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# St Luke's School, Salford, Greater Manchester

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Reference: 15/67424/FUL  
Ref: 112620.02  
April 2016



**St Luke's School,  
Salford, Greater Manchester**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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## Quality Assurance

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## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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# St Luke's School, Salford, Greater Manchester

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Atkins to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the land of the proposed St Luke's School, Salford, Greater Manchester, centred on National Grid Reference 379503, 399221. Ten trenches were excavated across the site between 21.03.16 and 24.03.16 in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site and inform any further mitigation.

The site was occupied in the post-medieval period by buildings and formal gardens associated with Weaste Hall, which is first possibly referred to as the 'The Waste' occupied by Thomas of Tydlesley in 1570 and appears on historic maps until 1936. The site was later occupied in the 20th century by a number of school buildings that have since been demolished. It appears that the site has been significantly levelled, with an increasing depth of overburden and made ground towards the south and west of the site.

The evaluation found no surviving structural evidence for Weaste Hall or associated garden features and no evidence for activity before the post-medieval period. A number of post-medieval brick and stone built culverts were recorded in the north-eastern part of the site, although it is not clear whether these relate to later phases of Weaste Hall. The remains were deemed to be of negligible significance.

As no significant archaeological features were identified which could be adversely impacted by the development, no further archaeological mitigation is required.

The project archive is currently held by Wessex Archaeology under project code **112620** and will be transferred to the appropriate museum under an accession number to be confirmed.



# St Luke's School, Salford, Greater Manchester

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Atkins Plc. to undertake this archaeological evaluation and are grateful to Sarah Generalski-Sparling and John Halsted in this regard. The fieldwork was conducted between the 21st and the 24th of March 2016 by Philip Wright, Hannah Holbrook and Nathaniel Welsby. The fieldwork was monitored by Andrew Myers, Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service. Adam Slaughter, from Lang O'Rourke is thanked for his assistance throughout the project. The project was managed by Alexandra Grassam for Wessex Archaeology.

The report was prepared by Philip Wright with illustrations by Alix Sperr.



# St Lukes's School, Salford, Greater Manchester

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Atkins Plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the proposed St Luke's School, Salford, Greater Manchester centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 379503, 399221.
- 1.1.2 The development has been granted full planning permission (15/67424/FUL) with conditions relating to a phased programme of archaeological works comprising, in the first instance, a review of documentary, cartographic and photographic evidence for past use of the Site and a targeted archaeological evaluation, with subsequent phases of work dependent on the results of these.
- 1.1.3 The initial review of the Site, which included a Site visit and a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site, is included within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2016). Based on the conclusions of the initial review, 10 trenches were proposed targeting areas known to be occupied by the former Weaste House and associated features, along with areas apparently free of remains. The proposed trenches measured 30 m x 2 m, equating to a 5 % sample of the total area of the Site, although the length of a number of trenches had to be shortened due to a significant depth of overburden encountered.
- 1.1.4 In format and content this document conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; Historic England 2015).

#### 1.2 Site description

- 1.2.1 The Site is located within the city of Salford and occupies a broadly triangular parcel of land measuring 1.3 ha. The Site is bounded to the north-west by Hebden Avenue, to the east by Weaste Lane and to the south by the playing fields of the former school which occupied the Site. The Site is currently levelled following the demolition of the mid-20th century school. An area of car parking is still visible in the south-east corner of the Site.
- 1.2.2 The Site slopes gently from an elevation of approximately 50 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at north-east corner of the Site to approximately 45 m in the south-west corner.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site comprises mudstone of the Manchester Marls Formation with recorded superficial deposits of glaciofluvial sand and gravel (BGS 2016).





## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The known archaeological and historical background of the Site has been presented in the WSI (Wessex 2016) and is summarised below.

### 2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British periods (900,000 BC – AD 410)

2.2.1 The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) has no record of any prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the vicinity of the Site. Within the broader landscape, a Bronze Age flint axe was recovered to the south of the Site in 1890 during excavation of the Manchester Ship Canal and a Neolithic flint core was found to the east of the Site, near Ordsall Lane railway station in 1869. Further evidence for prehistoric occupation in the area is provided by flint artefacts found to the north of the Site on Kersal Moor (Vigeon 1974).

2.2.2 Roman activity within the broader landscape is centred on the Roman fort on Deansgate, Manchester, located to the east of the Site. The Roman fort of *Mamucium* was established in the late 1st century AD (Hylton 2003) and was situated on the Roman road between Chester and York.

2.2.3 Due to the scarcity of evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the Study Area it is considered that there is a low potential for encountering remains of prehistoric or Romano-British date within the Site.

### 2.3 Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

2.3.1 Although there is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity, both Salford and Manchester are included within the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin 2003) indicating that both these settlements had been established by at least the late Anglo-Saxon period. Additionally, the place name of Salford has Anglian and Old English elements and translates to 'Willow-tree ford'. Prior to the Norman Conquest in 1066, Salford was the head of a *hundred* and a royal manor held by King Edward (*ibid*).

