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Archaeological Excavation Report

Collyhurst Village,
Manchester,
Greater
Manchester

Client:

Far East Consortium
International Limited

Technical Report:

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Location: The proposed development site is bounded by Rochdale Road to the west, Marston Street to the north, Anslow Close and Thornton Street North to the east, and Shellard Road to the south.

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Summary

Far East Consortium International Limited ('FEC') in conjunction with Manchester City Council is finalising proposals for the redevelopment of land off Rochdale Road, Manchester, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR 385559 400291). The proposed development scheme the erection of 168, three and four storey dwellinghouses (Use Class C3a) and two, five and six storey apartment buildings to form 76 residential apartments (Use Class C3a) with associated ground floor flexible commercial unit (162 sqm) (Use Class E); and the creation of a new public park; all with associated car and parking, refuse storage, landscaping, public realm and other associated works and infrastructure following demolition of 29 existing residential dwelling houses, the Collyhurst Village Store and associated car parking (128788/FO/2020). The delivery of the proposals will necessitate earth-moving works that will remove any surviving buried remains of archaeological interest.

An archaeological desk-based assessment that was carried out to support the planning application for the development concluded that the site had potential to contain the below-ground remains of archaeological interest. The potential remains of archaeological interest comprised a discrete area of 19th-century workers' housing, and associated buildings to survive as *in-situ* buried remains.

In the light of the conclusions drawn from the desk-based assessment, and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service in their role as advisors to Manchester City Council, has advised that a scheme of intrusive archaeological investigation would need to be carried out in advance of construction work. It was recommended that this should comprise a strip map and record excavation of a 50m by 10m area that targeted the area of archaeological interest, which should aim to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and, if present, characterise their significance. The trench targeted the footprint of small 19th-century dwellings on the southern side of Churnet Street that contained cellars.

The archaeological excavation partially exposed some very fragmentary below-ground remains of cellars associated with late 19th-century domestic buildings on Churnet Street. In addition, the fragmentary remains of back yards, outdoor privies and an alleyway were also uncovered. The footprint of the cellars could not be fully exposed due to the proximity of the modern road surface and the site access route, which ran through the centre of the excavation trench. Modern services truncated some of the archaeological remains, particularly in the eastern part of the excavation.

In the light of the results obtained from the archaeological strip, map and record excavation, it is considered unlikely that further intrusive investigation will yield any significant additional date. It is therefore not envisaged that any further archaeological investigation will be required in advance of, or during, the impending construction work.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Far East Consortium International Limited ('FEC') in conjunction with Manchester City Council is finalising proposals for the redevelopment of land off Rochdale Road, Manchester, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR 385559 400291). The proposed development scheme the erection of 168, three and four storey dwellinghouses (Use Class C3a) and two, five and six storey apartment buildings to form 76 residential apartments (Use Class C3a) with associated ground floor flexible commercial unit (162 sqm) (Use Class E); and the creation of a new public park; all with associated car and parking, refuse storage, landscaping, public realm and other associated works and infrastructure following demolition of 29 existing residential dwelling houses, the Collyhurst Village Store and associated car parking (planning reference: 128788/FO/2020). The delivery of the proposals will necessitate earth-moving works that will remove any surviving buried remains of archaeological interest.

At an early stage in the design process, FEC International Ltd commissioned an archaeological desk-based assessment of the study area. This concluded that the site had been developed during the second half of the 19th century into a dense plot of terraced workers' housing. The smallest of these houses was a row located on the south side of Churnet Street, which had cellars and a footprint of approximately 20m². The study area was cleared progressively after the 1940s, and was redeveloped in the 1960s into residential properties (Brogan 2020).

Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their role as advisors to Manchester City Council, it was recommended that it would be appropriate to undertake a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation in advance of development. It was further recommended that the investigation should comprise a strip, map and record excavation of a 50m by 10m trench, targeted on the footprint of former buildings of potential interest, to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains.

Condition 6 of the decision notice regarding the development at Greengate (planning ref: 128788/FO/2020) considered the archaeological works:

'A scheme of archaeological works shall be undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation: 'Collyhurst Village, Collyhurst, Manchester: written scheme of investigation for archaeological investigation' prepared by Salford Archaeology 3rd November 2020 stamped as received by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority, on the 3 December 2020.

The WSI shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:
 - i) an evaluation through 'strip, map and record' excavation of the two areas of potential archaeological interest;
 - ii) dependent on the above, more detailed excavation (subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation).

2. A programme for post-investigation assessment to include:
 - production of a final report on the investigation results.
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 Written Scheme of Investigation.

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

1.2 *Academic Aims*

The principal aims of the project were 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. This was achieved by the a strip, map and record excavation, targeted on the footprint of buildings of potential archaeological interest. This approach to devising proposals to mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological resource of the development area is in accordance with national guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework: Section 16 – Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

1.3 *Objectives*

The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation were:

- to establish the presence, extent, condition and significance of the targeted in situ buried physical remains of the 19th-century workers' houses and other buildings on the Site;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any further detailed archaeological excavation;
- to carry out a programme of post-excavation assessment, which provides recommendations for further analysis and publication; and
- to make available the results of the work.

It was anticipated that the archaeological investigation would address several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current Archaeological Research Framework for North West England. In particular, it is suggested that there are many aspects of 19th-century urban life which are insufficiently covered within the documentary record, and archaeological research is needed to shed light on the urban working classes in general within the region (Newman and McNeil 2007).

- *Initiative 7.6: 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types...';*
- *Initiative 7.24: 'Need to excavate urban cellars to examine life 'below stairs' in the middle-class house and cellar-dwellings and workshops in working class houses' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139).*

The aims and objectives of the project were achieved via the following stages:

- *Archaeological Evaluation:* the 'strip, map and record' excavation (carried out in two stages for logistical reasons), which will be targeted on the entire footprint of the former small 19th century houses. Should this reveal a high density of structural remains of archaeological interest, it is anticipated that further, more detailed excavation of targeted elements will be required;
- *Post-excavation and Report Production:* the Site records, finds and any samples from the excavation programme outlined below will form a checked and ordered Site archive as outlined in the Historic England's guideline document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE 2015). Following compilation of the project archive, a post-excavation assessment report will be produced;
- *Archive Deposition:* the results of the excavation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines and the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990). The archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project;
- *Dissemination:* the information obtained from the excavation will be dissemination in a manner appropriate to the significance of the excavated remains.

1.3 Location

The Site is located within the neighbourhood of Collyhurst, Manchester (centred on NGR, 385559 400291 Figure 1; Plate 1) and is bounded by Rochdale Road to the west, Marston Street to the north, Anslow Close and Thornton Street North to the east, and Shellard Road to the south.

Topographically, the Manchester conurbation as a region lies within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey river valley, whilst the rivers Irwell, Medlock, and Irk represent the principal watercourses in Manchester (Countryside Commission 1998, 125). The Site is largely flat and lies at a height of approximately 54m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

The Site is located on superficial natural geology of Devensian Till, known commonly as boulder clay. The bedrock within the site consists of sandstone, part of the larger Cheshire Formation and was formed during the Triassic Period 250 million years ago (British Geological Survey, 2018). Sandstone was famously quarried in Collyhurst, and was used to construct the Roman fort and Chetham's Library.



Plate 1: Site boundary highlighted in red, and area of archaeological potential highlighted in green

2. Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

The following section summarises the historical background to the Site, provided by the desk-based assessment (Brogan 2020) and is intended to provide a context in which to consider the results obtained from the strip, map and record.

2.1.1 Prehistoric Periods

The current understanding of any human activity in the Manchester region during the prehistoric period is poor, although it is reasonable to suggest that the Castlefield area in the centre of the city, 3.4km to the southwest of the Site, may have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and its riverside location (Gregory 2007).

Physical indications of human activity are provided by a small number of residual finds. A Neolithic stone hammer and arrow head, for instance, were unearthed in the Castlefield area in 1845 (HER 119.1.0), whilst excavations at 77-83 Liverpool Road (HER 13944.1.0) produced two Mesolithic flints, one Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake and a single sherd of late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery. These finds complement a growing regional body of finds representing prehistoric activity, known to be concentrated on well-drained sand and gravel sites in proximity to watercourses and moss lands.

2.1.2 Romano-British Period

The first military occupation of Manchester was established during the governorship of Agricola (AD 77-84), and commenced with a five-acre wooden fort, known as Mamucium (Bruton 1909), situated c. 3.5km to the southwest of the Site. The fort underwent several phases of development subsequently, the earlier defences being deconstructed and improved. The military complex evolved in response to the on-going military campaigns, from a purely defensive site to an established supply depot, essential to the expansion and consolidation of control in the region. The maturation of the military complex can be seen in the growing body of evidence for a military annexe, occupying an area to the north and east of the fort (Arrowsmith 2016, 9-12).

Evidence pertaining to this annexe is relatively scant and thus the exact nature of early settlement is unclear. It is possible that, during the construction of late second century fortifications within Castlefield, the stones were quarried at Collyhurst before being transported downstream along the rivers Irk and Irwell (Lloyd 1994). As this military complex developed, a grid of roads was laid out and a substantial extramural settlement, or vicus, grew up. This settlement was made up of civilians, attracted by the security and commercial benefits of the nearby fort. Based on archaeological excavations and the distribution of Roman finds, the limits of this civilian settlement appear to have extended south-eastwards along Chester Road, terminating somewhere in the vicinity of Great Jackson Street, northwards from the fort to approximately Quay Street, westwards along Liverpool Road for c 100m from the north-west corner of the fort, and eastwards across Deansgate to the area now occupied by the Beetham Tower. The Roman road linking Manchester to Castleshaw Roman Fort was located along what is now Bradford Road and Briscoe Lane, approximately 1.3km to the south of the Site.

2.1.3 Early Medieval Period

There is scant archaeological evidence in the region as a whole that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest, although the area around Salford is known to have come under the control of several kingdoms during this period. In AD 620, Edwin conquered and occupied Manchester, and it may have been at this time that settlement was established around the cathedral (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).

In AD 919, the Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Elder established a fortified base, or burh, at Manchester, which was then part of Viking Northumbria. It has been suggested that the burh lay within the area around the cathedral, which had become a focus for settlement by the late eleventh century. The site occupied presently by Chetham's School is thought to have been the site of a castle founded by Manchester's Norman barons.

Following the Norman Conquest, William I assigned most of the land between the Ribble and Mersey rivers to Roger of Poitou, who retained the manor of Salford demesne (Tupling 1962, 116), but divided his other newly acquired land into several fiefdoms (Kidd 1996, 13). The largest of these was the landholding centred on Manchester, created by the grant of extensive lands in the hundreds of Salford, Leyland and West Derby to Albert Grelley (Tupling 1962, 116).

By the 13th century, the Grelley family had established a manor house at the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Irk and the medieval town grew up around it (Hartwell et al 2004, 256). It was from this hall that they governed both the manor and the extensive barony. In 1222 Manchester was granted an annual fair, and in 1301 Thomas Grelley was granted the Great Charter of Manchester by Edward I, and thus it became a free borough (ibid).

Variations of the name Collyhurst emerge in Manorial Rentals for Manchester as early as 1322, these variations include Colehurst and Colyhurst and later Cole-hurst (1459), Colyers (1553), Colyhurst Fould and Colyhurst Foote (1556), Colyhurst (1558) and Colthurste (1579) (Earwaker 1884-1890; Lloyd 1994). It has been suggested that the name derives from two words, colig, meaning charcoal copse, and hyrst, possibly meaning brushwood (Lloyd 1994, 2; Ekwall 1922). However, the name may also derive from the word col meaning hillock and hyrst, meaning a wooded place (Swindells 1908).

Many of Manchester's early modern buildings were constructed using Binney sandstone from Collyhurst, including the Cathedral, Cheatham's College and St. Ann's Church. The quarry went out of use approximately 200 years ago, but the remains of the quarry are still visible. During the Industrial Period, the development of canals and rail links allowed for better quality stone to be transported from elsewhere, resulting in the closure of the quarry at Collyhurst (Edensor 2012, 451-452).

2.1.4 Post-medieval Period

The land at Collyhurst was likely covered by forest until the early-mid 16th century, when the trees were cleared by Sir Rowland Mosley and the land was put to use as general pasture for livestock (Lloyd 1994, 5). Much of the land at Collyhurst was brought under cultivation in 1574 and leased for four shillings per acre, with any encroachment offence punishable with a preliminary fine of 25 shillings (ibid). Collyhurst Common was also used for practicing archery during the mid-sixteenth century (Swindells 1908).

