Cross Lane Market. Clarendon High School was demolished in the early 2000s and the majority of the houses on the site were demolished around 2020.

Figure 2: Archaeological sites, late 19th century housing and Salford Cattle Market



- Site Boundary
- Early 19th century sites
- Late 19th century sites
- Early 20th century sites
- 19th century housing
- Late 19th century Salford Cattle Market



Site name: Liverpool Street, Pendleton
 Date: June 2021
 Drawn by: ARJ
 Scale: 1:2750 @ A3

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Figure 3: Trench Location Plan overlaid onto 1890 OS map



- Limit of Excavation
- Context
- Sondage
- Service



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2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 Research topics identified in *North West Regional Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2023) for the industrial period include the following:

- ◆ Ind22: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?
- ◆ Ind26: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the middle class, particularly their housing and its location?
- ◆ Ind32: To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?
- ◆ Ind60: How can we make sense of the relative significance of historic industrial processes and building types perceived as poorly understood and recorded?

2.2 Project Aims & Objectives

2.2.1 The aims and objectives for the fieldwork were 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 2.1 (above).

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology for the evaluation is set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix III).

3.1.2 During the excavation of Trench 6, a service trench was encountered which, when re-scanned, proved to be a live electric cable. The trajectory of the cable would have bisected Trench 6 lengthways, and other services were known to be present within the immediate vicinity, making relocation of the trench, whilst still targeting the historic features, impossible. It was therefore agreed with Ben Dyson, Senior Planning Archaeologist at GMAAS, that Trench 6 would not be excavated further in order to avoid the risk of damaging the cable. The range of houses targeted by Trench 6 were also targeted by Trench 5.

3.1.3 During the excavation of Trenches 1 and 13, extant fences prevented both trenches from being excavated to their intended length. Trench 1 was shorted by 2.10m on its south-west side and Trench 13 was shortened by 10.84m on its south-east side.

3.1.4 Following discussion with Ben Dyson at GMAAS, a small extension to Trench 12 was excavated in order to establish the relationship between structure {1220} and surface (1207).

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 The location of the evaluation trenches is depicted in Figure 3 and they targeted the following features:

- ◆ Trench 1: Targeted terraced housing fronting former High Street and Slater Street and associated privies
- ◆ Trench 2: Targeted terraced housing fronting former Lytham Street, Coomassie Street and Garnet Wolsey Street and associated privies
- ◆ Trench 3: Targeted terraced housing fronting former Herd Street and Doveridge Street and associated privies
- ◆ Trench 4: Targeted Asphalt and Concrete Works on former Brighthouse Street
- ◆ Trench 5: Targeted terraced housing fronting former High Street and Slater Street and associated privies
- ◆ Trench 6: Targeted terraced housing fronting former High Street and Slater Street and associated privies
- ◆ Trench 7: Targeted terraced housing fronting former Penny Street and Siever Street and associated privies
- ◆ Trench 8: Targeted terraced housing either side of Crown Street and associated privies
- ◆ Trench 9: Targeted terraced housing fronting former Cattle Street and Seoan Street and associated privies
- ◆ Trench 10: Targeted terraced housing fronting former Herbert Street
- ◆ Trench 11: Targeted former Slaughter Houses associated with Salford Cattle market
- ◆ Trench 12: Targeted buildings and stalls associated with Salford Cattle Market
- ◆ Trench 13: Targeted buildings and stalls associated with Salford Cattle Market
- ◆ Trench 14: Targeted buildings and stalls associated with Salford Cattle Market

3.3 Professional Standards

3.3.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2022) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020a).

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. 012/23/S) and method statement were produced before commencement of the work and were adhered to throughout the course of the fieldwork.

3.5 Fieldwork

3.5.1 The revised trenches were sited in accordance with the WSI (Appendix III) using survey-grade GNSS equipment with an accuracy of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. The same equipment was used to take spot heights within the trenches and to record the extent of the walls and surfaces exposed within.

3.5.2 Overburden was removed in level spits down to the first archaeological horizon using a 13 tonne, 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Concrete and asphalt was first broken using hydraulic breaker and toothed bucket before cleaning with toothless buckets.

3.5.3 Each trench was cleaned by hand to expose and define archaeological features. All trenches were photographed as a whole regardless of whether they contained archaeological remains. All features were digitally photographed and a full register of photographs was kept. All written records were kept on pro forma recording sheets.

3.5.4 All features and trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid as per paragraph 3.5.1, and all spot heights expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 An overall plan of trench locations is presented in Figure 3. Individual trench plans and photographs for those trenches where archaeological features were present are included as subsequent figures.

4.1.2 Table 1 (below) provides an overview of the presence/absence of archaeological remains associated with each evaluation trench. All context records are summarised in the table in Appendix I which should be viewed in association with the figures and text for greater detail.

4.1.3 The overburden within each trench, which comprised a thin deposit of topsoil overlying a deposit of demolition debris, was machine excavated down to the start of the archaeological horizon or maximum safe working depth, whichever was the shallower, under continuous archaeological supervision. As a result of this uniformity, all subsequent descriptions of the features and deposits within each trench will be understood to be below these two overburden deposits. The depth of the excavations did not exceed 1.5m Below Ground Level (BGL) in any of the trenches.

4.2 Site Taphonomy and Condition of Preservation

4.2.1 The site comprised a public park, still in use, which was formed within the last two decades following the demolition of most of the council houses and the former Clarendon Park High School which occupied the site since the 1970s. The roads which were associated with the council houses were still present during the works, along with much of the street lighting.

4.2.2 The site is in a poor state and has regularly been used for fly tipping.

4.3 Results

4.3.1 A total of 14 evaluation trenches were excavated, comprising six 20m x 2m, six 30m x 2m and two 50m x 2m trenches, covering a combined excavated area of 800m². All evaluation trenches were sited to provide appropriate coverage of the proposed development area and were located specifically to target buildings and associated features identified on the 1893 OS map of the area. Trench 1 was unable to be fully excavated on its southern side due to location of extant physical barriers preventing the safe movement of the mechanical excavator. The same is true for the eastern end of Trench 13. Equally, Trench 6 was unable to be fully excavated due to the discovery of live services within the trench which prevented its safe excavation.

4.3.2 Of the 14 of trenches excavated, 9 trenches contained archaeological remains, whilst 5 trenches were either sterile or only had modern features such as former services present. 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). The following text describes those trenches where archaeological remains are present. 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).

Table 1. Trench information summarised by trench number.

Trench No	Trench Dimensions (m)	Overburden thickness (m)	Archaeology?	Features	Finds	Dating	Period
1	20m x 2m	0.83m	Y	Wall	None	N/A	19 th century
2	30m x 2m	0.98m	Y	Wall	None	N/A	19 th century
3	30m x 2m	0.59m	Y	Wall Surface	None	N/A	19 th century
4	20m x 2m	1.90m	Y	Wall	None	N/A	19 th century
5	20m x 2m	0.80m+	N	None	None	N/A	N/A
6	20m x 2m	N/A	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	30m x 2m	0.65m	Y	Wall	None	N/A	19 th century
8	30m x 2m	0.44m	Y	Walls Surface	None	N/A	19 th century
9	30m x 2m	0.85m	N	None	None	N/A	N/A
10	30m x 2m	0.81m	Y	Wall Surface	None	N/A	19 th century
11	20m x 2m	0.62m	N	None	None	N/A	N/A
12	50m x 2m	0.44m	Y	Walls Surfaces	None	N/A	19 th century
13	50m x 2m	1.04m	Y	Walls Surfaces	None	N/A	19 th century
14	20m x 2m	0.47m	N	None	None	N/A	N/A

Trench 1

4.3.3 Trench 1 (Figure 5) was orientated north-east to south-west and targeted terraced housing fronting former High Street and Slater Street and associated privies. Rectangular structure {106} (Figure 4) was constructed onto natural clay substrate (107) and consisted of stretcher-laid handmade red bricks with an ashy lime mortar and is likely associated with the late 19th century terraced houses, probably the base of a staircase based on the size and location.



Figure 4: Photograph showing structure {106}, looking north-east. Scale 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.4 The south-western half of Trench 1 comprised the remains of a concrete wall, demolition deposits and former service trenches associated with the later 20th century council houses and their subsequent demolition. The entirety of the trench was sealed by topsoil deposit (101).

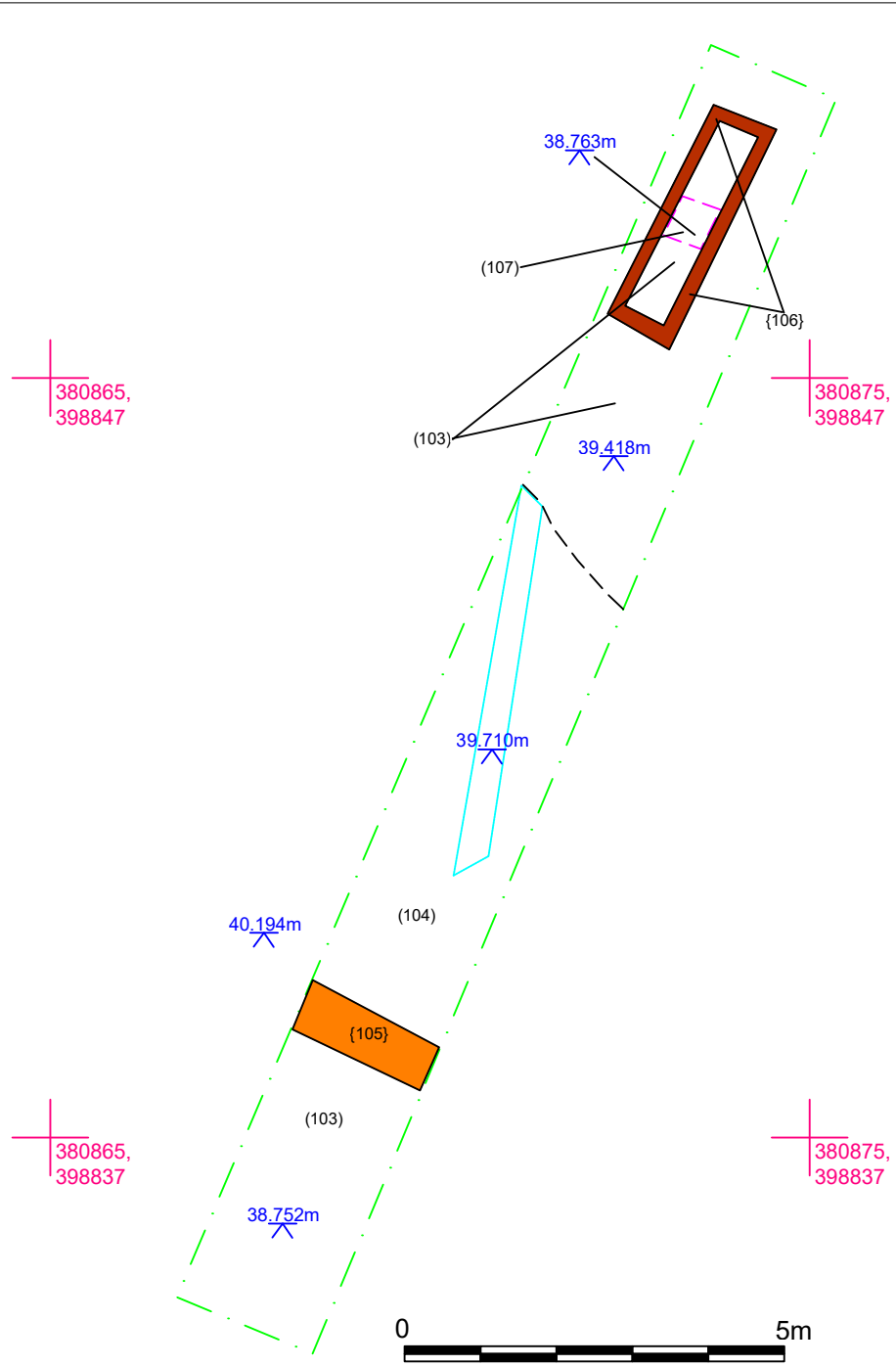


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 1, with inset detail of 1890 OS map

- Limit of Excavation
- Context
- Sondage
- Service
- 40.19m Height aOD
- 19th century red brick
- 20th century red brick
- 380875, 398847 Grid reference



Site name: LSP23
 Date: 21/06/23
 Drawn by: JD

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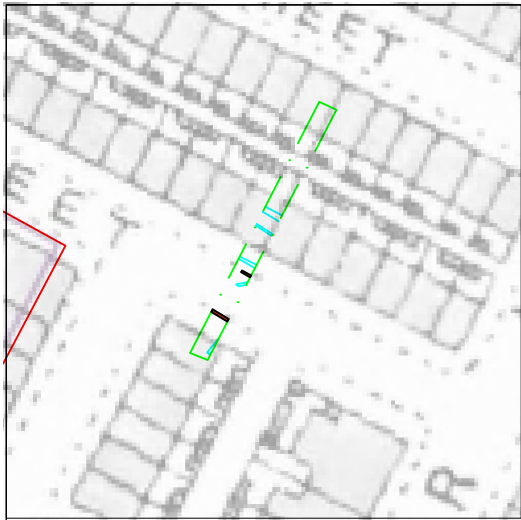
Trench 2

4.3.5 Trench 2 (Figure 7) was orientated north-east to south-west and targeted terraced housing fronting former Lytham Street, Coomassie Steet and Garnet Wolsey Street and associated privies. The heavily truncated remains of wall {203} was encountered in the southern end of the trench and consisted of stretcher-laid handmade red bricks with a lime mortar (Figure 6) and likely represents the remains of the late 19th century external wall of a terraced house which would have fronted on to Coomassie Street.