2.3.2 The township of Pendleton was originally included within the royal manor of Salford until the manor was passed from King John to Iorwerth de Hulton in 1199 (VCH 1911). In 1212 'The Hope' was the estate held by Ellis de Pendlebury from de Hulton. Hope Hall, situated approximately 300 m north-west of the Site, was completely rebuilt in the mid-18th century and demolished in the mid-20th century.

### 2.4 Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (1500 – present day)

2.4.1 The Site was the location of Weaste Hall which is possibly the mansion house named 'The Waste' occupied by Thomas of Tydlesley in 1570 (GMHER Ref. 1619.1.0).

2.4.2 During the late 18th century, Pendleton developed as a residential area and attracted business and professional families from Salford and Manchester. The sites of former houses and their gardens including Claremont, built in 1783 is located approximately 500 m north of the Site, and Hart Hill, also constructed in the late 18th century is located approximately 200 m north of the Site.

2.4.3 Further large houses were built within the Study Area during the 19th century, including Buile Hill, a Grade II listed building located approximately 300 m west of the Site. Buile Hill was converted into a natural history museum in 1906 and the grounds, along with the



grounds of other houses, were converted into Buile Hill Park, a Grade II registered park located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site (GMHER Ref. 1618.2.0).

- 2.4.4 The Yates map of 1786 and Greenwood map of 1818 both show buildings in the vicinity of the Site although it is not until the Henet map of 1829 that Weaste House is specifically named (maps not reproduced here).
- 2.4.5 The first map which shows the Site in detail is the 1848 OS map which shows Weaste Hall in the east of the Site with formal gardens to the north and south and a pond within the west of the Site with Weaste House adjacent to the western boundary. A gate lodge is shown immediately adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the Site. By the 1893 OS map, greenhouses had been constructed along the north-western boundary of the Site and the pond had been replaced with further formal gardens with a garden wall constructed separating this area of the Site from that occupied by Weaste Hall. Weaste House had been significantly altered and was not named on this edition. The 1908 OS map shows that the original greenhouses had been replaced and the paths within the garden were no longer shown.
- 2.4.6 Little change is evident within the Site on the following two editions of the OS (1929 and 1936) although semi-detached housing had been constructed to the west of the Site and the Co-op and The Weaste public house had been constructed to the south-west of the Site along Edward Avenue. By the 1954 OS map the Site had been cleared.
- 2.4.7 The Salford City Reporter edition for 7th November 1958 records the laying of the foundation stone for St Lawrence's School which opened in 1960. The school is shown within the Site on the 1967 OS map and had been extended to the west by the 1972 OS edition.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and objectives**

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site;*
- *to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
- *to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;*
- *to integrate the results into the wider cultural and environmental context and with specific research aims;*
- *to recover artefacts disturbed by the works;*
- *to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the potential impact of the proposed development and the need for additional archaeological mitigation; and to make available the results of all archaeological work undertaken.*

3.1.2 The specific aims of the project were:

- to determine the survival of any archaeological remains associated with Weaste Hall depicted on late 19th and early 20th century OS mapping;
- to establish the presence of any earlier occupation of the Site; and
- to establish a mitigation strategy for any archaeological remains affected by the proposed development within the Site.

## 3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

### *General*

- 3.2.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2016) and professional standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).
- 3.2.2 It was proposed that ten trenches measuring 30 m x 2 m would be excavated, equating to a 5 % sample of the development area, however, a large depth of overburden and demolition rubble encountered in parts of the Site resulted in the shortening of five trenches.

### *Machine excavation*

- 3.2.3 Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Overburden was removed in spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.
- 3.2.4 Following the completion of all hand excavation and recording by Wessex Archaeology all equipment was removed from Site and the trenches were backfilled and compacted with the bucket of the mechanical excavator.

### *Sample excavation and recording*

- 3.2.5 Surfaces were cleaned if necessary to allow inspection and to define the extent of any archaeological features and deposits. Archaeological features were hand excavated and recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.
- 3.2.6 Each excavated context was recorded on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and one section at 1:10 and co-ordinated to the overall site plan.
- 3.2.7 All trenches were located by GPS to the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 3.2.8 A digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches and archaeological features. All photography followed the archaeological contractor's guidance which conforms to industry best practice (ADS 2013).
- 3.2.9 Strategies for the recovery of finds and environmental samples were outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2016) but were not needed.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Ten trial trenches were excavated across the Site (**Figure 1**) in order to assess the character and preservation of archaeological remains. Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were excavated to 30 m in length and Trench 4 was shortened to 25 m length due to the

presence of trees in the northern part of the Site. The remaining trenches were all significantly shortened due to the depth of overburden encountered. These trenches were extended as far as was practical, although all had to be shortened for safety considerations. The sides of Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 10 were all stepped for safety reasons.