During the first quarter of the 17th century, the Mosley family had enclosed the majority of the land within Collyhurst and had given 6 acres to be used for plague cabins, where plague victims were quarantined, and burials. Sources vary on the circumstances of this acquired land and the burial ground. Aston (1804, 195) noted that “Rowland Mosley, esq. gave by deed (dated 21st of November, in the 15th of James the first [1618]) a yearly rent of ten pounds out of the Collyhurst Estate, to the poor of Manchester; and also the privilege to the inhabitants of Manchester, at all times when any infection or plague shall happen in the town, a right to erect cabins, &c. for the disposal of infected persons, upon six acres of the Collyhurst Estate, adjoining Manchester”.

Harland (1864) suggested that by 1618, the Mosley family had “appropriated, improved, or enclosed about thirty acres, without consent of pasturers”, leaving fifty acres unenclosed at Collyhurst. An agreement was made between Sir Rowland Mosley as lord, the burgesses and the inhabitants, whereby “the lord of the manor obtained the power of enclosing the whole, save six acres nearest the town reserved for plague cabins and burials” (Harland 1864, 75). Swindells (1908) noted that Rowland Mosley had taken over 74 of the 80 acres of Collyhurst by 1605, leaving six acres for “the accommodation of sufferers from the plague and to be used as a place of interment for those who died from the visitation”. This would imply that the land for burial was intended for the outbreak of disease during 1605, following a bad harvest in 1604 and unsanitary conditions within Manchester (Lloyd 1994, 6). Therefore, it is unclear exactly when these six acres of land were set aside for burials.

The six acres of land set aside for plague cabins and burials may have been located at Collyhurst Common, or the abutting Collyhurst Clough. In 1806, Rochdale Road was constructed from Manchester to the Middleton. The road had previously been a minor thoroughfare and was referred to as ‘Back Lane’. The road was then named St George’s Road after its construction, named after the nearby church of St. George (Swindells 1908). During the construction of Rochdale Road, numerous human remains and a lead coffin were recovered, which were possibly associated with this plot of land dedicated to plague burials (Swindells 1908; Axon 1886).

During the 18th century, south-east Lancashire as a whole was predominantly an agricultural area of isolated settlements and market towns, with the growing town of Manchester at its centre (Williams with Farnie 1992, 3). Collyhurst remained largely agricultural, with a scatter of coal pits, mills and quarries across the area. Collyhurst Old Hall is shown on Green’s map of 1787-1794 (Plate 3) to the north of Newton Lane, which was later renamed Oldham Road. An ornate garden named Tinker’s Garden was located to the southeast of the Site. The gardens became a meeting place and venue, especially during public holidays and weekends. Scholes’ directory of 1797 listed the owner and address of the gardens as “Robert Tinker, Grape and Compass Coffee House and Tea Gardens, Collyhurst”. In 1814, the gardens were renamed “Vauxhall Gardens”, but remained within the Tinker family, as Pigot & Dean’s 1821 directory names Robert Tinker as a victualler at Vauxhall Gardens. By 1852 the gardens were closed (Lloyd 1994, 9).

St. Oswald’s Church was located on the west side of Rochdale Road, to the southeast of the Site, and a Welsh Independent Chapel was established at Consterdine Street, to the rear of the Albert Memorial Church on Queen’s Road. The churches had associated schools and burials grounds, which were located within 200m of the Site.

2.2 Development of the Site

The development of the Site may be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historic mapping. Plans of estates of Sir Oswald Mosley, held within the Manchester Archives (GB127.BR.f.912.4273.H4), was produced by John Hallkirk from 1805 to 1808 and includes a plan of the Mosley's lands at Collyhurst (Plate 2). The plan shows Clough Mill to the south, and cottages fronting the road linking Manchester and Blakeley, which became Collyhurst Road. To the east of these cottages is the Site land, which appears to have been undeveloped at this time, with woodland covering the southern part and an open field towards the north. The Moss Brook can be seen to the south-east of the Site.



Plate 2: Approximate location of the Site on the plan of the Collyhurst Estate within the Plans of estates of Sir Oswald Mosley (GB127.BR.f.912.4273.H4).

The 1850 OS map (Figure 2) shows that the majority of the Site remained undeveloped at this time. Moss Brook drained into a reservoir, which lay within the easternmost part of the Site, with a sluice gate identified at the southern end of the reservoir, which would have enabled the flow of the water to the mill to be controlled. The reservoir does not appear to be within the same location as that shown on the 1805-1808 plan within the plans of the Mosley's Collyhurst Estate, however. The earlier plan shows the reservoir directly north of the mill, with mill access being to the west of the building. On the 1850 OS map, Rochdale Road had been constructed directly east of the mill, with the Collyhurst bridge crossing the brook at this point. It therefore appears that the reservoir was moved further north during the construction of this road, however, it is possible that the 1805-1808 plan depicts the reservoir closer to the mill than it was in reality.

Rapid development took place across the Site during the second half of the 19th century. Hall's Crescent and St. Oswald's Grove, located within the southern extent of the Site, were included on the 1861 census return (RG9/2964), suggesting an earlier date for the construction of these streets. The houses at Hall's Crescent had a footprint of approximately 70.7m² (including both the houses and front and back yards) and housed professionals, including a national school teacher, salesmen, a bookkeeper, a mechanic and a clerk of a gas office.

The houses at St. Oswald's Grove were slightly smaller than those at Hall's Crescent, measuring at around 64.5m², with tenants including a lawyer, mechanic, and retired surgeon. The houses of both Hall's Crescent and St. Oswald's Grove were placed around an open landscaped area. Paget Street and Churnet Street had been constructed and occupied by 1871, as indicated by the census return of that year (RG10/4054). The occupants of Paget Street included cotton mill workers, stonemasons, a cab driver and warehouse workers. Tenants at Churnet Street included a schoolteacher, ironmonger, dressmaker, blacksmith and textile mill workers.

By 1881, streets had been constructed within the northern extent of the Site, including Fildes Street and Alexandra Street, whose occupants appear on the census return of that year (RG11/4002). The census return states some of the professions of the occupants, including a gas fitter, glass-mold maker and police officer at Fildes Street, and a bricklayer and police constable at Alexandra Street.

The 1891 OS map (Figure 3) shows that a series of streets lined with houses had been constructed within the Site. Moss Brook, which had been visible on the 1850 OS map, had been culverted, and the reservoir built over. The street overlying the culvert was aptly named Culvert Street. At the junction between Churnet Street and Rochdale Road was a public house named the Three Tuns Hotel and towards the north of the public house, fronting the west side of Rochdale Road, was a Conservative Club. The 1891 census return (RG12/3245) lists John T Brown as the publican at 568-570 Rochdale Road, the address of the Three Tuns Hotel.

The smallest houses within the Site were located on the south side of Churnet Street, with a footprint of approximately 22m² and each had a cellar. Further to the east on the south side of Churnet Street, were another group of buildings which may have been houses, and if so, were also of an unusually small size. Other houses within the area, such as those fronting Fildes Street, Needham Street, Stretton Street and Paget Street had a footprint of between 36m² and 55m². The houses fronting Rochdale Road were much larger than those on the streets to the east, measuring approximately 65m².

The 1908 OS map (Figure 4) appears largely similar to the 1891 OS map, despite the rebuilding of the houses at Hall's Crescent and St. Oswald's Grove. The Three Tuns Hotel is labelled on the map as P.H. (public house) and the 1901 census return (RG13/3752) lists Robert Lawrence Birch and his wife Emily Birch at the public house, along with their four children, Robert's grandmother and four servants.

By 1919, the licensee of the Three Tuns Hotel had changed again. An article from the Manchester Evening News records that licensee Thomas Naughton was fined for overcharging customers, after thinking he wasn't breaking the law by charging customers different prices based on the vaults they sat in to drink their beer (Manchester Evening News 08 September 1919).

The 1922 OS map (Figure 5), again, shows little change within the Site since the 1891 and 1908 OS maps.

The 1949 OS map (Figure 6) shows that almost all the houses that had been visible on the 1922 OS map had been demolished. Some houses were retained fronting Rochdale Road, as was the Conservative Club and the Three Tuns Hotel.

Hall's Crescent and St. Oswald's Grove had been demolished by 1949 and a cinema was constructed over the footprint of Hall's Crescent, to the south of the Site. A day nursery was constructed at Stretton Street and new houses had been built between Paget Street, Alexandra Street and Marston Street.

The 1970 OS map (Figure 7) shows that Overbrook Avenue had been constructed on the former footprint of St. Oswald's Grove. The houses of Overbrook Avenue, named after the culverted brook running below, were surrounded by open land, and were set back from the street of Overbrook Avenue and from Rochdale Road. Needwood Street remained largely undeveloped through the second half of the 20th century, as did Churnet Street, Stretton Street and Paget Street. The houses located on Overbrook Avenue were demolished recently.

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. This was achieved by a strip, map and record excavation of a 50m by 10m trench that was placed across the footprint of buildings of potential archaeological interest depicted on the sequence of historical maps (Figures 8). It was anticipated that this approach would represent an appropriate sample of the archaeological resource.

General Methodology: all archaeological work was conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2020). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the trench targeted for archaeological investigation was laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The position of this area was then scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool.

Archaeological Excavation: machine excavation was used to define carefully the extent of any structural remains. This was carried out using a mechanical excavator of appropriate power under close archaeological supervision. Thereafter, remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once the extent of buried archaeological remains was established, they 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, utilising *pro-forma* context sheets, and was accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

Context Recording: all contexts will be recorded using pro-forma sheets, and details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross-referenced from record sheets using sequential numbering.

Photography: a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained and similarly general views from standard viewpoints of the overall site at all stages of the archaeological investigation was generated. Photography was undertaken in accordance with HE guidance, Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice (July 2015). All frames included a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records were maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

Planning: the precise location of all archaeological structures encountered was surveyed using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process generated scaled plans within AutoCAD, which were then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings were generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, and all information was tied into Ordnance Datum.

Finds policy: finds recovery and sampling programmes was in accordance with best practice (following current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

4. Excavation Results

4.1 Introduction

The strip, map, and record excavation area measured 50m by 10m and was located on the northern side of the development (Figure 8). The principal aim of the excavation was to expose and record any archaeological remains associated with an unusual row of late 19th-century workers' houses located on the southern side of Churnet Street.

An access road ran through the centre of the excavation, which had to be retained for onsite vehicles. In addition, a baulk was retained along the northern edge of the trench to ensure that a public footpath could be maintained. Therefore, the full area of the excavation trench could not be excavated.

Following the removal of the modern overburden, below-ground structural remains were exposed. Archaeological remains were revealed at a depth of between 0.25m - 1.3m below the current ground surface. Unless otherwise stated the structural remains comprised handmade bricks (measuring 0.23m by 0.11m by 0.08m) bonded with lime mortar. The archaeological remains had been heavily truncated in the eastern part of the trench.

4.2 Fieldwork Results

An external wall **118** was exposed in the eastern part of the trench (figure 9). The wall was aligned east/west and measured 14m long by 0.36m wide. The wall comprised a one brick wide wall, which had been reinforced by a slightly later internal single skin of bricks. The single skin wall was constructed from the same materials. Modern services truncated the wall throughout its length and the area to the south of the wall had also been truncated (Plate 3). The proximity of the modern road surface did not allow for machine excavation of any cellars or structural remains.

On the southern side of wall **118** were the remains of a circular iron fitting **127** that presumably represented the remains of a boiler. The potential boiler was bounded by a single skin wall **119**, which was aligned north/south. The wall measured 0.80m long by 0.11m wide and appeared to encase the boiler (Plate 4).



Plate 3: Wall 118 showing truncation from modern services, looking south-west



Plate 4: Potential boiler 127 encased by wall 119 to the south of wall 118

In the western part of the trench, were the remains of an L-shaped external wall **108** (Plate 5; Figure 10). Wall **108** measured 9.16m by 0.24m along an east/west alignment before it returned along a north/south orientation. The north/south return of the wall measured 2.80m by 0.46m. The wall was excavated along the same alignment as wall **118**, indicating that it was a continuation. The wall was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m, or 17 courses high, though it continued beneath the demolition fill (**101**). Whitewash had been used on the interior faces of the wall. The area to the north-west of wall **108** likely represented the remains of cellars that were situated beneath properties on the southern side of Churnet Street.

Single skin wall **125** was keyed into the north elevation of wall **108** (Plate 6). Wall **125** was aligned north/south and measured 2.44m long by 0.11m wide. The wall continued beneath the northern limit of excavation. The wall likely formed a partition between the former properties, indicating that the houses had a width of 5.10m.

