



**Radcliffe Riverside  
School,  
West Campus,  
Radcliffe,  
Greater Manchester**

**Archaeological  
Evaluation Report**

**Oxford Archaeology North**



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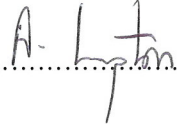
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## SUMMARY

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Bury Local Education Authority has proposed to redevelop the site of Radcliffe High School in Radcliffe (centred on SD 7796 0716). The development proposals allow for a new school to be erected immediately to the west of the existing school buildings, occupying land that is used presently as playing fields.

As an initial stage of the development process, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned in October 2005 to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development site (OA North 2006). This study concluded that there was some potential for *in-situ* buried archaeological remains pertaining to the projected line of a Roman road between the forts of Manchester and Ribchester and, on the basis of evidence derived from historical mapping, post-medieval field system features and possible early mining activity.

Following on from the desk-based study, it was recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out to establish the presence of absence of buried remains of interest. OA North was invited by Bury Local Education Authority to submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation for the trial trenching of the site (*Appendix 1*) and, following its approval, were commissioned to undertake the work in May of 2010.

The scheme of archaeological evaluation allowed for the excavation of four trial trenches, and was carried out in May 2010. Archaeological features of local interest were identified in Trenches 1 and 4, and included boundary ditches and three post-holes. These features were almost certainly associated with the agricultural landscape depicted on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century mapping of the area. These features were sealed beneath a thick deposit of levelling material, which had seemingly been deposited during the early twentieth century, and was thickest in the northern and western parts of the site. There was no evidence for the line of the putative Roman road, or for any post-medieval mining activity.

Based on the results obtained from the evaluation trenching, it is concluded that the proposed development of the site will have a negligible archaeological impact, and further intrusive investigation is unlikely to be required.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Ruth Taylor of Bury Local Education Authority for commissioning and supporting the project, and the staff at Radcliffe High School for their interest and support. Thanks are also expressed to Dr Andrew Myers, the Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester, for his advice and guidance.

The evaluation was directed by Andrew Bates, who was assisted by Charlotte Vallance. The report was compiled by Andrew Bates, the finds were examined by Sean McPhillips, and the illustrations were produced by Marie Rowland. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Bury Local Education Authority has proposed to redevelop the site of Radcliffe High School in Radcliffe. The development proposals allow for the erection of a new school immediately to the west of the existing school buildings, occupying land that is used presently as playing fields (Plate 1).
- 1.1.2 In October of 2005, as an initial stage of the development process, Bury Local Education Authority, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development site (OA North 2006). This study concluded that the site has some potential for *in-situ* buried archaeological remains pertaining to the projected line of a Roman road between the forts of Manchester and Ribchester and, on the basis of evidence derived from historical mapping, post-medieval field system features and possible early mining activity.
- 1.1.3 In light of these results, it was recommended that the area of the proposed development be subject to a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation. In line with this recommendation, OA North was invited by Bury Local Education Authority to devise and submit a Written Scheme of Investigation for an appropriate scheme of intrusive investigation (*Appendix I*). This allowed for the excavation of four evaluation trenches, which were to be placed within the footprint of the proposed new building.
- 1.1.4 Following the approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester, who provides planning advice on archaeological issues to Bury Metropolitan Borough Council, OA North was commissioned to undertake the work, which was carried out in May 2010.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

2.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*), and was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (1999), and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

2.2.1 **Trench configuration:** in total, four evaluation trenches were excavated across the study area, each measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide (Fig 2). The trenches were placed within the footprint of the new proposed building. Trenches 1 and 4 incorporated former field boundaries, as depicted on historical mapping (Fig 2):

- *Trench 1:* was aligned north-west/south-east in the northern part of the site, and was placed across two former field boundaries marked on the 1841 tithe of Radcliffe parish;
- *Trench 2:* was aligned north-west/south-east across the central part of the site;
- *Trench 3:* was aligned east/west in the southern part of the site;
- *Trench 4:* was aligned north-east/south-west across the central part of the site, and placed over a former field boundary marked on the 1841 tithe of Radcliffe parish;

2.2.2 **Excavation:** the trenches were all excavated using a backhoe loader fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The machine operated under close archaeological supervision, down to the first archaeological deposits, whereupon all further excavation was completed manually. All spoil was scanned for artefacts.

2.2.3 Recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of the deposits and materials revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets. The trenches were located using a Leica 1200 series GPS, which is accurate to +/-30mm. Hand-drawn plans were produced showing the contents of the trenches, with representative sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. An indexed photographic record using monochrome and digital formats was maintained.

## 2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project.
- 2.3.2 OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. It is intended that the archive and the excavated material be deposited with the Bury Museum and Art Gallery in Bury. In addition, a copy of the archive can be made available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record. In addition, the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 2.3.3 The material and paper archive generated from the evaluation will be transferred in accordance with the guidelines provided by *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (2003).



### 3. BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 Radcliffe Riverside School West Campus (centred SD 7796 0716) is situated at the southern edge of modern-day Radcliffe, which is located some 4km to the south of Bury, and 10km north-north-west of Manchester (Fig 1). Radcliffe lies within the Manchester Pennine fringe, a transitional zone between the open moorlands of the Dark Peak and the Millstone Grit uplands of the Southern Pennines and the densely populated urban conurbation of Manchester (Countryside Commission 1998, 121). The area owes much of its landscape character to the pronounced landform with deeply incised steep valley sides and localised woodlands (*op cit*, 122).



Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the study area

3.1.2 The study area is located to the west of the historic settlement of Radcliffe Bridge, which spans both sides of the River Irwell. The school grounds are bounded to the north by a builder's yard, to the south by School Street, to the east by terraced housing, and to the west by the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal (Plate 1).

3.1.3 The underlying drift geology of the area comprises sands and gravels overlying Carboniferous Coal Measures (Ordnance Survey 1951). The solid geology consists of weak sandstones and mudstones (Clinton and Higgs 1997).