- 4.1.2 The Site has recently been levelled following the demolition of former school buildings and demolition rubble was present in all trenches across the Site at a depth of between 0.15 m and 0.90 m depth. Beneath this, made ground was present overlying the natural geology. In general, the depth of made ground increased towards the south and west of the Site. The natural substrate of sand was reached in all but two trenches at a depth of between 0.15 m and 2.40 m.
- 4.1.3 The excavation of Trenches 1 and 2 had to be halted before the level of natural geology was reached for safety reasons due to the depth and instability of trench sides.
- 4.1.4 Trenches 3, 7, 9 and 10 were all devoid of significant archaeological features. Trenches 7 and 9 contained modern service disturbance and Trench 10 was cut by two intersecting brick land drains at the western end of the trench.
- 4.1.5 Discussions with the on-site contractors established that the depth of groundworks proposed was to be minimal, with the level of the majority of the Site being raised. Therefore, there is no potential for any deeply buried remains surviving in the western end of the Site to be impacted upon by the development.

## **4.2 Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (1500 – present day)**

- 4.2.1 No archaeological remains dating to before the post-medieval period were encountered on the Site.
- 4.2.2 A number of post-medieval brick and stone built culverts were encountered in Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 8 in the western end of the Site, all of which seem to be of similar construction and are likely to be broadly contemporary.
- 4.2.3 Trench 4 was cut by a north-east to south-west orientated culvert, 405, located 8 m from the northern end of the trench (**Plate 1**). The culvert was 0.80 m in width and consisted of stone slabs placed on top of two parallel rows of bricks forming an internal channel. This culvert was planned but not fully excavated.
- 4.2.4 Trench 5 was cut by two culverts, 505 and 508, both orientated north-east to south-west. Culvert 505 cut the trench towards the eastern end and was excavated to establish its character and construction (**Plate 2**). The culvert was 0.68 m wide and 0.35 m deep. It consisted of a slate base with two parallel rows of unbonded bricks, three courses high, forming an internal channel. This channel was capped by large stone slabs up to 0.80 m by 0.44 m in diameter. Culvert 508 appeared to be of similar construction and cut the trench near to the western end (**Plate 3**). This culvert was planned but not fully excavated. A similar culvert 603 cut Trench 6 12 m from the northern end of the trench (**Plate 4**).
- 4.2.5 Trench 8 also contained a brick and stone built culvert, 807, which was orientated east-west (**Plate 5**). The culvert was present from the eastern end of the trench and terminated 12.30 m from the end of the trench. The culvert was up to 0.83 m wide and was constructed with stone slabs forming both the base and capping stones. An internal channel was formed by two parallel rows of bricks, two courses high. Remains of a



ceramic pipe were also noted feeding into the culvert at its western end, although it was unclear whether this represented later disturbance.

- 4.2.6 Modern structures likely to be associated with the former 20th century school buildings were also encountered in a number of places in the north and east of the Site. Trench 4 contained a large vaulted brick drain or former sewer pipe, 407. The drain was 0.74 m wide and consisted of two courses of cemented bricks forming an arched vault with a large void inside. Trench 4 also contained a modern brick surface towards the south of the trench.
- 4.2.7 Modern disturbance likely to relate to the former school buildings was also encountered in Trenches 5, 6 and 8.
- 4.2.8 All of the artefacts observed during the evaluation were of clearly modern date and none were retained. Similarly, no soil samples were taken.

## 5 DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 Ten trenches were excavated across the Site in order to assess the extent and character of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 5.1.2 The level of the site appears to have been significantly altered and the depth of overburden overlying the natural geology varied greatly between 0.15 m and over 2.40 m. The depth of overburden increased towards the south and west of the Site.
- 5.1.3 Trenches 6, 7 and 8 were targeted over the location of the former buildings of Weaste Hall, however, no archaeological evidence for the house survived within the trenches.
- 5.1.4 Trench 10 was located in order to assess the survival of the large water feature visible on the 1848 OS map, which was no longer extant at the time of the 1893 OS map (**Figure 2**). Although Trench 10 had to be shortened to 15 m in length due to increasing depth of overburden, it was sufficient to establish that no archaeological remains associated with this feature survived within the trench.
- 5.1.5 No surviving evidence relating to other formal garden features associated with Weaste Hall was found in any of the trenches.
- 5.1.6 A number of post-medieval brick and stone built culverts were recorded in Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 8. Although the date of these features is uncertain, it is very likely that they either relate to the later phases of Weaste Hall or post-date it. These are of negligible significance.
- 5.1.7 Discussion with the on-site contractors established that the depth of groundworks to be undertaken was to be minimal, with the level of the majority of the Site being raised. Therefore, there is no potential for any deeply buried remains surviving in the western end of the Site to be impacted upon by the development.

### 5.2 Conclusions

- 5.2.1 This evaluation has established no surviving evidence for use or occupation of the Site before the later post-medieval period. The variation in the depth of natural and overburden across the Site suggests that it has been significantly levelled. The only archaeological remains were a number of post-medieval brick- and stone-built culverts in the north-



eastern part of the Site in Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 8 and are of negligible significance. No evidence for the survival of Weaste Hall or the formal gardens associated with it was encountered during the evaluation.

- 5.2.2 The evaluation in the western end of the Site had to be curtailed due to the presence of deep deposits of modern made ground which resulted in potentially unstable trenches. Any archaeological deposits or remains in this area are currently buried by over 2 m of modern overburden and will not be disturbed by the proposed development.