A fireplace **122** had been built against the west elevation of wall **125**. The excavation exposed the upper surviving courses of the fireplace, which comprised two hollow fireplace cheeks and a smoke shelf, which had been blackened by soot. The fireplace measured 1.25m wide and was 0.24m deep. A boiler setting **121** was located on the southern side of the fireplace. The fabric of the boiler setting **121** comprised a cement cap laid above a rectangular structure of machine-made bricks. The boiler measured 1.10m long by 0.76m wide in plan. A subcircular setting for the boiler was visible in the centre of the structure, in plan. (Plate 6). The use of later building materials, such as cement and machine-made bricks indicates that the boiler was not contemporary with the construction of the rest of the building, and was likely installed towards the end of the 19th century or at the beginning of the 20th century.

Above the boiler setting **121** and set into wall **108** was the remains of an iron hook. A second hook was set further west, where wall **108** returned northwards (Plate 7). The function of the hooks remains unclear.

Single skin wall **126** formed a cross wall between wall **125** and wall **120**. It was aligned east/west and measured 1m long by 0.11m wide. Wall **120** ran parallel to wall **125** and measured 2m long and 0.11m wide. The structure formed by walls **125**, **126**, and **120** may have represented the remains of an internal staircase or a store cupboard.

The cellar room to the west of fireplace **122** and boiler setting **121** was machine excavated. Yorkshire flagstones were exposed at a depth of c1.5m and paved the room throughout. The flagstone surface of the room was overlain by demolition fill (**101**) (Plate 8).



Plate 5: Wall 108, looking south-west



Plate 6: Boiler 121 and fireplace 122 abutting wall 125, looking east



Plate 7: Detail shot of hook above boiler 121, looking south



Plate 8: York stone surface to the west of fireplace 122 within wall 108, looking west

Immediately to the west of wall **108** were the remains of an external yard surface (Plates 9-10). The yard was paved by Yorkshire flagstones **107**, covering 5.40m by 2.93m. Within the flagstone surface were the remains of a rectangular metal grid, which would have provided drainage. The grid seemed to have been positioned at the western end of an alleyway that ran east/west to the rear of the houses on Churnet Street. The alleyway was bounded by wall **111** to the south and by wall **109** and to the north. The alleyway measured c 12.56m long and continued beyond the east limit of excavation. The former surface of the alleyway had been largely truncated and only survived at its western end.

The space between the rear external wall **108** and the north wall **109** of the alleyway was demarcated into rectangular spaces by walls **116** and **117**, which were both aligned north/south. Both of these walls measured c 1m long and likely represented the remains of an outdoor privy or a storage area (Plates 9-10).

Walls **113** and **114** ran south from wall **111**, beyond the limit of excavation. Wall **113** measured 1.5m long and 0.24m wide, and wall **114** measured 1.6m long and 0.24m wide. These walls were likely associated with access into the back yard of a house on St Oswald's Grove. The walls also led to an outdoor privy situated within the northern end of the yard. The privy was bounded by wall **111** to the north wall **113** to the west and wall **105** to the south. A ceramic soil pipe ran east/west through the centre of privy (Plate 11).



*Plate 9: Surfaces **104** and **107** with wall **102** at the bottom left of shot, facing east*



Plate 10: surface 107 with iron drainage grid, wall 111 with drains and external walls, facing east



Plate 11: Detailed shot of outdoor privy, looking west

A concrete surface **104** was located to the west of surface **107** (Plate 10). It measured 8.25m by 6.55m and seemed to have been used to repair the former yard surface, which would have likely consisted of flagstones. The concrete surface partially concealed the poorly surviving remains of a one brick wide wall **130**, the upper surviving course of which was laid on edge and measured 0.8m long (Plate 12).

A rectangular iron grid was set into the concrete surface (Plate 13) and was clearly a later addition. The grid would have provided drainage. A metal pipe ran east/west against a one brick wide wall and fed directly into the metal grid. The pipe may have represented the remains of a metal downpipe or another form of drainage associated with the former houses.

Surface **104** abutted wall **102** (Plate 14). Wall **102** was an L-shaped external wall, aligned east/west before it returned along a north/south alignment. The wall measured 3.05m long before it returned along a north/south aligned, where it measured 1.68m. The wall continued beyond the north limit of excavation. The original fabric of the wall comprised a one brick wide handmade brick wall. A extra skin of machine-made bricks had been added to the interior of the structure, presumably to reinforce the former building. Modern bricks had been used to repair the upper courses of the later single skin addition. The area to the north of the wall was excavated to a depth of 0.98m. The wall continued below demolition fill (**101**) and was exposed up to 12 courses high. No floor surface was exposed, though this may have lay below the depth of the sondage. It was not possible to excavate to a greater depth the sondage lay adjacent to the modern road surface and pedestrian footpath.



Plate 12: Handmade wall 130 concealed by concrete 104, vertical shot



Plate 13: Metal grid set into concrete 104



Plate 14: Wall 102, looking south-west

4.3 *Finds*

No finds were recovered from any of the trenches.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

The archaeological strip, map and record uncovered very fragmentary remains related to late 19th- workers' housing on the southern side of Churnet Street. Most of the archaeological remains in the east of the site had evidently been removed by modern services. The archaeological remains survived in better condition in the west part of the trench, though the full extent of the trench could not be excavated due to the Site access.

5.2 Late 19th-century Remains

The fragmentary remains of cellars were revealed at the western end of the excavation trench. The cellars corresponded to a row of small dwellings on the southern side of Churnet Street. The dwellings may have been single depth, however, the excavation did not expose the full footprint of the properties, which continued to the north of the excavation trench, beneath the modern road surface. It was possible to ascertain the width of the properties, which measured 5.1m.

Archaeological evidence combined with data from the census returns indicates that the properties were constructed after 1861 and before 1871. The majority of the archaeological remains were contemporary and were likely associated with the initial phase of construction. The fabric of the archaeological remains associated with this phase comprised handmade bricks and lime mortar. This included external walls **118** and **108**, internal walls **119**, **125**, **120**, **126**, and fireplace **122**. It also includes external yard surface **104**, an alleyway **109** and **111**, associated privies **113**, **114**, **116**, **117** and the network of ceramic soil pipes. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 shows that the archaeological remains overlie the footprints of the properties shown on the map (Figure 11).

The 1844 Police Borough act stipulated that all new housing had to be constructed with an outside privy, outlawing the construction of back-to-back housing, and banning cellar dwellings (Mottershead, G, 2013). Though no new back-to-back properties seem to have been built in Manchester, few improvements were made to the available housing stock and many cellars continued to be inhabited. The houses on the southern side of Churnet Street seem to represent an early example of a slightly improved form of workers' housing. The footprints of the properties were very small and were likely to have been single depth, indicating that private developers had attempted to cram as many dwellings as possible into the plot of land, presumably to increase their profits. The properties did, however, each include a privy to the rear.

Sanitary conditions were tackled by further by the Public Health act of 1875, which prohibited 'the conveyance of sewage and filth water into any natural water course', and the 1876 River Pollution Prevention Act, which strengthened the earlier Act by prohibiting 'drainage and the putting of solid materials into streams' (ibid). The large number of drains excavated at the Site are a sign of better housing construction techniques. It is difficult to determine whether the drainage in the yards were installed after the Public Health Act of 1875 or before. The absence of black mortar usually associated with late 19th-century additions, may indicate that the drainage was contemporary with the initial construction of the houses.

Photographs taken of the properties along Churnet Street in 1901 show that there were no cellar lights at the front of the properties (Plates 15-16). The photographs also show that cracks had begun to form in the front elevation of number 77 Churnet Street, indicating that the houses may have been poorly constructed. A view of the gable end of number 77 Churnet Street shows that a lean-to was tied into the external wall of the property together with a possible chimney.



Plate 15: Number 77 Churnet Street showing gable end, taken in 1901, courtesy of Manchester Local Image Collection



Plate 16: Number 77 Churnet Street, taken in 1901, courtesy of Manchester Local Image Collection

5.3 *Later Additions*

Later repairs were evident within the archaeological remains and had been constructed using more recent materials. Extra skins of bricks had been added to walls **108** and **102**, presumably to reinforce the structures. The bricks used in wall **108** were handmade, indicating that the wall may have been added soon after the property was built. The extra wall added to wall **102** comprised machine-made bricks together with frogged bricks, which may suggest an early 20th-century date. In addition, concrete surface **104** had been used to repair a flagstone surface.

Boiler settings were also exposed during the excavation. Boilers were introduced post-1860 (Motershead 2014) and may have been contemporary with the initial construction of the properties. In total, two types of boilers were uncovered including a cast-iron boiler **127** set into wall **119**, whilst boiler **121** comprised a platform of bricks with a cement cap and a circular sunken boiler setting. Boiler **121** seemed to include machine-made bricks and the use of hard cement may indicate that the boiler had undergone repair work or was a later addition. The boilers indicate that improvements were being made to workers' housing in the second half of the 19th century.

The subsequent demolition of the houses in the mid-20th century and the redevelopment of the Site in the 1970s had truncated most of the archaeological remains across much of the site.

5.3 *The Residents*

5.3.1 *Introduction*

The archaeological excavation at the Site partially revealed a small sample of the footprints of buildings that were formerly situated along the north and south side of Churnet Street. Churnet Street was located to the east of Rochdale Road and was surrounded by a dense network of terraced workers' housing that was built during the second half of the nineteenth century. The smallest plot of houses was a row located on the south side of Churnet Street, which had cellars and a footprint of approximately 20m². Analysis of the census returns and trade directories from 1871-1911 have provided an insight into the social history of the study area (Appendices 2-3). Entries in the trade directories indicate that the footprint of numbers 58-98 and 57-95 Churnet Street lay within the excavation area.

In general, the houses were occupied by a mixture of low skilled and semi-skilled workers. The average number of people per household fluctuated between 3.8 and 4.4 indicating that the houses were not overcrowded. In addition, few households took in lodgers, and none were multiple occupancy. This may imply that most of the residents had a stable income that did not need to be subsidised by taking in lodgers. In addition, several of the addresses were listed in Slater's trade directory of 1895 and 1909 indicating that some of the householders were running successful small businesses.

It is likely that the surrounding streets were occupied in a similar manner comprising single family units that were employed in low and semi-skilled occupations and artisan crafts. The houses on the south side of Churnet Street were the smallest within the study area, so it is likely that these were inhabited by people with slightly less income than those on Paget Street and Needwood Street etc. It is, therefore, unlikely that any of the adjacent properties were overcrowded. Furthermore, the dwellings were built in an era when several local acts and byelaws were improving the quality of workers' houses and sanitary facilities, which is

supported by the available sequence of historic maps, the census returns, and the results from the excavation.

5.3.2 *Churnet Street*

Analysis of the census returns has revealed that Churnet Street had been developed by at least 1871, however, only one property within the study area appears to have been occupied. James McDonald, a traveller who worked in the ale and spirits industry lived at number 57 with his three young children. James was born in Scotland, whilst his three children were all born in Manchester. Beyond the study area, the census returns imply that only one other property on the street was inhabited. Harriett Bridge, a school teacher and her nephew who worked as a porter, lived at number 1 Churnet Street. Presumably, the lack of residents indicates that the street was in the final stages of development and was in the process of being advertised to encourage new tenants to settle in the semi-suburban area.

The next available census provides a better insight into the demography of the excavation area. By 1881, most of the street was occupied, and had an average of 4.4 people per household. None of the households were multiple occupancy, although three households each took in one lodger, and another household provided accommodation for their extended family, which included their daughter, son in law and two grandchildren. Perhaps one of the more fortunate residents, Eliza Marksman a greengrocer, who lived at number 77 employed two servants. Occupations listed included a range of low skilled and semi-skilled professions including joiners, an inspector, labourers, bookkeeper, ironmonger, dressmaker, mechanic, machinist, cotton weaver and a blacksmith. Some of the residents were local, having been born in Harpurhey, Blackley, Crumpsall, Gorton, Manchester and Salford, whilst others were born further afield in Scotland, Isle of Man, Ireland, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Berkshire, Cumberland, and Yorkshire.

The 1891 census returns are incomplete and only record three households within the excavation area. A similar range of occupations and places of birth were recorded. William Barratt, a warehouseman, lived at number 48 with his wife and two children. The subsequent census returns of 1901 and 1911, record that William and his family stayed at the same address for at least 20 years. By 1901, William had changed careers and now worked as a calico printer, which was also listed as his occupation in 1911. Other than the Barratt family, new residents have moved to Churnet Street by the time of each census return.