Figure 6: Photograph showing wall {203}, looking south-west. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

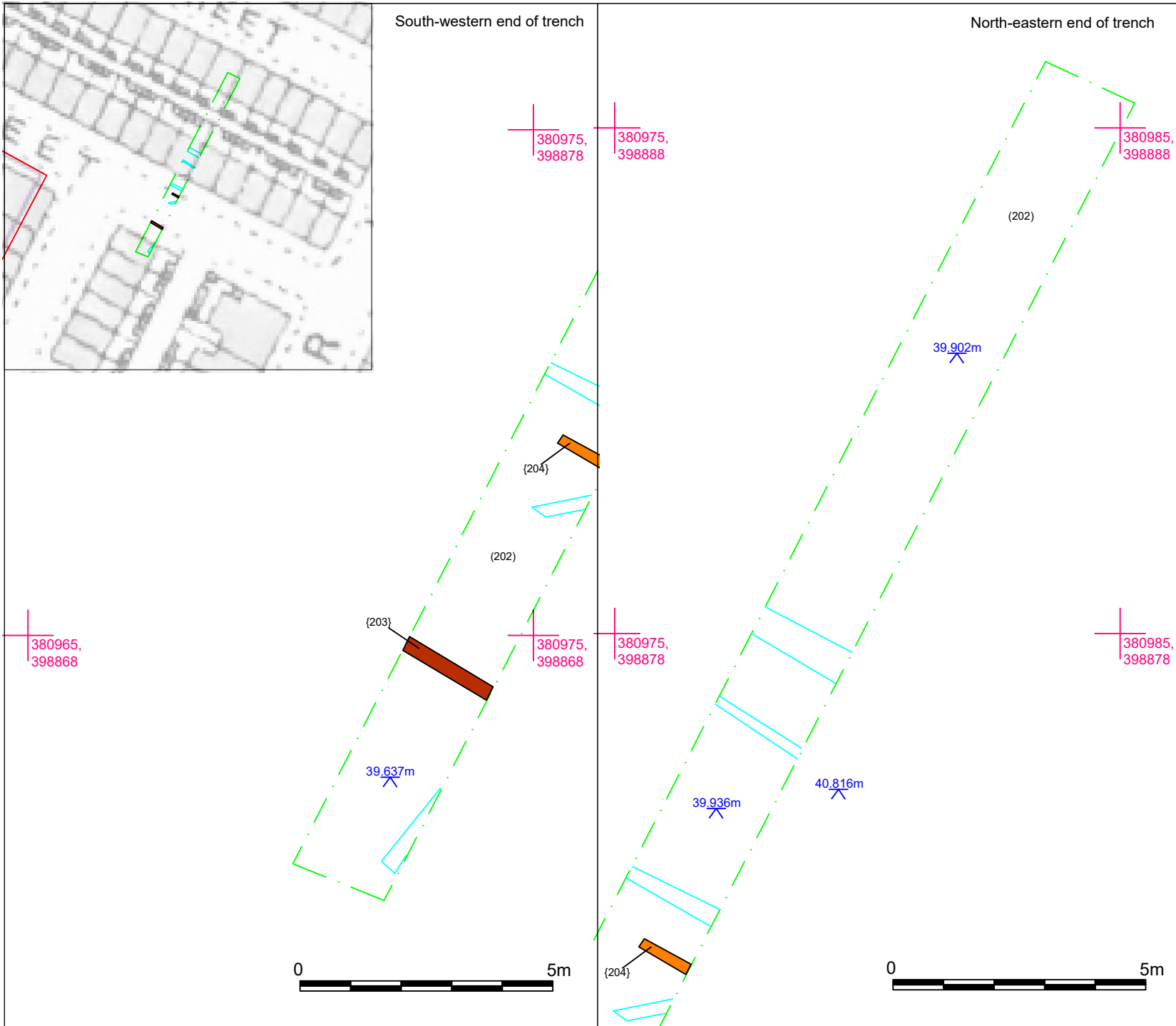
4.3.6 To the north-west of wall {203} the remains within the trench comprised a wall and former service trenches associated with the later 20th century council houses and deposits associated with their subsequent recent demolition. The entirety of the trench was sealed by topsoil deposit (201).










South-western end of trench

North-eastern end of trench

Figure 7: Plan of Trench 2 with inset detail of 1890 OS map



-  Limit of Excavation
-  Context
-  Service
-  Height aOD
-  19th century red brick
-  20th century red brick
-  Grid reference



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Trench 3

4.3.7 Trench 3 (Figure 9) was orientated north-west to south-east and targeted terraced houses fronting former Herd Street and Doveridge Street and associated privies. The truncated remains of Doveridge Street were encountered (304) (Figure 8) and consisted of a stone sett surface founded directly onto substrate (303). Four, roughly rectangular, holes appeared to have been cut through the surface of (304) and may represent the location of bollards after the area had been rebuilt as a council estate.

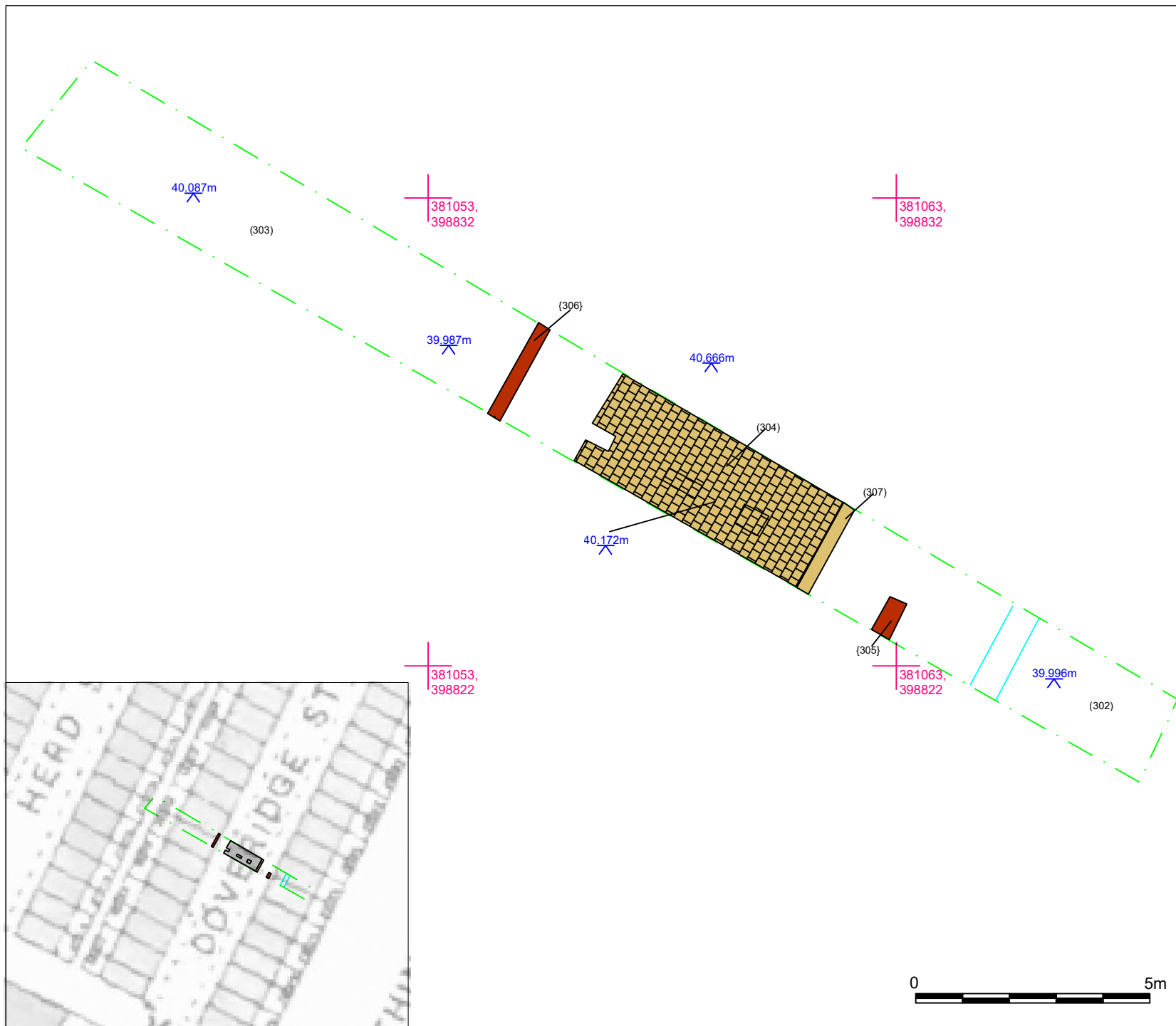










Figure 8: Photograph showing the remains of Doveridge Street (304), looking south-east. Note the four rectangular holes associated with later bollards. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.8 Two handmade red brick walls {305} and {306} were uncovered either side of surface (304) and would have both been external front walls for the terraced houses which fronted onto Doveridge Street in the late 19th century. Both walls were heavily truncated and only the foundation course survived, laid onto substrate (303).

4.3.9 No archaeological remains survived in the western half of the trench which had been substantially affected by the later construction of council houses and their subsequent demolition. Equally, the eastern half of the trench had also been truncated by later, 20th century, construction, including the installation of a plastic drain which ran north-east to south-west in the eastern end of the trench.

Figure 9: Plan of Trench 3 with inset detail of 1890 OS map



-  Limit of Excavation
-  Context
-  Service
-  40.19m Height aOD
-  19th century red brick
-  Stone setts
-  Sandstone
-  380875, 398847 Grid reference



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Trench 4

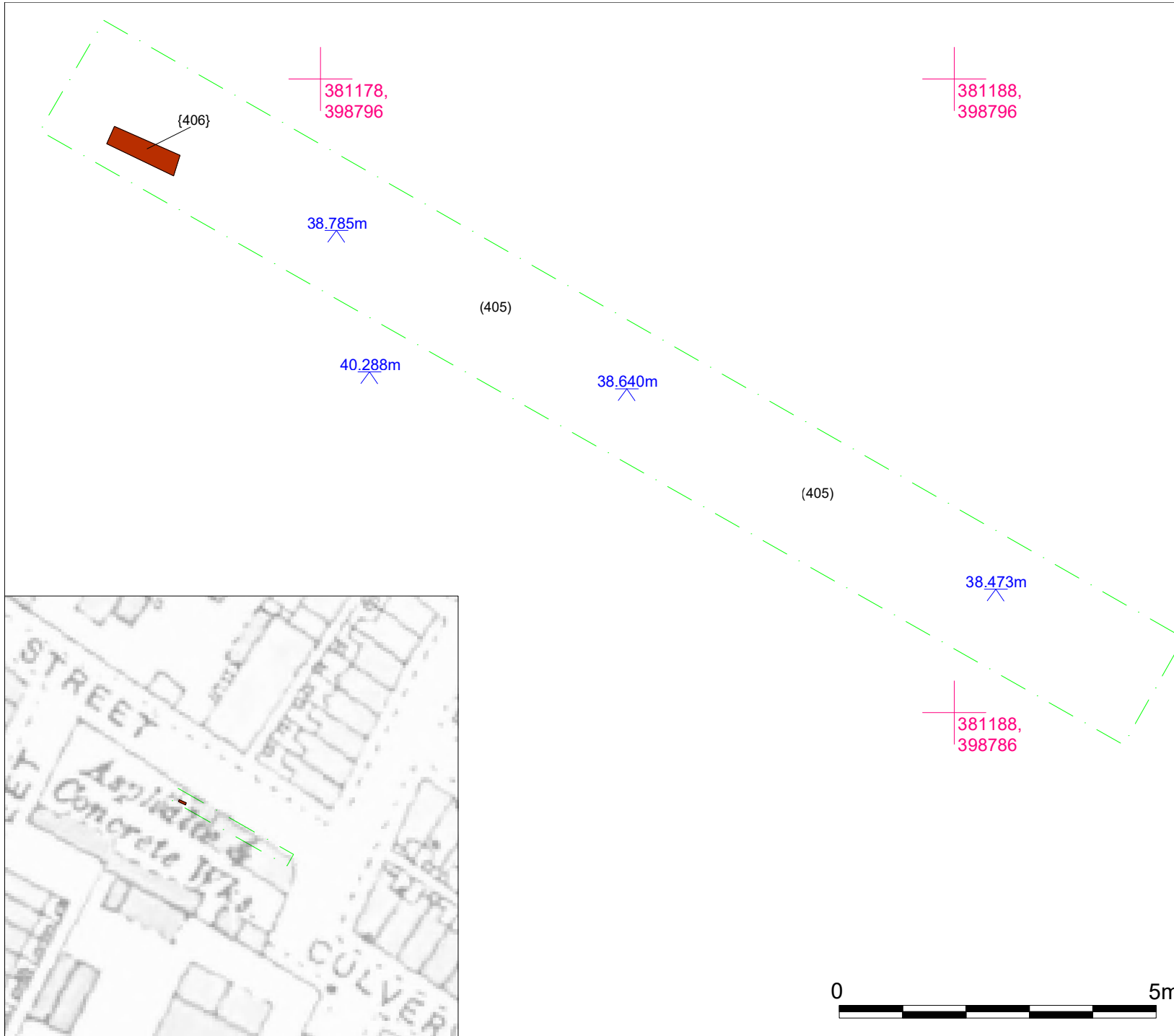
4.3.10 Trench 4 (Figure 11) was orientated north-west to south-east and targeted the Asphalt and Concrete Works on former Brighthouse Street. In the north-western end of the trench were the remains of a south-east to north-west aligned wall {406} which consisted of three skins of later 19th century, machine made, frogged red bricks bonded with a grey cementitious mortar (Figure 10). This wall likely represents the remains of the northern property boundary wall of the asphalt works which fronted on to Brighthouse Street.