## **6 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **6.1 Museum**

- 6.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with the Salford Museum. The museum will be contacted for agreement to accept the archive and issue of an accession code. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.
- 6.1.2 For small projects, such as this, we may retain only digital copy of the records. The digital records will be submitted to the HER, with a copy retained in the Wessex Archaeology security-copied and backed-up digital archive storage facility, under its designated Wessex Archaeology project code 112620.

### **6.2 Preparation of archive**

- 6.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the receiving museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 6.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

### **6.3 Security copy**

- 6.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.





## 7 REFERENCES

### 7.1 Bibliography

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### 7.2 Historic Environment Records

- Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record
- Salford Local History Library
- Manchester Archives



### **7.3 Cartographic and documentary sources**

1786, Yates Map of Lancashire

1818, Greenwood's Map of Lancashire

1829, Hennessey's Map of Lancashire

1848 Ordnance Survey 6" Map (1:10,560) Sheet 103

1893 Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 103.8

1908 Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 103.8

1929 Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 103.8

1936 Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet 103.8

1954 Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet SJ7999

1967 Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Sheet SJ7999

### **7.4 Online Resources**

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/oldmap/>





## 8 APPENDICES

### 8.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

<b>Trench 1</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions:</b> L: 2.2 m, W: 2.2 m, D: 2.40 m			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
101	Layer	Demolition overburden - loose light grey sand with frequent modern brick and rubble fragments	0-0.45
102	Layer	Tarmac surface	0.45-0.50
103	Layer	Levelling deposit prior to tarmac surface - modern brick fragments within a loose matrix of mid grey sand	0.50-0.60
104	Layer	Made ground – loose mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent modern rubble fragments	0.60-2.10
105	Layer	Made ground – moderateley compact dark greyish brown sand redeposited natural	2.10-2.40
Comments	Natural substrate not reached in this trench, excavation stopped for safety reasons		

<b>Trench 2</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions:</b> L: 2.2 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 2.10 m			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
201	Layer	Demolition overburden – loose light grey sand with frequent modern rubble fragments.	0-0.90
202	Layer	Made ground- loose light yellowish brown sand with frequent slate fragments	0.90-1.30
203	Layer	Made ground- moderately loose dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent modern rubble fragments	1.30-2.00
204	Layer	Made ground – moderately loose mid grey silty sand with occasional lenses of dark grey silt, redeposited natural material.	2.00 +
Comments	Natural substrate not reached in this trench, excavation stopped for safety reasons		

<b>Trench 3</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions:</b> L: 8 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 2.3 m			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
301	Layer	Demolition overburden – loose mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent modern rubble fragments	0-0.90
302	Layer	Made ground- moderately compact dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent modern rubble fragments	0.90-1.80
303	Layer	Natural substrate – Moderately loose mid grey sand with frequent light yellowish brown lenses.	1.80-2.30+
Comments	Trench shortened due to increasing depth of overburden towards the south end of the trench, natural 303 was encountered at 1.80m depth at the northern end of the trench and 2.30m at the southern end of the trench.		



<b>Trench 4</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions: L: 25 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.54 m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
401	Layer	Demolition overburden – brick rubble layer	0-0.23
402	Layer	Natural substrate – grey sand with sparse sub-angular pebble inclusions	0.23+
403	Cut	Cut for culvert 405	0.62+
404	Fill	Fill of culvert 405	0.62+
405	Structure	Brick and stone built culvert	0.62+
406	Cut	Cut for modern vaulted brick drain	0.80+
407	Structure	Modern vaulted brick drain	0.80m+
Comments	Trench shortened due to trees at the northern end of the trench		

<b>Trench 5</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions: L: 30 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.36 m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
501	Layer	Demolition overburden – building rubble	0-0.15
502	Layer	Natural substrate – moderateley loose mid yellowish brown sand with light yellowish brown and grey mottling	0.15+
503	Cut	Cut for culvert 505	0.36+
504	Fill	Fill of culvert 505	0.36+
505	Structure	Brick and stone built culvert	0.36+
506	Cut	Cut for culvert 508	0.2+
507	Fill	Fill of culvert 508	0.2+
508	Structure	Brick and stone built culvert (same construction as 505)	0.2+
509	Fill	Fill of 510. Mixed redeposited natural and black vitrified material with modern brick, modern disturbance.	0.3+
510	Cut	Cut of modern disturbance	0.3+

<b>Trench 6</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions: L: 30 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.9 m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
601	Layer	Demolition overburden – made ground	0-0.55
602	Layer	Natural substrate – moderateley compact light brown sand with some grey and yellowish brown mottling	0.55-3.60+
603	Structure	Brick and stone built culvert similar to 505, 508 and 807. Not excavated.	0.55+
Comments	Depth of overburden increased significantly towards the south of the trench. From 16m to 30m from the northern end of the trench natural 602 was encountered at a depth of between 2.2 m and 3.6 m. This portion of the trench was photographed and rapidly backfilled for safety reasons.		