Slater's trade directory of 1895 indicates that several of the residents along Churnet Street were operating as traders and merchants. This includes addresses on the north side of Churnet Street, which comprised slightly larger terraced houses as well as the smaller houses on the south side of the street. A mechanic, plumber, warper, printer, shopkeeper, clog maker, baker, householder, bootmaker, hairdresser, lamp oil dealer and gold printers are listed. The list of occupations may indicate that the residents had reasonably well-paid occupations and a stable income.

The next census shows that the average number of people per household had decreased to 3.8. Only one household took in a lodger and provided accommodation for his extended family including his mother, brother, sister and two nieces. The family resided at number 77 and had all come over from Ireland (including the lodger). The youngest child, who had not yet turned 1, and was the only resident to have been born in Manchester, whilst her elder sister, aged 2, had been born in Ireland indicating that the family had recently migrated to Manchester.

By 1901, only a handful of the residents (12 out of 68) were born outside the local area, which included Kent, Ireland, Staffordshire, and Liverpool. The residents were employed as shop assistants, clerks, hairdresser, railway porter, shirt machinist, charman, office boy, maker up, confectioner, town postman, cap maker, and machinery traveller.

The final available census, 1911, shows that new residents occupy the houses along Churnet Street. The occupations that were listed are similar to those in previous years including cap machinist, mill mechanic, a dairyman, salesman, railway porter, shipper's assistant, warehouse clerk, printers, labourers, a police constable, iron founder, launderess, warehousemen and a tailor. The average number of people per household was 3.9, almost the same as the previous census. Like the earlier censuses, there were few lodgers, with only one household taking in a single lodger. A total, of two households provided accommodation for extended family members.

5.3.3 Sample of the adjacent streets (Rochdale Road and Paget Street)

Rochdale Road may have been developed slightly earlier than the residential area to the east. The larger and grander properties that lined Rochdale Road attracted skilled craftspeople, professionals, and small businesses. Slater's trade directory of 1863 lists several traders and merchants within the study area, comprising a linen draper, a furniture dealer, butchers, shopkeepers, shoemakers, a builder, a clerk, a tailor, and a silk manufacturer (see Appendix 3). These occupations were well paid, allowing some of the households to employ a servant. A similar array of occupations is listed in the 1871 census returns including drapers, shoe shops, bakers, druggist, confectioners, beer retailers, and butchers.

Slater's trade directory of 1879 lists a similar array of businesses along Rochdale Road. Many residents occupy the same houses in the subsequent trade directory of 1895. John Pendlebury, a herbalist, occupied number 612 Rochdale Road in 1879 and in 1895. By 1909, the business seems to have been taken over by a relative, Josiah Pendlebury who was listed as a herbalist at the same address. Similarly, George Palethorpe, a confectioner, occupied number 630 in 1895 and 1909, and Edmund Lee, a surgeon, resided at 616 & 618 in 1895 and 1909. The longevity of some of the residents may indicate that they ran successful businesses with regular, local clientele.

Paget Street had also been constructed and occupied by 1871, as indicated by the census return of that year (RG10/4054). The census returns listed a total of 37 households, which were inhabited by a mixture of low skilled and semi-skilled workers' such as cotton mill workers, stonemasons, a cab driver. and warehouse workers.

Some of the houses along Paget Street feature in Slater's trade directory of 1895 and 1909. Businesses listed along the street include dyer, stiffener, mechanic, overlooker, slater, wholesale grocer, joiner, dairyman, distiller, and coal dealer. None of the same residents appear in the trade directories indicating that the residents of houses to the east of Rochdale Road were more transient and moved in search of employment.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Impact

The results obtained from the archaeological strip, map and record excavation have demonstrated that some very fragmentary below-ground remains of late 19th-century houses survive within the site boundary. The excavated buildings contained cellars, although these could not be fully excavated as they partially lay below the modern road surface and site access road. Other structural remains that were exposed included the fragments of an alleyway, yard surfaces and outdoor privies. The archaeological remains corresponded to a plot of small dwellings along the southern side of Churnet Street and represent an early example of improved workers' housing.

Delivery of the consented scheme will necessitate considerable earth-moving works across the site, and it may be concluded that construction work will have an impact on the archaeological resource. However, the excavation has demonstrated that most of the buildings of archaeological interest, particularly in the east of the site have been truncated by modern activity.

6.2 Mitigation

In the light of the results obtained from the archaeological strip, map and record excavation it is considered unlikely that further intrusive investigation will yield any significant additional data. It is therefore not envisaged that any further archaeological investigation will be required.

7. *Archive*

7.1 *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 North West. 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 offered for deposition with Manchester Museum of Science and Industry (MoSI).

As the ceramic material from Oldham Road derived from unstratified demolition fills and the ceramic assemblage was fragmentary, it was not deemed necessary to retain any artefacts found on site.

7.2 *Dissemination*

The results obtained from the excavation will be placed in the public domain via an appropriate level of dissemination, as required by Condition 6. In this case the appropriate level of dissemination will be achieved by the deposition of this report with the Greater Manchester HER.

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The on-site excavations were conducted by Julian Thorley assisted by Andy Coutts and Richard Carter. The report was written by Julian Thorley and Katie Fletcher and illustrated by Sarah Mottershead. The report was edited by Graham Mottershead, who was also responsible for project management.

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Appendix 1: Context List

Context Number	Trench	Description
100	1	Overburden
101	1	Destruction rubble
102	1	L-shaped double skinned red handmade brick wall
103	1	N-S orientated double skinned red handmade brick wall 4m long by 0.24m wide one course visible
104	1	Concrete surface 8.25m long by 6.55m wide
105	1	E-W orientated double skinned red handmade brick wall 1m long by 0.24m wide one course visible
106	1	N-S orientated double skinned red handmade brick wall 4.50m long by 0.24m wide one course visible
107	1	Flagged stone floor 5.40m long by 2.93m wide
108	1	L-shaped red handmade brick wall; N-S orientated part 3m long by 0.45m wide, E-W orientated part 10.64m long by 0.32m wide with a mixed light brown sandy mortar
109	1	E-W orientated double skinned red handmade brick wall 12.56m by 0.24m wide
110	1	L-shaped red handmade brick wall 2.24m by 1.12m long by 0.24m wide
111	1	E-W orientated single skinned red handmade brick wall 9.50m long by 0.11m wide
112	1	Mixed clay and silt bedding deposit
113	1	N-S orientated red handmade brick wall 1.50m long by 0.24m wide
114	1	N-S orientated red handmade brick wall 1.60m long by 0.24m wide
115	1	N-S orientated red handmade brick wall 0.76m long by 0.24m wide
116	1	N-S orientated single skinned red handmade brick wall 1m long by 0.11m wide
117	1	N-S orientated double skinned red handmade brick wall 1m long by 0.24m wide
118	1	E-W orientated triple skinned red handmade brick wall (same as 108) 14m long by 0.36m wide
119	1	N-S orientated single skinned red handmade brick wall 0.80m long by 0.11m
120	1	N-S orientated red handmade brick wall 2m long and 0.11m wide
121	1	Cement capped red handmade brick boiler setting 1.10m long by 0.76m

122	1	Brick fireplace 1.25m long by 0.24m wide
123	1	L-shaped single skinned red handmade brick wall 1.40m by 0.42m long by 0.11m wide
124	1	York stone cap
125	1	N-S orientated single skinned red handmade brick wall 2.44m long by 0.11m wide
126	1	E-W orientated single skinned red handmade brick wall 1m long by 0.11m wide
127	1	Iron boiler base with a diameter of 0.45m
128	1	L-shaped double skinned red handmade brick wall 2.55m long by 1m long and 0.24m wide

*All bricks measured 230 by 110 by 80mm

Appendix 2: Census Data

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to Head	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
57	James	McDonald	Head	38	Traveller, ale & spirits	Scotland
	Alexandra	"	Daughter	9		Manchester
	Ann	"	Daughter	8		Manchester
	John	"	Son	6		Pendleton
1	Harriett	Bridge	Head	60	School Teacher	Manchester
	Charles	Timperley	Nephew	21	Porter (furniture shop)	Manchester

Table 1: Churnet Street, 1871 census returns

Census returns lists 37 households at Paget Street

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to Head	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
48	William	McKenzie	Head	42	Joiner	Scotland
	Ann	"	Wife	42		Isle of Man
	Jessie	"	Daughter	15	Nurse	Manchester
	Annie	"	Daughter	10		Manchester
	Lily	"	Daughter	7		Manchester
	John	"	Son	5		Manchester
	Agnes	"	Daughter	5 mths		Manchester
	James	"	Son	5 mths		Manchester
50	James	Lawyer	Head	46	Harness maker	Dublin, Ireland
	Elizabeth	"	Wife	56		Dublin, Ireland
	William	?	Boarder	46	Labourer in mill	Manchester
52	George	Williamson	Head	31	Book keeper at hayling machine maker?	Manchester
	Louisa	"	Wife	29		Manchester
	Eleanor	"	Daughter	4		Manchester
	Ethel	"	Daughter	2		Manchester
57	Edward	Wheeler	Head	41	Inspector	Manchester
	Sarah	"	Wife	39		Manchester
	Amelia	"	Daughter	13		Manchester
	Maggie	"	Daughter	11		Manchester
	Sarah	"	Daughter	9		Manchester
	William	"	Son	7		Manchester
	Amy	"	Daughter	5		Manchester
	Alice	"	Daughter	1		Manchester
	Miriam	"	Daughter	6mth		Manchester
59	William	Lyland	Head	40		Wigan

	Eliza	"	Wife	40		Crumpsall, Manchester
	Mary	"	Daughter	17		Manchester
	William	"	Son	9		Manchester
61	William	Jackson	Head	47		Manchester
	Frances	"	Wife	51		Harpurhey, Manchester
	Alberta	"	Daughter	14		Gorton, Manchester
63	James	Berlenshaw	Head	23		Berkshire
	Eliza	"	Wife	23		Cheshire
65	Ann	Dovley	Head	70		Cumberland
	William	"	Son	36		Lancashire
	John	Smith	Boarder	31		Lancashire
67	Herbert	Willgrove	Head	27		Derbyshire
	Sarah	"	Wife	27		Derbyshire
69	Thomas	Bates	Head	53		Manchester
	Ellen	"	Wife	50		Ireland
	Ellen	"	Daughter	20		Manchester
	Jessie	"	Son	13		Manchester
71	Uninhabited					
73	George	Banks	Head	30	Ironmonger	Cheshire
	Martha	"	Wife	32	Dressmaker	Lancashire
75	Eliza	Marksman	Head	40	Grocer	Liverpool
	Christina	C.....	Servant	17	Servant	Manchester
	James	Sutton	Servant	14	Servant	Cheshire
77	George	Timperley	Head	59	Mechanic	Manchester
	Sarah	"	Wife	56		Manchester
	Alice	Coves	Daughter	24	Dressmaker	Manchester
	Thompson	"	Son in law	29	Ship steward, when at sea	Bradford, Yorkshire
	Joe	"	Grandson	4		Manchester
	Emily	"	Granddaughter	1		Manchester
	Harriett	Timperley	Daughter	21	Waitress, domestic	Manchester
	Frank	"	Son	18	Signi....	Manchester
79	Alexander	Eustace	Head	49	Carver & gilder	Ireland
	Rebecca	"	Wife	43		Manchester
	Annie	"	Daughter	19	Maker up	Manchester
	Mary	"	Daughter	18	Machinist, unemployed	Manchester
	Elizabeth	"	Daughter	16	Baller	Manchester
	Sarah	Royce	Boarder	38	Baller	Cheshire
81	George	Hyde	Head	57	Blacksmith	Blackley, Lancashire
	Betsy	"	Wife	57	Cotton weaver	Blackley, Lancashire
	Emma	"	Daughter	15		Blackley, Lancashire
	Elizabeth	"	Daughter	10		Blackley, Lancashire

	Jane	"	Daughter	8		Manchester
	John	"	Son	5		Manchester
	Ada	"	Daughter	2		Manchester

Table 2: Churnet Street, 1881 census returns

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to Head	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
48	William	Barratt	Head	49	Warehouseman	Newton Heath, Lancashire
	Ann	"	Wife	42		Manchester
	Mary	"	Daughter	20	Cap finisher	Manchester
	Louisa	"	Daughter	19	Mantle finisher	Stockport
50	Away from home					
52	Joseph	Gould	Head	39	Plumber	Manchester
	Alice	"	Wife	34		Staffordshire
	Thomas	"	Son	11		Manchester
	Walter	"	Son	8		Manchester
	William	"	Son	6		Manchester
	Joseph	"	Son	6		Manchester
	Ada	Bonehill	Mother in law	61		Staffordshire