Figure 10: Photograph showing wall {406}, looking south-west. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.11 To the south-east of wall {406} the remains within the trench comprise deposits associated with the later 20th century council houses and their subsequent demolition in 2020. The entirety of the trench was sealed by topsoil deposit (401).

Figure 11: Plan of Trench 4 with inset detail of 1890 OS map



-  Limit of Excavation
-  Context
-  40.19m Height aOD
-  19th century red brick
-  380875, 398847 Grid reference



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Trench 5

4.3.12 Trench 5 (Figure 12) was orientated south-west to north-east and targeted terraced houses fronting former High Street and Slater Street and associated privies, although none of these features were encountered in the trench. Beneath topsoil (501) lay a deposit of mixed concrete and demolition rubble (502). Excavation ceased at 1.5m BGL due to safety concerns and rising groundwater. Concrete deposit (502) was not bottomed and may be the result of waste material being dumped following the demolition of the council houses in the 21st century.



Figure 12: Photograph showing Trench 5, looking north-east. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

Trench 6

4.3.13 Trench 6 was orientated south-west to north-east and targeted terraced houses fronting former High Street and Slater Street and associated privies. The excavation of the trench had to cease for safety reasons after two live south-west to north-east aligned cables were identified in

the south-western end of the trench and which were projected to run along the full length of the trench.

4.3.14 No archaeological remains had been encountered up to the point where excavations ceased.

Trench 7

4.3.15 Trench 7 (Figure 14) was orientated north-west to south-east and targeted terraced housing fronting former Penny Street and Siever Street and associated privies. In the south-eastern end of the trench were the remains of a north-east to south-west aligned wall {703} (Figure 13) which consisted of handmade red bricks with a lime mortar. The wall likely represents the late 19th century remains of an external wall of a terraced house which fronted on to Siever Street.









Figure 13: Photograph showing wall {703}, looking south-east. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.16 To both the south-east and north-west of wall {703} the remains within the trench comprised former service trenches associated with the later 20th century council houses and deposits associated their recent demolition. The entirety of the trench was sealed by topsoil deposit (701).

Figure 14: Plan of Trench 7 with inset detail of 1890 OS map



-  Limit of Excavation
-  Context
-  Service
-  40.19m Height aOD
-  19th century red brick
-  Grid reference



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Trench 8

4.3.17 Trench 8 (Figure 17) was orientated north-west to south-east and targeted terraced housing either side of Crown Street and associated privies. In the centre of the trench were the truncated remains of Crown Street (804) (Figure 15) which consisted of a stone sett surface founded directly onto the natural clay substrate (803). Part of the sandstone paving stone pavement (805) was also encountered on the north-west side of surface (804).



Figure 15: Photograph showing the truncated remains of Crown Street (804), looking north-west. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.18 On the south-eastern side of surface (804) were the remains of a north-east to south-west aligned wall {808} which consisted of handmade red bricks with no discernible mortar. The wall likely represents the late 19th century remains of an external wall of a terraced house which fronted on to Crown Street.

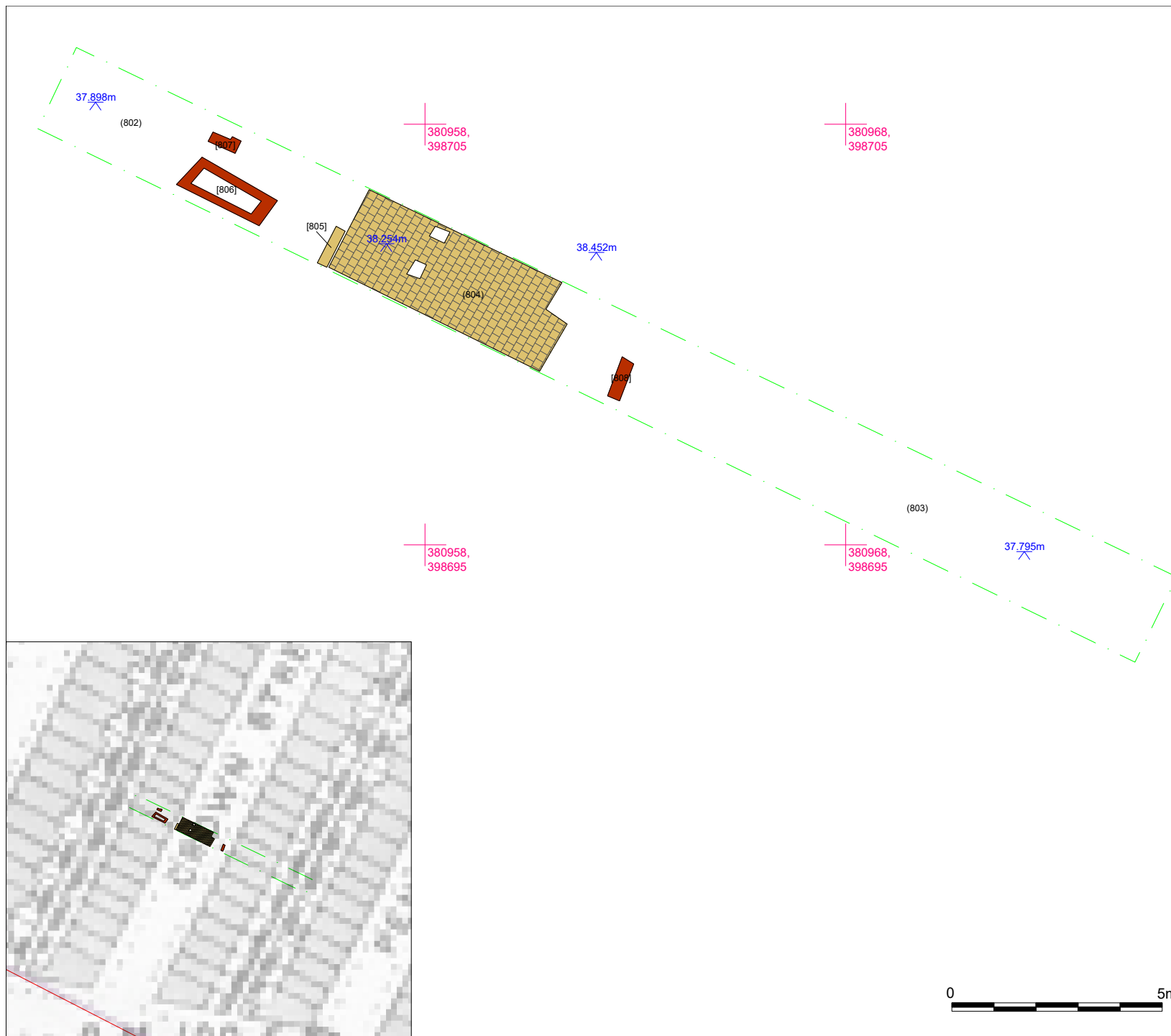
4.3.19 On the north-western side of surface (804) were the remains of a what may be the base of a staircase {806} (Figure 16) associated with one of the former late 19th century terraced houses. This comprised a single skin of handmade red bricks (with a single machine made brick possibly representing a later repair), creating a rectangular structure bonded with lime mortar.










Figure 16: Photograph showing brick structure {806}, looking south-west. Scale 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.20 The remainder of the trench was characterised by deposits and truncation associated with the later 20th century council houses and their subsequent demolition. The entirety of the trench was sealed by topsoil deposit (801).

Figure 17: Plan of Trench 8 with inset detail of 1890 OS map



-  Limit of Excavation
-  Context
-  40.19m Height aOD
-  19th century red brick
-  Stone sets
-  Sandstone
-  380875, 398847 Grid reference



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Trench 9

4.3.21 Trench 9 was orientated north-west to south-east and targeted terraced houses fronting former Cattle Street and Seon Street and associated privies. The trench was sited on a rise in the ground which had been artificially created by demolition deposit (902). As a result, excavation ceased at 1.50m BGL before any potential archaeological horizon was encountered.

Trench 10

4.3.22 Trench 10 (Figure 19) was orientated north-west to south-east and targeted terraced housing fronting former Herbert Street. In the south-eastern end of the trench were the remains of a north-west to south-east aligned wall {1006} which consisted of handmade red brick with lime mortar (Figure 18). The wall likely represents the late 19th century remains of the back wall of a terraced house which fronted on to Herbert Street.










Figure 18: Photograph showing the remains of wall {1006}, looking north. Scaled 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.23 To the north-west of wall {1006} the remains within the trench comprised a surface associated with the later 20th century council houses and deposits associated with their subsequent demolition. The entirety of the trench was sealed by topsoil deposit (1001).

Figure 19: Plan of Trench 10 with inset detail of 1890 OS map



-  Limit of Excavation
-  Context
-  40.19m Height aOD
-  19th century red brick
-  Stone setts
-  Concrete
-  Grid reference



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Trench 11

4.3.24 Trench 11 was orientated south-west to north-east and targeted former slaughter houses associated with Salford Cattle market. The only remains present within the trench were demolition deposits likely associated with the later 20th century secondary school and its subsequent demolition. No trace of the former slaughter house was encountered. The entirety of the trench was sealed by topsoil deposit (1101).

Trench 12

4.3.25 Trench 12 (Figure 23) was orientated north-east to south-west and targeted buildings and stalls associated with Salford Cattle Market. In consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist at GMAAS, the trench was slightly extended on its north-western side to investigate a wall continuing beyond the original limit of excavation.

4.3.26 In the north-eastern end of the trench were the remains of a north-west to south-east aligned culvert {1205} which was stone-capped but with brick walls (Figure 20). This was located in one of the pathways between the cattle stalls shown on historic mapping although no surface was found associated with this. A surface laid with stone setts, (1206) was located in the central part of the trench, also associated with one of the pathways between cattle stalls, immediately adjacent to the remains of the refreshment rooms building.



Figure 20: Photograph showing culvert {1205}, looking north-east. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.27 In the southern half of the trench the remains related to a brick-built building which was marked on the 1890s town plan map as refreshment rooms which were associated with the former Salford Cattle Market (Figure 21). This building comprised a south-west to north-east aligned wall, {1218}, bonded with lime mortar, with perpendicular walls, {1215} and {1217} at either end. The wall had two slightly projecting sections halfway along which may represent either side of a chimney.

4.3.28 Abutting wall {1217} to the north was a similarly sized structure, comprising eastern wall {1213} with walls {1214} and {1216} perpendicular at either end, and wall {1215} perpendicular halfway along the wall, all bonded with an ashy lime mortar. It is likely that walls {1218}, {1215} and {1217} were the original building with walls {1213}-{1216} added at a slightly later, though still probable 19th century, date. A modern manhole {1212} truncated the northern part of the building but to the north-east of that the northern end of the building was encountered, evidenced by north-east to south-west aligned wall {1208} and perpendicular wall {1209}. A brick surface (1211) abutted the inside of these two walls.



Figure 21: Photograph showing the eastern wall of the former refreshment rooms, looking south-west, with later wall {1213} in foreground, and earlier wall {1218} in background. Scale 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.29 On the southern side of the building, within the extension to the trench, there was an entrance which fronted on to another path between stalls laid with stone setts, (1207) (Figure 22). The cut stone threshold (1221) had sockets at either end, possibly for door posts. The threshold

stone was set within a small “porch”, {1220} constructed from handmade red bricks and lime mortar, keyed into wall {1219}.