<b>Trench 7</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions: L: 30 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.64 m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>



<b>Trench 7</b>		<b>Trench dimensions: L: 30 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.64 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
701	Layer	Demolition overburden – building rubble	0-0.20
702	Layer	Made ground - light pinkish brown sand	0.20-0.30
703	Layer	Made ground – greyish brown sand	0.30-0.36
704	Layer	Natural substrate – light pinkish brown sand with yellowish brown and mid brown mottling	0.36+

<b>Trench 8</b>		<b>Trench dimensions: L: 30 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 1.4 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
801	Layer	Demolition overburden	0-0.30
802	Layer	Made ground in the east of the trench	0-0.30
803	Layer	Made ground – loose grey sand, redeposited natural	0.30-0.40
804	Layer	Natural substrate – moderately loose light pinkish brown sand	0.90+
805	Cut	Cut for culvert 807	1.2+
806	Fill	Sill of culvert 807	1.2+
807	Structure	Brick and stone built culvert	1.2+

<b>Trench 9</b>		<b>Trench dimensions: L: 30 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 1.3 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
901	Layer	Demolition overburden – brick rubble	0-0.30
902	Layer	Made ground – redeposited natural material	0.30-0.40
903	Layer	Made ground – dark grey silty layer	0.40-0.80
904	Layer	Natural substrate – greyish yellow clayey sand, stained by overlying made ground	0.80-0.90+

<b>Trench 10</b>		<b>Trench dimensions: L: 15 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 2.40 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
1001	Layer	Demolition overburden - loose light yellowish brown sand with frequent modern brick rubble fragments	0-0.50
1002	Layer	Made ground – moderately compact dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent modern rubble inclusions	0.50-1.30
1003	Layer	Made ground- Moderately loose mid yellowish brown sandy gravel aggregate	1.30-1.60
1004	Layer	Natural substrate – Loose light yellowish brown sand with occasional mid grey mottling	1.60-2.40+
Comments	Trench shortened due to increasing depth of overburden towards the east end of the trench		



## 8.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-248220

### [?](#) Project details

Add or edit entries

Project name	St Luke's School, Salford, Greater Manchester. Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Atkins Plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the land of the proposed St Luke's School, Salford, Greater Manchester, centred on National Grid Reference 379503, 399221. Ten trenches were excavated across the site between 21.03.16 and 24.03.16 in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site and inform any further mitigation. The site was occupied in the post-medieval period by buildings and formal gardens associated with Weaste Hall, which is first possibly referred to as the 'The Waste' occupied by Thomas of Tydlesley in 1570 and appears on historic maps until 1936. The site was later occupied in the 20th century by a number of school buildings that have since been demolished. It appears that the site has been significantly levelled, with an increasing depth of overburden and made ground towards the south and west of the site. The evaluation found no surviving structural evidence for Weaste Hall or associated garden features and no evidence for activity before the post-medieval period. A number of post-medieval brick and stone built culverts were recorded in the north-eastern part of the site, although it is not clear whether these relate to later phases of Weaste Hall. The remains were deemed to be of negligible significance. As no significant archaeological features were which could be adversely impacted by the development, no further archaeological mitigation is required.
Project dates	Start: 21-03-2016 End: 24-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	15/67424/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	Culvert Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Status **Incomplete**

### [?](#) Project location

Add or edit entries

Site location GREATER MANCHESTER SALFORD SALFORD St Luke's School, Salford, Greater Manchester



Postcode M6 8BY  
 Study area 600 Square metres  
 Site coordinates NGR - SJ 79503 99221  
 LL - 53.489049875587 -2.308954461514 (decimal)  
 LL - 53 29 20 N 002 18 32 W (degrees)  
 Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 42.5m Max: 50m

Status **Incomplete**

**? Project creators**

Add or edit entries

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology  
 Project brief originator Wessex Archaeology  
 Project design originator Wessex Archaeology  
 Project director/manager Alexandra Grassam  
 Project supervisor Phillip Wright  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Atkins

Status **Incomplete**

**? Project archives**

Add or edit entries

Physical Archive Exists? No  
 Digital Archive recipient TBC  
 Digital Contents "none"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"  
 Paper Archive recipient TBC  
 Paper Contents "none"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Report"