Table 3: Churnet Street, 1891 census returns, incomplete

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to Head	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
48	William	Barratt	Head	59	Calico printer job pettler?	Manchester
	Annie	"	Wife	52		Manchester
	Mary		Daughter	30	Cap maker	Manchester
50	Sarah	Jones	Head	46	Confectioner	Salford
	Sarah	"	Daughter	13		Manchester
	Ellie		Daughter	12		Manchester
52	Albert	Chadwick	Head	32	Machinery traveller	Manchester
	Annie	"	Wife	29		Staffordshire
	James	"	Son	4		Manchester
54	John	Barlow	Head	33	Town postman (civil service)	Manchester
	Rachel	"	Wife	30		Manchester
	Florence	"	Daughter	9 mth		Manchester
56	Uninhabited	"				
58	Eliza	Brierley	Head	52	Retailer of chipped potatoes	Thrope, Lincoln?
	Florence	Booth	Daughter	17	Shop assistant	Manchester
	Gertrude	"	Daughter	15	Shop assistant	Manchester
60	Emily	Ellis	Head	41	Office cleaner	Manchester
	Sarah	"	Daughter	17	Cork polisher	Manchester
62	Mary	Carlisle	Head	37	Charwoman	Manchester

	James	"	Son	16	Blocking maker up	Manchester
	Sam	"	Son	13	Errand boy	Saddleworth
	Albert	"	Son	11		Oldham
	Arthur	"	Son	8		Manchester
	Elizabeth	"	Daughter	5		Manchester
64	William	Pennington	Head	32	Labourer E... train line	Manchester
	Alice	"	Wife	29		Manchester
	Edith	"	Daughter	9		Manchester
	Charles	"	Son	6		Manchester
	Frederick	"	Son	1		Manchester
66	Elizabeth	Abbott	Head	37	Charwoman	Cheshire
	Edward	"	Son	13	Office boy	Manchester
	Mary	"	Daughter	11		Manchester
	Rachael	"	Daughter	5		Manchester
	Elizabeth	"	Daughter	3		Manchester
68	Thomas	Oliver	Head	37	 Clock	Manchester
	Minnie	"	Wife	31		Cheshire
	Ethel	"	Daughter	7		Manchester
	Harold	"	Son	5		Manchester
70	Uninhabited					
72	George	Rawsden	Head	50		Salford
	Mary	"	Wife	45		Liverpool
	George	"	Son	21	Hairdresser	Manchester
	Florence	"	Daughter	13		Manchester
	Lily	"	Daughter	7		Manchester
	Arthur	"	Son	1		Manchester
74	William	Tomlinson	Head	49	Iron & roller	Staffordshire
	Lucy	"	Wife	45		Bury
	Tom	"	Son	15	Milk boy	Manchester
	Harry	"	Son	13		Manchester
76	Charles	Campbell	Head	43	Maker up in cotton warehouse	Kent
	Harriett	"	Wife	43		Manchester
	Louise	"	Daughter	18	Shirt machinist	Manchester
	Austin	"	Son	14	Errand boy	Manchester
	Harriett	"	Daughter	10		Manchester
	Ada	"	Daughter	7		Manchester
	John	"	Son	5		Manchester
	Arthur	"	Son	3		Manchester
78	Denis	Maker	Head	25	Railway porter	Ireland
	Annie	"	Mother	50		Ireland
	John	"	Brother	21	Railway porter	Ireland
	William	McCormick	Boarder	27	Railway porter	Ireland
	Norah	"	Sister	28		Ireland
	Annie	"	Niece	2		Ireland
	Maggie	"	Niece	5 mth		Manchester

80	Charles	Ferguson	Head	49	Gent's tailor	Northamptonshire
	Emma	"	Wife	55		Salford

Table 4: Churnet Street, 1901 census returns, incomplete

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to Head	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
48	William	Barratt	Head	70	Job settler	Manchester
	Annie	"	Wife	63		Manchester
	Mary	"	Daughter	40		Manchester
	Teresa	Halloran	Visitor	43	Machinist, cap making	Manchester
52	Abraham	Sigley	Head	40	Warehouseman	Manchester
	Emily	"	Wife	36		Manchester
	Arthur	"	Son	12		Manchester
54	James	Crewe	Head	30	House painter	Ireland
	Nellie	"	Wife	24	Cleaner	Manchester
	Jessie	"	Daughter	0		Manchester
56	John	Herety	Head	34	Bricklayer's labourer	Manchester
	John	"	Son	10		Manchester
	Mary	"	Daughter	5		Manchester
57	George	Brown	Head	25	Mechanic	Manchester
	George	"	Father	52	Warehouseman	Lincolnshire
	Thomas	"	Brother	22	Labourer	Manchester
	Alice	"	Sister	19	Tailoress	Manchester
	William	Worrall	Uncle	43	Warehouseman	Manchester
58	Elizabeth	Moffatt	Head	32	Mantle maker	Salford
	Mary	O'Dea	Lodger	30	Cop minder	Manchester
59	Thomas	Holland	Head	42	Dairyman	Salford
	John	"	Son	27	Iron founder	Manchester
60	Fred	Kirkham	Head	39	Furniture remover and carrier	Lancashire
	Sarah	"	Wife	36	Licensed broker	Lancashire
	Ernest	"	Son	14	Errand lad in lather business	Manchester
	Fred	"	Son	9		Manchester
	John	"	Son	6		Manchester
61	John	Ostler	Head	51	Compositor	Lincolnshire
	Jenny	"	Daughter	26		Liverpool
	Walter	"	Son	22	Confectionary sugar boiler	Liverpool
62	Samuel	Butt	Head	26	Labourer Railway	Manchester
	Julia	"	Wife	26	Cotton winder	Manchester
64	James	Martin	Head	27	Engineer's storekeeper	Manchester
	Mary	"	Wife	25	Dress skirt finisher	Manchester
66	Robert	Cockburn	Head	64	Street sweeper	Glasgow, Scotland
	Scarlet Jane	"	Wife	68		Manchester
70	Frederick	Henshaw	Head	53	Umbrella maker	Manchester

	Emma	"	Wife	37		Liverpool
	Anne	"	Daughter	7		Manchester
	Frederick	"	Son	1		Manchester
72	Margaret	Greaves	Head	51	Launderess	Manchester
	Thomas	Beaumont	Son	17	Carter	Manchester
74	James	McDowell	Head	38	Police Constable	Ireland
	Thomas	"	Brother	45	Labourer	Ireland
76	William	Bailey	Head	30	Yarn Printer	Manchester
	Alice	"	Wife	30		Manchester
	Alice	"	Daughter	7		Manchester
	Stanley	"	Son	1		Manchester
77	William	Connor	Head	64	Railway constable	Ireland
	Bridget	"	Wife	61	House duty	Ireland
	Agnes	"	Daughter	19	Tin plate worker	Manchester
	Richard	McKon	Nephew	19	Labourer	Manchester
	Elizabeth	Holland	Daughter	23		Manchester
79	John	Halliwell	Head	59		Manchester
	Hannah	"	Wife	54	Lithographic printer	Manchester
	Emily	"	Daughter	29		Salford
	Stanley	"	Son	19	Warehouse clerk	Manchester
	Arthur	"	Son	14	Shipper's assistant	Manchester
80	James	Salmon	Head	29	Mill mechanic	Manchester
	Elizabeth	"	Wife	30	Cap makers machinist	Nottingham
	Steven	"	Son	1		Manchester
81	Henry	Jackson	Head	45	Flagger	Manchester
	Florence	"	Wife	42		Manchester
	Albert	"	Son	21	Salesman	Salford
	Alfred	"	Son	20	Maker up	Manchester
	Samuel	"	Son	18	Engine driver's apprentice	Manchester
82	Edward	Marsh	Head	30	Labourer oil second tallers refiner	Staffordshire
	Eliza	"	Wife	28		Lancashire
83	Thomas	McLoughin	Head	50	Blacking worker	Salford
	Catherine	"	Wife	48		Manchester
	Annie	"	Daughter	22	Roller blend maker	Manchester
	Joseph	"	Son	20	Railway labourer	Manchester
	Amy	"	Daughter	18		Manchester

Table 5: Churnet Street, 1911 census returns, incomplete

Appendix 3: Trade Directories

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Occupation
570	Edwin	Jones	Fent dealer
580	Hannah	Mills	Pawnbroker
582	Thomas	Starmer	Boot & shoemaker
584	James	Kennedy	Hairdresser
586	Sarah	Hodgson	Shopkeeper
588	John	Hall	Furniture dealer
Christ Church Schools			
	Jabez	Faulkner	Linen draper
	Hy	Warburton	Joiner & builder
	Thomas	Hayes	Warehouseman
	Olive	Jones	Draper
	Abraham	Tinker	Shopkeeper
Wesleyan Chapel			
	James	Smith	Shopkeeper
	John	Owen	Shoemaker
	Eliza	Jackson	Warper
	Isaac	Smethurst	Agent
	Henry	Hilton	Silk manufacturer
	Mary	Odgen	Milliner
	John	Morris	Tailor
	Turner & Co		Coach office
	Richard	Roberts	Butcher
	Lancelot	Wagstaff	Warehouseman
	Cephas	Duckworth	Warehouseman
	Alexander	Henderson	Clerk
Christ Church			
	Charles	Smethurst	Grocer & agent
	James	Shepherd	New Inn

Table 6: Rochdale Road, Slater's trade directory of 1863

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Occupation
Here is Churnet Street			
568 & 570	Isaac	Brierley	Three Tuns
572			Co-operative Stores
574	William	Carpenter	Watchmaker
576	Mark	Smalley	Butcher
578	Rachael	Hall	Confectioner
580	Richard	Whitaker	Beer retailer
582	Elizabeth	Forrester	Clogger
584	Jas	Chamberlain	Watchmaker
586	Jas	Smethurst	Hosier
588	Jacob	Parker	Bootmaker
590	William	Silverdale	Confectioner
Here is Paget Street			

592	Thomas	Holmes	Grocer
594	Richard	Ineson	Butcher
596	Samuel	Harrison	Bootmaker
604 & 606	Alexandra	Taylor	Pawnbroker
608	Bennett	Parkinson	Saddler
610	Jeremiah	Westerby	Grocer
612	John	Pendlebury	Herbalist
614			Conservative Club
Alexandra Street			
620	Thomas	Moran	Painter
622	T. B Ward & Co		Dyers
624	Richard	Jones	Tailor
626	Benjamin	Lockett Tinkel	Draper
628	John	Warren	Draper
630	William	Kingsley	Shopkeeper
Jane Terrace			
632	William	Keyworth	Fishmonger
634	John	Wyatt	Butcher
636	Thomas	Watkinson	Tailor
638	Edward	Gaggs	Tobacconist
640	William	Reed	Toy dealer
642	Thomas	Hopkins	Provision dealer
644	Mary	Hargreaves	Shopkeeper
Here is Marston Street			

Table 7: Rochdale Road, Slater's trade directory of 1879

Churnet Street is not listed on Slater's trade directory of 1879

Paget Street is not listed on Slater's trade directory of 1879

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Occupation
Here is Rochdale Road			
Here is Needwood Street			
59 Churnet Street	Edward Joseph	Daggal	Mechanic
61	Thomas	Langdon	Labourer
63	William	Mitchell	Plumber
67	James	Currie	Warper
69	William	Hunt	Printer
71	James	Kelly	Clog iron maker
73 & 75	Richard	Westcott	Shopkeeper
Here is Culvert Street			
79	William	Johnson	Baker
81	Henry	Smith	Iron moulder
83	James	Johnson	Bleacher
85	Ellen	Wakefield	Householder
Here is Rochdale Road			
64	Benjamin	Hassall	Bootmaker
70	Arthur William	Newnes	Hairdresser
94	Sarah	Beatty	Householder
96	Joseph	Smith	Lamp oil dealer