## 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 An understanding of the historical background of a site provides the local context within which buried remains can be assessed archaeologically. The following section presents a summary historical and archaeological background of the general area, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider context.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric Period:** Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity in the area is recorded mainly from the uplands above the Irwell valley (Nevell and Redhead 1999). Upland areas in the region tended to be occupied in the summer months by hunter-gatherers, and more sheltered lowland areas in the winter. This pattern is reflected by evidence for camps which may have been used on a seasonal basis. One such camp has been found on the E'es in Radcliffe, where artefacts of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date have been recovered (*ibid*).
- 3.2.3 The E'es is a level plain of mud flats overlying sand and gravels situated north of the river Irwell and to the west of the confluence between the rivers Roch and Irwell. The commercial extraction of aggregates from the area in 1945 revealed wooden structures and flint artefacts of a prehistoric date. Eight circles of posts in a double row were found overlain by organic material such as brushwood, hazelnuts and pinecones, and sealed by clay. Unfortunately, all but one of the circles were removed by machine before they were subject to archaeological recording, and the artefacts have since been largely lost.
- 3.2.4 Archaeological excavations at the site began in 1949, when further evidence for wooden structures was obtained. A large and significant assemblage of flint implements and a cast-flanged bronze axe was also recovered (Spencer 1951, 197 *et seq*). Excavation work took place on the site periodically until 1961, and finds dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman periods were all recovered (*ibid*). Timbers found during the 1950 excavation were interpreted as a possible Bronze Age platform and causeway of stakes, wattling and brushwood (*ibid*). In addition, excavations behind the cemetery in Radcliffe in 1951 uncovered a disk Barrow, although there were no associated inhumations (Sunderland 1995).
- 3.2.5 The continuity of occupation on the site through these early periods, which is suggested by the artefact assemblage, is rarely found in the North West. It is also recorded that on Radcliffe Moor, situated on the west bank of the Irwell, the remains of very large trees have been found underneath the moor and at the river's edge (Butterworth 1969, 32). They were described as being sound and of a black colour (*ibid*), and indicate the potential for peat and waterlogged deposits in the area. It should be noted, however, that extensive draining may have affected some of these remains, since as early as 1833 there are records stating that an improved method of draining has been adopted (*op cit*, 33).
- 3.2.6 **Roman Period:** the main Roman road between the forts at Manchester and Ribchester crossed through Radcliffe (Nicholls 1910, 107). The line of the road to the south of Radcliffe is thought to be represented in the modern landscape by Bury New Road (Margary 1957, 102). This was a turnpike road dating from 1755 when an Act of Parliament was passed to allow the

improvement of the Manchester to Bury road. Margary argued that the Roman Road crossed the Irwell in Radcliffe at a point some 150 yards to the west of the ruined Radcliffe Tower (*ibid*), which places it approximately in the area of the former East Lancashire Paper Mill. This is supported by Sunderland in his history of Radcliffe: ‘The route (of the Roman road) was by way of (approximately) Higher Lane in Whitefield, by Dales Lane, plunging down to and crossing the Irwell and the E’ses through what is now the East Lancashire Paper Mill, up Croft Lane, crossing Cross Lane and to cross the later-built Manchester-Bolton-Bury canal’ (Sunderland 1995, 11). However, evaluation trenches targeted specifically to identify any buried remains of the road within the site of the paper mill revealed no trace of it, suggesting the road to have deviated from its projected line (OA North 2005, 2). An alternative route of the Roman road, however, has been postulated by both Barton (1973) and Farrer and Brownbill (1908), who claim that it was on the line of the present day Blackburn Street, and crossed the river Irwell at what is now Radcliffe Bridge.

- 3.2.7 The remains of the Roman road in the wider area have been excavated by the Radcliffe Archaeological and Historical Society (RAHS) and Bury Archaeology Group (BAG). At Starling, to the north of Radcliffe, the road was found to be approximately 7m wide plus drainage ditches, and consisted of ‘pebbles laid on split flagstones’ (Sunderland 1995, 11). Unfortunately, Starling is sufficiently far to the north of Radcliffe (approximately 3.5km north of Radcliffe Bridge where the latter crosses the River Irwell) that the existence of a stretch of the road at this location does not necessarily favour either one of the two postulated routes.
- 3.2.8 Additionally, Taylor (1904, 138-39) argued that ‘the Romans had a camp or small station’ on the line of the road at Radcliffe. The recovery of several sherds of Roman pottery from the E’ses adds weight to this postulation (Spencer 1951, 197), although firm evidence is lacking.
- 3.2.9 **Medieval Period:** Radcliffe is listed in the Domesday Book as ‘*Radeclive*’, a manor held by Edward the Confessor. It was part of the Salford Hundred, and was one of only four places from the Hundred to be mentioned in the Domesday Book, suggesting a settlement to have been established at Radcliffe by the eleventh century. The main landholder at this time was Roger de Poitou (Farrer and Brownbill 1908). Radcliffe remained part of the crown until it was given to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, during the reign of Stephen (1135-1154), when it became part of the Mersey Fee. According to Barton (1973, 225-27), the de Radcliffe family has been associated with the town since the mid-twelfth century.
- 3.2.10 During this period, Radcliffe was probably a small hamlet. The church of St. Mary and St Bartholomew (SMR 9450.1.0 – GM10590) is listed as one of the earliest buildings in Radcliffe by Farrer and Brownbill (1908, 63): ‘The oldest details of the building are the piers supporting the chancel arch, which are of thirteenth-century date, but it is possible that the four angles of the nave may belong to an older church dating from the twelfth century.’

- 3.2.11 The original date of the Radcliffe Tower (SMR 354.1.0 – GM520), which lies to the west of the church, is uncertain. It is mentioned in 1358 through Richard Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower (SMR), and was rebuilt in 1403 when James de Radcliffe received the King's permission to rebuild the manor house (Barton 1973, 226). Limited archaeological excavation of the site in 1979-80 demonstrated the hall and tower to be contained within a ditched enclosure (Tyson 1980).
- 3.2.12 In 1561 Radcliffe was purchased by Richard Assheton, Lord of Middleton. It was of sufficient significance to be depicted upon the earliest map of the area, surveyed by Christopher Saxton and published in 1577. Radcliffe remained in the ownership of the Assheton's until 1765, when the estate was divided between the two daughters of Sir Ralph Assheton. One of the daughters, Eleanor, married Sir Thomas Egerton of Heaton, Lord Grey de Wilton. The town then became part of the Lord of Wilton's estates (Farrer and Brownbill 1908).
- 3.2.13 **Post-medieval Period:** the region emerged as a centre of the woollen industry during the later Middle Ages, but many firms converted to cotton manufacture during the later eighteenth century. In 1773, Bury was 'endowed with a new staple trade' in the form of a calico printing works that was established by Robert Peel (Williams and Farnie 1992, 42-43). Radcliffe similarly developed as an industrial centre; during the early nineteenth century Baines noted the parish of Radcliffe to comprise 589 families, of which 403 were engaged in 'trade, manufactures or handicraft' (1825, 688). Another contemporary description of Radcliffe, compiled in 1833 (Butterworth 1969), claimed that the area was a 'highly fit station for bleaching works and cotton mills, and extensive manufactories were erected in the last century which still continue to flourish with redoubled activity employing nearly all the population'. This was due partly to its proximity to Bury and to Manchester, and the transport link provided by the Manchester to Bolton Canal, which was extended to Bury in 1797 (McNeil and Nevell 2000). The transport links increased in 1844, when an act sanctioning the construction of the Manchester, Bury and Rossendale Railway received royal assent (Anon 1897, 53). The line through Radcliffe formed part of the East Lancashire Railway, which was later merged with the larger Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (*ibid*).
- 3.2.14 A slightly later description of Radcliffe (Butterworth 1841, 115-16) highlighted the town's association with the cotton industry, with reference to cotton bleaching, calico printing, weaving and spinning. However, Radcliffe did not attain its peak capacity in cotton spinning until 1914, although it grew faster in spindleage between 1884 and 1917 than any other cotton-spinning town except for Farnworth (Williams and Farnie 1992, 42-43).
- 3.2.15 Map evidence clearly shows many collieries close to the study area, and although these would have been useful employers at the time, there were sometimes problems after they had ceased to operate. An example of these is the mineshaft at Allens Green Colliery, to the south-east and east of the study area near Green Street and Sion Street, which collapsed in the 1950s (Hudson 1994, 96-7).

