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**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

## Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record

Thorley Lane,  
Wythenshawe, Manchester

**Client:**

TEP

**Planning Ref:**

123488/FO/2019

**Technical Report:**

Andrew Radford

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**Approved By:** Graham Mottershead

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**Contact:** Salford Archaeology, Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT

Telephone: 0161 295 4467

Email: g.mottershead@salford.ac.uk

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## Summary

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Electricity Northwest has obtained planning consent (planning ref: 123488/FO/2019) to develop 'Land North Of Thorley Lane, Manchester', as named in planning documents, centred on NGR: 381449 386050. The proposed work consists of the erection of a primary substation with associated switchgear, compound and internal access roads. The delivery of these proposals will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, which will impact on buried archaeological remains. Salford Archaeology was commissioned by The Environment Partnership (TEP) to undertake an archaeological strip, map, and record at Thorley Lane after consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). GMAAS had advised that there may be buried archaeological remains within the site boundary which would likely be impacted upon by the proposed development works. To offset this impact a desk-based assessment was undertaken by TEP (2019) and a geophysical survey was carried out by Magnitude Surveys (2019). The results of this led to the production of a Written Statement of Investigation (WSI) by TEP for a programme of evaluation trenching. The archaeological evaluation characterised the site as containing archaeological features which may have been prehistoric (Radford, 2019). These results led to GMAAS recommending further archaeological work in the form of strip, map and record, with further potential to expand into an archaeological excavation. This report details the results of the strip, map and record programme.

The site is located to the north of Thorley Lane, west of Painswick Park, and northeast of the M56. The surrounding area is mostly developed with Manchester Airport immediately to the south, and the large Wythenshawe housing estate to the north. The site consists of a grassed field and was most recently used for the paddocking and grazing of horses.

In July and August 2019, Salford Archaeology carried out the investigation of three targeted areas (Figure 2) in accordance with the WSI.

As laid out in the WSI, the aims of the project were to investigate the possible features identified during previous works, identify any other archaeological deposits or features that may be present, recover artefactual material, and mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological features through preservation by record. Further to this, it was expected that the archaeological work at Thorley Lane would further several initiatives laid out in the *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007).



# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Background

The site is centred on NGR 381449 386050, to the north of Thorley Lane, west of Painswick Park, and northeast of the M56. The site itself and the immediate area mostly consists of green fields used for grazing, while the surrounding area is mostly developed with Manchester Airport immediately to the south, and the large Wythenshawe housing estate to the north (Plate 1; Figure 1).

The bedrock geology is characterised by sedimentary Bollin mudstone which was formed in the Triassic Period c.250 million years ago. This mudstone was formed within desert conditions. The superficial geology is characterised by Devensian till and boulder clay. These superficial deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in an environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey, 2019).

Though the surrounding area has become much developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, there is little historical or cartographic evidence for anything but agricultural activity within the site boundary. The evaluation trenching undertaken at Thorley Lane (Radford, 2019) suggested that the more recent agricultural activity within the site appeared to have mostly been non-invasive and the land had likely been used pastorally.



*Plate 1: Satellite image showing the approximate location of the Site boundary*

In accordance with advice provided by Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), Manchester City Council attached a condition (Condition 8) to the

planning consent that required a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken in advance of development.

The wording of this condition states:

‘8) Prior to the commencement of development groundworks, the applicant or their agents or successors in title shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by the appointed archaeological contractor and submitted to and approved in writing by Manchester Planning Authority. The WSI shall cover the following:

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

i - archaeological strip, map and record exercise

2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include:

- production of a final report on the significance of the below-ground archaeological interest.

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

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

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

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

Reason - To record and advance understanding of heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the heritage interest publicly accessible, pursuant to the guidance contained within the NPPF (Section 12, Paragraph 199).’

The earlier evaluation trenching had uncovered several features of possible archaeological interest, though no artefactual evidence had been recovered. In order to further investigate this three open area trenches were laid out for a programme of strip, map and record investigation, each of which targeted areas of potential interest highlighted during the evaluation trenching. Area 3 measured 30m x 20m, and Areas 1 and 2 measured 5m x 5m, and the three areas totalled 650m<sup>2</sup>.

In July-August 2019, Salford Archaeology carried out the investigation of the three targeted areas (Figure 2) in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by TEP in July 2019 and approved by GMAAS (TEP, 2019).



## 1.2 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the investigation at Thorley Lane were laid out in the WSI. The programme was designed to investigate the possible features identified during previous works, identify any other archaeological deposits or features that may be present, recover artefactual material, mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological features through preservation by record and provide sufficient information to allow GMAAS to decide whether a final phase of investigation was merited. This approach is in accordance with paragraphs 189, 190, 197 and 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Additionally, it was possible that the record produced during the investigation could further regional objectives as stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007). As the archaeological remains uncovered during the evaluation process were undated, the range of possible initiatives that could be supplemented is particularly broad. These include, but are by no means limited to, the following:

- *Initiative 2.12*: Where feasible, allowing more time during evaluation exercises for stripped surfaces to weather so that archaeological features can be identified (Hodgson & Brennand, 2006, 35);
- *Initiative 2.16*: The potential for the recovery of environmental material from excavations must be recognised at an early stage of project planning, and suitable sampling strategies must be employed from the outset. The shortage of information for the entire prehistoric period means that every avenue of analysis must be investigated. Bulk samples should be taken as routine [...] (Hodgson & Brennand, 2006, 36);
- *Initiative 3.5*: Many more radiocarbon dates are required from Romano-British sites, for both early and late phases and most especially for rural sites. Briefs for development-led projects and project research designs should require positive discrimination in favour of programmes of dating, stratigraphic and scientific analysis (Philpott & Brennand, 2006, 57);
- *Initiative 7.41* The retention of all later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects (Newman and McNeil 2007, 156).

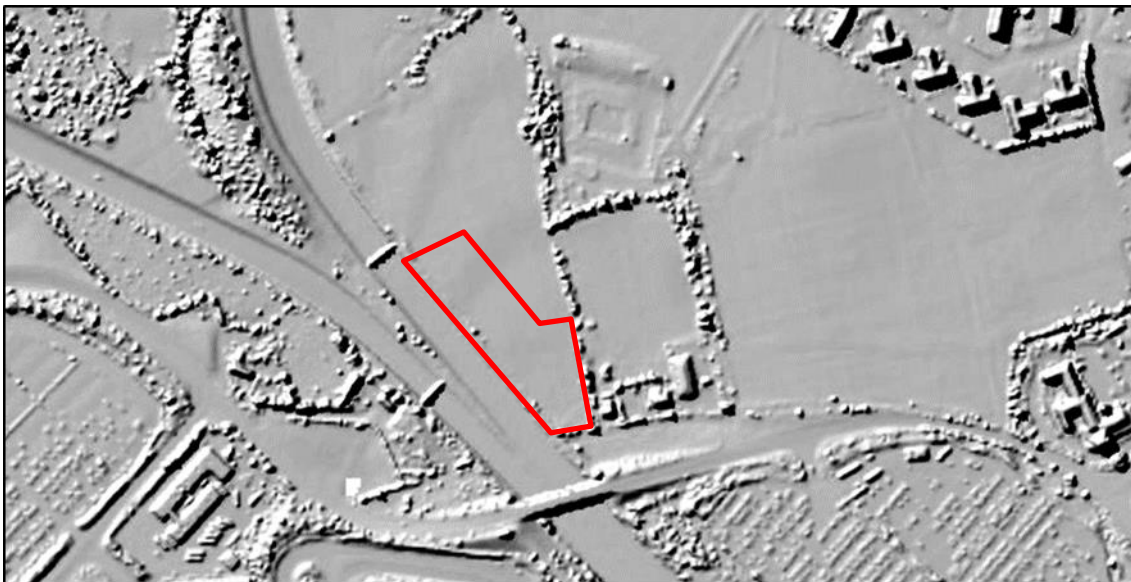
## 2. Historical Background

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### 2.1 Introduction

A full discussion of the historical background to the site is presented in the Desk Based Assessment carried out in 2019 (TEP, 2019). The historical background presented here is only used as a background summary.

As laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (TEP, 2019), there is no archaeological evidence for any prehistoric, Romano-British, early medieval, or medieval activity within 1km of the site boundary, though an undated series of square earthworks are visible in the wooded area immediately to the northeast of the site (Plate 2).



*Plate 2: Lidar imagery with approximate site boundary*

### 2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British Periods

Prehistoric activity within the Greater Manchester area is not particularly well understood and there was no evidence of any such activity within the site boundary, prior to those potential features uncovered during the evaluation. Activity is generally better understood in upland areas, such as at nearby Bowdon Hill. However, some such activity is known within the wider area, such as the finding of several late-Neolithic flint tools from the nearby Timperley Old Hall Site (Nevell, 2013, 6-7), which is located approximately 3 miles to the northwest of the site boundary. During works associated with the construction of runway 2 at Manchester Airport during the late 1990s the site of Oversley Farm was excavated, c. 3km to the south of the study area. This site recorded the remains of two farmstead type structures dated to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, along with an abundance of Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery



and flint tools, floral and faunal remains and evidence of earlier Mesolithic activity (Hodgson and Brennand 2007).

During 2000s a site was excavated at White Carr Lane, Hale Barns, roughly 1.5km to the northwest of the study area. This site recorded a large ditch radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age (UMAU, 2004) Romano-British activity is known within the general vicinity of the site, though there is no direct evidence for activity within the site boundary itself. Romano-British activity in this southern area of Greater Manchester is mostly restricted to isolated farmsteads in the various valleys, though only limited excavation has taken place (Nevell, 1997, 17).

### 2.3 *Early Medieval and Medieval Periods*

In 1066 the parishes of Bowden and Baguley were under the control of one Alweard (GMAC, 1994, 3-4). By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, there appeared to be very little activity within the general vicinity of the site with settlements such as Baguley producing no revenue and purportedly containing no households. During the medieval period proper, the area around the site became characterised by farmsteads, moated sites, and halls, while the landscape itself became increasingly agricultural in nature, though Wythenshawe deer park was also located approximately 2 miles north of the site (Plate 3 for an overview of the settlement pattern in the 16th Century). Such nearby medieval settlements sites included Timperley Old Hall, likely moated in the 13th Century, Baguley Hall constructed in the 14th Century, and Wythenshawe Hall which was constructed in the 16th Century, though settlement was historically recorded from the 13th Century (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Extract of Saxton's 1579 map, Cestriae, showing approximate Site location

Perhaps the most significant excavated medieval site in the vicinity of this site - approximately 1.5 miles to the northwest - was that at Buttery House Lane, a moated settlement which produced gritty-ware ceramics likely dated to the 12-13th Centuries

AD (Wilson, 1983, 138-9). The White Carr Lane site excavated in 2004 by UMAU recorded extensive medieval ironworking (UMAU 2004).

## *2.4 Post-medieval to Modern Periods*

The post-medieval period was similarly characterised by agriculture in the general vicinity of the Site. It was not until the 19th Century that land-use began to drastically change in the area, with the expansion of nearby settlements such as Altrincham. As will be demonstrated below, the area within the Site boundary has remained undeveloped to the present day, though the surrounding area has become increasingly characterised by domestic, industrial, and transport-related development through the 20th Century and into the 21st.

## *2.5 Site Development*

The earliest historical map of any detail related to the site was the 1839 Tithe Map for Baguley. This showed that the entire site boundary sat within a plot 26 as recorded at that time. This plot 26 was named as 'Further Rudd Parks' and consisted of 5 acres, 1 rood, and 2 perches. It was located in the Parish of Bowden and the township of Baguley. The land use within this plot was not recorded but the landowner was named as one Thomas William Tatton, while the occupier was one James Wright. Thomas William Tatton, Esq., lived 1816-85 and was the occupier of the nearby Wythenshawe Hall, suggestive that the current investigation area could be considered as part of the greater Wythenshawe estate (a marble bust of Thomas William Tatton can be seen in the anteroom of Wythenshawe Hall). Wythenshawe Hall itself, as stated above, lies approximately 3 miles to the north of the site boundary, and is a Grade II\* listed building.

James Wright, the occupier of the 'Further Rudd Parks' plot was a tenant farmer who exclusively rented from Thomas William Tatton. He worked a total of 24 'plots' as recorded in 1839, in addition to renting his farmhouse, the 'Old Wood', which was located 500m to the north of the site area which was also owned by Thomas William Tatton.