98	Ralf & Son	Bamford	Gold printers
Here is Cheltenham Street			

Table 8: Churnet Street, Slater's trade directory of 1895

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Occupation
Here is Churnet Street			
568 & 570	Frederick	Birch	Three Tuns Hotel
572	Charles	Morris	Ironmonger
574	Thomas	Shepherd	Baker & flour dealer
576	Mark	Smalley	Butcher
578	John	Conlon	Draper
580	Samuel	Loach	Beer retailer
582	Oakes & Entwistle		Milliners
584	Mary	Chamberlain	Watchmaker
586	Henry	Seed	Draper
588	James	Boardman	Earthenware dealer
590	William	Silverside	Confectioner
Here is Paget Street			
592	Samuel	Schofield	Wine & spirit merchant
594	Sarah	Ellis	Butcher
596	William	Newland	Boot repairer
598			
604 & 606	Alex	Taylor	Pawnbroker
608	Thomas	Rowbottom	Tailor
610	John	Colclough	Greengrocer
612	John	Pendlebury	Herbalist
614	Collyhurst Conservative club		
616 & 618	Edmund	Lee	Surgeon
618	John	Mockler	Surgeon
Here is Alexandra Street			
620	Thomas	Moran	Painter
622	Fred	Johnson	Milliner
624	Edward	Moore	Tailor
626	Clark & Co		Hosier
628	Parkinson Bros		Furniture dealers
630	George	Palethorpe	Confectioner

Table 9: Rochdale Road, Slater's trade directory of 1895

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Occupation
Here is Rochdale Road			
Here is Needwood Street			
Here is Knightley Street			
55	Jane	Lowe	Shopkeeper

Here is Culvert Street			
Here is Rochdale Road			
Here is Needwood Street			
50	George	Phillipson	Mechanic
52	Millicent	Tomlinson	Householder
54	Richard	Yoxall	Householder
56	Samuel	Whitaker	Dyer
58	Charles	Thornley	Stiffener
60	John	Ogden	Overlooker
62	Ann	Siddall	Householder
64	James	Sharples	Mechanic
66	Charles	Kerwin	Mop maker
68	Richard	Kirkham	Slater
70 & 72	Dobson & Craig		Wholesale grocers
Here is Culvert Street			
	John James	Price	Coal dealer
Here is Anslow Street			

Table 10: Paget Street, Slater's trade directory of 1895

Stretton Street is not listed in Slater's trade directory of 1895

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Occupation
Here is Rochdale Road			
57	George	Brown	Mechanic
Here is Needwood Street			
59	Frank	Walker	Dairyman
61	John	Clapham	Compositor
69	Catherine	Fitzgerald	Tripe dealer
75	Mary Jane	Barratt	Shopkeeper
Here is Culvert Street			
79	John	Halliwell	Printer
81	Henry	Jackson	Householder
83	Michael	Harney	Commissionaire
Here is Anslow Street			
87	Alfred	Sherwood	Shopkeeper
Here is Cheltenham Street			
Here is Rochdale Road			
54	Charles	Bogart	Hairdresser
56 & 58	Alfred	Knott	Fried Fish dealer
84	Mary	Cross	Cycle dealer
96	James	Wright	Greengrocer
98	Edward	Hoskins	Furniture Dealer
Here is Cheltenham Street			

Table 11: Churnet Street, Slater's Trade Directory of 1909

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Occupation
Here is Churnet Street			
568 & 570	Elliot	Curtis	Three tuns
572	Charles	Morris	Ironmonger
574	James	Evanson	Flour dealer
576	Mark	Smalley	Butcher
578	Simon	Denbowsky	Baker
580	Samuel	Loach	Beer retailer
582	George	Walock	Hairdresser
584	Mary	Chamberlain	Watchmaker
586	Joseph	Gregory	Fried Fish dealer
588	Mary	Warren	Florist
Here is Paget Street			
592	William	Maines	Wine & spirt merchant
594	Refugee Assurance Co. Limited		
596	Franklin	Charlesworth	Boot repairer
604 & 606	Emma	Taylor	Pawnbroker
608	Thomas	Rowbottom	Tailor
610	Grace	Dyson	Greengrocer
612	Josiah	Pendlebury	Herbalist
614	Collyhurst Conservative club		
616 & 618	Edmund	Lee	Surgeon
Here is Alexandra Street			
620 & 622	Frank	Heywood	Milliner
626	General Friendly Society		
628	Frederick	Parkinson	House Furnisher
630	George	Palethorpe	Confectioner
632	Henry	Bell	Fishmonger
634	Charles	Connolly	Printer
636	William	Dale	Grocer
638	Elijah	Haigh	Fried Fish dealer
640	Mary	Reed	Draper
642	Charles	Stephenson	Fruiterer
644	Henry	Rideal	China dealer
Here is Marston Street			

Table 12: Rochdale Road, Slater's trade directory of 1909

House No	First name(s)	Last name	Occupation
Here is Knightley Street			
41	Thomas	Jones	Confectioner
55	Jabez	Riding	Shopkeeper

Here is Culvert Street			
	John	Dobson	Wholesale grocer
	Lawson Ltd		Mineral water
Here is Anslow Street			
Here is Needwood Street			
50	Samuel	Warburton	Dairyman
52	James	Hayes	Joiner
54	William	Tunstall	Distiller
56	George	Gray	Householder
58	Thomas	Wakefield	Clerk
64	Susannah	Brooks	Householder
66	William	Drinkwater	Manager
68	John	Backhouse	Householder
Here is Culvert Street			
	George	Phillips	Coal dealer
Here is Anslow Street			

Table 13: Paget Street, Slater's trade directory of 1909

Appendix 4: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Excavation area superimposed onto OS 60" to 1 Mile Town Plan 1850
- Figure 3: Excavation area superimposed onto OS 1:500 Town Plan 1891
- Figure 4: Excavation area superimposed onto OS 1:2500 County Series 1908
- Figure 5: Excavation area superimposed onto OS 1:2500 County Series 1922
- Figure 6: Excavation area superimposed onto OS 1:1250 National Grid 1949
- Figure 7: Excavation area superimposed onto OS 1:1250 National Grid 1970
- Figure 8: Excavation area location
- Figure 9: Plan of eastern excavation area
- Figure 10: Plan of western excavation area
- Figure 11: Excavation area superimposed onto OS 1:500 Town Plan 1891



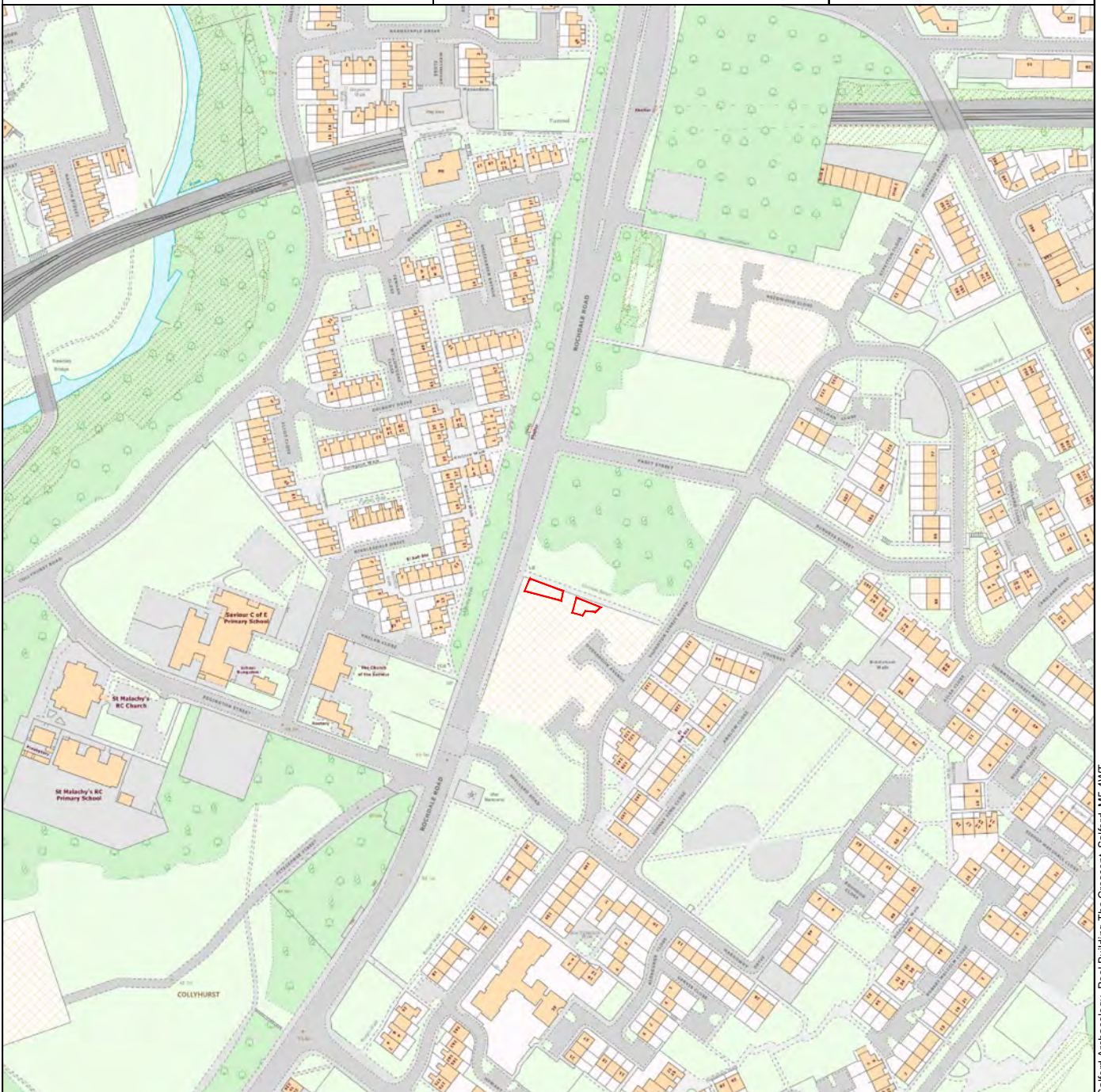
Figure 1:

Site location

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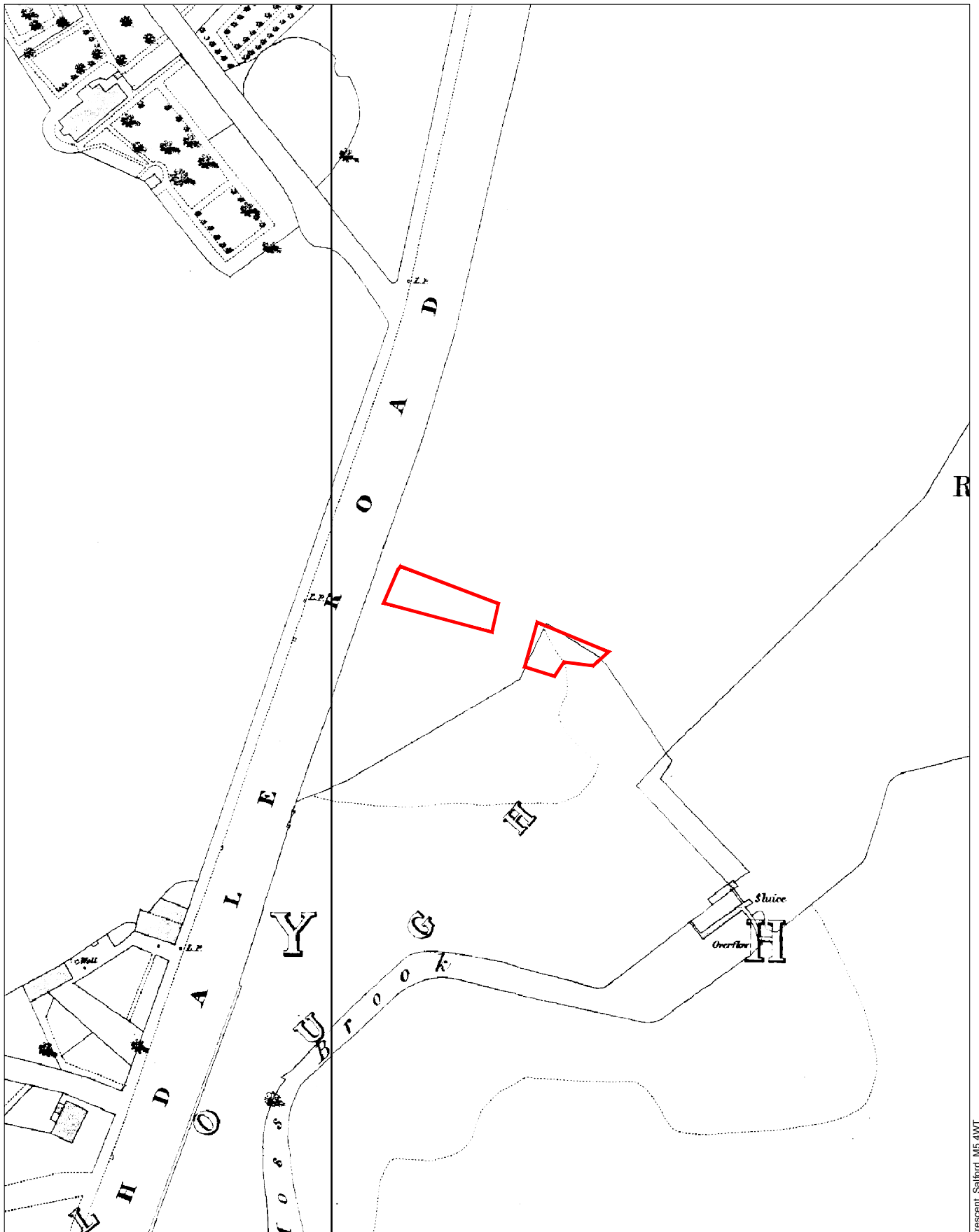