3.2.16 The desk-based assessment (OA North 2006) identified two former fields marked on the 1767 and 1841 maps of the area (GMRO(M) E7/18/5/2 1767; LRO (P) DRM 1/83 1841a) which referred to as ‘Moss Pits’ potentially containing extraction pits, probably coal mining, to the north of the footprint of the proposed building (Plate 2). Similarly, the 1841 map (LRO (P) DRM 1/83 1841a) identifies a field to the east of the proposed building as ‘Brick Kiln Field’, evidence of early brick making within the immediate vicinity of the development (Plate 2). Both maps show the development area to be enclosed fields in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with some of the associated field boundaries within the footprint of the proposed building (Plate 2).

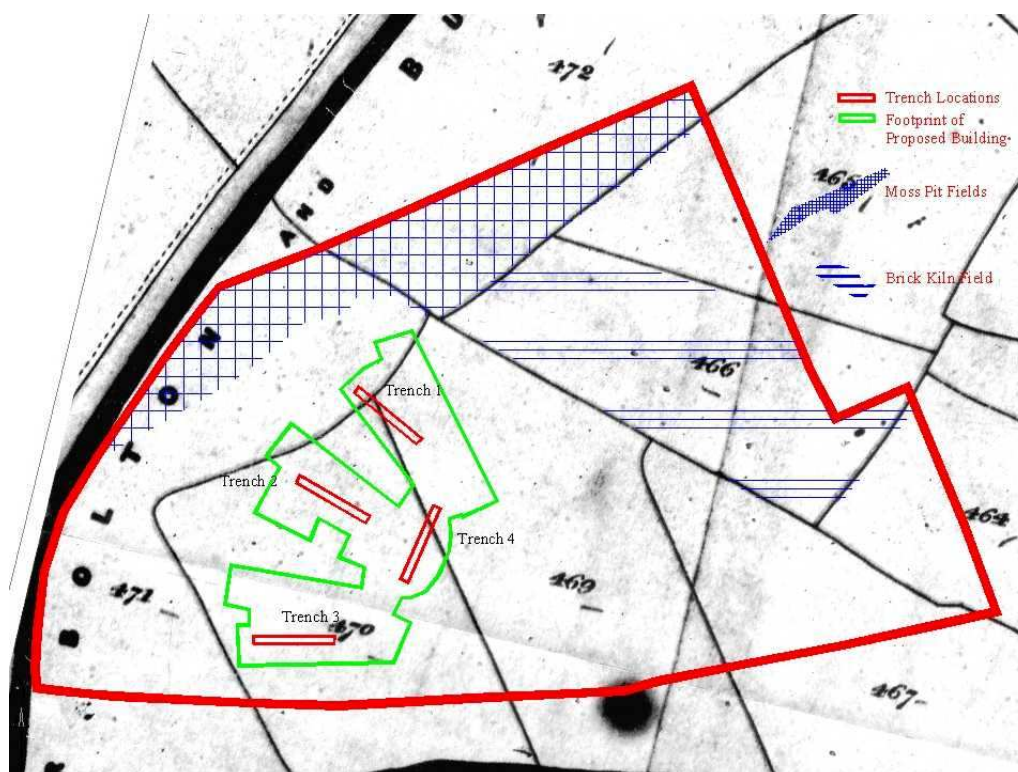


Plate 2: Extract of parish tithe map, 1841 (LRO(P) DRM 1/83 1841a) with the footprint of the proposed building and the trial trenches superimposed upon it

### 3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

3.3.1 The most recent archaeological work undertaken within the area comprised a desk-based assessment followed by an initial evaluation that was carried out on the former East Lancashire Paper Mill site (OA North 2004; OA North 2005). The desk-based assessment identified four sites of archaeological potential, comprising the projected route of a Roman road, a calico-printing works, bleach works, and a cotton-spinning mill (OA North 2005, 2). So far, trenches have been positioned in an attempt to locate the Roman road, but no trace of this has been discovered (*ibid*). The well-preserved remains of the bleach works were identified immediately below the modern ground surface adjacent to Croft Lane (*ibid*). However, there is no record of any archaeological work having been undertaken on the present study area.



## 4. EVALUATION RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Four trenches, each measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide, were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new building (Fig 2) in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*). An overview of the results is presented below, with a description of each deposit and archaeological feature provided in *Appendix 2*.

### 4.2 TRENCH 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned north-west/south-east in the northern part of the site (Fig 2). A layer of glacial till (**105**) of natural origin was exposed at the base of the trench, although this dipped to the north; it was exposed at a depth of 0.76m at the southern end of the trench, and 1.30m at the northern end (Plate 3).

4.2.2 Layer **105** was cut in the central part of the trench by a linear feature (**104**), which was aligned approximately north/south (Fig 3). Feature **104** contained two fills, **102** and **103**, the sediments of both derived from surrounding soils. No finds were recovered from these deposits. The location of this feature corresponded closely with the field boundary depicted on the 1767 and 1841 maps of the area (GMRO(M) E7/18/5/2 1767; LRO (P) DRM 1/83 1841a).



Plate 3: Trench 1, looking south-south-east

- 4.2.3 Layer **105** was cut by a second linear feature (**107**) in the northern part of the trench (Fig 3). Feature **107** was 0.77m wide, and survived to a maximum depth of 0.23m, suggesting that it had been subject to some truncation (Plate 4). It contained a single fill (**106**), which comprised a dark grey clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this deposit. The location of this feature corresponded with the position of a north-east/south-west-aligned field boundary marked on the 1767 and 1841 maps of the area (GMRO(M) E7/18/5/2 1767; LRO (P) DRM 1/83 1841a).



*Plate 4: Ditch 104 of Trench 1, looking north-north-west*

- 4.2.4 The final feature exposed in the trench was a modern ceramic field drain. This was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west, and was cut into layer **105** (Fig 3). The field drain, and the two ditches, were all sealed by a thick deposit (up to 1.10m deep) of modern levelling material (**101**), and a layer of topsoil (**100**) that had an average depth of 0.25m.

### **4.3 TRENCH 2**

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was aligned north-west/south-east, within the central part of the proposed development (Fig 2). No deposits or features of archaeological interest were exposed within the trench.
- 4.3.2 A layer of glacial till (**204**), clearly representing the natural geology, was exposed at a depth of 0.56m below the modern ground surface (Plate 5). Layer **204** was cut by a large linear feature (**203**) in the southern part of the trench (Fig 4). This large feature was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west, and had a depth of 1.40m. The nature of this feature remains uncertain, although plastic objects were recovered from its fill (**202**), indicating that it was of modern origin.



- 4.3.3 Layer **204** was overlain by a thick deposit of modern levelling material (**201**), and a layer of topsoil (**200**) that had an average depth of 0.26m.