By the time of the survey for the 1848, 6-inch maps of Cheshire, some limited change had taken place within the site boundary and in the immediate vicinity (Figure 3). The two plots recorded in 1839 as '26' and '27' – 'Further Rudd Parks' and 'Nearer Rudd Parks', respectively, had been conglomerated into a single larger field, and by 1898 several cottages had been constructed to the southeast of the site in the area which today is partly occupied by the Little Faces Day Nursery (Figure 4). Throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century no significant development took place within the site boundary or in the immediate vicinity (Figures 5 and 6).

During the 20<sup>th</sup> Century the area surrounding the site became increasingly and rapidly developed which is reflected in the historical map sequence. Construction of the Wythenshawe housing estate began in the 1920s, a site that would become the largest area of social housing in Europe. The southernmost area of the estate was located



250m to the north of the site boundary. By the time of the survey for the 1964 OS map, the construction had been completed (Figure 7).

The area immediately to the south of the site is now characterised by Manchester Airport, the 3<sup>rd</sup> busiest airport in Britain. Work began on original airfield in 1935 and it has been continuously developed and expanded since that time. This has included new runways and motorways, such as the M56, which opened in 1972 and cuts across Thorley Lane forming the western boundary of the fields that make up the study area today. The final record in the historic map sequence is the OS map of 1996, which showed that two new east-west aligned field boundaries had been constructed within the site boundary, which remained standing until the current phase of development.

It is likely then that the area within the current site boundary remained under the ownership of Wythenshawe Hall until its transfer to the Manchester Corporation in the 1920s. Since that time, the land-use at the site appeared to have continued in much the same form, generally light agricultural use such as pasture, with no major development (Plate 4). The rapid development in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century left small islands of undeveloped land such as that around Thorley Lane and Shay Lane, which have undergone only very limited change for at least the last two centuries.



*Plate 4: The Site area looking north, prior to excavation*

Lack of evidence means that little can be said of the earliest activity within the site boundary. However, as stated above, the cartographically recorded agricultural nature of the site, the limited development across the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, and the presence of several significant historical settlements such as Timperley & Wythenshawe in the vicinity, could indicate that the site area had most likely been used for agriculture since at least the post-medieval period.

## 2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

As stated above, prior to the strip, map, and record investigation described here, an archaeological evaluation had been undertaken at the site. That archaeological work consisted of five evaluation trenches which uncovered several features of uncertain origin, which led GMAAS to recommend further archaeological work.

The evaluation results suggested that the site had been used for light agricultural use in the industrial and modern periods. Later evidence included *in-situ* ceramic field-drains as well as scar-like linear features which were likely caused by agricultural activity, probably through harrowing or ploughing.

Several possible linear *termini* were also uncovered during the course of the evaluation. Those features remained undated, but it was tentatively suggested that they could be of prehistoric origin. Those archaeological features which were of interest were used to establish the areas of the site which would be covered by areas 1, 2, and 3, of the strip, map, and record investigation.

## 3. Methodology

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### 3.1 Archaeological Strip, Map, and Record

The principal aim of the archaeological investigation was to establish the presence or absence, depth, dimensions, alignment and condition of any below ground remains. This was achieved via the stripping of three areas which were highlighted as of possible archaeological interest during the evaluation (Figure 2).

*General Methodology:* all archaeological work was conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field excavation (Standards and Guidelines for an Archaeological Evaluation ClfA 2014). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the trenches were laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Service plans were inspected and the area scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations were regularly scanned as work progressed.

*Bulk Excavation:* this entailed mechanical excavation using a tracked machine of appropriate power to excavate the overburden, which was undertaken under close archaeological supervision.

*Archaeological Excavation:* machine excavation was used to define carefully the extent of any surviving remains. Any such remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once the extent of buried archaeological remains was established, key remains were subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation was undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically and was accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features

Machines were provided and operated by Kaberry Construction Ltd, acting on behalf of ENWL.

*Context Recording:* a unique text-number site code was created prior to the commencement of the programme of works. Separate contexts were recorded individually and annotated onto drawings and sketches.

*Photographic Archive:* a comprehensive photographic archive was produced utilising a high-resolution digital camera. All frames, excluding general contextual views, incorporate a graduated metric scale. Photograph records were maintained on photographic pro-forma sheets. All photography was carried out following the latest Historic England guidance (Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice HE 2015).

*Planning:* a 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of



HMSO) was prepared. This was supplemented by a trench plan which shows the location of the areas investigated in relation to the evaluation areas and the National Grid.

The precise location of all archaeological remains encountered was surveyed by GPS linked to a datalogging pen computer. This process generated scaled plans within AutoCAD, which were then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings were generated at an accuracy appropriate to the final output scale. All level information is tied in to Ordnance Datum, taken from both GPS and temporary benchmarks set out using GPS. All plan drawings are geo-referenced based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

*Finds Policy:* all finds were collected and handled following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines (Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials ClfA 2014). Unstratified material was not kept unless of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy was described and quantified in the field.

## 4. Strip, Map, and Record Results

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### 4.1 Introduction

Following consultation with GMAAS, the principal aim of the investigation was to further examine the areas of the site which had been highlighted as potentially of archaeological interest during the earlier evaluation (Radford, 2019). The investigation allowed scope for further excavation across the site, if required, based upon the results of the works. However, due to the somewhat inconclusive results of the strip, map and record investigation, the stripped area remained as that laid out within the original WSI, which consisted of three archaeological areas, two 5 x 5m in size and one 20 x 30m; the three areas totalled 650m<sup>2</sup> together (Figure 2).

### 4.2 Area 1

Area 1 was located in the south-centre of the site and measured 5 x 5m in total (Figure 8). It was located based upon the results of the earlier evaluation, which had uncovered a shallow gully feature of unknown date.

The topsoil, **1001**, was up to 0.2m in thickness and consisted of the initial turf and a soft, dark-brown, silty soil which produced very few inclusions, very occasional sherds of 18-20<sup>th</sup> Century pottery, small stones, and charcoal.

Below the topsoil was the subsoil, **1002**, which consisted of a mid-brown silty-clay which contained occasional small stones. Occasional small rounded pieces of what was thought to be red ochre were also found throughout this layer.

The superficial natural, **1005**, was somewhat varied across the site area and undulating in some areas. It mostly consisted of blue-grey clay with inclusions of small to large – up to 0.3m diameter – sub-rounded and rounded stones, as would be expected from a glacial dump. The bedrock was visible in the fills of the field-drains and in some sondages, it was shown to be in layers of soft sedimentary mudstone variously in blue-grey and red-brown.

Area 1 uncovered the remains of the gully excavated during the evaluation (Plate 5). The sole other feature within Area 1 was a northeast-southwest aligned field drain, **1007**. The gully-feature, **1004**, extended north-south across Area 1 and had a maximum thickness of 0.7m and a minimum length of 3.5m as it continued beyond the limit of excavation to the south (Figure 8). As the terminus of the gully-feature had been excavated during the evaluation, a slot was placed across the centre of the visible feature. As in the evaluation, this demonstrated that the feature, **1004**, was particularly shallow with a depth of 0.05m. The sole fill, **1003**, consisted of a dark-brown silt which was considered somewhat similar to the makeup of the topsoil, **1001**. It contained occasional small stones, fragments of

ochre, a single metal nail, and three small, very abraded and rounded sherds of 18-19<sup>th</sup> Century pottery. The finding of such artefactual material was useful as the feature had been undated in the evaluation.



*Plate 5: Area 1 looking north*

### 4.3 Area 2

Area 2 was located in the centre-east of the site (Plate 6). It measured 5 x 5m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m (Figure 9). Like Area 1, Area 2 had been situated to further investigate a potential gully-feature which had been uncovered during the evaluation.

The topsoil, **1001**, and the subsoil, **1002** were also very similar to that uncovered within Area 1. The topsoil was slightly thicker, at c. 0.25m while the subsoil was particularly slim, with a maximum thickness of 0.1m. The superficial natural, **1005**, similarly consisted of clay with boulder and stone inclusions, though the colour was mostly mid-grey-yellow.

The sole archaeological features consisted of a north-south aligned field-drain, **1011**, and a gully-feature, **1009**, which had originally been uncovered during the evaluation. The feature had a maximum width of 0.55m and a maximum length of 3.8m. The north-eastern terminus had been excavated during the evaluation. There was no terminus as such at the southwest as the feature appeared likely to have been truncated – it phased out over c. 1m to a pointed end. A slot was placed through the centre of the



feature, **1009**, which showed that the gully had a depth of 0.08m and moderately sloped sides (Plate 7). The sole fill, **1008**, consisted of a light-grey silty-clay which may have contained very occasional flecks of charcoal. A bulk sample was also taken, though no organic material was recovered from the flotation.



*Plate 6: Area 2 looking northwest. Gully **1008** is visible in the centre while the overcut from the evaluation trench is visible in the bottom-right.*

#### 4.4 Area 3

Area 3 was the largest area at the Thorley Lane site and measured 20 x 30m in size (Figures 10 to 12). It was located to investigate two features of unknown date which were uncovered during the evaluation process. Though the results of stripping Area 3 were somewhat inconclusive, it contained the bulk of all the features uncovered during the investigation. The features uncovered were varied and included shallow linears, short but deep gullies, post-holes, field-drains, and pit-type features in various shapes and sizes.

The topsoil, **1001**, and the subsoil, **1002** were similar to that uncovered across the site. The topsoil was thicker in places, at c. 0.35m towards the south of the area. The subsoil was mostly standard across Area 3 with a thickness of 0.2m. The superficial natural, **1005**, similarly consisted of clay with boulder and stone inclusions, though the colour varied across the site from blue-grey to light-yellow with some areas of sandy-silt within the boulder-clay.



*Plate 7: Section of gully 1009, looking northeast.*

Three field-drains were aligned north-south across Area 3, which included features **1031**, **1012**, and **1022**. Several of these features were excavated during the evaluation stage of the project, while only one ceramic drain was uncovered during the investigation, within the fill **1024**. These features may have dated as early as the 19<sup>th</sup> Century but were considered of little archaeological interest.

At the northwest of Area 3 were several shallow linear features which continued beyond the limit of excavation towards the northeast. These features included **1014**, **1016**, and **1018** (Plate 8; Figure 11 section 1). All three features cut through the field-drain **1012**, were aligned northeast-southwest, were of a similar size and shape, with similar fills. Feature **1018** extended for a minimum of 3.2m while feature **1016** had a maximum width of 0.52m and a maximum depth of 0.11m. All were flat-based with shallowly sloped sides. Linear **1014** was filled by **1015**, linear **1016** was filled by **1017**, and linear **1018** was filled by **1019**. All the fills consisted of dark-brown clayey-silt which bore a resemblance to the topsoil and appeared considerably less 'weathered' than most of the sterile, clay-filled features within Area 3. No artefactual material was recovered though occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal were present.





*Plate 8: linear features **1014**, **1016**, and **1018**, looking northwest.*

The westernmost feature within Area 3 was the ditch, **1022** (Figure 11 Section 2). This was aligned north-south and was spaced evenly to the field-drains, and contained a ceramic field drain at its base. The ditch continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north and south and had a minimum length of c. 9m and a width of 1.22m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m at which point a ceramic drain was



uncovered. Interestingly, the field-drain cut was not visible in plan while the typical field-drain fill found across the site – redeposited clay and mudstone – was only found at the base of the ditch, **1022**, as fill **1024**. The section suggested that the ditch, **1022**, had been open and likely in-use when the field drain was cut into the base, which was subsequently covered by the redeposited fill, **1024**. This would suggest that it was in use as an open field drain prior to drains **1012** and **1031** and had a drain pipe placed within it when the later drains were installed. The uppermost fill of the ditch, **1023**, was deposited only after the field-drain had been constructed and may have silted naturally.

To the southeast of ditch **1022**, and possibly aligned to it, were several amorphous pit features. Feature **1025/1027** measured 1.27 x 2.8m and had a maximum depth of 0.16m. It was oval in plan with moderate slopes and an uneven, U-shaped base. The sole fill was **1026/1028** which was a dark-brown, firm and friable silty-clay which produced no artefacts but a considerable amount of charcoal. A bulk-sample was also taken.

To the southeast of the pit-feature **1025/1027** adjacent to the ditch **1022** was a further group of somewhat ambiguous pit-type features, **1061**, **1068**, **1066/1072**, and **1064**. The relationship between the features was not necessarily clear or always established and it was likely that all were part of the same ‘event’, most likely a tree bole.

Feature **1064** was an amorphous, large, shallow, spread or pit-feature, which was likely related to the features listed above. It was amorphous in shape, had imperceptible slopes and a maximum depth of 0.08m. It was filled by **1065**, a light-grey firm, sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones and rounded ochre fragments.