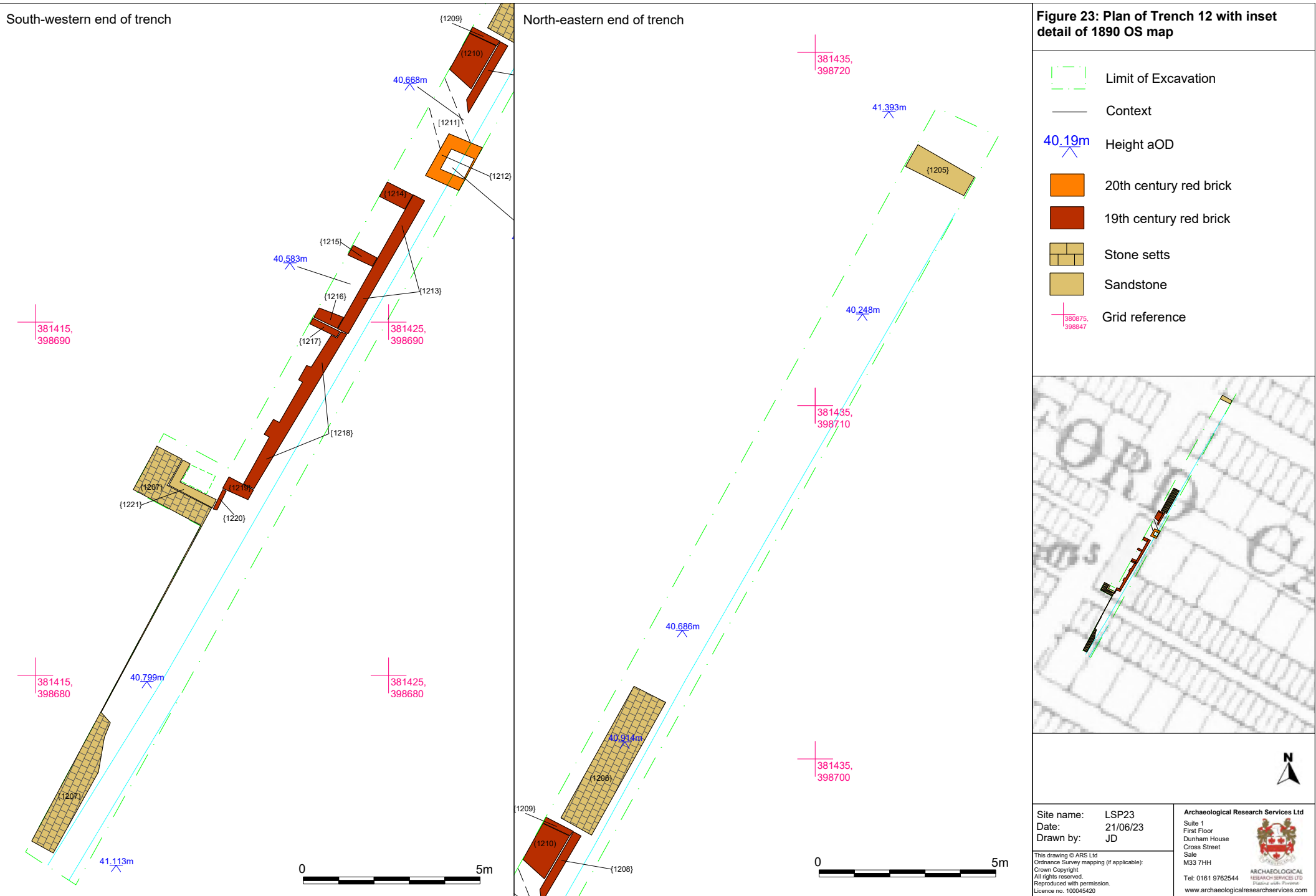
Figure 22: Photograph showing the extension to Trench 12, looking north-west. Foreground: walls {1218}/{1219}; background right: doorway {1220}/{1221}; background left: surface (1207). Scale 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.30 The remainder of the trench was characterised by deposits and truncation associated with the later 20th century development on the site and its subsequent demolition. The entirety of the trench was sealed by topsoil deposit (1201).

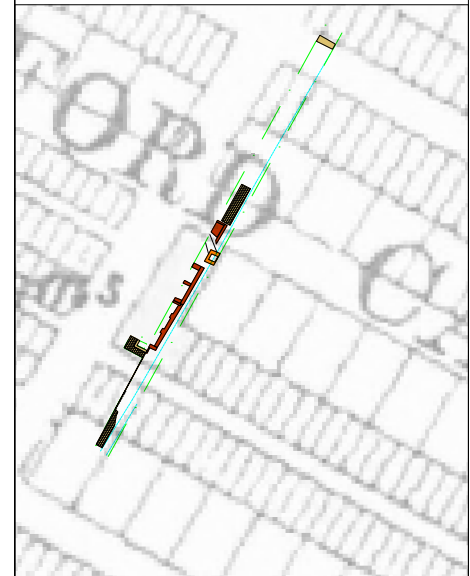
South-western end of trench

North-eastern end of trench

Figure 23: Plan of Trench 12 with inset detail of 1890 OS map



- Limit of Excavation
- Context
- 40.19m ^ Height aOD
- 20th century red brick
- 19th century red brick
- Stone setts
- Sandstone
- 381435, 398720 + Grid reference



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Trench 13

4.3.31 Trench 13 (Figure 27) was orientated north-west to south-east and targeted buildings and stalls associated with Salford Cattle Market. In the south-eastern half of the trench were the remains of a north-west to south-east aligned wall, {1312}, which may have formed part of the former cattle lairages where animals were temporarily kept, as labelled on the 1930s OS map. Abutting this structure on its north-west side was a north-east to south-west aligned wall, {1311}, with a perpendicular wall keyed into it on the north-west face, {1314}. Two more parallel walls were associated with the same building. Wall {1310} was located c.6m to the north-west of wall {1311}, forming the exterior wall of the building. Wall {1315} ran parallel to wall {1310}, forming a c.0.8m wide corridor within the building. This was a building situated on the southern edge of the cattle market.

4.3.32 To the north-west of wall {1310} were the remains of a stone sett floor (1308) which was a yard surface between the buildings targeted by this trench (Figure 24). A sandstone slab (1309) was placed on top of the setts close to wall {1310}. This had an unknown function but may have been a threshold for a building just outside the trench limits.



Figure 24: Photograph showing stone sett surface (1308), looking south-east. Note flagstone (1309) at the far end. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.33 On the north-west side of surface (1308), a north-east to south-west aligned wall {1307} separated surface (1308) from another stone sett yard surface (1305) (Figure 25). Wall {1307} appears to have originally been a property boundary wall then by the 1908 OS map, the former yard (1305) was enclosed by a building, probably incorporating wall {1307}. Surface (1305) was originally bordered on its north-west side by a north-east to south-west aligned wall {1306}. Wall {1306} was a two-skin thick, handmade redbrick wall. On the north-west, interior, side of wall {1306} was a floor (1304) laid with blue, two-panel, stable paver bricks, probably indicating that this building may have been in use as a stable (Figure 26). At a later stage, wall {1306} was demolished to ground level, and that foundation, as well as surfaces (1305) and (1304), were overlaid with a deposit of poured concrete (1303), creating a single surface throughout. This surface appeared to be post war in date although the exact date is not clear.

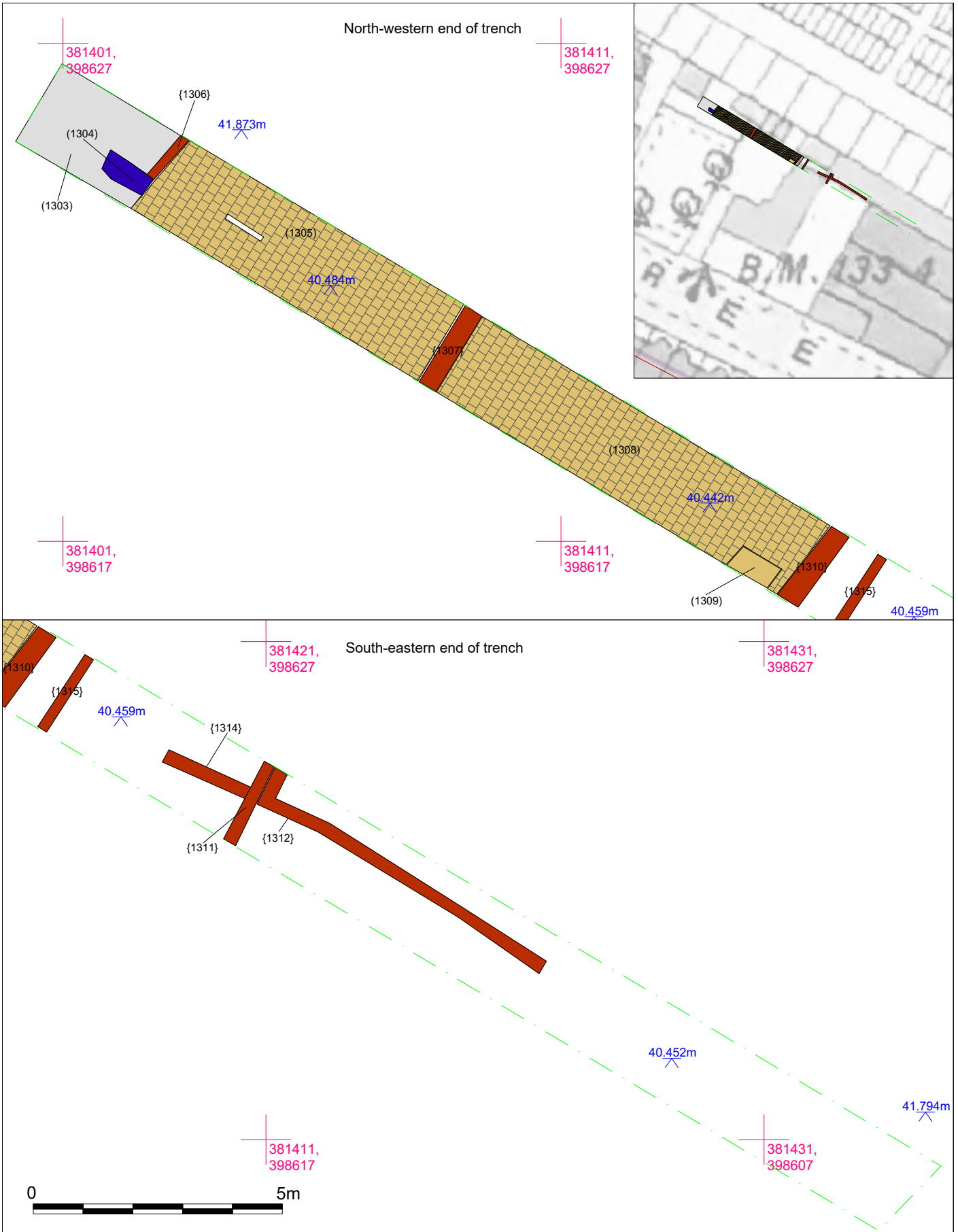


Figure 25: Photograph showing surface (1305), looking north-west. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 26: Photograph showing blue brick surface (1304) with concrete (1303) overlying wall {1306}, looking north-east. Scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.34 The remainder of the trench was characterised by deposits and truncation associated with the later 20th century development on the site and its subsequent demolition. The entirety of the trench was sealed by topsoil deposit (1301).



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Figure 27: Plan of Trench 13 with inset detail of 1890 OS map



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Limit of Excavation	20th century red brick	Sandstone	Concrete
Context	19th century red brick	Stone setts	Grid reference
40.19m Height aOD			

Trench 14

4.3.35 Trench 14 (Figure 28) was orientated north-west to south-east and targeted buildings and stalls associated with the Salford Cattle Market. The only remains present within the trench was a north-west to south-east aligned ceramic drain and its associated brick-built manhole {1404}. These are likely associated with the former mid-20th century school located nearby as they were cut through demolition material (1402).



Figure 28: Photograph showing Trench 14, looking south-east. Scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.36 No remains associated with the former cattle market were encountered.

4.4 Summary

4.4.1 The evaluation trenches identified that some remains associated with the former 19th century terraced housing and Salford Cattle Market did survive on site. Survival of remains appeared to be slightly better in the eastern half of the site compared to the western half which sustained heavy truncation due to later development associated with the construction and subsequent demolition of the council houses in the late 20th century. Additionally, the frequency of buried services present across site has contributed to the generally poor survival of the archaeological remains present on site.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Site Context

5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted with a view to establishing the presence/absence of archaeological remains and assessing their overall quality of preservation and condition. The evaluation encountered heavily truncated remains associated with the 19th century cattle market and its associated structures, as well as some traces of 19th century terraced housing and the streets they fronted.

5.2 Summary

5.2.1 All of the archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation related to the late 19th century phase of the site. The western half of the site was characterised by the heavily truncated remains of late 19th century terraced housing and the streets which they fronted on to. The evaluation confirmed that the demolition of these properties and the subsequent construction of council houses in the 1970s had a massive impact on how well these remains survived. In most cases wall foundations were heavily truncated and either completely removed or else only surviving at foundation level. No floors or surfaces associated with the houses and their yards were encountered and no trace of the privies targeted survived.

5.2.2 The eastern half of the site was characterised by late 19th century remains associated with the former Salford Cattle Market. The remains of the market were located within the playground of the former Clarendon Park High School and, as such, in some places survived to a better level than the remains within the western half of the site. Trench 13 confirmed the presence of buildings and yard surfaces associated with former lairages and other buildings which were located on the southern side of the market and just to the north of High Street. Trench 12 confirmed the presence of a central building within the market which is shown on the 1890s town plan map as being refreshment rooms. This building may have undergone at least one change during its use as the brickwork appeared to suggest a northward extension. The refreshment rooms had an entrance on the southern wall. The 1890s map appeared to show both the northward extension and this entrance and so the extension occurred before this date and was probably shortly after the original construction. Aside from a small patch of internal brick floor, no internal features survived.

5.2.3 Overall, the survival of archaeological features on the site was very limited and as such the site has not contributed to any of the regional research objectives outlined in section 2.1. Due to the poor preservation of building remains on the site, it is not recommended that any further archaeological fieldwork would be required within the areas evaluated. However, should the development footprint change, and extend to parts of the site which have not been evaluated, particularly in relation to the Hayfield Paper Mill and Seedley Ropery in the northern part of the site which is currently occupied by the Pendleton Together Compound, the Winston Public House, and a row of houses on Holcombe Close, then an evaluation and potential mitigation strategy would need to be agreed with GMAAS for those areas. As per the WSI, a c. 300 word summary of the evaluation work will be produced and submitted to *Post Medieval Archaeology's* annual roundup of fieldwork in order to disseminate the results of the fieldwork. This summary article will first be submitted and approved by GMAAS.

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 Since the site did not produce any artefactual material, it is advised that the paperwork, photographs and survey data be archived digitally with the Archaeology Data Service which will allow the archive and this report to be publically accessible. The archive will be prepared in line with *Archaeology Data Service Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011). The archive will follow the recommendations provided by ClfA'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. The site has produced a digital archive which will be deposited, along with this report, in digital form with Archaeological Data Service (ADS). 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 the client for commissioning the work as well as our machine drivers from JA Prescott's Ltd for doing a brilliant job of excavating the trenches and especially Keith Woods of JA Prescott's for his diligent work in safely and efficiently erecting and taking down the fencing around the various trenches.