*Plate 5: Trench 2, looking north-east*

#### **4.4 TRENCH 3**

- 4.4.1 Trench was aligned north-east/south-west in the southern part of the proposed development (Fig 2). A layer of glacial till (**304**) of natural origin was exposed at the base of the trench, although this dipped to the north; it was exposed at a depth of 0.39m at the southern end of the trench, and 1.19m at the northern end (Plate 6). No deposits or features of archaeological interest were exposed within the trench.
- 4.4.2 A modern ceramic field drain was exposed in the southern part of the trench (Fig 5). This was aligned broadly north-west/south-east, and was cut into layer **304**. The field drain, and layer **304**, was sealed by a deposit of modern levelling material (**301**), and a layer of topsoil (**300**) that had an average depth of 0.20m.





Plate 6: Trench 3, looking south-east

## 4.5 TRENCH 4

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was aligned north-east/south-west across the central part of the proposed development (Fig 2). A layer of glacial till (**409**), identical to that exposed in the other trenches and clearly representing the natural geology, was exposed at the base of the excavated trench, at a maximum depth of 0.78m below the modern ground surface. Layer **409** was cut by three shallow features, **413**, **415** and **417**, and three linear features, **404**, **406** and **411**, which were all located towards the southern end of the trench (Fig 6).
- 4.5.2 Features **413**, **415** and **417** were all circular, with diameters of 0.20m, and appeared to represent the remains of post holes. However, these had all been truncated, as they all only survived to a depth of 0.07m, although it was possible to establish that they had probably formed an alignment orientated north-west/south-east.
- 4.5.3 Post hole **417** appeared to have been cut by linear feature **411**, which seemingly represented a shallow ditch (Fig 6). This followed roughly the same alignment as the post holes. Another linear feature (**406**), aligned parallel to ditch **411**, was exposed at a distance of 2.22m to the south-west; this feature is also likely to have been a ditch. This was almost certainly the same ditch as **104** in Trench 1, and comprised part of the post-medieval ditch marked on the 1767 and 1841 maps of the area. It seems possible that ditches **406** and **411**



formed two sides of a single boundary, with a bank originally located in the middle.

- 4.5.4 Ditch **406** was cut by a third ditch (**404**). This was aligned north-east/south-west, and was thus set at an approximate right angle to ditch **406** (Fig 6). None of these ditches contained any finds, but all of them almost certainly represented post-medieval agricultural activity.
- 4.5.5 The uppermost layers in the trench comprised modern levelling material (**401**), and a layer of topsoil (**400**) that had an average depth of 0.27m.



*Plate 7: Post holes **413**, **415** and **417** and ditch **411** in the foreground and ditch **406** in the background, looking south-west*

## 4.6 FINDS

- 4.6.1 In total, 74 were artefacts recovered from the excavation; a summary finds catalogue is included as *Appendix 2*. The bulk of the assemblage dates to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with a small component dating potentially to the eighteenth century. Pottery (46 fragments) dominated the assemblage, with lesser amounts of glass (27) and leather (1); other material classes, such as clay tobacco pipe, animal bones, and iron objects, were absent from the assemblage.
- 4.6.2 The fills within the agricultural features excavated in Trenches 1 and 4 were subject to sampling for palaeo-environmental assessment. However, these deposits had clearly been subject to some contamination from the overlying levelling material, and it was concluded that they had little, or no, potential for meaningful analysis.
- 4.6.3 The entire artefact assemblage was derived from the twentieth-century levelling material that was excavated in all of the trenches and, as such, is considered as unstratified. All of the objects were associated with domestic activity. Some of the glass bottles recovered from the evaluation were stamped with local manufacturers' marks, including Samuel Fogg & Co, James Ratcliffe, and William Coulthard & John William Hardman & Co Ltd.
- 4.6.4 The firm of Samuel Fogg & Co is listed as mineral water manufacturers at Little Lever in a trade directory for 1905 (Kelly 1905, 1873). James Ratcliffe is listed in the same directory as a mineral water manufacturer at Washington Street in Bolton (*ibid*). William Coulthard & John William Hardman & Co Ltd are listed as mineral water manufacturers at Seed Street in Radcliffe in a trade directory for 1905 (Kelly 1905, 1873). Matthew Pomfret Ltd is listed as a mineral water manufacturer at the Albion Works at Elton, in Bury (Kelly 1905, 1873).
- 4.6.5 The finds assemblage as a whole is of little, or no, archaeological significance, although it does provide broad dating for the deposition of the thick levelling material exposed in all of the trenches. In all probability, the finds represent the dumping of domestic refuse. It is recommended that the finds are not retained, but disposed of in an appropriate manner.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

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### 5.1 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The excavation of the trial trenches identified *in-situ* archaeological remains of local interest in Trenches 1 and 4. These included boundary ditches, and an alignment of post holes, which are likely to have been associated with the agricultural landscape of the late post-medieval period, depicted on the 1767 and 1841 maps of the area (GMRO(M) E7/18/5/2 1767; LRO (P) DRM 1/83 1841a). However, no finds were recovered from these features to confirm their date, and soil samples recovered from the excavated fills had little, or no, potential for palaeo-environmental analysis.
- 5.1.2 These post-medieval agricultural features were sealed beneath a thick deposit of levelling material, which had seemingly been deposited during the early twentieth century, and was thickest in the northern and western parts of the site. The original landform would, therefore, have fallen in these two directions. The area was most likely raised to its current level form prior to the construction of the exiting school and its playing field in 1932.
- 5.1.3 The evaluation provided no evidence for the line of the putative Roman road, or for any post-medieval mining activity.

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 Based on the results obtained from the evaluation trenching, it is concluded that the proposed development will have a negligible archaeological impact, and further intrusive investigation of the site is unlikely to yield any further information.

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## APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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**Oxford  
Archaeology  
North**

**May 2010**

**RADCLIFFE HIGH SCHOOL,  
RADCLIFFE,  
GREATER MANCHESTER**



### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

#### ***Proposals***

*The following Written Scheme of Investigation is offered in response to a request from Ruth Taylor, of Bury Local Education Authority, for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed development of Radcliffe High School in Radcliffe.*

# 1 BACKGROUND

## 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Bury Local Education Authority has proposed to redevelop the site of Radcliffe High School in Radcliffe (centred on SD 7796 0716). The school is situated at the southern edge of modern-day Radcliffe, to the west of the historic settlement of Radcliffe Bridge, which spans both sides of the River Irwell. The school grounds are bounded to the north by a builder's yard, to the south by School Street, to the east by terraced housing, and to the west by the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal. The development proposals allow for a new school to be erected immediately to the west of the existing school buildings, occupying land that is used presently as playing fields (Plate 1).



*Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the proposed development site*

- 1.1.2 In October 2005, as an initial stage in the development process, King Sturge LLP, acting on behalf of Bury Local Education Authority, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development site. This study concluded that the site has some potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest pertaining to the projected line of a Roman road between the forts of Manchester and Ribchester and, on the basis of evidence derived from historical mapping, post-medieval field system features and possible early mining activity. One of the earliest plans to depict the study area is the Radcliffe parish tithe map of 1841, which shows that the proposed development straddles three fields: Briery Field (469); Rye Field (470); and Moss Pits (471). The name Moss Pits suggests some form of extractive industry, probably coal mining, although whilst this is not referred to specifically, there are several other field names incorporating the name 'pitts' in the vicinity.
- 1.1.3 In the light of the conclusions drawn by the desk-based assessment, it was recommended that, in the first instance, a scheme of intrusive archaeological investigation of the site is carried out in advance of development. This document provides the required written scheme of investigation, and allows for an archaeological evaluation using machine-assisted trenching to identify and



characterise the surviving evidence for the range of targets identified in the desk-based study. It proposed that the trenches are placed within the footprint of the proposed new building



*Plate 2: Plan showing the footprint of the proposed new building*

- 1.1.4 The results obtained from this phase of works will allow an informed decision to be reached regarding the need for further excavation to record buried remains that may be destroyed by the proposed development. In addition, the desk-based assessment concluded that the present school building, which was erected in 1932 and was the first comprehensive senior school to be built in Radcliffe, merited an archaeological building survey prior to its demolition. This would be carried out at a later stage, and is not addressed in the present project.

## 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees with over 35 years of experience in archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost-effective service. We are the largest employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 300 members of staff), and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to deal with any archaeological obligations you or your clients may have. OA is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17). We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) and Oxford Archaeology South (OA South) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. All work on the project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional standards, including:

- IfA's *Code of Conduct* (1999); *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1999);
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991;
- The European Association of Archaeologists *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* (1998).

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 2.1 ACADEMIC AIMS

2.1.1 The main research aim of the investigation, given the commercial nature of the development, will be to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential.

### 2.2 OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 The objectives of the project may be summarised as follows:

- to determine the presence or absence of any buried remains pertaining to the projected line of the Roman road within the footprint of the proposed new building;
- to determine the presence, character, and extent of buried remains pertaining to former field systems within the footprint of the proposed new building;
- to determine the survival of palaeo-environmental evidence for post-medieval agriculture within the footprint of the proposed new building;
- to determine the presence, character, and extent of buried remains pertaining to former mining or quarrying activity within the footprint of the proposed new building;
- to inform a decision as to whether further archaeological investigation will be required in advance of development ground works.

### 3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the aims and objectives summarised above.

#### 3.2 EVALUATION

3.2.1 **Trench Rationale:** it is proposed that the site be investigated initially via four evaluation trenches, placed within the footprint of the proposed new building (Plate 3). All of the trenches will measure 30 x 2m, and are intended to investigate an adequate sample of the proposed development area.

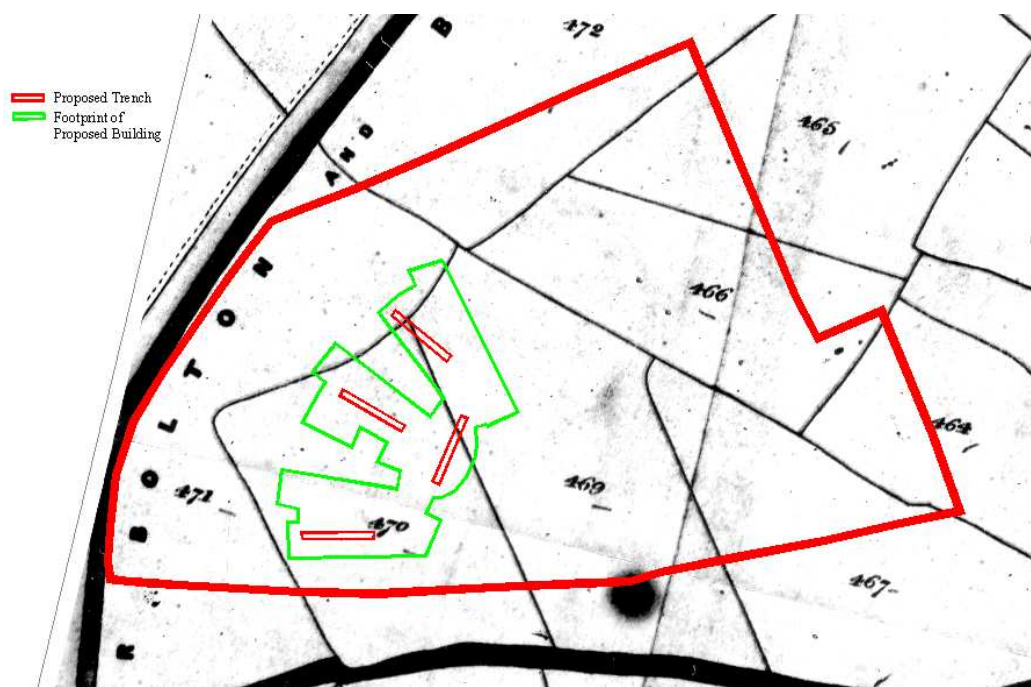


Plate 3: Proposed locations of the evaluation trenches, superimposed on the Radcliffe parish tithe map of 1841

3.2.2 **General Methodology:** excavation of the modern ground surface will be undertaken by a machine of appropriate power using a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil from the excavation will be stored adjacent to the trench, and will be backfilled upon completion of the archaeological works.

3.2.3 Thereafter, all archaeological deposits will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. It should be noted that no archaeological deposits will be entirely removed from the site. If the excavation is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m, then the trenches will be widened sufficiently to allow the sides to be stepped in.

3.2.4 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage. Results of the evaluation will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied with sufficient

pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

- 3.2.5 **Context Recording:** all contexts will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* will be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.
- 3.2.6 **Photography:** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as colour transparency, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Extensive use of digital photography will also be undertaken throughout the course of the fieldwork for presentation purposes. Photographs records will be maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 3.2.7 **Planning:** the precise location of the evaluation trenches will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. Sections will be manually drafted as appropriate at a scale of 1:10. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.2.8 Human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in situ* covered and protected. If removal is necessary, then the relevant Home Office permission will be sought, and the removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity as required by the *Burials Act 1857*.
- 3.2.9 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.
- 3.2.10 **Finds policy:** finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Institute for Archaeologists guidelines) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. OA North employs in-house artefact and palaeoecology specialists, with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Emergency access to conservation facilities is maintained by OA North with the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham. Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. OA North employs palaeoecology and soil micromorphology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and analysis of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.

### **3.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 3.3.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.
- 3.3.2 OA North undertakes to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by our work. This applies in particular to providing and maintaining suitable premises, ensuring the safety of all equipment supplied by the Company, and providing all reasonable safeguards and precautions against accidents. OA North will also take all reasonable steps to ensure the health and safety of all persons not in their employment, such as volunteers, students, visitors, and members of the public (this includes trespassers). OA North will ensure that no one suffers injury because of dangers arising from the state of the premises, or things done, or omitted to be done, on the premises.
- 3.3.3 OA North is fully familiar with and will comply with all current and relevant legislation, including, but not limited to:
- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
  - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
  - Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002);
  - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007);
  - The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
  - The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1992);
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  - The Work at Height Regulations (2005);
  - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
  - The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
  - The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);
  - The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995),
  - The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998);
  - Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998).
- 3.3.2 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.
- 3.3.3 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the Client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

### 3.4 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.4.1 Access to the site will be arranged via the Client/main contractor.
- 3.4.2 The trenches will be backfilled upon completion of the archaeological works.
- 3.4.3 The Client/main contractor is asked to provide OA North with information relating to the position of live services on the site. OA North will use a cable detecting tool in advance of any machine excavation.