Feature **1061** was an irregular pit-type which appeared sub-circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and a U-shaped base (Plate 9). It measured 0.4 x 0.3m with a maximum depth of 0.25m. The bottom-most fill was **1063**, a light-grey clay with occasional humic lenses and a maximum thickness of 0.15m. The upper fill, **1062**, was a leached light-grey, firm, sandy-clay, which contained very occasional flecks of charcoal. A bulk sample was taken.

Feature **1068** was a shallow and small pit or post-hole sized feature which measured 0.3 x 0.1m with a maximum depth of 0.09m. It was within the cluster of features and may have been cut by feature **1066**. The sole fill was **1069**, a mid-grey-brown silty-clay, which contained occasional small stones and possible charcoal flecks. A bulk sample was also taken.

Feature **1066/1072** was the central pit-type feature of the group and was excavated in two quadrants. It measured 0.81 x 0.88m and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. It had shallow sloped sides and a flat-to-uneven base. It was filled by **1067/1073**, a homogenous, light-grey, firm clay which had no inclusions.



*Plate 9: Section of feature 1061, looking southwest*

To the south of ditch **1022** and the feature **1064** were three pit-like features, located in the southmost corner of Area 3: **1047**, **1043/1041**, and **1039**.

Feature **1039** was the southernmost feature of Area 3, was oval in shape, with shallow slopes and an uneven base. It measured 2.1 x 0.95m and had a maximum depth of 0.11m. The sole fill, **1040**, was a mottled mid-grey-brown clay which contained very occasional charcoal flecks. A bulk sample was taken.

Feature **1041/1043** was an amorphous feature which measured 1.1 x 2.45m and had a maximum depth of 0.47m (Plate 10; Figure 11 Section 3). The slopes and base were particularly uneven. The sole fill, **1042/1044**, was a dark-grey sandy-clay which was friable and compact with occasional inclusions of small stones and more recent plant roots.

Feature **1047** was a shallow pit or spread feature located to the north of feature **1043/1041**. It measured 1.5 x 1.27m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.08m. It was oval in plan with a mostly flat base, with two sub-rounded boulders at the base with diameters of c. 0.12m. The sole fill, **1048**, was a dark-grey silty-sandy-clay with no inclusions.

In the southeast-centre of Area 3 was a further cluster of small pit-features, adjacent to the field-drain, **1031**. These were **1033**, **1035**, and **1037** (Figure 11 Section 4).



Feature **1037** was sub-oval in shape and was located immediately to the west of the field-drain, **1031**. It measured 0.6 x 0.3m and had a maximum depth of 0.11m. The sole fill, **1038**, was a dark-grey-brown moderately compacted silty-clay with very occasional inclusions of small stones and ochre.



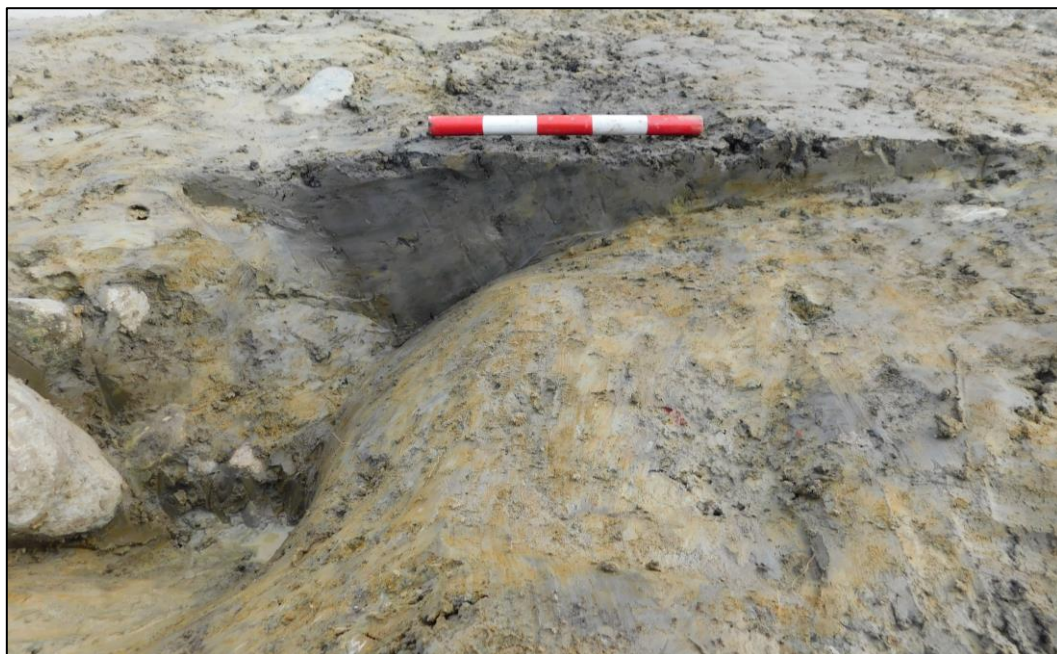
*Plate 10: Feature **1041/1043**, looking southwest*

Features **1033** and **1035** may have been a single feature but had been cut by the late field-drain, **1031**, and any relationship was therefore obscured. Both were round in plan with moderately sloped sides and rounded bases. Feature **1033** measured 0.65m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.12m while feature **1035** measured 0.89m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. Both fills, **1034** and **1036**, were particularly similar and consisted of a dark-brown silty-clay fill which were moderately compacted and had infrequent inclusions of small stones.

Much of the rest of Area 3 was characterised by similar small, generally amorphous pit-type features which contained homogenous fills, produced no artefacts, and were sometimes uneven in shape and base.

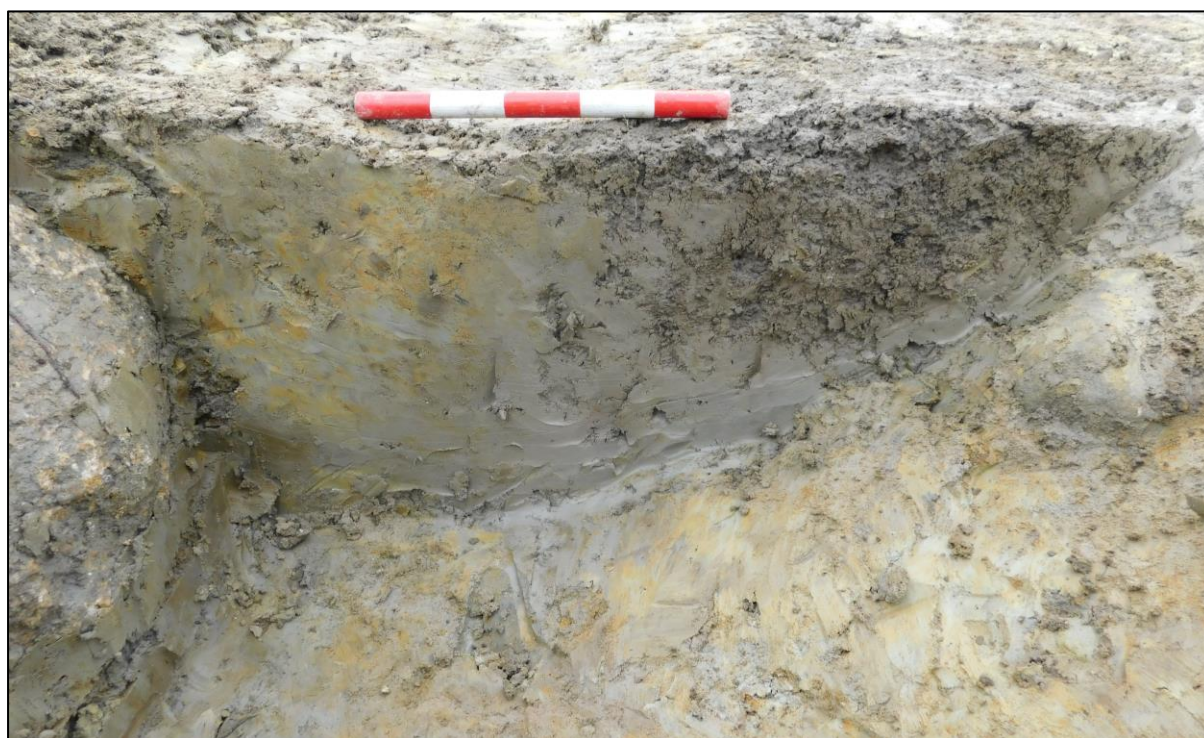
Several such features were found at the eastern end of Area 3: **1029**, **1070**, and **1084**. Pit **1029** was oval in plan and measured 0.8 x 0.75m in size and had a maximum depth of 0.16m (Plate 11; Figure 11 Section 5). It was steeply sloped on the northern side and shallow on the south, with an uneven pointed base. The sole fill, **1030**, was a dark-grey leached clay which was firm and produced very occasional charcoal flecks. It was also bulk sampled.





*Plate 11: Section of feature **1029**, looking northeast*

Feature **1084** was located against the eastern edge of Area 3 and continued beyond the limit of excavation (Plate 12; Figure 11 Section 6). It was semi-oval in plan and measured 0.75 x 1.9m and had a maximum depth of 0.32m. The lower fill, **1085**, was a mid-brown, soft, silty-clay with a maximum thickness of 0.3m. The upper fill, **1086**, which may have been intrusive, was a redeposited light-yellow-grey clay with no inclusions that had a maximum thickness of 0.23m.



*Plate 12: Section of feature **1084**, looking northeast*



Feature **1070** was a slightly larger gully-pit feature which was an elongated oval in plan and measured 0.72 x 2.5m and had a maximum depth of 0.32m (Plate 13; Figure 12 Section 7). It was broadly aligned north-south and had moderate slopes with a rounded base. The sole fill, **1071**, was a mid-to-dark-grey silty-clay with very occasional inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones. A bulk sample was also taken.



*Plate 13: Section of feature **1070**, looking north*

The north and north-centre of Area 3 contained several further pit-type features and several fence or post-holes. The four post-holes were **1045**, **1074**, **1076**, and **1078** and were likely all related (Plate 14). The post-holes were broadly aligned east-west and were of similar shapes and size. The features were variously separated from each other by 0.25-0.75m. All fills were similar and were **1046**, **1075**, **1076**, and **1079**. They consisted of a dark-grey, sandy-clay-silt with few inclusions. The post-holes had diameters of 0.1-0.13m and depths of 0.05-0.11m.

To the south of the cluster of post-holes were three small pits-features, **1049**, **1057**, and **1051**. Features **1049** and **1057** were particularly similar in shape, size, and fill-type. Feature **1057** measured 0.7 x 0.8m with a maximum depth of 0.12m. It was oval in plan and had a U-shaped uneven base. The sole fill, **1058**, was a mid-grey silty clay with very occasional small stones and ochre pieces.

Feature **1049** was located to the southwest of feature **1057**, was also sub-oval and was similarly sized at 0.75 x 0.8m with a maximum depth of 0.1m. The slopes were

moderate and the base was rounded but uneven. The sole fill, **1050**, was a mid-grey silty-clay with contained a single piece of ochre, very occasional small stones, and very occasional flecks of charcoal.



*Plate 14: Fence/post-hole features **1045** and **1074**, looking south*

Feature **1051** was a mid-sized pit-feature which had a somewhat irregular shape and was cut by the field-drain **1031**, on its south-eastern side. It had gradual slopes and a flat-to-uneven base. It had a diameter of 0.45m and a maximum depth of 0.22m. The sole fill was **1052**, a moderately compacted, light-grey, silty-clay which had few inclusions.

Feature **1053** was located to the south of feature **1051** and was also cut by the later field-drain, **1031**. It measured 0.63 x 1.8m and had a maximum depth of 0.34m. It was sub-oval in plan with gradual slopes and an undulating base. The sole fill was **1054**, a dark-brown-grey silty clay which was moderately compacted and had occasional inclusions of ochre and small stones.

Feature **1059** was located to the east of the field-drain, **1031**, and to the southeast of the pit-type feature, **1053** (Plate 15; Figure 12 section 8). It was a short-gully-pit which bore a resemblance in plan to feature **1070**, though it was aligned northeast-southwest. It measured 2.4 x 0.6m and had a maximum depth of 0.14m. It had gradual slopes and a rounded base. The sole fill, **1060**, was a mid-grey, firm clay which contained occasional mid-sized – diameter of 0.05-9m – sub-rounded stones.





*Plate 15: Section of feature 1059, looking northeast*

The centre of Area 3 was characterised by a cluster of features which could be described as elongated pits or short gullies, many of which were inter-cutting. These features were considerably different in size and shape when compared to most of the small pit-type features which were found across Area 3. In the north-centre of Area 3, and in the north of the cluster, were two gully features, **1082**, and **1080/1087** (Plate 16; Figure 12 sections 9 and 10). Feature **1080/1087** measured 0.9 x xx m in size and was aligned northeast-southwest. It had a maximum depth of 0.31m with a flat-to-round base and moderate-to-steeply sloped sides. The sole fill, **1081/1088** was a homogenous, mid-grey-brown clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.