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APPENDIX I CONTEXT DESCRIPTION TABLE

Trench No.	Context Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Context Description/Interpretation	Estimated Date
1	101	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.23m	-	Topsoil for Trench 1 current grassed area. Composed of a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small demo debris <i>Topsoil</i>	21 st century
1	102	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.60m	-	Subsoil for Trench 1 composed of medium mid orange brown silty clay heavily rooted. <i>Subsoil</i>	-
1	103	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.47m	-	Demolition layer of Trench 1. Composed of a coarse dark greyish brown silty clay with demolition throughout. <i>Mid 20th century demolition</i>	Mid 20 th century
1	104	Deposit	20m+	2m+	N/A	-	Gravel deposit of Trench 1. Composed of a coarse light greyish yellow gravel located in the eastern end of the trench. <i>Associated with Modern service</i>	Late 20 th century
1	105	Structure	2m+	0.60	0.25	-	Concrete and brick wall foundation, south-east to north-west aligned. <i>Foundation of late 20th century houses in this area</i>	Late 20 th century
1	106	Structure	3.20m	1.10m	0.52	-	Rectangular structure constructed from a single skin of handmade redbricks laid to a stretcher bond with lime mortar. Bricks are both full and half bats. 7 courses survive. <i>Probable staircase within former terraced house</i>	Mid-Late 19 th century
1	107	Deposit	20m+	2m+	N/A	-	Natural substrate in Trench 1 composed of fine dark brownish yellow clay. <i>Natural Substrate</i>	-
1	108	Deposit	3.70m	2m+	1.20m	-	Demolition deposit associated with recent demolition of housing in area. <i>Demolition of 20th century housing.</i>	21 st century
2	201	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.28m	-	Topsoil of Trench 2 a fine dark greyish brown silty clay. <i>Modern Topsoil</i>	21 st century

2	202	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.70m	-	Demolition layer in Trench 2 a fine greyish brown silty clay with a few bricks and ceramic inclusions. Located in the end of the trench <i>Deposit associated with demolition of 20th century houses</i>	21 st century
2	203	Structure	1.48m	0.26 m	0.42m	-	Handmade redbrick wall 5 courses height, potentially English garden wall bond with whole and half bat bricks bonded with lime mortar though heavily truncated. Set in construction cut. <i>Side wall of end terrace on Garnett Wolsey Street</i>	Mid-Late 19 th century
2	204	Structure	1.25m	0.31m+	N/A	-	Frogged machine made brick wall. 2 skins, stretcher laid, bonded with cementitious mortar. Running SE to NW. <i>Associated with late 20th century housing</i>	Late 20 th century
3	301	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.27m	-	Topsoil of Trench 3 a fine mid/dark brown silt with some occasional demo material throughout. <i>Modern topsoil</i>	21 st century
3	302	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.32m	-	Demolition layer in Trench 3 composed of a coarse dark greyish brown silt with frequent demo material throughout. <i>Associated with demolition of 20th century houses</i>	21 st century
3	303	Deposit	20m+	2m+	N/A	-	Natural clay of Trench 3 composed of a medium mid yellowish-brown clay. <i>Natural substrate</i>	-
3	304	Surface	5.27m	1.82m	N/A	-	Road surface composed of stone setts which were various sizes, founded on natural (303). Three square holes in surface probably relate to later bollards associated with later development of site. <i>Road surface- former Doveridge Street</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
3	305	Structure	0.98m	0.33m	0.28m	-	Handmade redbrick wall, Aligned north-east to south-west, 2 skins bonded with lime mortar. Only foundation courses survive. <i>Part of front wall of terrace fronting east side of Doveridge Street</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
3	306	Structure	1.84m+	0.28m	N/A	-	Handmade redbrick wall aligned north-east to south-west. 2 skins thick and laid with a mix of	Mid-late 19 th century

							whole and half bat bricks bonded with lime mortar. <i>Front wall of terraced house fronting west side of Doveridge street.</i>	
3	307	Structure	2m+	0.28m	0.8m	-	Line of stone blocks aligned north-east to south west. Abuts south-east edge of surface (304). <i>Kerb edge of pavement on Doveridge street.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
4	401	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.60m	-	Topsoil of Trench 4 composed of a fine dark greyish brown silty clay with some occasional brick and ceramic inclusions. <i>Modern topsoil</i>	21 st century
4	402	Deposit	20m+	2m+	1.30m	-	Demolition layer in Trench 4 comprised compacted light grey concrete with occasional scrap metal throughout. <i>Associated with demolition of 20th century buildings</i>	21 st century
4	403	Deposit	20m+	2m+	1m	-	Demolition deposit in Trench 4 comprised of a fine black silt containing mixed rubble debris. <i>Associated with demolition of 19th century buildings</i>	Mid 20 th century
4	404	Deposit	20m+	2m+	1m	-	A fine-textured mid brown sand deposit / <i>Dump of sand, possibly associated with Concrete and Asphalt Works.</i>	19 th century?
4	405	Deposit	20m+	2m+	N/A	None	A medium-textured mid yellowish brown clay deposit / <i>Natural clay substrate</i>	-
4	406	Structure	1.20m+	0.33m	0.07m	None	A machine-made frogged red brick wall surviving to one course in height. 3 skins thick, one row headers to one of stretchers, probably base for a 3 skin English garden wall bond. Bonded with lime mortar.. Brick dimensions: 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.07m / <i>Possibly part of retaining wall for asphalt works.</i>	Late 19 th century
5	501	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.80m	None	A fine-textured dark greyish brown clayish silt deposit containing some pebbles and stone / <i>Topsoil deposit.</i>	21 st century
5	502	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.60m+	None	A course-textured light grey deposit of crushed and compacted concrete containing frequent demolition	21 st century

							waste / Possible dumping of waste material following demolition of council houses.	
7	701	Deposit	30m+	2m+	0.25m	None	A fine-textured dark greyish brown clayish silt deposit containing occasional pebbles and rocks / Topsoil deposited following demolition of council houses.	21 st century
7	702	Deposit	30m+	2m+	0.60m	None	A medium-textured mid greyish brown silty clay deposit containing occasional demolition rubble / Demolition deposit following removal of council houses.	21 st century
7	703	Structure	0.82m	0.26m	0.14m	None	A handmade red brick wall surviving to two courses in height. Laid as headers with a slightly stepped foundation course, bonded with lime mortar. Truncated on north and south sides by later services / Likely part of former terraced houses.	Mid-Late 19 th century
7	704	Cut	30m+	2m+	N/A	None	Cut filled by (702) which also continued beyond limits of cut. Located in eastern end of trench and continues beyond LOE. / Foundation trench for 20 th century houses.	20 th century
8	801	Deposit	30m+	2m+	0.20m	None	A fine-textured dark greyish brown silty clay containing occasional stones / Topsoil deposited following demolition of council houses.	21 st century
8	802	Deposit	30m+	2m+	0.24m	None	A medium-textured mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional demolition rubble / Redeposited natural mixed with demolition material.	21 st century
8	803	Deposit	15.75m+	2m+	N/A	None	A medium-textured mid yellowish brown silty clay containing infrequent pebbles / Natural substrate.	
8	804	Surface	2m+	7.60m	N/A	None	A surface laid with oblong stone setts. Traces of lime mortar survived between the setts. Partially truncated by later activity / Remains of Crown Street.	Mid-Late 19 th century

8	805	Surface	0.44m+	0.25m	0.16m	None	Truncated row of stone blocks abutting western edge of (804). Slab size: 0.44m x 0.25m x 0.16m / <i>Possible kerb stone associated with road (804).</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
8	806	Structure	2.07m	0.20m	0.21m	None	A handmade redbrick structure comprising a single skin of bricks forming a rectangular structure-continuing beyond LOE. Bonded with lime mortar. A single machine made frogged brick included, possibly a repair? Brick dimensions: 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m / <i>Probable staircase foundation within house on west side of Crown Street.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
8	807	Structure	0.47m	0.16m	0.80m	None	A heavily truncated handmade redbrick wall aligned north-west to south-east, located to north of staircase {806}. 2 skins wide and comprising whole and half bat bricks, bonded with lime mortar. Brick dimensions: 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08m / <i>Probable internal dividing wall within house fronting Crown Street</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
8	808	Structure	0.99m+	0.31m	0.13m	None	Truncated wall constructed from handmade red bricks and traces of lime mortar. Foundation course only surviving laid as rowlocks probably forming stepped foundation for superstructure. Brick dimensions: 0.21m x 0.13m x 0.08m / <i>Front wall of terraced house fronting the south-east side of Crown Street.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
9	901	Deposit	30m+	2m+	0.25m	None	A coarse-textured dark greyish brown deposit / <i>Topsoil deposited following demolition of council houses.</i>	21 st century
9	902	Deposit	30m+	2m+	0.60m	None	A coarse-textured dark grey silt deposit containing frequent demolition rubble / <i>Demolition deposit associated with demolition of council houses.</i>	21 st century

10	1001	Deposit	30m+	2m+	0.53m	None	A medium-textured mid greyish brown clayish silt deposit containing occasional pebbles / <i>Topsoil deposited following demolition of council houses.</i>	21 st century
10	1002	Deposit	30m+	2m+	0.28m	None	A fine-textured mid yellowish brown clayish silt deposit containing occasional pebbles and occasional brick rubble / <i>Demolition deposit.</i>	21 st century
10	1003	Deposit	30m+	2m+	0.34m	None	A coarse-textured light grey concrete crush deposit, heavily compacted / <i>Demolition of 20th century concrete buildings.</i>	20 th century?
10	1004	Deposit	19.51m	2m+	0.29m	None	A coarse-textured dark blackish grey silt deposit containing frequent demolition material / <i>Demolition deposit formed during removal of council houses.</i>	21 st century
10	1005	Deposit	9.03m+	2m+	N/A	None	A medium-textured light orangish yellow clay deposit / <i>Natural substrate.</i>	-
10	1006	Structure	5.56m+	0.26m	0.21m	None	A handmade red brick wall surviving to three courses in height and with a lime mortar. Brick dimensions: 0.23m x 0.12m x 0.07m / <i>Wall relating to the former terraced houses.</i>	19 th century
10	1007	Surface	2m+	0.23m	0.14m	None	Concrete kerb stones abutting surface (1008), no mortar / <i>Kerb of 20th century road/pavement</i>	20 th century
10	1008	Surface	2m+	1.34m	0.08m	None	Stone sett surface abutted by kerb(1007). Setts appear older than kerb- probable reuse from 19 th century surfaces in area / <i>Likely part of council estate pavement.</i>	20 th century
11	1101	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.30m	None	A fine-textured dark greyish brown clayish silt deposit containing occasional pebbles / <i>Topsoil deposit.</i>	21 st century
11	1102	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.32m	None	A fine-textured mid greyish brown clayish silt deposit containing occasional stone / <i>Dumped material- probably associated with demolition or subsequent levelling</i>	21 st century

11	1103	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.38m	None	A medium-textured dark greyish brown clayish silt deposit containing frequent demolition material / <i>Demolition deposit likely from demolition of slaughter house.</i>	20 th century
11	1104	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
11	1105	Deposit	12.82m	2m+	0.58m	None	A medium-textured mid yellowish brown silty clay deposit containing frequent bricks / <i>Demolition deposit.</i>	20 th
11	1106	Deposit	4.86m+	2m+	N/A	None	A medium-textured light yellowish brown clay deposit / <i>Natural substrate.</i>	
12	1201	Deposit	50m+	2m+	0.24m	None	A medium-textured mid greyish brown clayish silt deposit containing occasional pebbles / <i>Topsoil deposit following demolition of school.</i>	21 st century
12	1202	Deposit	18.57m	2m+	0.20m	None	A mixed pale yellow gravel deposit beneath topsoil / <i>MOT type gravel used probably as a levelling</i>	Late 20 th -21 st century
12	1203	Deposit	50m+	2m+	0.36m	None	A medium-textured mid greyish brown clayish silt deposit containing occasional demolition rubble / <i>Levelled demolition associated with demolition of Cattle Market refreshment rooms</i>	Mid-late 20 th century
12	1204	Deposit	50m+	2m+	N/A	None	A coarse-textured light yellowish grey silty clay deposit containing occasional pebbles / <i>Natural substrate.</i>	
12	1205	Structure	1.67m	0.60m	0.10m	None	A combination of handmade red brick walls, single skin and laid as stretchers, bonded with lime mortar and capped with stone slabs. / <i>Drainage culvert associated with Cattle Market</i>	19 th century
12	1206	Surface	4.42m	1.40m	0.40m	None	Surface laid with oblong stone setts in regular rows. No mortar. / <i>Remains of a surface associated with the former Salford Cattle Market.</i>	Mid-Late 19 th century
12	1207	Surface	3.97m	0.71m	0.08m	None	Surface laid with oblong stone setts in regular rows. No mortar. / <i>Remains of a surface associated with the former Salford Cattle Market.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century