Status **Incomplete**



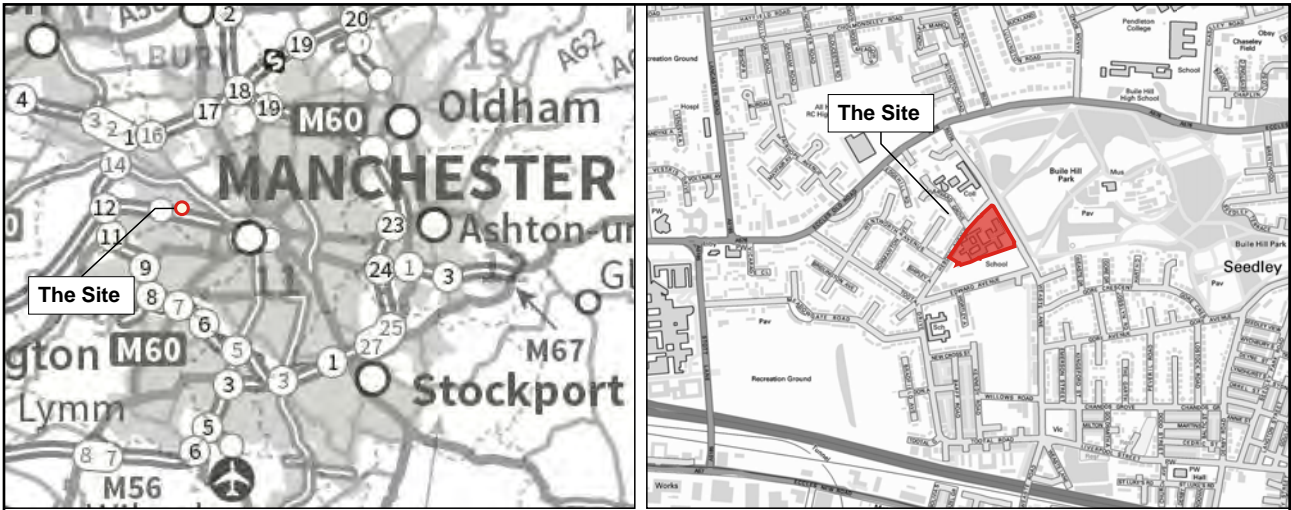
 Project  
bibliography 1


Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Add or edit entries



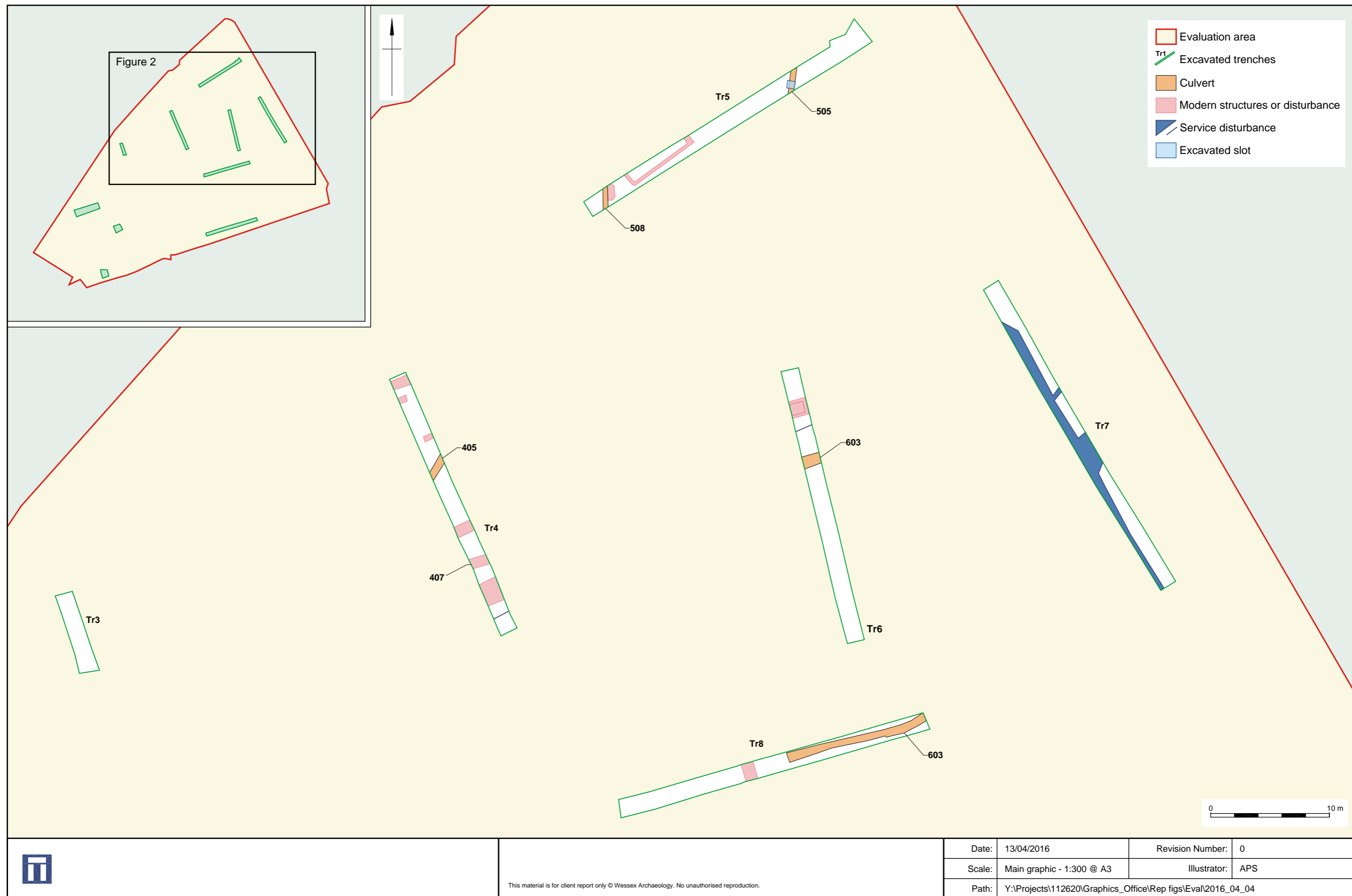
Title	St Luke's School, Salford, Greater Manchester
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wright, P.
Other bibliographic details	112620.02
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 laser printed comb bound report
Status	Incomplete