At its northern end the feature had a physical relationship to a second similar gully, **1082** (Plate 17). The nature of the relationship remained unknown. Feature **1082** had a maximum depth of 0.45m. It had moderately sloped sides and a rounded U-shaped base. The sole fill, **1083**, was a mid-grey-brown clay which was firm.

To the southeast of the two gully features, **1082** and **1081/1088**, was a somewhat complicated series of intercutting gullies which included features, **1089** and **1094**, and **1098** (Plate 18).





*Plate 16: Gullies **1080/1087** and **1082**, looking southeast*



*Plate 17: Section of gully **1082**, looking east*





*Plate 18: Intercutting gullies, centre of Area 3, looking west*

Feature **1089** was a northwest/southeast aligned gully feature, the eastern most terminus of which had been excavated during the earlier archaeological evaluation (Figure 12 section 11). It had a maximum width of 0.85m, a maximum depth of 0.21m, and a maximum length of 6.7m. It had been cut by the later field-drain, **1031**. The feature was linear in shape, aligned east/west and then curving north at the western side of drain **1031**, and had a rounded, slightly uneven base, and moderately sloped sides. The sole fill, **1090** consisted of a mid-grey solid clay with very few inclusions, only occasional small rounded stones.

Feature **1094** was a further small gully feature which was aligned north-south (Plate 19). It appeared to be cut by the larger feature **1098**. Feature **1094** measured 0.65m x 1.2m and had a maximum depth of 0.14m. It was linear in shape with a flat base and gently sloped sides. The sole fill, **1095** was a mid-brown-grey silty-clay which contained occasional mid-sized – up to 0.1m diameter – sub-rounded stones.

Feature **1098** measured up to 3.0m x 0.52m and had a maximum depth of 0.35m (Plate 20; Figure 12 section 12). It was linear in plan with a flat-to-rounded base and was aligned northwest-southeast. It cut feature **1094** and was cut by the field-drain **1031**. It had two fills, the upper of which was **1110**, and the lower was **1109**. Fill **1110** was a light grey-silty clay with no inclusions while the lower fill, **1109**, was a mottled, dark-grey, solid clay with some inclusions of mid-sized – up to 0.12m diameter – sub-rounded stones.





*Plate 19: Feature 1094, looking southeast*



*Plate 20: Section of feature 1098, looking southeast*

## 5. Artefacts

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### 5.1 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the finds assessment is to evaluate all classes of archaeological material from the excavation to assess its research potential and regional significance.

The objectives of the assessment are to:

Assess the quantity, provenance, condition, and the date of all artefactual evidence from the site

- Comment on the range and variety of material in the assemblage
- Assess the potential of material for future research purposes

### 5.2 Methodology

Finds were collected from site using a pre-determined sampling procedure during the excavation. All finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds lab. Finds were washed and catalogued by material and sealed in labelled polyethene bags. A finds catalogue was produced for the assemblage, providing details on each artefact's context, description, quantification, weight, and date.

### 5.3 Overview

A very small collection of finds was retrieved during the excavation. A total of 10 objects were recovered from two contexts: **1001** and **1003**, which had a total weight of 44g. This consisted of a single sherd of agateware, a sherd of stoneware, five sherds of china, a small sherd of green bottle glass, an iron nail, and a 1938 George VI penny.

### 5.4 Potential

All finds were retrieved from superficial deposits on the site and all date to the 19-20<sup>th</sup> Century. They have no further research potential.

### 5.5 Environmental Sampling

During the excavation at Thorley Lane, each individual feature was analysed on-site for the potential to contain organic material. As was stated above, almost all the fills found across the site were particularly sterile. Despite this, a total of 17 bulk sample of c. 10L were taken from various features.

These samples were processed in-house at the University of Salford via flotation. Of the samples treated, only two produced any organic material: No. 14, from fill **1014**, and No. 4, from fill **1026**. Only charcoal was recovered from both; a considerable amount was recovered from fill **1026**, of the pit feature **1025**, which likely suggested that active burning had taken place.



Both samples No. 14 & No. 4 are considered viable for scientific dating.

## 6. Discussion

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### 6.1 Conditions

The investigation at Thorley Lane was undertaken under difficult weather conditions (Plate 21). July-August of 2019 was particularly wet; rainfall for North West England as a whole was classed as 'Above normal' for July (160% of the long term average; see Environment Agency, 2019) which combined with the hydrophobic nature of the boulder-clay, and the location of Area 3 at the base of a gentle slope across the site, meant that for much of that time period, most of the areas of archaeological investigation were subject to continuous flooding. The flooding was then managed through the use of sumps and petrol-powered water-pumps. While the turbulent weather was a logistical hindrance it could be seen to have been beneficial to the archaeological investigation.

Interspersed within the series of floods were particular hot and dry periods, including the hottest day on record in the UK, 25<sup>th</sup> July (101.7 °F in Cambridge). This meant that the areas opened for archaeological investigation became particularly 'weathered' and were line-trowelled several times to further reveal obscured features. The flooding in particular meant the site was open to the air for considerably longer than had been initially planned for, especially in the context of commercial archaeological work. Weathering can result from rain, snow, wind, water flow, and radiation, amongst transformative processes. These natural transformation processes can chemically affect archaeological features through processes such as hydrolysis, the absorption of ultraviolet radiation, and oxidation (Goffer, 2007, 211-2).

It has been suggested in the Northwest Regional Research Framework that where possible, such weathering should be allowed to take place to further help to identify archaeological features, particularly in prehistoric contexts, as was thought possible with regard to the features uncovered at the Thorley Lane evaluation. Initiative 2.12 states that more time should be allowed 'for stripped surfaces to weather so that archaeological features can be identified' (Hodgson & Brennand, 2006, 35). In the case of Thorley Lane then, though perhaps inadvertently, this research aim was clearly furthered.

### 6.2 Features

The shallow linear features such as **1014**, **1016**, and **1018** were likely the most recent intrusive activity within area 3 (Figure 13). They clearly cut the field drains and may have been as late as the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. They were noticeably found only at the northeast of Area 3 where the topsoil, **1001**, was at its most shallow. It should also be noted that in addition to overlaying the field drains, they were not



aligned north-south but northwest-southeast and should be considered as a separate phase of activity. They likely reflected 19-20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural activity, probably ploughing, and were found only in one area of the site due to the shallow depth of the topsoil which meant that the natural clay, **1005**, was cut in to. It is possible that the southeast-northwest alignment of those linear features reflected the changed shape of the field after the construction of the motorway in the early 1970s, while the field-drains and ditch, **1022** more closely reflected the field boundaries before that time, perhaps as early as the 1839 Tithe Map and 'Plot 26'.



*Plate 21: Area 3 after flooding, looking east*

Significantly, the probable plough-related features, such as **1012**, were quite different from the scar-type features which were uncovered in the centre of the site area during the archaeological evaluation (Radford, 2019, 27-28). Those scars uncovered during the evaluation were noticeably different from the probable plough-related features uncovered in area 3 in terms of alignment, size, shape, location, and dispersion. Those features had been particularly slender and were aligned with the field-drains, likely suggesting that they were broadly contemporary; it was thought possible they were the result of harrowing.

As was discussed in relation to the results of the evaluation, it was most likely that the field-drains which cross the entirety of the site could be dated 19-20<sup>th</sup> Century. They may have dated to the early-19<sup>th</sup> Century in particular, though no intensive investigation was made into those features due to the general low-level of archaeological significance attached to them.

As stated above, the ditch feature **1022** at a minimum, must have pre-dated the construction of the field-drains as the feature appeared to have been-unfilled when a field-drain was placed through it. Map regression may shed further light on the nature of that linear feature, though it is possible that it reflected an earlier field-boundary that pre-dated the 1839 Tithe Map. The shallow-gully feature, **1104**, may have also dated to that period, and was significantly, the only feature to produce any artefactual evidence across the entire site area. It could broadly be dated 18-19<sup>th</sup> Century, though it did produce a sherd of agateware which was likely produced in the Stoke Potteries, c. 1730-80.

A series of possible post-holes were uncovered at the north of Area 3 and remained undated. It was noted that they were in the vicinity of two small pits, **1049** and **1057** which, though small and shallow, had a more consistent and convincing shape than most other pit-type features. The fills of those pits may have been prehistoric in origin, though no dating or artefactual evidence was recovered. However, prior to the beginning of the excavation works, various fences, light-mountings, etc. were found across the site and were associated with the stables and paddock which until recently had occupied the area. It was thought a possibility that those post-holes, such as **1076**, could have reflected the more recent occupation of the site in some format.

Most of the remaining features could be grouped into two broad categories: somewhat amorphous pit-features which were found in various shapes and sizes, and the short gully features found in the centre of area 3. In both cases, no artefactual material was recovered from any such feature, and as yet no scientific dating has taken place. This means that the only possible dating is relative, and any interpretation is particularly difficult.



Of the various pit-type features which were found across area 3, where physical relationships existed, all were cut by the field-drains, such as **1031**, which would clearly suggested they pre-dated those features, which could broadly be dated 19-20<sup>th</sup> Century. It may have been coincidental, but it was noticed that no such features were cut by the linear ditch, **1022**, on the contrary, several appeared to have been aligned to it. Features such as **1025** and **1061** may have been aligned along the east of said linear, **1022** and could have formed some additional form of field-boundary in the form of a hedge, as was the case with most of the contemporary field-boundaries in the vicinity, which consisted of ditches, trees, bushes, and fences.

Most of the pit-type features uncovered around Area 3 were likely formed by such activity. The amorphous shapes and in some cases very uneven bases suggested as such, and may have been caused by trees, bushes, and associated root activity. As was noted in the evaluation results, most fills were formed of sterile, homogenous, leached clay, which could generally be taken to suggest age. This may still be the case; however, a lack of artefactual evidence makes any such assumptions difficult.

Some pit features had shapes which may have indicated more direct human activity, and in one case, **1026**, a considerable amount of charcoal. Feature **1025/1027** may have been some form of fire-pit, though the comparison with the rest of the site area – which produced very little charcoal – would indicate that feature was somewhat of an anomaly, and perhaps more likely to be later rather than earlier.

The gully-like features found in the centre and centre-east of Area 3 were somewhat unusual but once again produced no artefactual evidence. However, due to the size, shape, and depth of certain of those features, such as **1082**, it would be particularly difficult to dismiss them as tree-throws or similar. As with many of the pit-type features, the fills of the gullies were generally sterile, homogenous, and leached. In terms of dating, it was clearly demonstrated that they were earlier than the field-drain features, but little further discussion is possible in that regard.

The shape, size, and layout of those features did not particularly suggest field-systems and most were inter-cutting, which suggested that they were not strictly contemporary. Without artefactual or dating evidence from those gully features, it is difficult to further establish their purpose or possible age. No such features appeared on any of the available historic mapping, the earliest of which dated to 1839, though the nature of the features mean that it is possible that they would not have been surveyed.

### 6.3 Interpretations

As was laid out above, the relatively small area excavated, the lack of dating evidence, and the total lack of artefactual evidence made any interpretation somewhat difficult. Many of the fill-types found across the site, generally of a leached and sterile form, may have indicated a prehistoric origin for at least some of those features. It was likely that many of the more ambiguous pit-type features, which had particularly uneven sides and bases, such as feature **1043**, were tree-throws of some kind. However, not all the pit-features could be easily relegated to that category, such as **1049** and **1057**, which were very similar in shape, size, and fill, and had were found close to several undated post-hole features. Such clusters of pits and post-holes are not uncommon across prehistoric sites and are generally only understood to a limited extent. One possible explanation could as a hay-rick. A similar distribution of pits and post-holes was uncovered at Huntington, South Yorkshire, which also showed any lack of coherent spatial patterning, lacked artefactual evidence, and was considered of prehistoric origin (Johnson, 2004, 88-9).

The cluster of gully features found in area 3, in addition to the single gully found in area 2, **1009**, were also not particularly well understood. The layout of the features and the intercutting nature of their relationships suggested that they may not have been contemporary, though the relationship between **1080/1087** and **1082** was somewhat 'neater' and may have been deliberate. As was the case with the pit-features described above, it was not possible to establish accurate dating for those gullies, though the similar sterile and leached clay fills could indicate a prehistoric origin. The use of the gullies remained somewhat opaque, though possible explanations might include troughs or drainage.