### 3.5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

- 3.5.1 **Archive:** the results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.
- 3.5.2 The paper and finds archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with the nearest museum which meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992). This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on CD (as appropriate). The archive will be deposited with the museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum.
- 3.5.3 **Report:** four copies of a bound and collated final report will be submitted to the Client within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Further copies will be sent to the Local Planning Authority, the Assistant County Archaeologist, and the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record. The final report will include a copy of this written scheme of investigation, and indications of any agreed departure from that scheme. It will include an historical and archaeological background to the study area, an outline methodology of the investigation, and present, summarise, assess, and interpret the results of the programme of archaeological works detailed above. It will also include an assessment of the finds, which will be accompanied by relevant proposals for detailed finds analysis and conservation with costs. In addition, recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive will also be made.

3.5.4 A summary of the results produced from the archaeological investigation will be published in the CBA North West magazine, although a more detailed article will be provided should the results be of sufficient merit.

3.5.4 **Confidentiality:** the final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

## 4 WORK TIMETABLE

4.1 A one-week period should be allowed to excavate, record and backfill the evaluation trenches.

4.2 A report will be submitted within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

## 5 STAFFING PROPOSALS

5.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. His role will be to ensure that the project design is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. He will liaise with the Client and County Archaeologist with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors.

5.1.1 The evaluation is likely to be undertaken by **Sean McPhillips BA** (OA North Project Officer). Sean is an highly experienced field archaeologist. It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that up to three technicians will be required during the course of the fieldwork.

5.1.2 Assessment of any finds recovered from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA** (OA North Finds Manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England, and is a recognised expert in the analysis of post-medieval artefacts.

## 6 MONITORING

6.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the Client and the archaeological curator at the outset of the project. Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the Greater Manchester Assistant County Archaeologist, or his representative, who will be afforded access to the site at all times.

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Trial Trench No	Depth (m)	Category	Description
100	1	0.25	Layer	Topsoil. A very dark grey clayey silt.
101	1	1.10	Layer	Levelling deposit. A very dark grey coarse sand silty clay.
102	1	0.12	Fill	Fill of linear 104. A very dark brown clayey silt, with strong soil structure.
103	1	0.05	Fill	Fill of linear 104. A dark grey sandy silt. Deposition of sediment eroded from surrounding topsoils.
104	1	0.12	Cut	Ditch. A north-east/south west orientated linear, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.12m deep.
105	1	Unknown	Layer	Natural glacial till. A mid-greyish orangey clay.
106	1	0.23	Fill	Fill of linear 107. A dark grey clayey silt.
107	1	0.23	Cut	Ditch. A north-north-east/south-south-west orientated linear, measuring 0.77m wide.
200	2	0.26	Layer	Topsoil. A very dark grey clayey silt.
201	2	0.30	Layer	Levelling deposit. A very dark grey coarse sand silty clay.
202	2	1.40	Fill	Fill of modern feature 203. A very dark brown sandy silt. Contained plastic
203	2	1.40	Cut	Modern feature.
204	2	Unknown	Layer	Natural glacial till. A mid-greyish orangey clay.
300	3	0.20	Layer	Topsoil. A very dark grey clayey silt.
301	3	0.50	Layer	Levelling deposit. A very dark grey coarse sand silty clay.
302	3	0.15	Layer	Buried topsoil. A very dark grey fine sand clayey silty.
303	3	0.25	Layer	Buried subsoil. A dark orangey brown fine sand silty clay.
304	3	Unknown	Layer	Natural glacial till. Layer varied from a mid-orange to a mid-orange grey silty fine to medium sand.
400	4	0.27	Layer	Topsoil. A very dark fine sand silty clay.
401	4		Layer	Levelling deposit. A very dark grey coarse sand silty clay.
402	4	-	Void	-
403	4	0.26	Fill	Fill of 404. A mixed mid yellow, orangey brown sandy silt. Deposit of sediment derived from surrounding soils.
404	4	0.26	Cut	Ditch/gully. A U-shaped linear feature on a North-west/south-east alignment, 0.36m wide and at least 2m in length.
405	4	0.08	Fill	Fill of 406. A very dark grey brown fine sand silty. Sediment of fill derived from surrounding soils.
406	4	0.08	Cut	Ditch. A shallow U-shaped linear feature on a north-east/south-west alignment, measuring 0.66m wide and at least 2.4m in length.
407	4	-	Void	-
408	4	-	Void	-
409	4	Unknown	Layer	Natural glacial till. Varied from a mid-greyish orange silty sand to a mid-grey fine sandy silt.
410	4	0.28	Fill	Fill of 411. A very dark orangey grey fine sand silty clay. Deposit of sediment derived from



Context No	Trial Trench No	Depth (m)	Category	Description
				surrounding soils. Deposit had a strong soil structure, the sediment affected by the soil formation processes of the overlying soil horizon <b>419</b> .
<b>411</b>	4	0.28	Cut	Ditch. A shallow U-shaped linear feature measuring at least 0.7m wide and 0.05m in length.
<b>412</b>	4	0.07	Fill	Fill of <b>413</b> . A very dark grey fine sand clayey silt. Deposit of sediment derived from surrounding soils. Deposit had a strong soil structure, the sediment affected by the soil formation processes of the overlying soil horizon <b>419</b> .
<b>413</b>	4	0.07	Cut	Post-hole? A very shallow feature U-shaped circular feature 0.20m in diameter.
<b>414</b>	4	0.08	Fill	Fill of <b>415</b> . A very dark grey fine sand clayey silt. Deposit of sediment derived from surrounding soils. Deposit had a strong soil structure, the sediment affected by the soil formation processes of the overlying soil horizon <b>419</b> .
<b>415</b>	4	0.08	Cut	Post-hole? A very shallow feature U-shaped circular feature 0.20m in diameter.
<b>416</b>	4	0.08	Fill	Fill of <b>417</b> . A very dark grey fine sand clayey silt. Deposit of sediment derived from surrounding soils. Deposit had a strong soil structure, the sediment affected by the soil formation processes of the overlying soil horizon <b>419</b> .
<b>417</b>	4	0.08	Cut	Post-hole? A very shallow feature U-shaped sub-circular feature, measuring 0.20m by 0.14m. this feature probably had an original diameter of 0.20m, but has been truncated by ditch <b>411</b> .
<b>418</b>	4	Unknown	Layer	Same as <b>409</b>
<b>419</b>	4	0.15	Layer	Buried soil horizon. Comprised a very dark grey fine sand clayey silty.