Figure 2:
Excavation area superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 mile Town Plan of 1850



Key:

█ Excavation area



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0 50 m
Scale at A4 1:1000



Figure 3:

Excavation area superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891



Key:

■ Excavation area



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

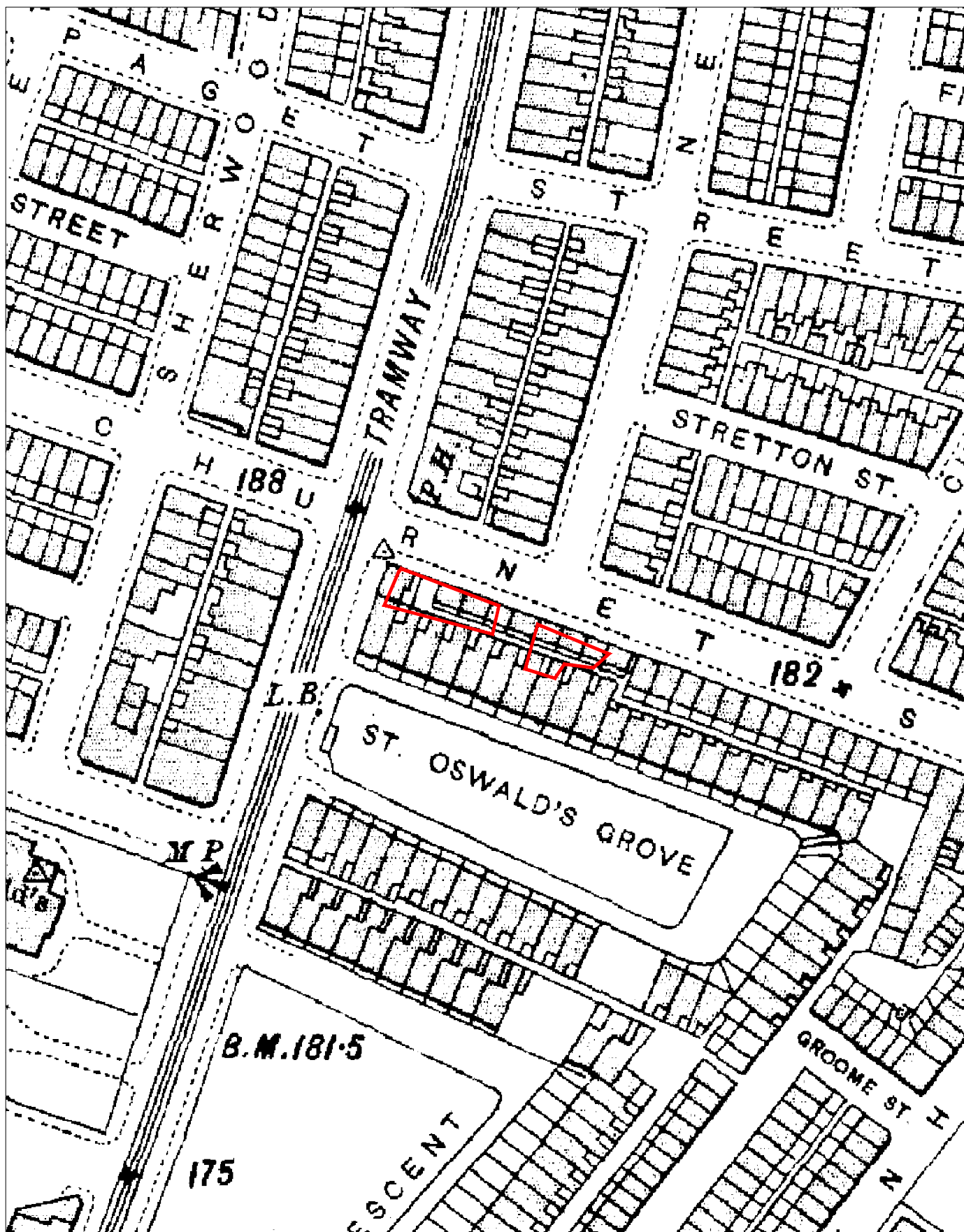


Figure 4:

Excavation area superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map of 1908



Key:

■ Excavation area



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

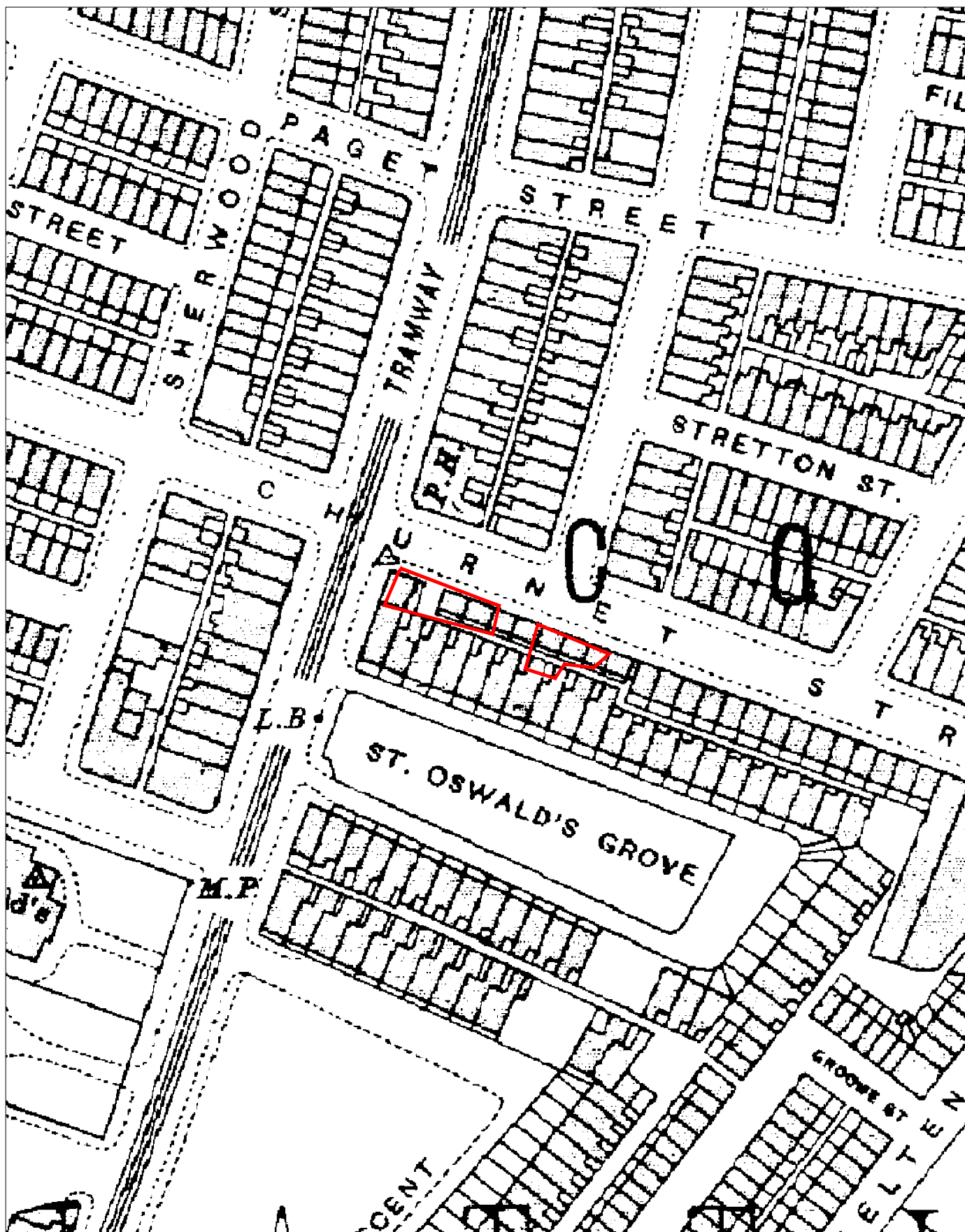


Figure 5:
Excavation area superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map of 1922



Key:

■ Excavation area



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

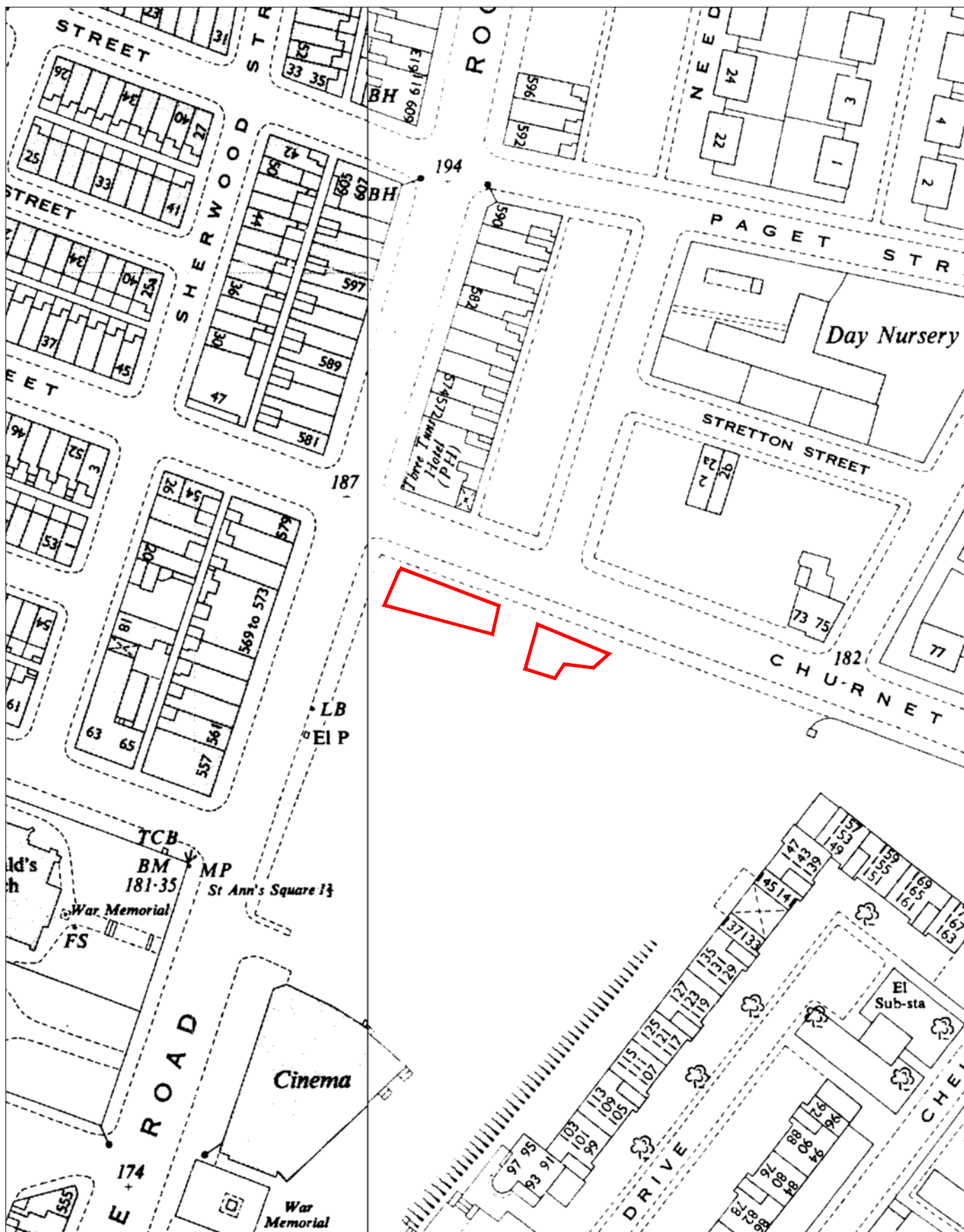


Figure 6:

Excavation area superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid Series map of 1949



Key:

■ Excavation area



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

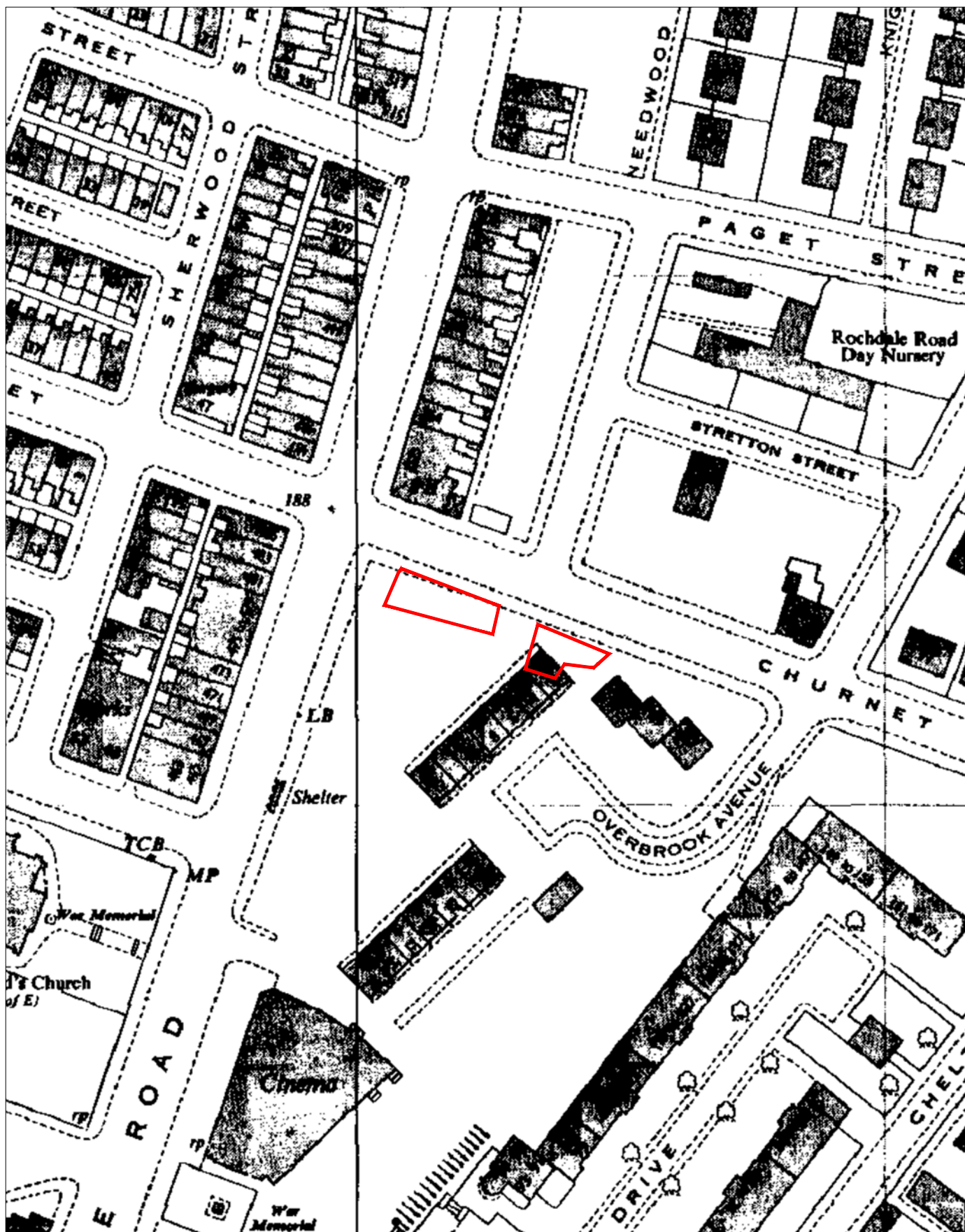


Figure 7:

Excavation area superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid Series map of 1970



Key:

— Excavation area



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0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000



Figure 8:

Location of excavation area

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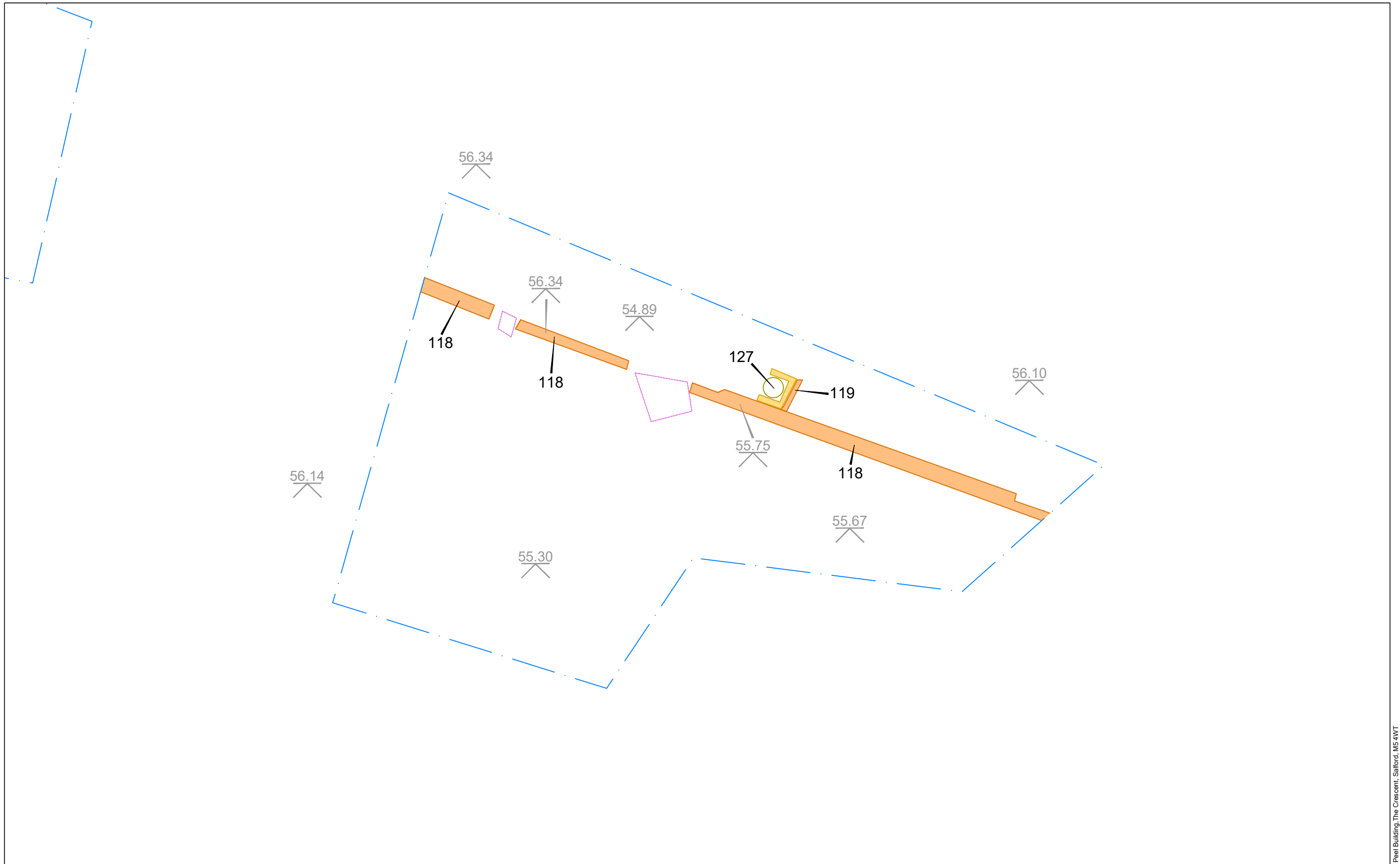
Key:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Trench | Metal |
| Brick wall | Modern truncation |
| Brick structure | |
| Concrete | |
| Drain | |
| Flagstones | |



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:500



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

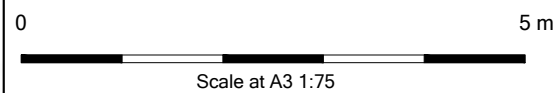


Figure 9:
Plan of eastern excavation area



Key:

- Trench
- Brick wall
- Brick structure

- Metal
- Modern truncation

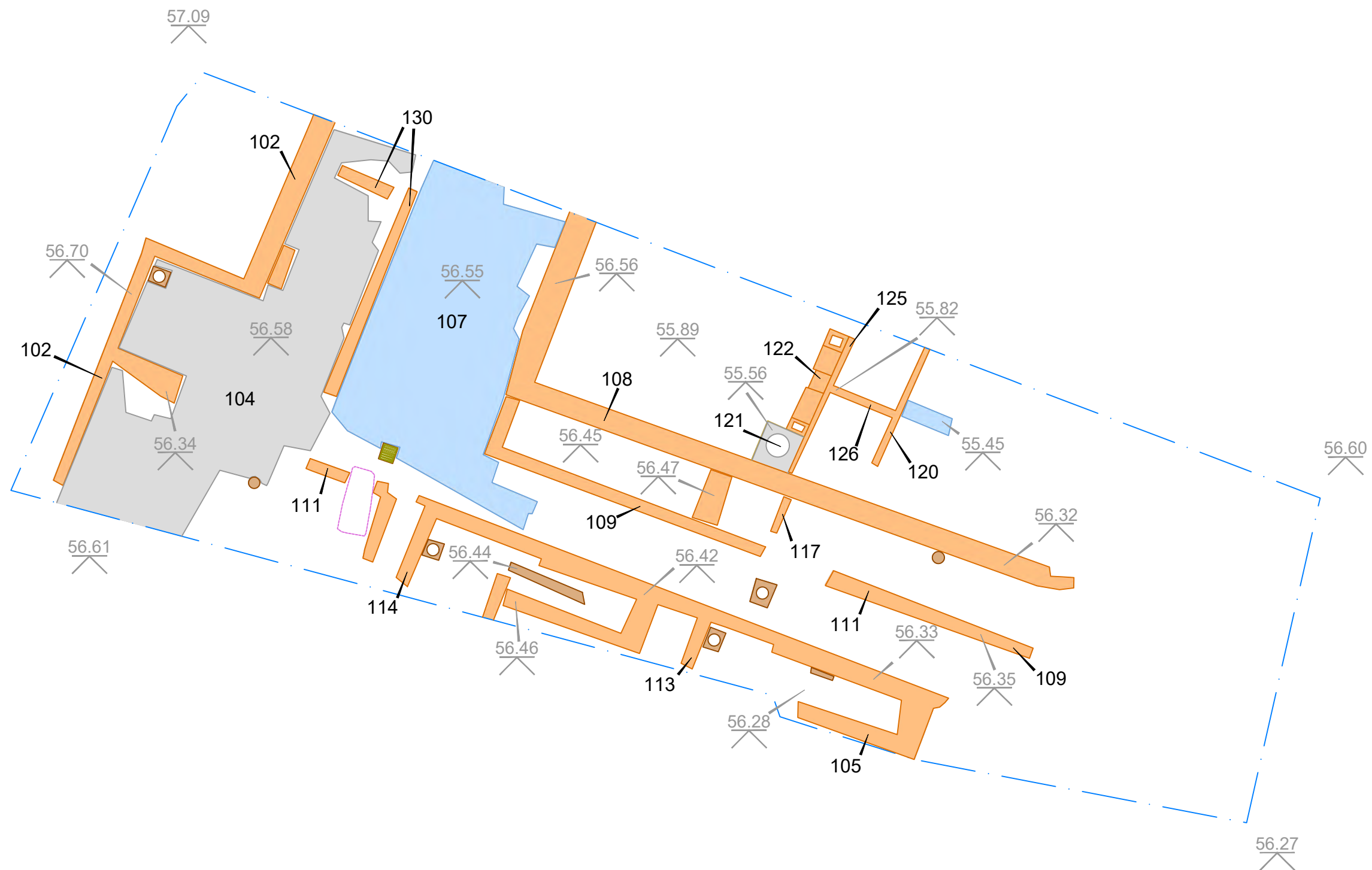


Figure 10:
Plan of western excavation area



Figure 11:
Excavation plan superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891