It is perhaps worth noting that if the pit and gully features found across the site had been filled in the 18-20th Centuries, it would be expected that some artefactual material would have been recovered from said features due to the sheer amount of material culture which was produced during the industrial and modern periods. Though the site lies in a historically rural location, it had likely been agricultural land of some form for several hundred years and was within 100m of domestic dwellings from at least the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Additionally, occasional industrial period material was recovered from the topsoil, demonstrating that such artefacts were present within the site boundary, but perhaps significantly not found within the archaeological features. The sole feature which produced later material, the shallow gully **1004**, was different from the majority of features uncovered at the site in terms of depth, shape, size, and fill. Perhaps significantly, it was considered to be later than the other pit and gully features during the evaluation, before any artefactual material was recovered.



## 7. Conclusion

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The results of the investigation at Thorley Lane could be seen as somewhat disappointing, though a relatively high number of individual features were found, particularly across area 3. There was little spatial patterning found across the site, such as might be associated with field-systems. Though some features clearly dated to the 19-20<sup>th</sup> Century, almost all the features found across the site area remained undated. The lack of artefactual evidence especially made any understanding of the archaeological features difficult. Though a considerable amount of sampling was undertaken across the site, most features were particularly sterile. However, due the lack of artefactual evidence recovered from the site, it would likely be beneficial to carry out scientific dating on those contexts which produced viable charcoal samples.

As the data recovered from the site currently stands, it remains a possibility that some of the features uncovered during the archaeological work were of prehistoric origin. It is not possible to give a comprehensive interpretation of the site, though it is possible that some features reflect tree-throws/bushes/roots etc., drainage, and possibly a hay-rick.

## **8. Archive and Dissemination**

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### **8.1 Archive**

The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current ClfA guidelines, updated 2014. 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 ClfA 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.

The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Northwest of England. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being deposited with Manchester Museum of Science and Industry (MoSI).

### **8.2 Dissemination**

The results obtained from the SMR will be placed in the public domain via an appropriate level of dissemination, as required by Condition 8 of the planning requirements. In this case the appropriate level of dissemination will be achieved by the deposition of this report with the Greater Manchester HER.



## ***Acknowledgments***

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## ***Appendix 1: Figures***

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- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Location of excavation areas
- Figure 3: Study area superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map 1848
- Figure 4: Study area superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1898
- Figure 5: Study area superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 County Series 1910
- Figure 6: Study area superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 County Series 1935
- Figure 7: Study area superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 National Grid Series 1964
- Figure 8: Plan of area 1 with contexts and levels annotated (inset section drawing)
- Figure 9: Plan of area 2 with contexts and levels annotated (inset section drawing)
- Figure 10: Plan of area 3 with contexts and levels annotated
- Figure 11: Area 3 section drawings 1 to 6
- Figure 12: Area 3 section drawings 7 to 12
- Figure 13: Plan of excavation areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1898



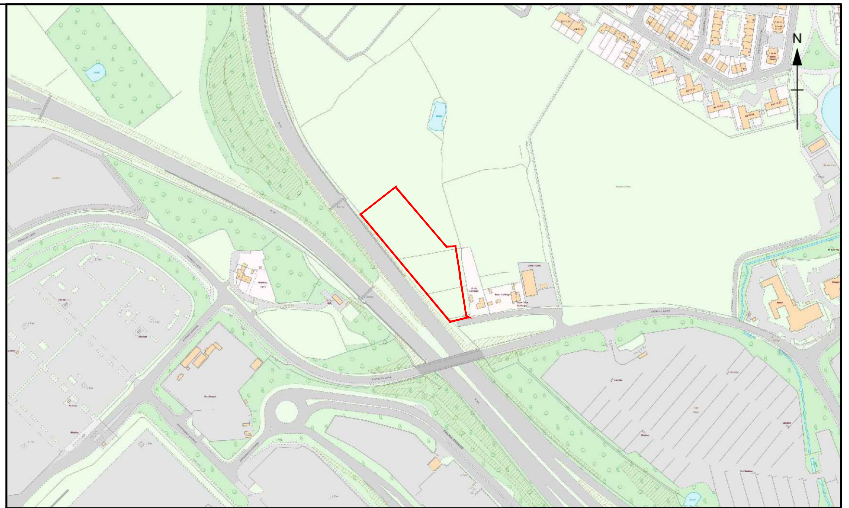
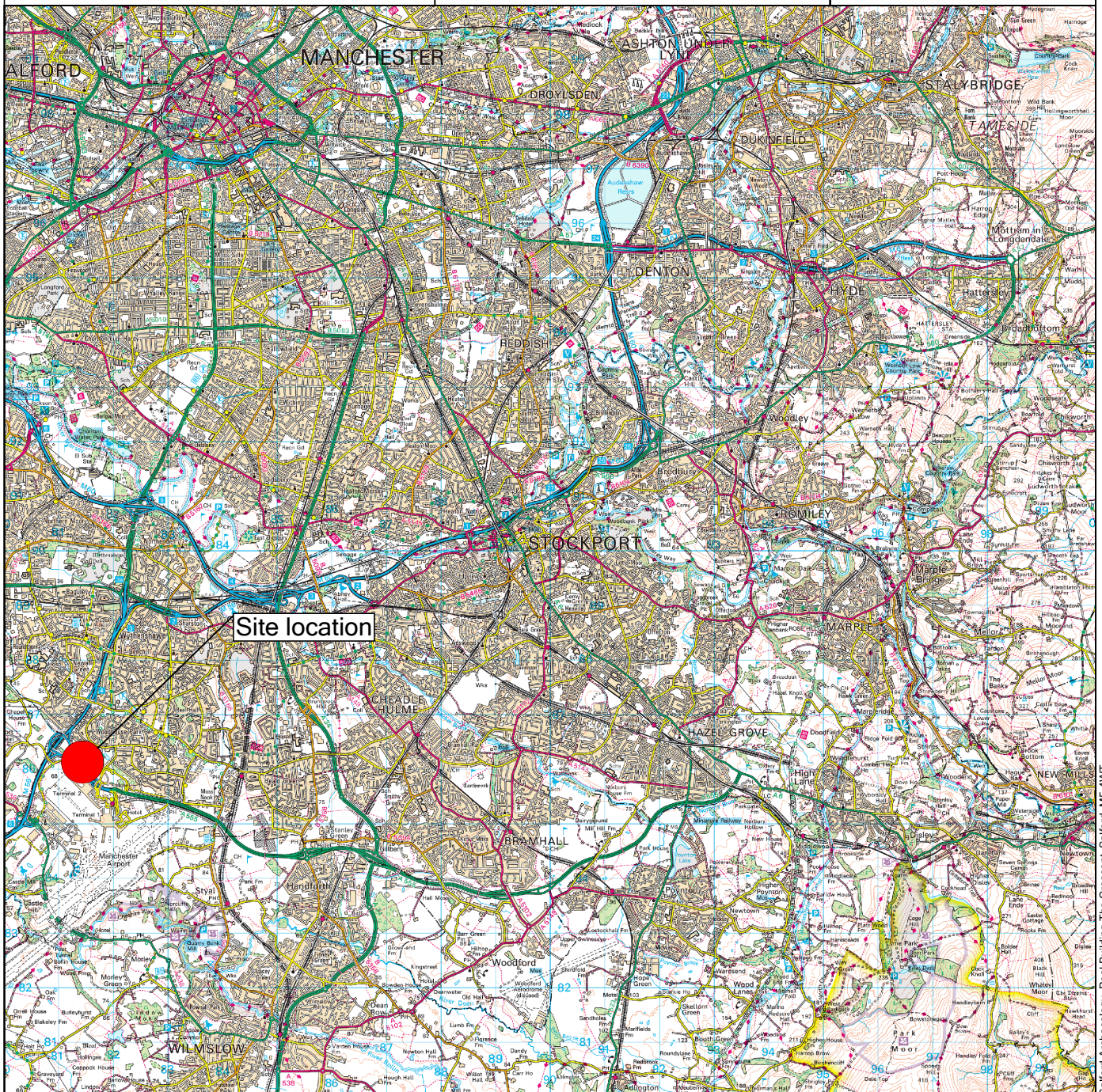


Figure 1:  
Site location



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ARCHAEOLOGY**





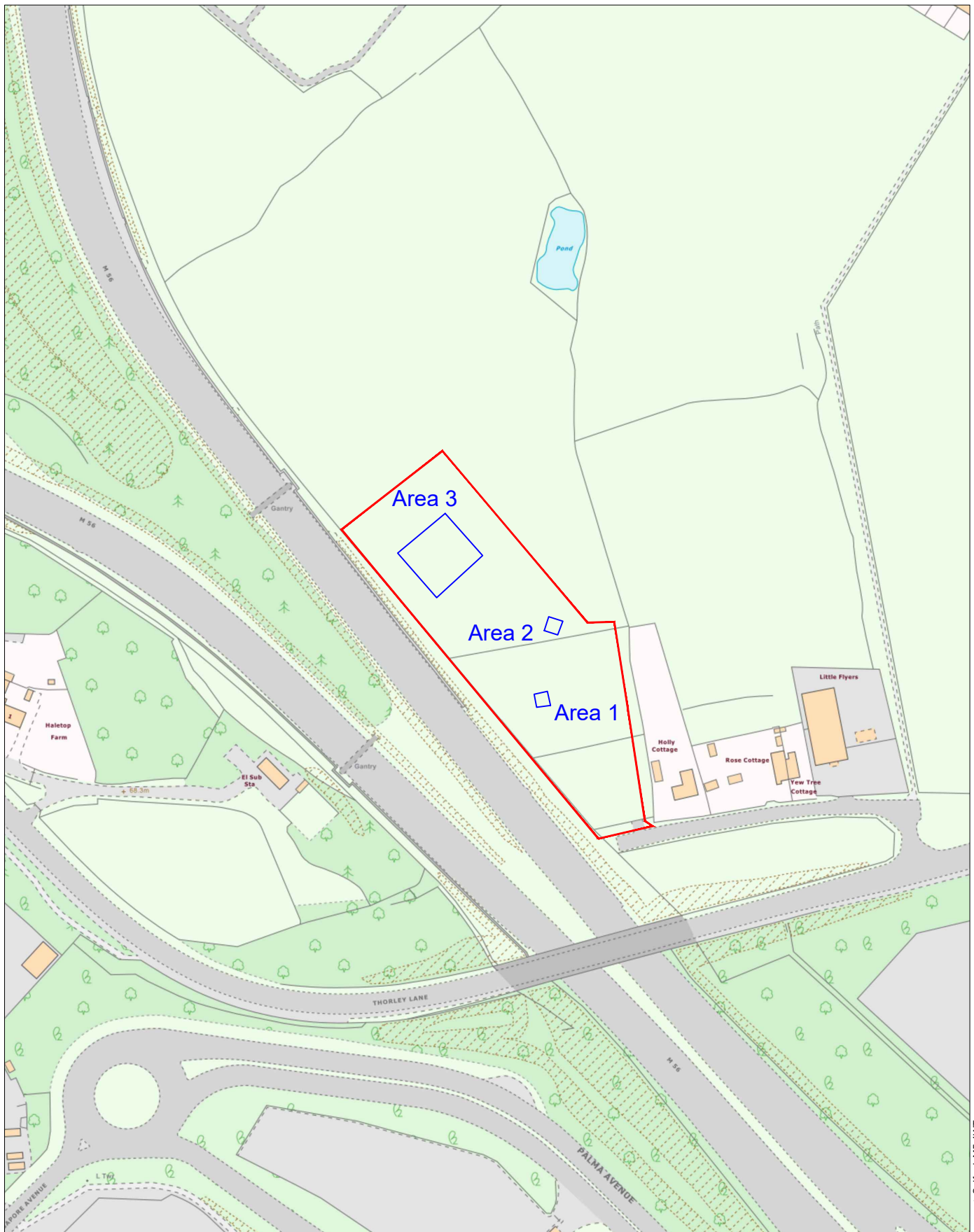


Figure 2:

Location of strip, map and record areas



Key:

- Strip, map and record area
- Site boundary



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ARCHAEOLOGY**

0

100 m



Scale at A4 1:2000

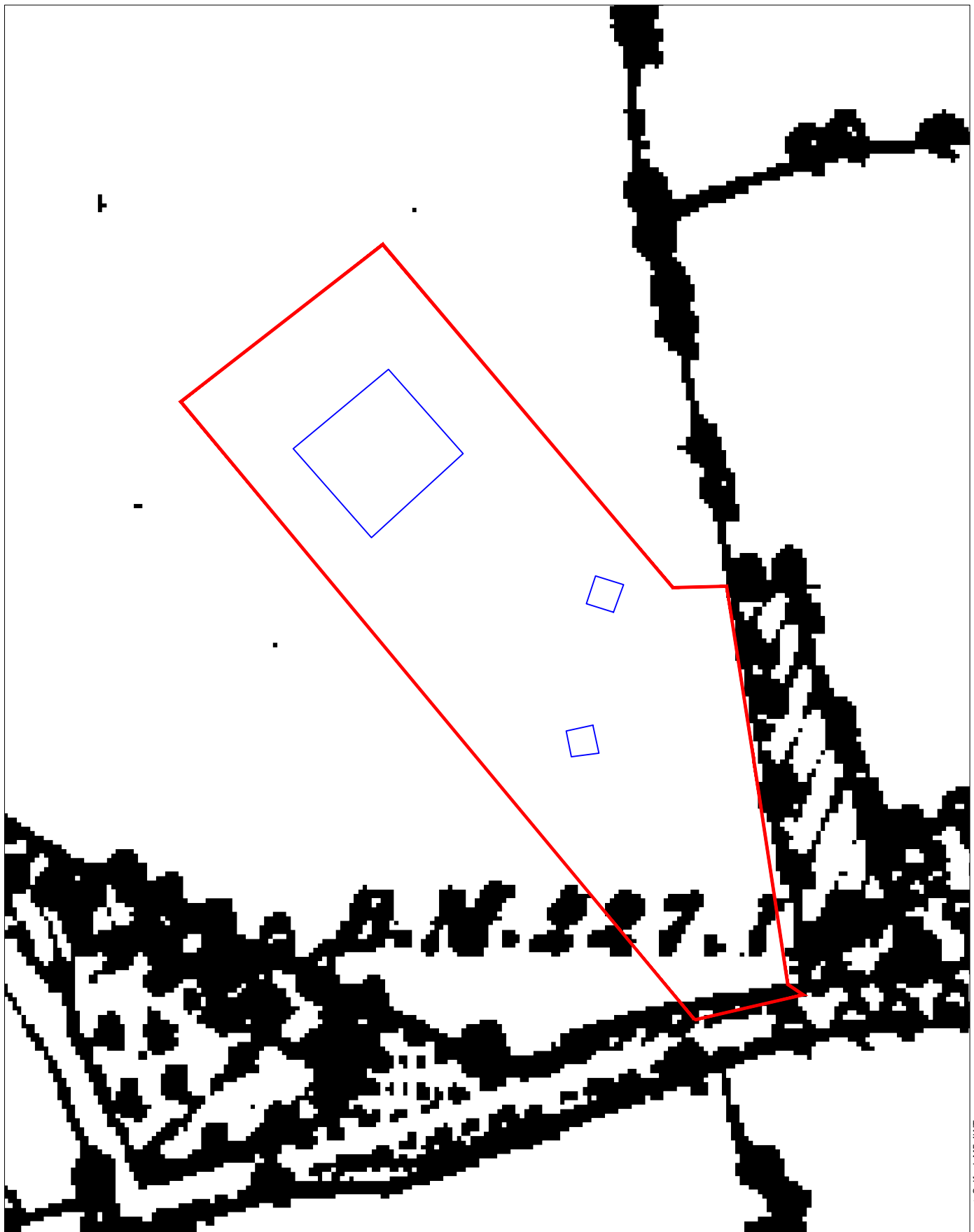


Figure 3:

Site boundary and strip, map and record areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map 1848



Key:

- Strip, map and record area
- Site boundary



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ARCHAEOLOGY**

0  50 m  
Scale at A4 1:1000

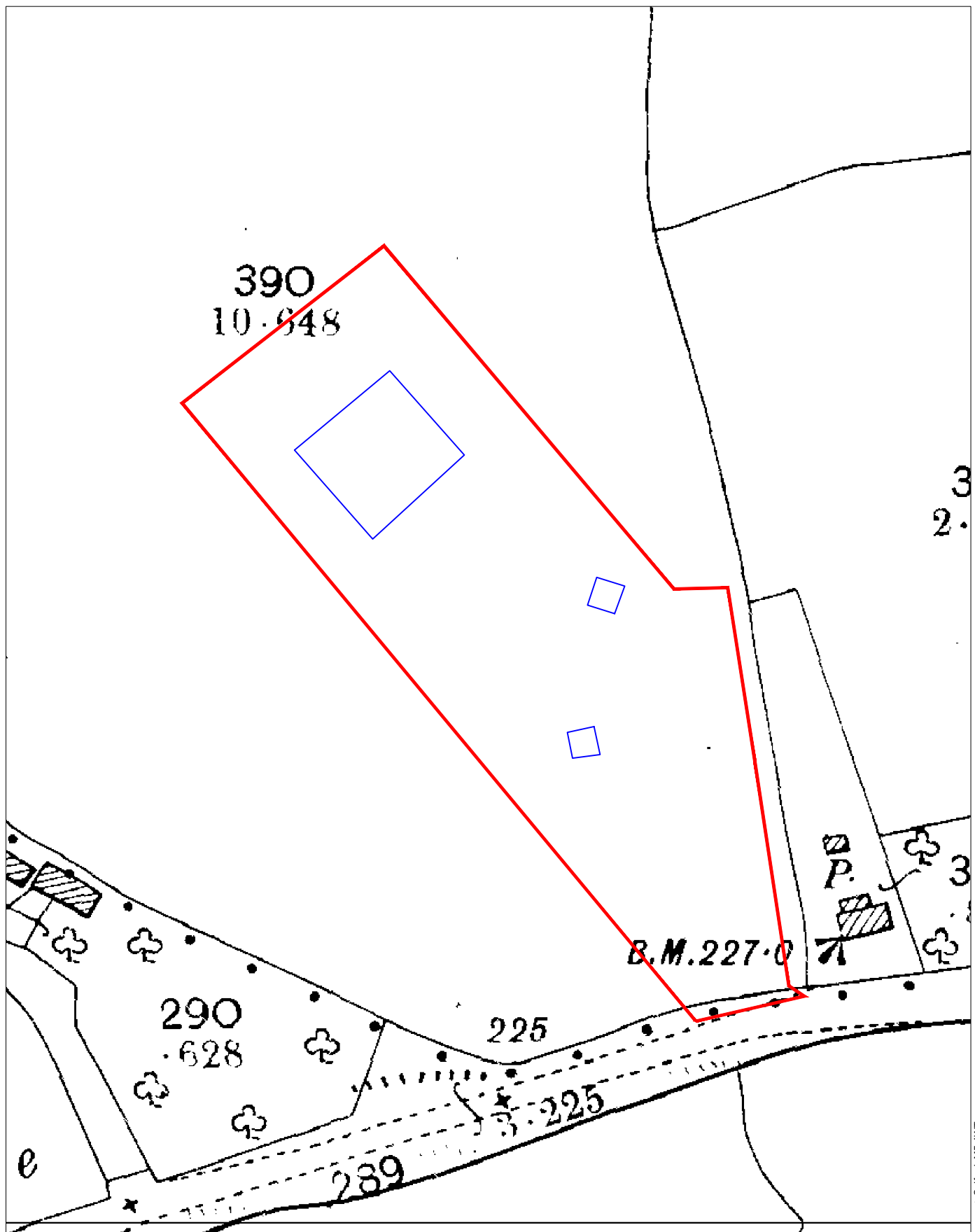


Figure 4:

Site boundary and strip, map and record areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1898



Key:

- Strip, map and record area
- Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000



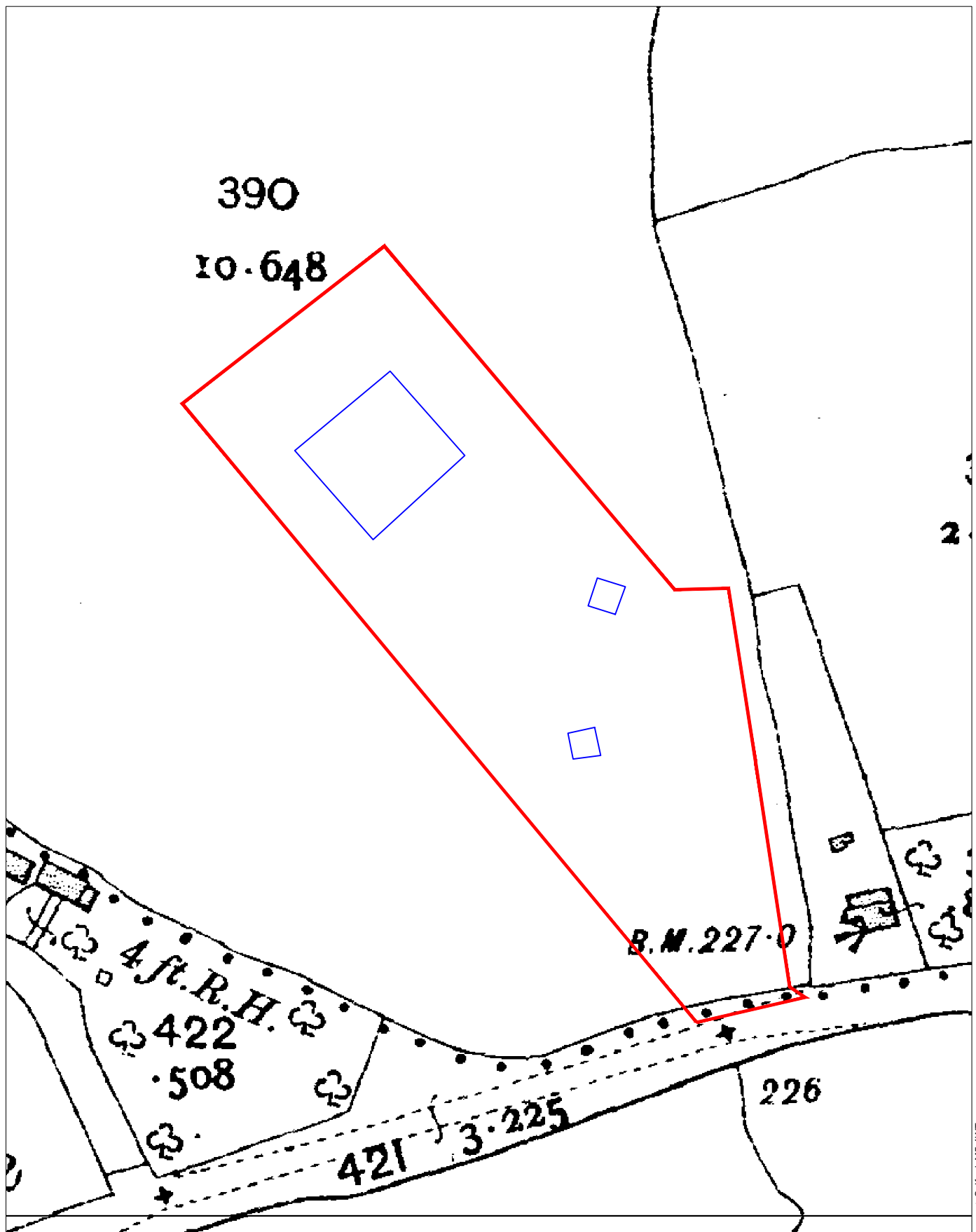


Figure 5:

Site boundary and strip, map and record areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1910



Key:

- Strip, map and record area
- Site boundary



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ARCHAEOLOGY**

0  50 m  
Scale at A4 1:1000

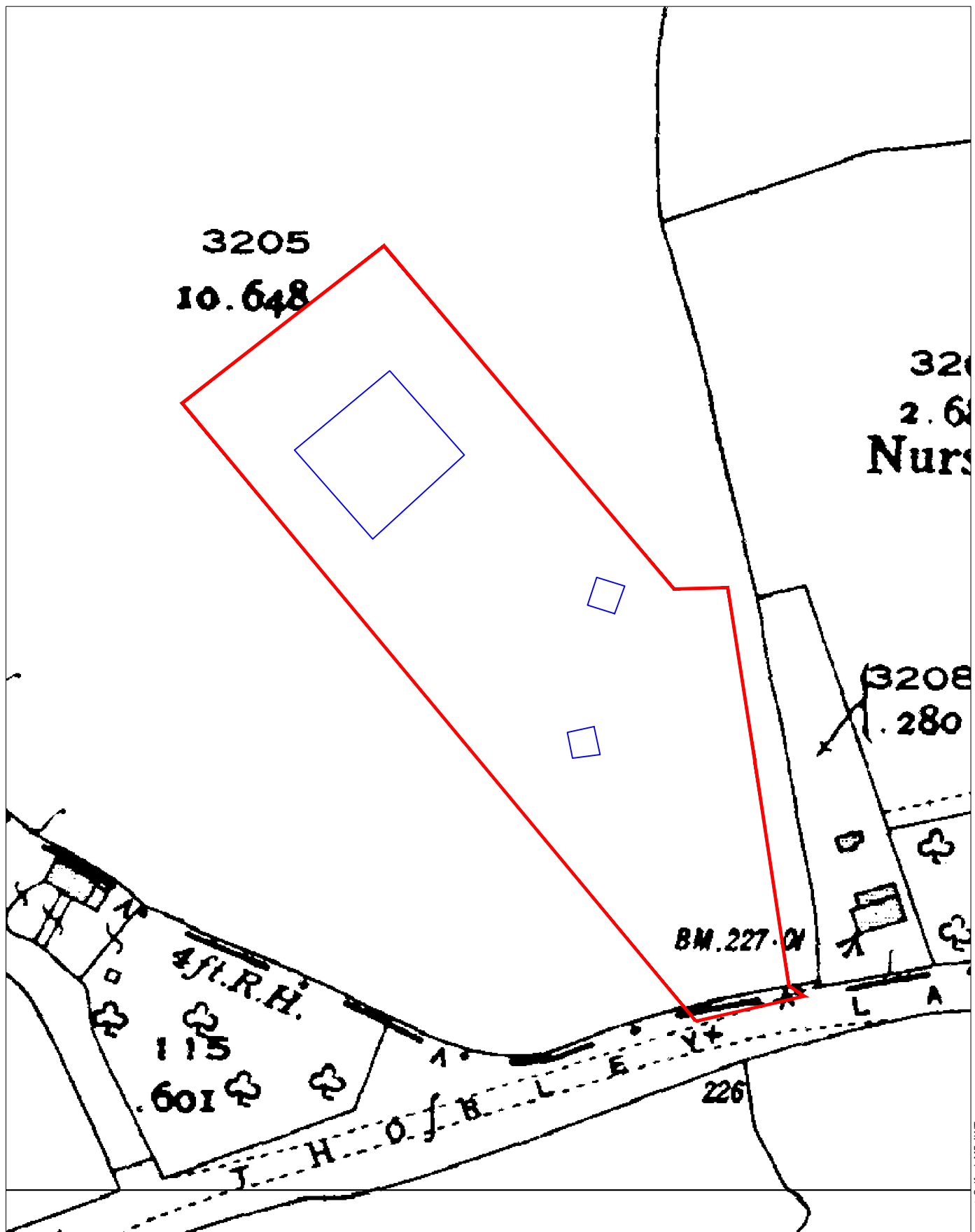


Figure 6:

Site boundary and strip, map and record areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1935



Key:

- Strip, map and record area
- Site boundary



**SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

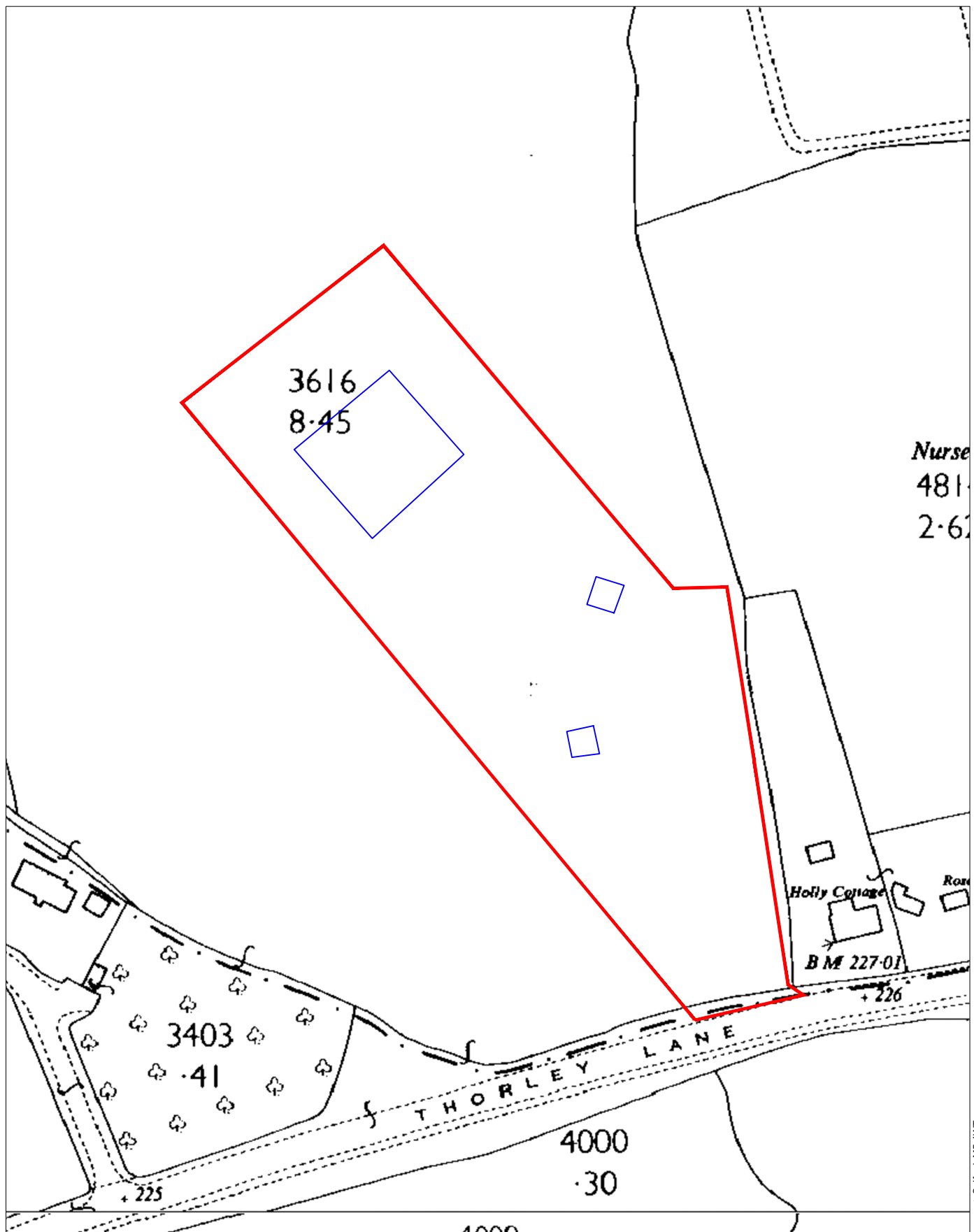


Figure 7:

Site boundary and strip, map and record areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Series 1964



Key:

- Strip, map and record area
- Site boundary



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ARCHAEOLOGY**

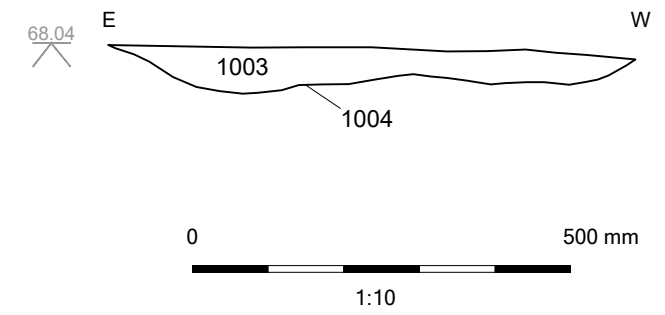
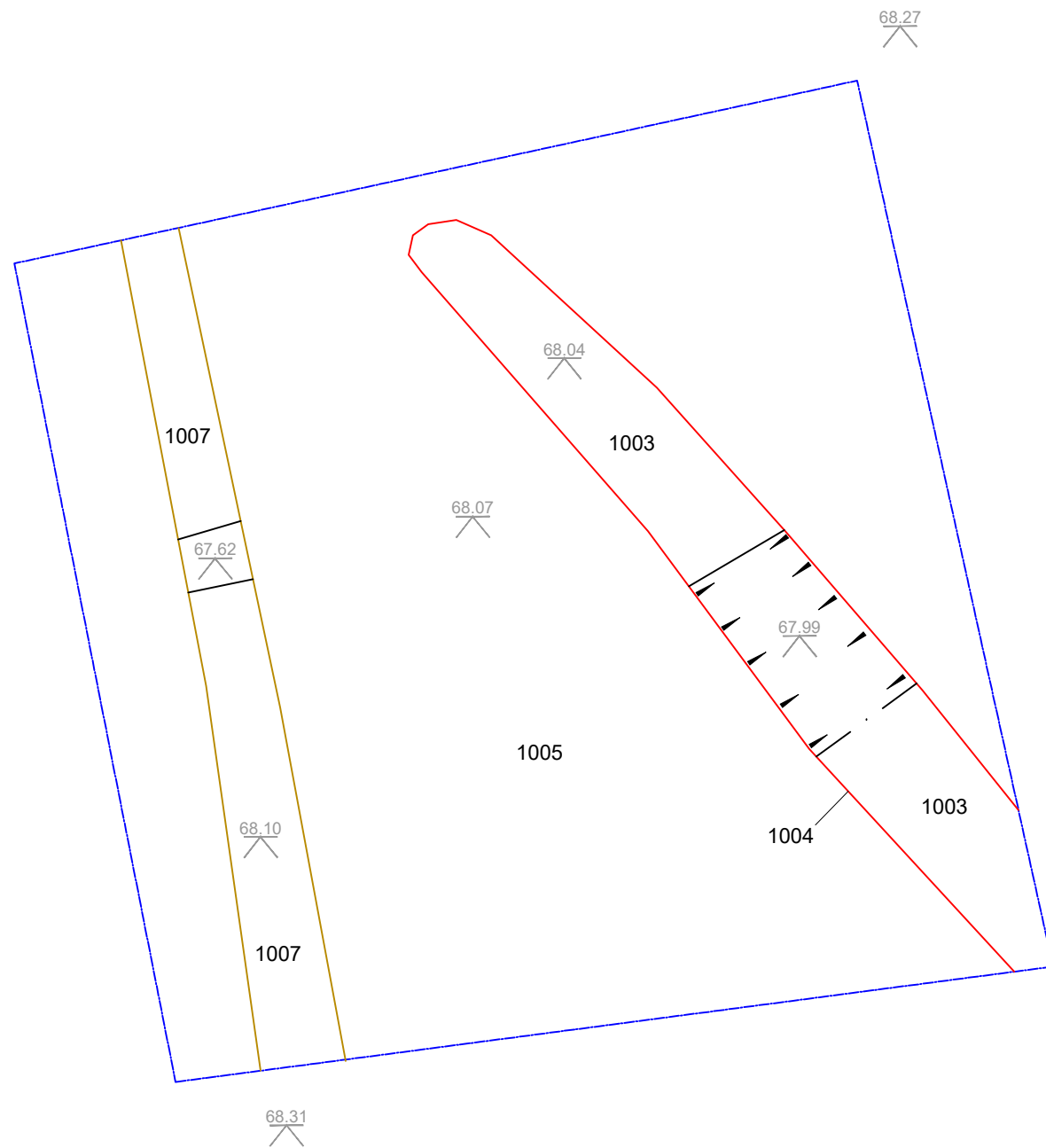
0