12	1208	Structure	2.00m	0.14m	0.08m	None	A handmade red brick wall surviving to four courses in height and with lime mortar bonding / <i>Eastern wall of refreshment rooms associated with the Salford Cattle Market.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1209	Structure	0.84m	0.44m	0.08m	None	A handmade red brick wall surviving to four courses in height and with lime mortar bonding / <i>Northern wall of refreshment rooms associated with the Salford Cattle Market.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1210	Surface	1.38m	0.83m+	0.07m	None	A handmade red brick surface with lime mortar bonding abutting wall corner {1208}/{1209} / <i>Possible floor surface or repair to walls [1208] and [1209].</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1211	Cut	0.95m+	1.10m	N/A	None	A linear shaped feature running full length of east side of trench / <i>A cut associated with a former service.</i>	20 th century
12	1212	Structure	1.36m	0.92m	0.52m	None	A machine-made red brick structure capped with a concrete slab. Brick walls survive to at least four courses in height. Cementitious mortar. / <i>A drainage manhole.</i>	20 th century
12	1213	Structure	5.50m	0.25m	N/A	None	A handmade red brick wall with a lime mortar. Running north-east to south-west/ <i>Possible extension to wall {1218}.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1214	Structure	0.40m	0.37m	N/A	None	A handmade red brick structure with ashy lime mortar. Keyed into north-west side of wall {1213} / <i>Possible dividing wall inside refreshment rooms</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1215	Structure	0.77m+	0.31m	N/A	None	A handmade red brick structure with ashy lime mortar. Keyed into north-west side of wall {1213} / <i>Possible internal dividing wall between rooms.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1216	Structure	0.70m	0.36m	N/A	None	A handmade red brick structure with ashy lime mortar. Keyed into north-west side of wall {1213} <i>Abuts wall {1217}./ Possible dividing wall inside refreshment rooms</i>	Mid-late 19 th century

12	1217	Structure	5.52m	0.35m	0.15m	None	A handmade red brick wall which survived to at least three courses with a greyish white sandy lime mortar Abutted by wall {1216}. Keyed into wall {1218}. <i>/Possible originally the northeastern external wall of refreshment rooms building which was later extended by walls {1213}-{1216}</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1218	Structure	0.70m	0.12m	N/A	None	A handmade unfrogged red brick wall which survived to at least one course in height and with a greyish/white sandy lime mortar / <i>East wall of refreshment rooms associated with the former Salford Cattle Market.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1219	Structure	0.90m	0.35m	0.15m	None	A handmade red brick wall which survived to at least three courses in height with a greyish/white sandy lime mortar. Keyed to south-west end wall {1218} and north-east end {1220} /.	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1220	Structure	0.77m	0.21m	0.22m	None	A handmade red brick wall which survived to three courses in height and with a greyish/white sandy lime mortar / <i>Part of entrance on western side of refreshment rooms, either side wall of entrance steps or side wall of "porch".</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
12	1221	Structure	1.25m	0.23m	0.10m	None	Cut stone blocks abutting surface (1207). Abutting wall {1220}. Sockets at either end for door frame/rails/ <i>Likely formed part of entrance, either a bottom step or threshold stone.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
13	1301	Deposit	50m+	2m+	0.24m	None	A fine-textured dark brown clayish silt deposit / <i>Topsoil deposit</i>	21 st century
13	1302	Deposit	50m+	2m+	0.80m	None	A coarse-textured black clayish silt deposit containing frequent demolition material / <i>A demolition deposit likely associated with the demolition of the buildings on the south side of the Salford Cattle Market.</i>	20 th century

13	1303	Deposit	9.42m+	2m+	0.26m	None	A coarse-textured light grey concrete deposit directly overlying wall foundation {1306} and surfaces (1305) and (1304). <i>Later resurfacing/repair of surface following demolition of associated walls.</i>	20 th century
13	1304	Surface	1.15m	0.45m	0.10m	None	A blue brick surface. Laid with “stable pavers” impressed with square pattern to provide grip for hooved animals/ <i>Internal flooring for a building on the south side of the Salford Cattle Market.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
13	1305	Surface	6.52m	2m+	N/A	None	A stone sett surface with no discernible bonding material / <i>External yard surface, originally associated with small buildings on south edge of cattle market, later enclosed in single larger building</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
13	1306	Structure	0.70m	0.30m	0.16m	None	A handmade red brick wall which survived to two courses in height bonded with lime mortar and laid as headers / <i>External wall of small building on south edge of cattle market. Later demolished and overlain by surface (1303).</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
13	1307	Structure	2m+	0.35m	N/A	None	A handmade red brick wall with a lime mortar bonding. Laid as row of headers probably forming foundation for a 2 skin wall / <i>Boundary wall separating surfaces (1305) and (1308), later appears to have become outer wall of building enclosing yard (1305).</i>	Mid-Late 19 th century
13	1308	Surface	8.11m	2m+	N/A	None	A stone sett surface with no discernible bonding material / <i>External surface bounded by walls {1307} and {1310}</i>	Mid-Late 19 th century
13	1309	Structure	0.87m	0.55m	60mm	None	A single sandstone slab set on top of surface (1308) / <i>Unknown purpose, possibly threshold associated with adjacent building.</i>	Mid-Late 19 th century
13	1310	Structure	2m	0.29m	N/A	None	A handmade red brick wall with lime mortar bonding. 2 skins thick and laid to stretcher bond. Foundation course only. Parallel to wall {1315} and	Mid-Late 19 th century

							0.7m between the two creating possible corridor/ <i>Western wall of building on southern edge of cattle market.</i>	
13	1311	Structure	2m+	0.26m	N/A	None	A handmade red brick wall with a lime mortar. Stretcher laid, aligned north-east to southwest./ <i>Eastern wall of building on south side of cattle market.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
13	1312	Structure	2m+	0.26m	0.08m	None	A handmade red brick wall with lime mortar bonding, L shaped wall, main “arm” of wall aligned north-west to south east, 2 skins thick and laid as stretchers. North-west end returns to north east forming corner abutting wall {1311} / <i>A wall associated with long building on southern edge of cattle market, possibly part of the lairages.</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
13	1313	Deposit	N/A	2m+	N/A	None	A medium-textured light yellow clay deposit / <i>Natural substrate.</i>	-
13	1314	Structure	8.65m	0.25m	N/A	None	handmade red brick wall foundation, 2 skins thick and bonded with lime mortar. Appears to have been keyed into perpendicular wall {1311} / <i>Southern wall of building on southern edge of cattle market</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
13	1315	Structure	2m+	0.12m	0.07m	None	A handmade red brick wall which survived to one course in height and which was bonded by lime mortar. Parallel to wall {1310} and located 0.7m to east of it. / <i>Corridor within building on south side of cattle market</i>	Mid-late 19 th century
14	1401	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.17m	None	A fine-textured dark brown silty sand deposit containing occasional demolition rubble / <i>Topsoil deposit formed after demolition of the former Clarendon Park High School.</i>	21 st century
14	1402	Deposit	20m+	2m+	0.20m	None	A medium-textured mid greyish brown gravelly sand deposit containing frequent demolition rubble /	21 st century

							<i>Demolition deposit likely formed following demolition of the former Clarendon Park High School.</i>	
14	1403	Deposit	20m+	2m+	N/A	None	A medium-textured light yellowish brown clay deposit / <i>Natural substrate</i>	-
14	1404	Structure	1.32m	1.37m	0.23m	None	A machine-made red brick structure which survived to at least four courses and with a cementitious bonding / <i>Disused manhole associated with former drains.</i>	20 th century

APPENDIX II OASIS FORM

OASIS Summary for archaeol5-514517

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol5-514517
Project Name	Evaluation at Liverpool street, Pendleton, Manchester
Sitename	Liverpool street, Pendleton, Manchester
Sitecode	LSP23
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project Dates	03-Apr-2023 - 18-Apr-2023
Location	Liverpool street, Pendleton, Manchester NGR : SJ 80921 98445 LL : 53.48237478713358, -2.288967504314565 12 Fig : 380921,398445
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Salford Local Authority District : Salford Parish : Salford, unparished area
Project Methodology	<p>Six 30m x 2m, six 20m x 2m and two 50m x 2m trench plans are to be excavated within the PDA in order to identify any surviving remains associated with the former industrial works and terrace housing.</p> <p>During the excavation of Trench 6, a service trench was encountered which, when rescanned, proved to be a live electric cable. The trajectory of the cable would have bisected Trench 6 lengthways, and other services were known to be present within the immediate vicinity, making relocation of the trench, whilst still targeting the historic features, impossible. It was therefore agreed with Ben Dyson, Senior Planning Archaeologist at GMAAS, that Trench 6 would not be excavated further in order to avoid the risk of damaging the cable. The range of houses targeted by Trench 6 were also targeted by Trench 5. During the excavation of Trenches 1 and 13, extant fences prevented both trenches from being excavated to their intended length. Trench 1 was shorted by 2.10m on its south-west side and Trench 13 was shortened by 10.84m on its south-east side. a small extension to Trench 12 was excavated in order to establish the relationship between structure {1220} and surface (1207).</p> <p>Overburden was removed in level spits down to the first archaeological horizon using a 13 tonne, 360 degree mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Concrete and asphalt was first broken using hydraulic breaker and toothed bucket before cleaning with toothless buckets. Each trench was cleaned by hand to expose and define archaeological features. All trenches were photographed as a whole regardless of whether they contained archaeological remains. All features were digitally photographed and a full register of photographs was kept. All written records were kept on pro forma recording sheets. All features and trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid as per paragraph 3.5.1, and all spot heights expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).</p>

Project Results	<p>All of the archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation related to the late 19th/ early 20th century phase of the site. The western half of the site was characterised by the heavily truncated remains of late 19th century terraced housing, their associated privies and the streets which they fronted on to. The evaluation confirmed that the demolition of these properties and the subsequent construction of council houses in the 1970s had a massive impact on how well these remains survived.</p> <p>The eastern half of the site was characterised by late 19th/ early 20th century remains associated with the former Salford Cattle Market. The remains of the market were located within the grounds of the former Clarendon Park High School and, as such, survived to a better level than the remains within the western half of the site.</p>
Keywords	<p>Housing Estate - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Livestock Market - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
Funder	Private or public corporation Lovell and SP Plus (Development) Limited
HER	Greater Manchester HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	Rebecca Trow
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Salford

Written Scheme of Investigation

June 2021 (Updated 2023)



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Site central NGR: SJ 80921 98445

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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 Lovell and SP Plus (Development) Limited (the client). It details a scheme of archaeological works (trial trenching in the first instance, potentially followed by further archaeological excavation) of Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Salford for a proposed development that is part of the Pendleton Together Regeneration Project.

1.1.2 The proposed development is part of a long running major regeneration housing renewal scheme, the full extent of which, was subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment titled '*Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Report: Pendleton Together Regeneration Project*' which identified 21 sites of archaeological interest within the site as detailed in section 2 (Nash *et al.* 2014). In consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), ARS Ltd has used this as a base document and undertaken a more detailed and larger-scale historic map regression exercise for the proposed development site (Jacklin 2021). The resultant archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) takes into account the impact of late 20th century buildings on the site to assess if there are areas surviving of potential archaeological interest which would be worth evaluating (Jacklin 2021). Depending on the nature of these remains it may be possible for community engagement to be part of the further investigation process – see 6.3.

1.1.3 This WSI has been prepared in accordance with guidance provided by the Senior Planning Archaeologist for GMAAS. Following production of the DBA focusing on historic map regression (Jacklin 2021), 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 205 (MHCLG 2021), '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 is c.21.64 ha in area, centred at NGR SJ 81239 98726. The PDA is bound south to east by residential and commercial properties associated with Liverpool Street and Cross Lane. To the north and north-east, the site is bounded by residential and commercial properties of Churchill Way, with the red line boundary circumnavigating the Manchester City Mission and the Lance Burn Medical Centre towards the northern,

central area of the PDA. The north-western boundary of the site abuts two roundabouts associated with Heywood Way and an Aldi to their north, and to the west, the PDA is bounded by Fitzwarren Street. The red-line boundary skirts around residential and commercial buildings of Rosehill Close at its north-west, and Lark Hill Primary School, at its south-west.

1.2.2 The 19th and 20th centuries saw the site supporting a large amount of terraced housing as well as industrial buildings, public buildings and the Salford Cattle Market. However, by 1978 the 19th century and early 20th century buildings had been destroyed and replaced with low-rise residential buildings, with the cattle market making way for Clarendon Park High School. These late 20th century buildings have since been destroyed, with the PDA now comprising areas of former access roads, former car parks and open green space.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the majority of the PDA comprises '*Chester Formation - Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period*' (British Geological Survey 2021). The underlying geology northern area of the PDA, close to Churchill Way, comprises '*Manchester Marls Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 252 to 272 million years ago in the Permian Period*' (*ibid.*).

1.3.2 This is overlain by a superficial deposit of '*Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions*' (*ibid.*).

1.3.3 The soils of the PDA are classified by the *Soilscapes* free interactive online viewer as belonging to the Soilscapes 17 soils unit. These soils are described as '*slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils*' (Cranfield University 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

2.1 The *Pendleton Together Regeneration Project DBA* (Nash *et al* 2014) identified 21 archaeological sites of interest mostly originating in the early 19th, late 19th and early 20th century within the PDA. These are listed below.

Early 19th century:

- ◆ Site 24: Salford Cattle Market
- ◆ Site 25: Chemical Works, Cross Lane
- ◆ Site 26: West High Street (origins)
- ◆ Site 29: Heyfield Rope Walk
- ◆ Site 30: Heyfield
- ◆ Site 70: Oak Hall (originally dates to the 17th/18th centuries).

Late 19th century:

- ◆ Site 21: St Margaret's School
- ◆ Site 22: Terraced housing, east of Bromley Street
- ◆ Site 26: West High Street (expanded)
- ◆ Site 27: Unwin Street
- ◆ Site 31: Heyfield Mill
- ◆ Site 32: Seedley Mills
- ◆ Site 33: Seedley Ropewalk
- ◆ Site 37: Asphalt and Concrete Works
- ◆ Site 73: Sussex Reeling Works
- ◆ Site 76: Cross Lane Police Station
- ◆ Site 78: St. Paul's Sunday School.