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	Scale:	Main graphic - 1:25,000 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
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Site location

Figure 1



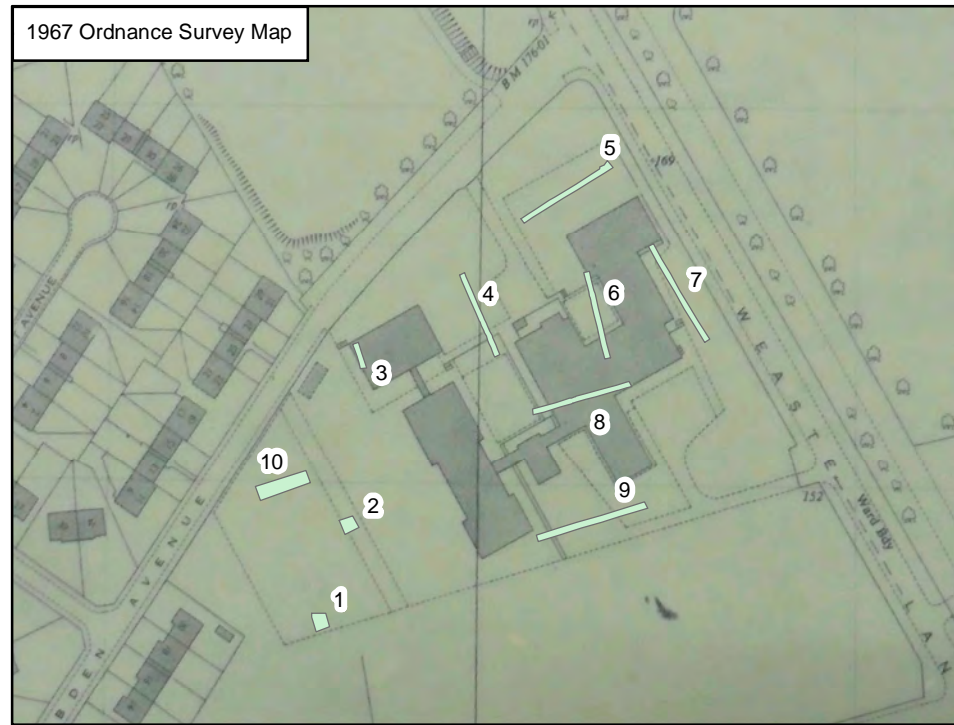
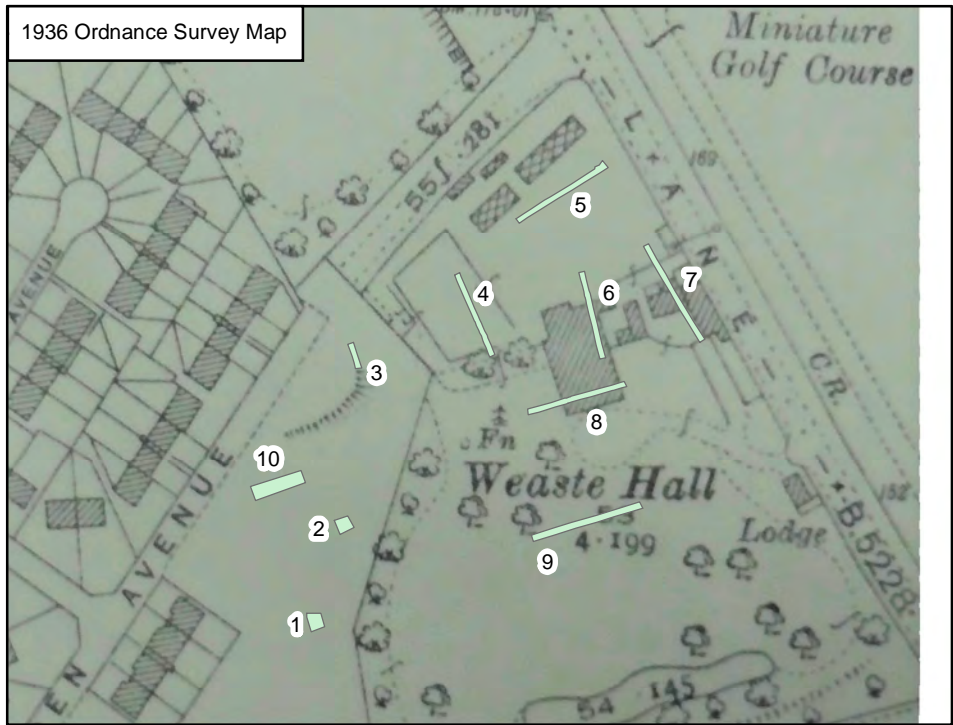
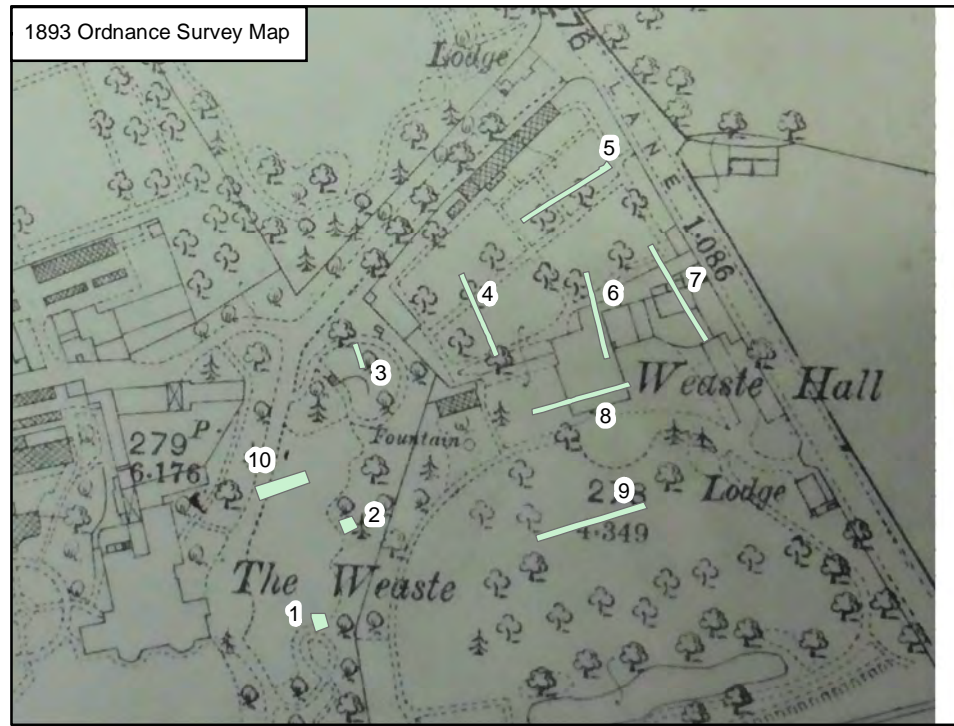
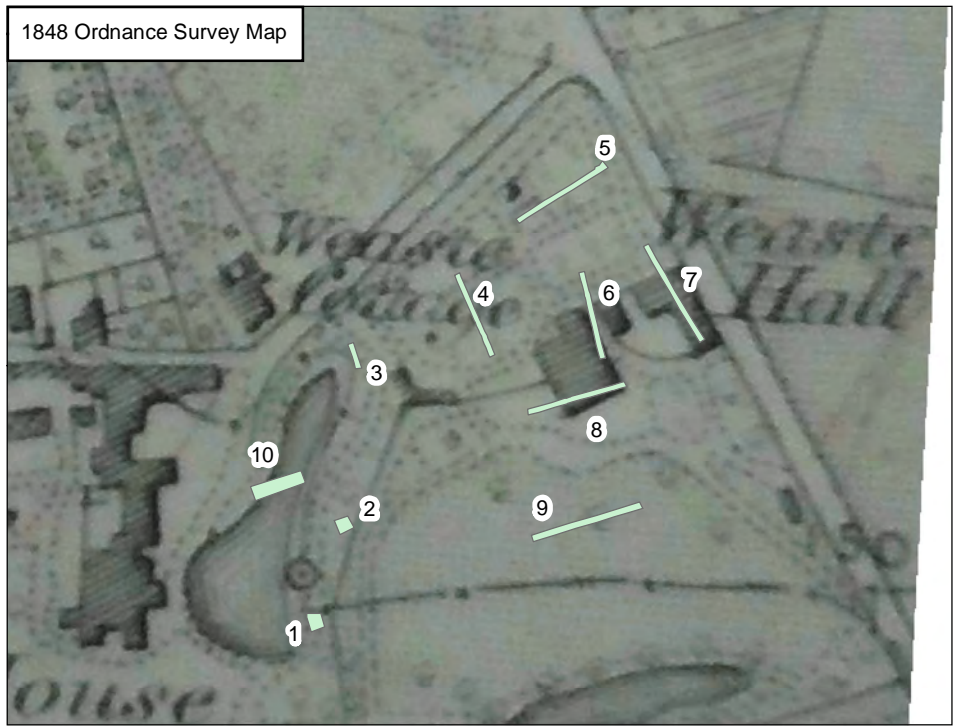
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Plan of trenches

Figure 2





- Site
- Evaluation Trench

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Plate 1: View of culvert 405 from north-east



Plate 2: North facing section through culvert 505


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Plate 3: View of culvert 508 and modern disturbance 510 from east



Plate 4: View of culvert 603 from east



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Plate 5: View of culvert 809 from east

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