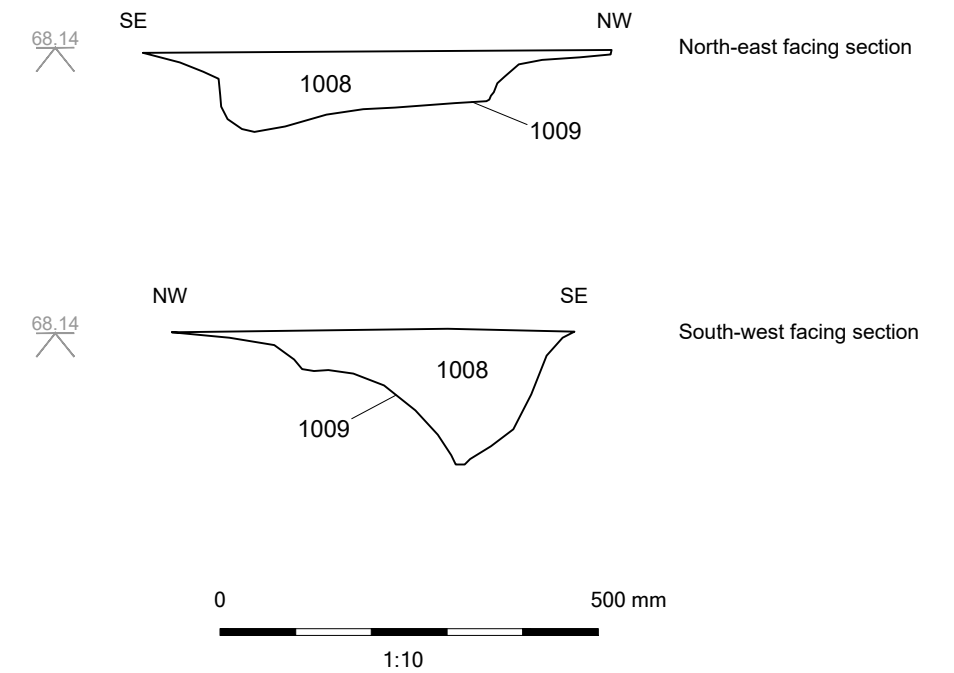
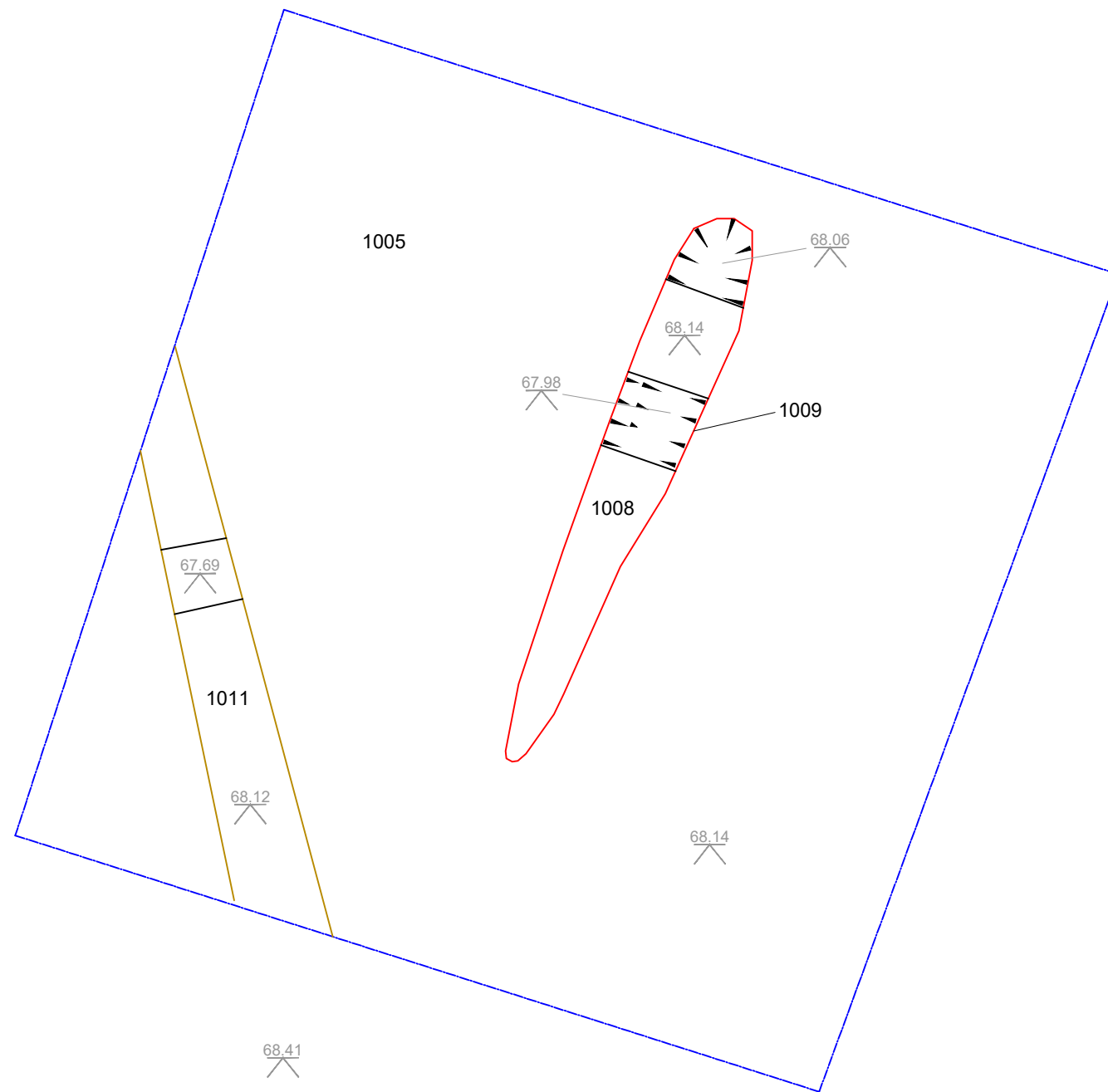
50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000







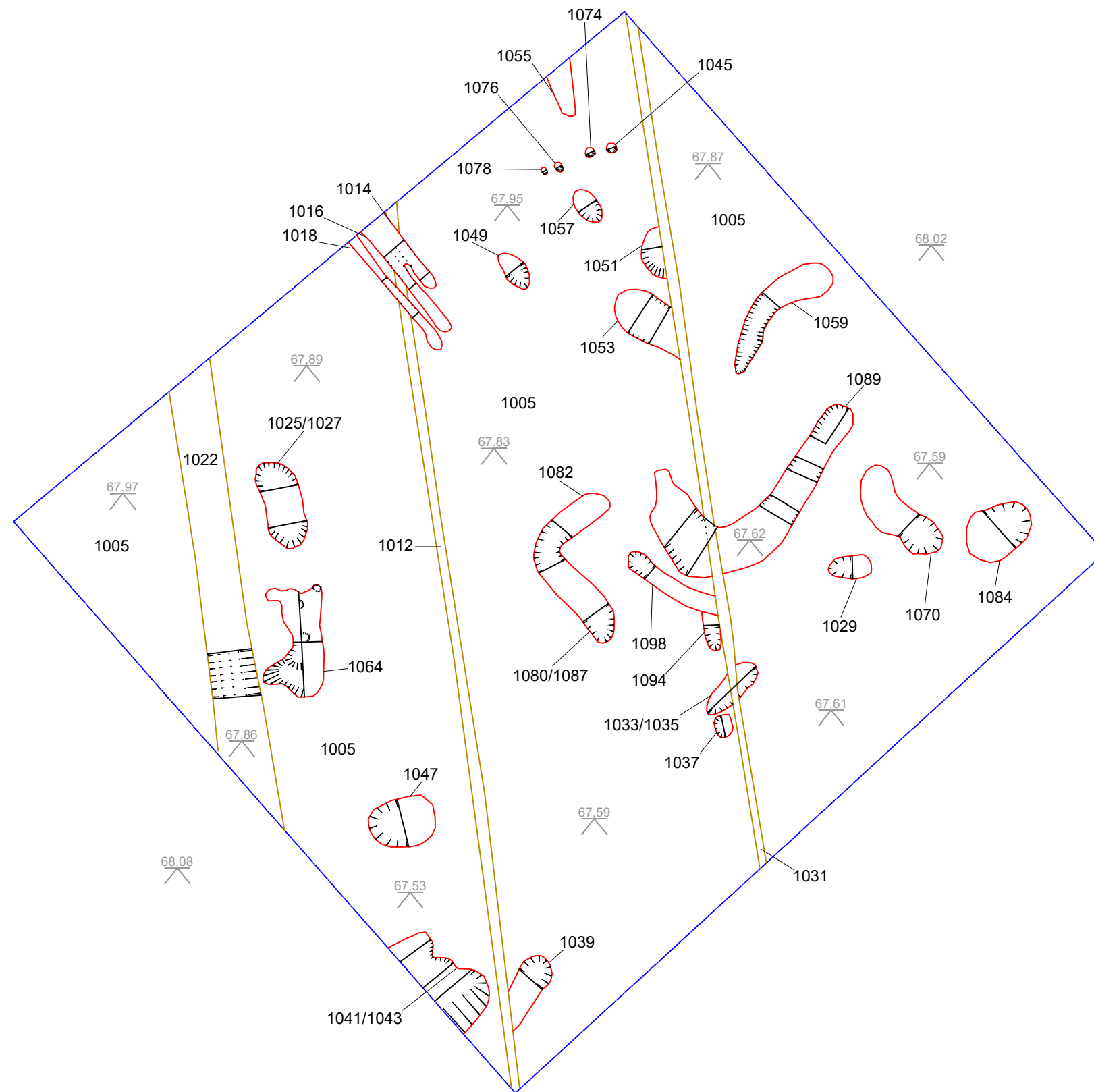


Figure 10:  
Plan of area 3 with contexts and levels annotated

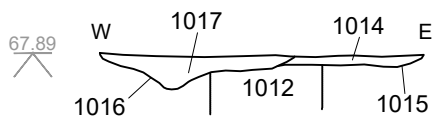


Key:

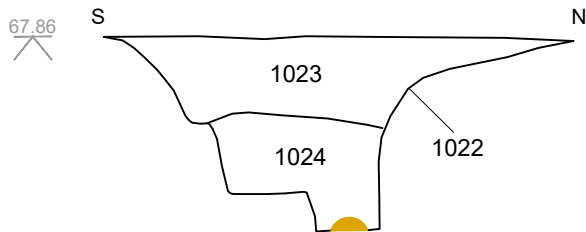
- Trench
- Feature
- Drain

— Sondage

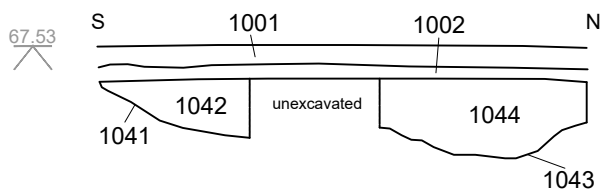




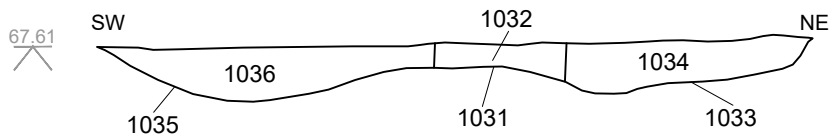
Section 1: south facing, features 1015 and 1016



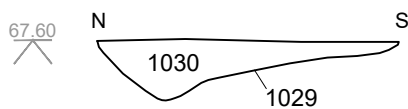
Section 2: west facing, feature 1022



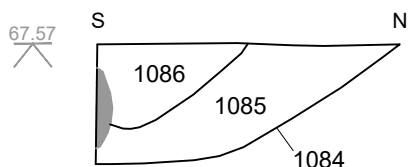
Section 3: east facing, features 1041 and 1043



Section 4: southeast facing, features 1033 and 1035



Section 5: west facing, feature 1029



Section 6: east facing, feature 1084

Figure 11:

Area 3 section drawings 1 to 6

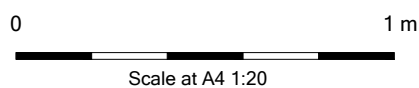


Key:

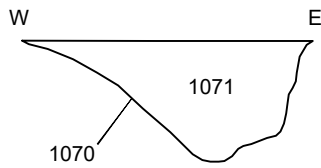
- Layer
- Limit of excavation
- Ephemeral/projected
- Stone
- Ceramic pipe



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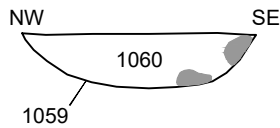


67.59



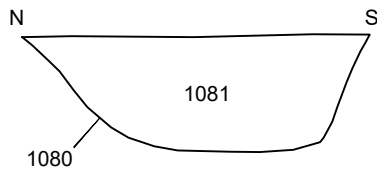
Section 7: south facing, feature 1070

67.84



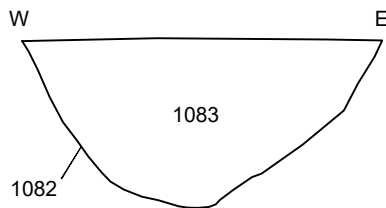
Section 8: southwest facing, feature 1059

67.81



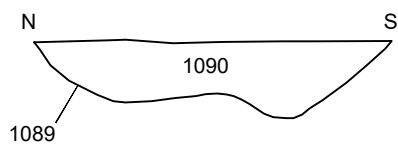
Section 9: west facing, feature 1080

67.81



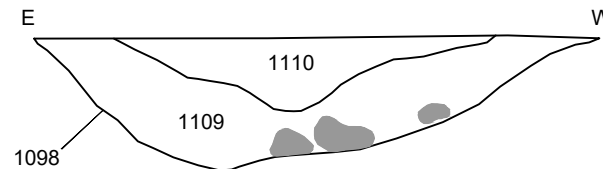
Section 10: south facing, feature 1082

67.62



Section 11: west facing, feature 1089

67.60



Section 12: north facing, feature 1098

Figure 12:

Area 3 section drawings 7 to 12



Key:

- Layer
- Limit of excavation
- Ephemeral/projected
- Stone



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0

1 m



Scale at A4 1:20

10.648