Early 20th century:

- ◆ Site 23: Recreation Ground
- ◆ Site 34: Manor Mill
- ◆ Site 35: Unnamed Steelworks
- ◆ Site 38: Britannia Foundry.

2.2 The commercial (including industrial and institutional) and residential sites (21, 22, 24 – 27, 29 - 33, 37, 70, 73, 76 and 78) dating to the late 18th through to the late 19th century are considered to be of high local rarity and any investigation into these sites provides an opportunity to increase understanding of the early industrial development of the Greater Manchester Region (Nash *et al.* 2014, 47). The other four sites, 23, 34, 35 and 38, are considered to be “*common historic elements within industrialising towns and cities of the early 20th centuries*” (*ibid.*).

2.3 The 2014 assessment concludes that no heritage assets within the PDA are of national or regional significance, however, sites 21, 22, 24 – 27, 29 - 33, 37, 70, 73, 76 and 78 could be considered to be of high local significance depending upon the full extent, survival and conditions of the remains (*ibid.*, 48 – 49).

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The 1833 *Manchester and Salford map* by Fisher depicts the PDA as agricultural fields within a sparsely urbanised Salford. The subsequent 1845 *Ordnance Survey* shows the early 19th century limits of the Salford Cattle Market (Site 24), at the eastern end of the PDA, with a cluster of buildings to its immediate north-east and multiple small ponds to its north-west. The cluster of buildings to its north-east are most likely Oak Hall (Site 70) and the associated Chemical Works (Site 25) on Cross Lane. An area labelled Heyfield (Site 30) depicting a large building with associated landscaped gardens, and a possible associated cottage, is located at the western end of the PDA. Located east of Heyfield is the Heyfield Rope Walk (Site 29) with Seedley View terraces constructed to the north, on the newly built side street, Harrison Street, which ran southwards from Ellor Street. The 1845 map also shows

the original West High Street (Site 26), which shows a row of small, enclosed plots of land. Despite only a couple of buildings being depicted, it is postulated this was a row of detached houses (Nash *et al.* 2014, 22), most likely inhabited by the rural middle class.

3.2 The later 1857 *Map of Manchester and Salford* and 1865 *Map of Manchester and Salford* by Cassell show little development since 1848 with the majority of the area remaining agricultural fields. By the late 19th century, the PDA and the wider Salford area, has become substantially urbanised with numerous terraced houses constructed around industrial buildings. Within the PDA, terraced housing has been constructed on small, newly constructed side streets around major industrial complexes, such as Hayfield Mill (Site 31), Seedley Mills (Site 32), Seedley Ropery (formerly known as Heyfield Rope Walk; Site 33), Todleben Iron Works and Asphalt & Concrete Works (Site 37). The Salford Cattle Market is still a prominent feature and has greatly expanded and a row of buildings have been constructed along Unwin Street to its north, housing a variety of businesses (Nash *et al.* 2014, 23; Site 27). Cross Lane Police Station (Site 76) is also present abutting the north-east corner of the Cattle Market. Along with the vast residential expansion, multiple service buildings have been constructed within the PDA, including St Margaret's School (Site 21) on Bridgewater Avenue and St Paul's Sunday School (Site 78) on Harrison Street. West High Street now comprises a row of detached and semi-detached houses. It is possible the earlier detached houses have been divided, to create multiple occupancy buildings, to accommodate Salford's burgeoning population.

3.3 Little development took place within the PDA during the early 20th century. By 1922, the Hayfield Mill has seem some small extension into its north-western courtyard, and the Seedley Mill is now labelled as Manor Mill (Site 34). To the south-east of Hayfield Mill, the Britannia Foundry (Site 38) and a steelworks (Site 35) is now present, replacing the earlier Asphalt & Concrete Works. Outside of this, the majority of the PDA has the remained the same, with only a few extra terraced houses being constructed on already established streets. The PDA remained relatively unchanged by the time of the 1933 OS, however, St Paul's Sunday School on Harrison Street has become a Mission Hall.

3.4 By 1978, the terraced housing and industrial buildings within the PDA were demolished and replaced, by modern, low-rise terraced housing and flats with the Clarendon Park High School being constructed over the footprint of the now defunct Salford Cattle Market.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 Research topics identified in *North West Regional Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2021) for the industrial period includes the following.

- ◆ Ind07: How can we understand the role of country houses and estates as innovators and consumers of technology during this period? (with regards to Oak Hall and the attached Chemical Works)
- ◆ Ind22: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?
- ◆ Ind26: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the middle class, particularly their housing and its location?
- ◆ Ind32: To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?
- ◆ Ind60: How can we make sense of the relative significance of historic industrial processes and building types perceived as poorly understood and recorded?
- ◆ Ind101: How well studied are 20th century government buildings in terms of identifying significant examples and types?
- ◆ Ind104: What are the key buildings and styles associated with the evolution and growth of educational institutes?

4.1.2 This regional research framework will help inform the aims and objectives of the programme of archaeological work on land north of Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Salford.

4.2 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

4.2.1 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.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 Nine 30m x 2m, seven 20m x 2m and six 50m x 2m trench plans are to be excavated within the PDA (Figure 2) in order to identify any surviving remains

associated with the former industrial works and terrace housing and are detailed below.

- ◆ Trenches 8 and 9 are targeting Site 31: Heyfield Mill
- ◆ Trenches 18 and 21 are targeting Site 31: Heyfield Mill, Site 32: Seedley Mills and Site 33: Seedley Ropewalk
- ◆ Trench 5 targeting Site 37: Asphalt and Concrete Works
- ◆ Trench 6 is targeting Site 76: Cross Lane Police Station
- ◆ Trench 7 is targeting Site 70: Oak Hall (originally dates to the 17th/18th centuries)
- ◆ Trench 24 targeting Site 78: St. Paul's Sunday School
- ◆ Trenches 1, 11 and 22 are targeting Site 24: Salford Cattle Market.
- ◆ Trenches 16 and 23 are targeting Site 26: West High Street
- ◆ Trenches 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 20 are targeting terraced housing.

5.1.2 A contingency of up to 100 linear metres of trenching will be allowed for extending any of these trenches or for additional trenches.

5.1.3 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 either an Addendum to this WSI or a new WSI.

5.1.4 Census records will be obtained as part of the excavation works for terraced housing that has been investigated during the course of the trial trenching. This will form part of the fieldwork report.

5.2 General Statement of Practice

5.2.1 All elements of the archaeological trenching and excavation will be carried out in accordance with ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2019a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2020).

5.2.2 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.

5.2.3 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 the Senior Planning Archaeologist for GMAAS to identify and agree further excavation/recording strategy.

5.2.4 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.

5.2.5 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist for GMAAS.

5.2.6 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.

5.3 Methodology

5.3.1 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. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

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

5.3.3 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.

5.3.4 All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned. Dispensation may be sought, in relation to sectioning of features from the Senior Planning Archaeologist for GMAAS, where said features are so large in instances where excavation may be better affected during subsequent mitigation.

5.3.5 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.

5.3.6 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.

5.3.7 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.

5.3.8 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.

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

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

5.3.11 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, as a representative sample (to demonstrate construction technique, depth of foundation trench, construction materials etc.) will be undertaken.

5.4 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

5.4.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised during trenching and if required open area excavation.

5.4.2 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations, in line with current guidelines (Historic England 2004; APABE/Historic England 2013; APABE/Historic England 2017; Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and in discussion with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for GMAAS.

5.4.3 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). GMAAS and the Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified. If necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

HM Coroner
Mr Simon Nelson
Fourth Floor
Telegraph House
Baillie Street
Rochdale
OL16 1QY
Tel: 01706 649922

Finds Liaison Officer
Heather Beeton
National Museums Liverpool
Department of Archaeology
Pier Head, Liverpool Waterfront
Liverpool
L3 1DG
Tel: 01514 784259

5.4.4 For deposits that have potential for providing paleoenvironmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% if the sample is smaller.

5.4.5 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits, a minimum sample size of 20 litres will be taken.

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

5.4.7 Samples will also be taken from a representative range of features and deposits across the site even if their fills have no visible organic content, as environmental potential is not always evident by visual on-site inspection.

5.4.8 Samples will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500 μ mesh. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required and in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

5.4.9 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, advice from the Historic England Science Advisor will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised.

5.5 Recording

5.5.1 The site will be recorded in accordance with the 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.

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

5.5.3 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.

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

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

5.5.6 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.

5.6 Finds Processing and Storage

5.6.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2020b) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

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

5.6.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and 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.

5.6.4 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.

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

5.6.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the repository museum, in this case potentially Salford Museum & Art Gallery, prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

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

5.7 Timetable, Staffing and Resources

5.7.1 The timetable for the works is as follows.

Task	Details
1	Site set up and mobilisation
2	Undertaking of trial trenching and site sign off
3	Archive consolidation, specialist reports
4	Reporting and archive deposition

5.7.2 ARS Ltd's Senior Projects Manager, Jim Brown MCIfA, is responsible for all of ARS Ltd archaeological fieldwork and a suitably experienced person, already working at Project Manager grade within ARS, will be appointed for this project. The fieldwork Project Officer will be a suitably experienced core member of ARS Ltd staff.

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

- ◆ Pottery and CBM specialists: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA/
Dr Phil Mills MCIfA (consultant)/
Dr Chris Cumberpatch (consultant)
- ◆ Humanly-struck flint: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Metalworking: Dr Roger Doonan
- ◆ Clay pipe, glass and metalwork: Mike Woof MCIfA (consultant)
- ◆ Charcoal, botanical macro remains and pollen: Luke Parker PCIfA
- ◆ Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska ACIfA
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)
- ◆ Pottery and CBM specialists: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA/
Dr Phil Mills MCIfA (consultant)/
Dr Chris Cumberpatch (consultant)
- ◆ Humanly-struck flint: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Metalworking: Dr Roger Doonan

5.8 Monitoring Arrangements

5.8.1 The Senior Planning Archaeologist for GMAAS will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological evaluation. A minimum of two weeks' notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be given by ARS Ltd to the Senior Planning Archaeologist for GMAAS in order that arrangements for monitoring the fieldwork may be made.

Ben Dyson
Senior Planning Archaeologist
Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service
School of Environment & Life Sciences
Room LG20, Peel Building
University of Salford
Salford
M5 4WX
Tel: 0161 295 5522/ 07851 265250
Email: b.j.dyson@salford.ac.uk

5.9 Report

5.9.1 Following completion of the archaeological evaluation, 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
 - ◆ Census Records of investigated housing
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of copy of this WSI and OASIS form.

5.9.2 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.

6 ARCHIVING PROCEDURE

6.1 Archive Selection Strategy

6.1.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives as set out in this WSI (section 3 above), the *North West Regional Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2021) and Salford Museum & Art Gallery’s Deposition Policy.

6.2 Documentary Archive

6.2.1 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, in line with Salford Museum & Art Gallery’s Deposition Policy.

6.2.2 The deselected documents will be recycled, subject to final checks by ARS Ltd’s Post-Excavation and Archives Supervisor.

6.3 Digital Archive

6.3.1 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

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

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

6.3.4 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 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.

6.4 Material Archive

6.4.1 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, the *North West Regional Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2021) and Salford Museum & Art Gallery's Deposition Policy.

6.4.2 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.

6.5 Archive Deposition

6.5.1 Should the archaeological evaluation produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with a suitable repository museum, e.g. Salford Museum & Art Gallery. This digital, paper and artefactual archive will comprise all the primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

6.5.2 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Senior Planning Archaeologist 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).

6.5.3 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.

6.5.4 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), ClfA'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 two months of the completion of the report.

6.5.5 The Senior Planning Archaeologist for GMAAS and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

6.5.6 The Senior Planning Archaeologist 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist for GMAAS informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

6.5.8 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.

6.5.9 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 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.

7.2 Insurance Cover

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

7.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

7.3.1 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.

7.3.2 The 2014 archaeological desk-based assessment (Nash *et al*) highlighted five key areas of the development site that could have the potential, based on the level of preservation, for further excavation and community engagement. These five areas are listed below and illustrated on Figure 3.

- ◆ Area 1: Site 24 Salford Cattle Market
- ◆ Area 2: York St, Allen St, Lincoln St, Culverwell St terraced housing and Site 21 St Margaret's School
- ◆ Area 3: Site 31: Heyfield Mill
- ◆ Area 4: Birley St & Joseph St terraced housing
- ◆ Area 5: Mayor St & Arthur St terraced housing.

7.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

7.5 Publication

7.5.1 If significant archaeological remains are found during the archaeological works, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted to *Post Medieval Archaeology* for inclusion in their annual round-up of fieldwork.

7.5.2 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist 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.

8 ADDENDUM- REVISED SCOPE OF WORKS

8.1.1 Since the initial production of this WSI, the scope of the development has changed. Some areas initially believed to be within the development boundary are currently no longer within the boundary and as such the number of trenches has been reduced to evaluate areas with a construction impact. In particular this affects the northern part of the site where the former Heyfield Mill is located, where the Pendleton Together Compound and Winston Public House (both still in use) are located, and the southern part of the site around the Clarendon Leisure Centre. In addition, the location of some trenches has changed slightly in order to take into account on-site constraints such as trees or public rights of way. The new trench plan (Figure 4) has been developed in consultation with Ben Dyson, Senior Planning Archaeologist at GMAAS.

8.1.2 Should the development impact change again and those areas descope become part of the future development, then those areas not evaluated by the current works outlined here will require archaeological evaluation or mitigation.