## APPENDIX 3: FINDS CATALOGUE

Trench	Ctx	Count	Material	Description
1	<b>101</b>	5	Ceramic	Two complete, small white stoneware dishes, an incomplete small green bottle, and two fragments of a yellow-glazed red earthenware pancheon. All fragments as a probably nineteenth-century date.
1	<b>101</b>	8	Glass	Eight complete bottles, including three mineral water bottles: BARLOW & FOGG (B&F) LITTLE LEVER (made at Redfearn); JAMES RATCLIFFE GILNOW LANE BOLTON, (made by T TURNER & CO DEWSBURY); and WILLIAM COULTHARD & JW HARDMAN & CO LIMITED RAD MIN WATER WORKS. The assemblage also included a blue poison bottle (WOODWARD CHEMIST NOTTINGHAM), and beer bottles: T & W THWAITES WINE AND SPIRITS, BLACKBURN; W SIMPSON WALKDEN AND (WS AT NORTH ASHTON).
1	<b>101</b>	1	Leather	Fragment of the sole from an adult female's leather shoe.
2	<b>201</b>	8	Ceramic	Fragments of a white stoneware vessel rim, a yellow-glazed red earthenware, a dark brown-glazed red earthenware pancheon, a black-glazed redware vessel with gold and cream painted over glaze, two earthenware bowls and a cup base, and a fragment of an annular ware bowl. The fragments have a date range spanning the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
2	<b>201</b>	3	Glass	Two mineral water bottles (M POMFRET LTD BURY; PERKIN HORROBIN, BOLTON), and a small sauce bottle.
3	<b>301</b>	8	Ceramic	Complete grey stoneware jar (light grey grooved), a dark-glazed red earthenware vessel, fragments of a large, grey stoneware vessel, brown stoneware, and four white earthenware vessels, patterned blue transfer and black transfer printed wares.
3	<b>301</b>	4	Glass	Four complete bottles, including a small square-shaped miniature and round (perfume?), crystal cut bowl fragment, and a complete mineral water bottle embossed with PERKIN HORROBIN OF BOLTON.
4	<b>401</b>	10	Ceramic	A light brown stoneware vessel embossed with FAUGHDER & CO STOCKPORT, fragment of an English press-moulded demi-john, small grey ribbed jar, a white jar, a grey jar base, an annular ware bowl, a yellow-glazed red earthenware pancheon, white earthenware sugar bowl, and a mottled brown vessel. The group also includes a stoneware bottle stamped T. FLETCHER CHARNLEY STREET WHITEFIELD. The fragments have a date range spanning the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
4	<b>401</b>	5	Glass	Complete bottles, including small, clear miniature, a clear beer bottle, a hexagonal clear sauce bottle, a tall, dark blue poison bottle, and a Codd mineral water stamped FLETCHER & HOLT MANCHESTER.

-	<i>U/S</i>	15	Ceramic	Two hard-fired, yellow-glazed earthenware vessels, a large Nottingham-type stoneware vessel, a small grey ribbed stoneware vessel, a blue transfer-printed ware dish with Asiatic Pheasants pattern, cream-glazed white earthenware, two tableware vessels, a blue annular ware, and a white-glazed earthenware pink and silver bowl. The fragments have a date range spanning the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
-	<i>U/S</i>	7	Glass	Complete bottles, including a brown beer bottle, a cough mixture medicine bottle, and five small sauce, perfume and bottles and phials.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

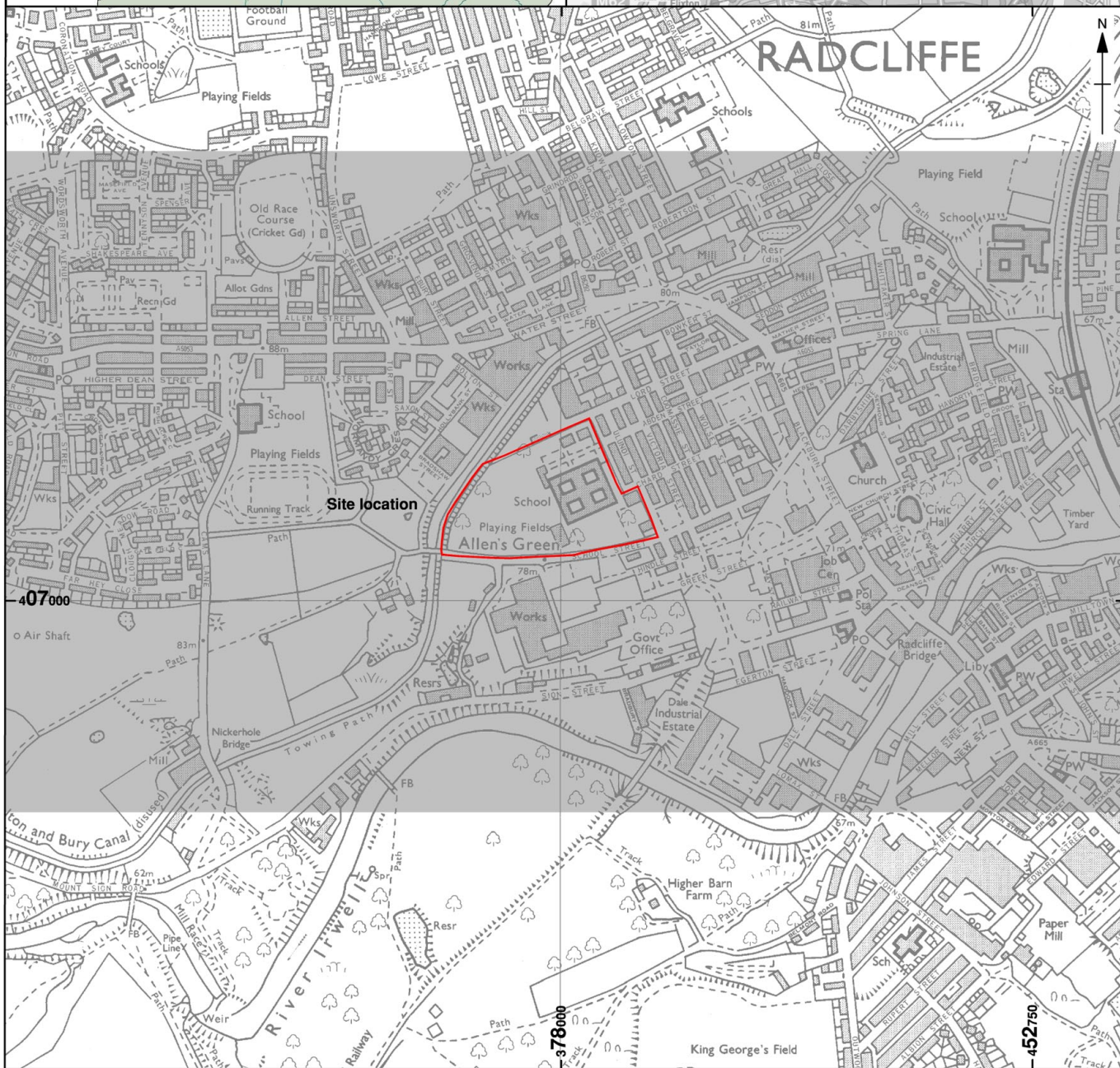
Figure 2: Location of trenches and footprint of the proposed building

Figure 3: Plan and section of Trench 1

Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2

Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3

Figure 6: Plan and sections of Trench 4



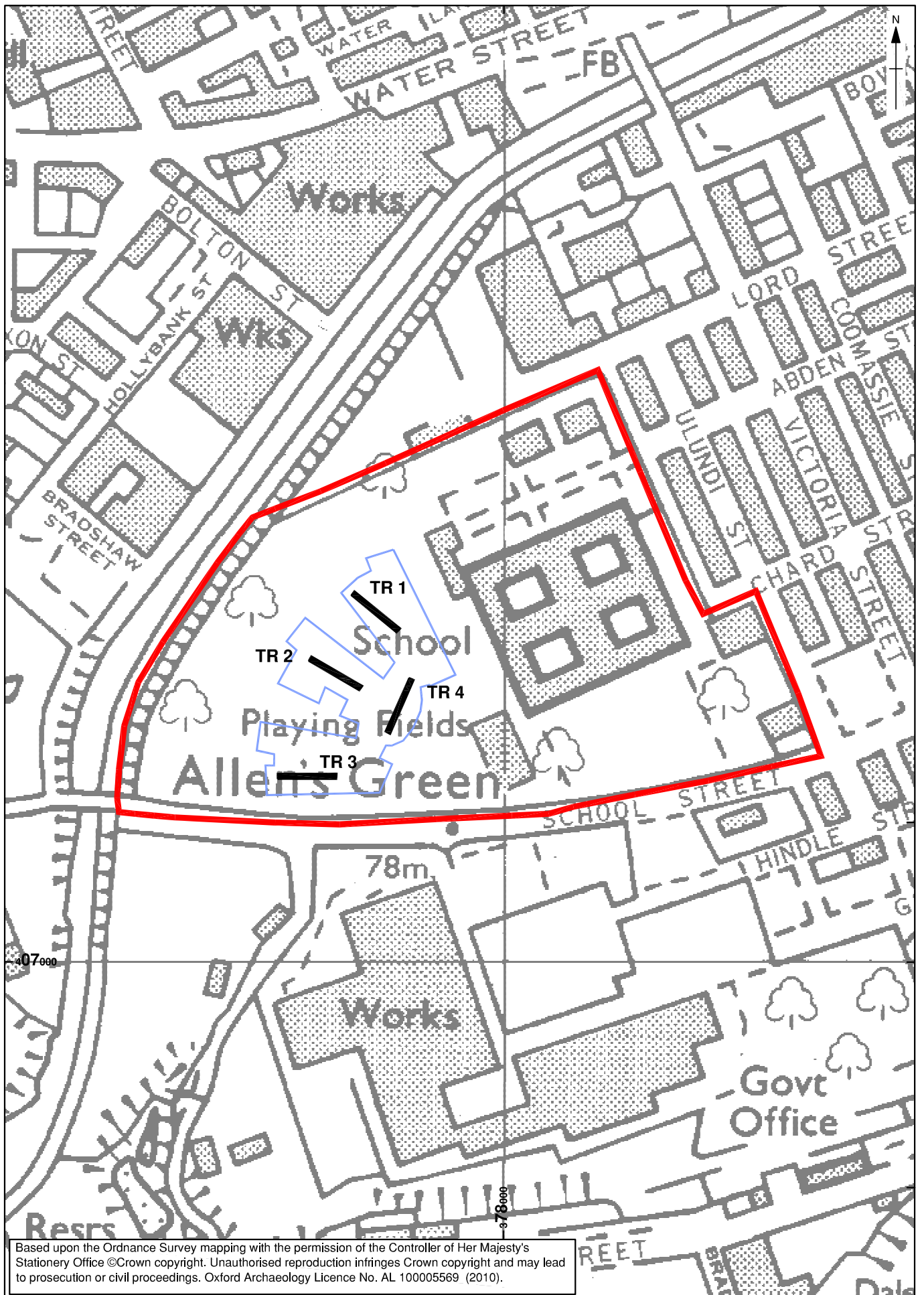
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1:10,000 @ A4



Figure 1: Site location

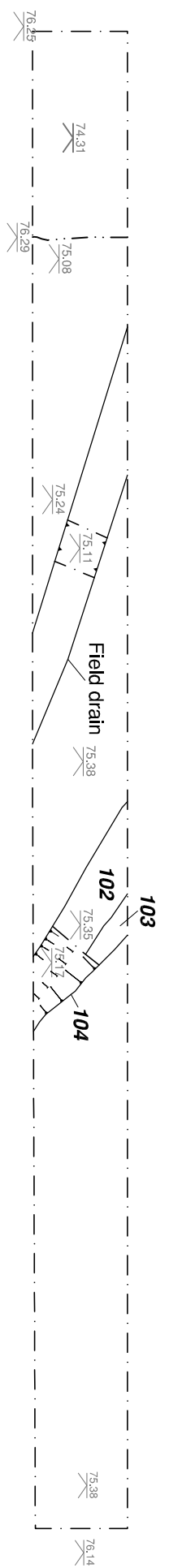
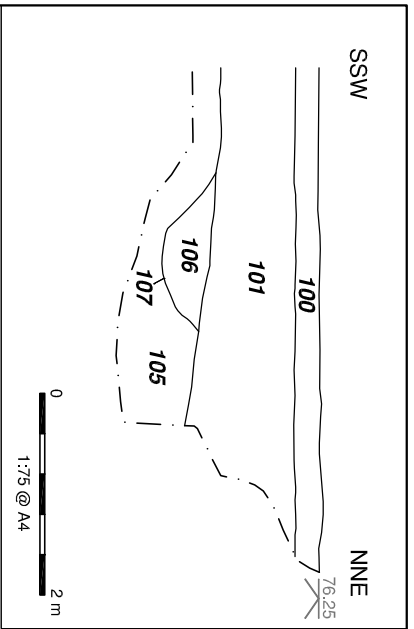




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- Study area
- Footprint of proposed building
- Trench

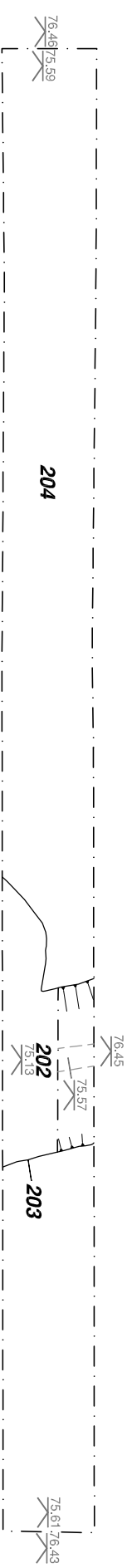
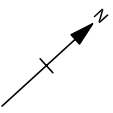
Figure 2: Location of trenches and the footprint of the proposed building



-  Line of excavation
-  Feature
-  Sondage



Figure 3: Plan and section of Trench 1





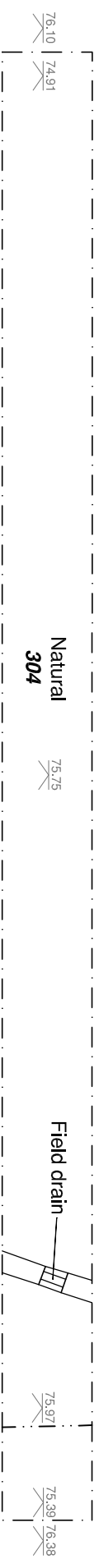
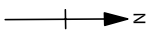


-  Line of excavation
-  Feature



Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2





-  Line of excavation
-  Feature


-  Sondage



Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3