8.1.3 The aims and objectives and general methodology of the work remain unchanged from that outlined in the original WSI.

8.1.4 The proposed new trenches are targeted on buildings known from historic maps as follows:

Trench number(s)	Features Targeted
1, 5 & 6	Terraced housing fronting former High Street and Slater Street and associated privies
2	Terraced housing fronting former Lytham Street, Coomassie Street and Garnet Wolsey Street and associated privies
3	Terraced housing fronting former Herd Street and Doveridge Street and associated privies
4	Asphalt and Concrete Works on former Brighthouse Street
7	Terraced housing fronting former Penny Street and Siever Street and associated privies
8	Terraced housing either side of Crown Street and associated privies
9	Terraced housing fronting former Cattle Street and Seoan Street and associated privies
10	Terraced housing fronting former Herbert Street
11	Former Slaughter Houses associated with Salford Cattle market
12, 13, 14	Buildings and stalls associated with Salford Cattle Market

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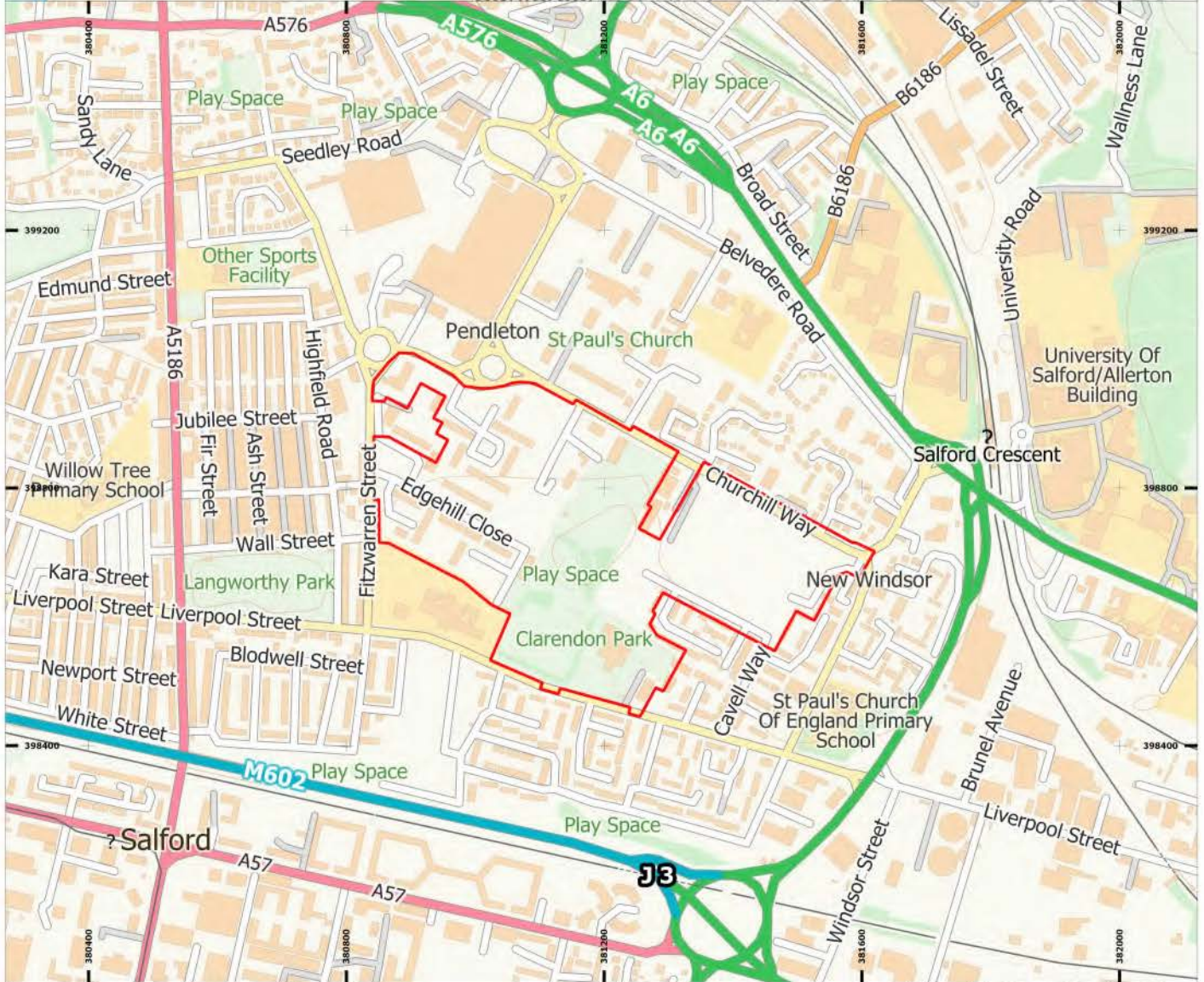
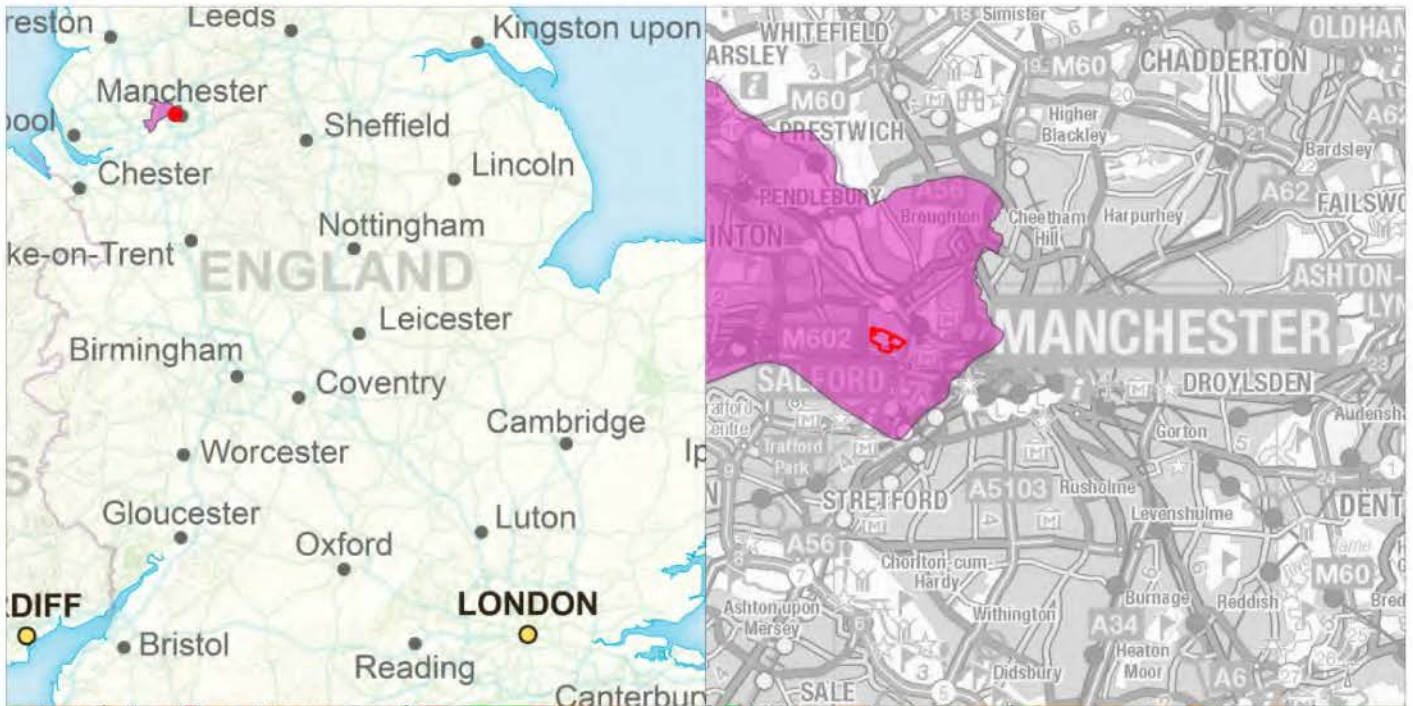
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FIGURES





Site name: Liverpool Street, Pendleton
 Date: June 2021
 Drawn by: ARJ
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**

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- Site Location
- Salford City Council
- Site Boundary



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Figure 2: Trench Plan



- Site Boundary
- Late 20th century buildings
- Trenches
- 20x2m
- 30 x 2m
- 50 x 2m
- Electricity Line - 10m Buffer Zone
- Gas Line - 10m Buffer Zone



Site name: Liverpool Street, Pendleton
 Date: June 2021
 Drawn by: ARJ
 Scale: 1:2750 @ A3

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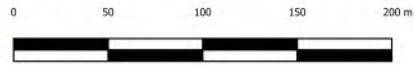
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Figure 3: Community Engagement Areas

- Site Boundary
- Community Engagement Areas



Site name: Liverpool Street, Pendleton
 Date: June 2021
 Drawn by: ARJ
 Scale: 1:3600 @ A4

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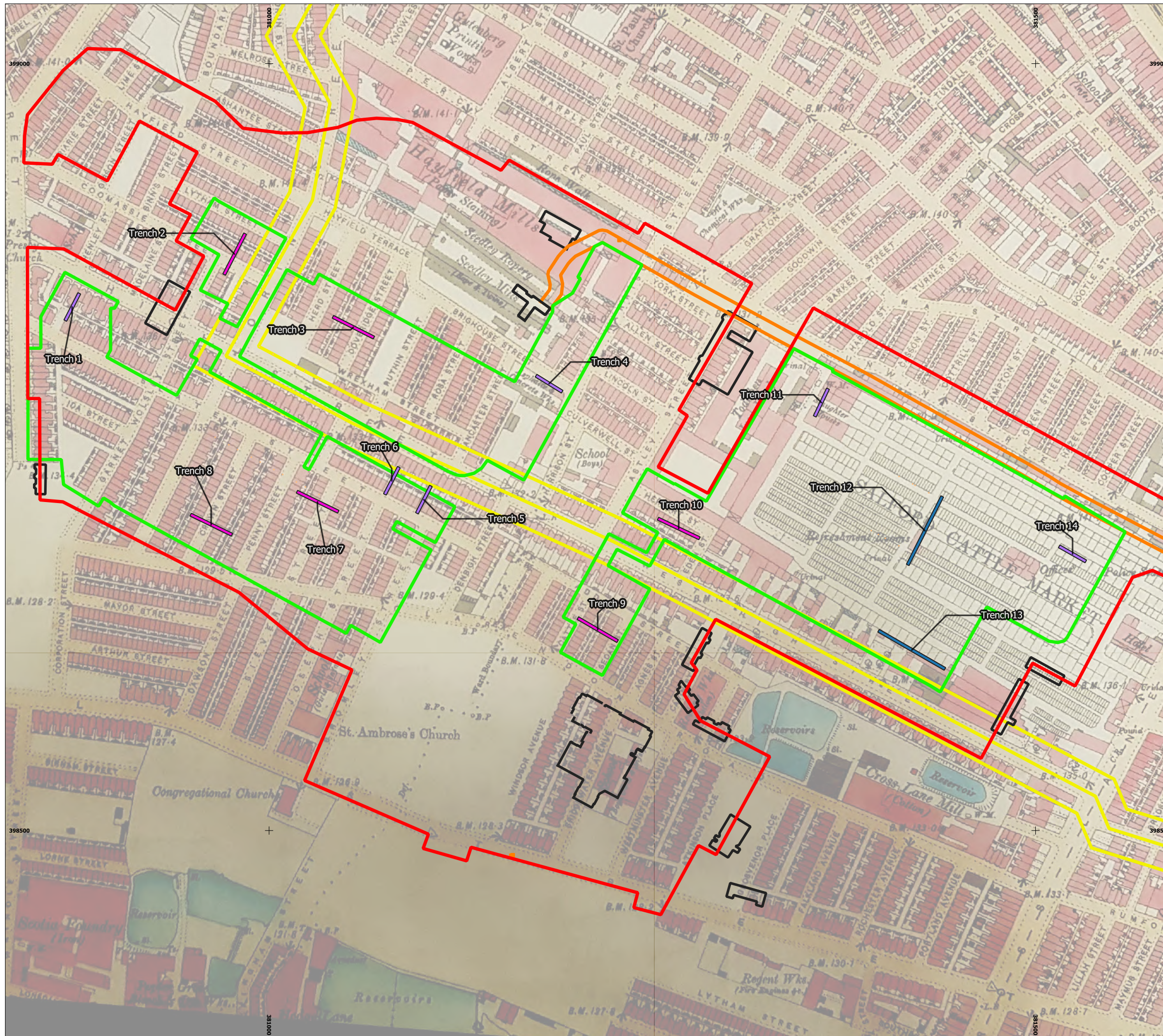


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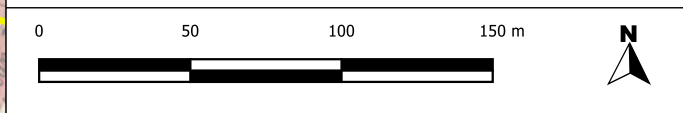
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Figure 4: Updated trench plan overlaid onto 1893 OS map



- ▭ Site Boundary
 - ▭ Development Areas
 - ▭ Gas and Easement
 - ▭ Electric
 - ▭ Retained Buildings
- Evaluation Trenches
- ▭ 20 x 2m
 - ▭ 30 x 2m
 - ▭ 50 x 2m



Site name: Phase 2&4 Pendleton
 Date: Jan 2023
 Drawn by: RLT
 Scale: 1:2500 @ A3

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