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CONTENTS

SUMMARY.....	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	8
3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	9
4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	11
5 METHODOLOGY	22
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	23
7 DISCUSSION	74
8 MATERIAL ASSESSED.....	78
9 CURATION AND CONSERVATION	82
10 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL.....	84
11 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN.....	87
12 METHOD STATEMENT	89
13 PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS.....	96
14 RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT	97
15 CONCLUSIONS	99
16 ARCHIVE	100
17 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	100
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	101
APPENDIX 1: EVALUATION CONTEXT INDEX	104
APPENDIX 2: MITIGATION CONTEXT INDEX (PLOT F1).....	109
APPENDIX 3 : FINDS REPORT	113
APPENDIX 4 : FIGURES.....	136



SUMMARY

This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation and mitigation, which took place at Plot F1 Great Jackson Street (centred on NGR 383404 397231). Renaker Build Ltd has gained planning consent (132199/FO/2021) for a scheme of works including the erection of two 51-storey residential buildings (Use Class C3) across two phases, including residential amenity facilities, basement car parking, landscaping and public realm, servicing and access arrangements, highways alterations, and associated works.

In November 2021, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Renaker Build Ltd to compile a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Mottershead 2023). Within this document, a preliminary assessment revealed the potential for archaeological remains spanning the Roman to Industrial periods.

Salford Archaeology was subsequently commissioned by Renaker Build Ltd to undertake a two-stage archaeological evaluation within the proposed development area. This was undertaken in July and December 2023. The evaluation demonstrated the survival of furrows and a boundary ditch relating to elements of a post-medieval field system. Later structural remains related mainly to double-depth housing constructed in the early to mid-19th century.

Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority recommended an initial programme of archaeological investigation comprising twelve evaluation trenches measuring 20m by 1.8m to characterise the extent of an archaeological remains. The first phase of the evaluation identified the remains of 19th-century houses. Following the second stage of the evaluation in the western plot of the development site (Plot F1), this progressed to mitigation to further contextualise the archaeological remains uncovered in the evaluation. The mitigation encompassed two open-area excavations, revealing elements of a post-medieval field system and 19th-century residential development.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the project

1.1.1 This report relates to both Plots F1 and F2. Although it is specifically written to support the discharge of Condition 42 relating to Plot F1 under the planning application 132199/FO/2021, it provides confirmation that we are implementing the follow up actions outlined in the WSI for Plot F2 as part of the recently discharged Condition 13 of Plot F (application CDN/23/0413 dated 17 August 2023). The wording for condition 42 and the discharge wording for Condition 13 are referenced below:

***13:** Prior to the commencement of development in Phase 1 (excluding demolition works) a programme of archaeological works shall be undertaken in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Evaluation of Plot F, Great Jackson Street Version 1, dated 5 November 2021. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with the WSI, which covers the following:*

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording that includes:

- archaeological evaluation trenching;*
- pending the results of the above, a targeted open-area excavation.*

2. A programme for post-investigation assessment to include:

- production of a final report on the results of the investigations and their significance.*

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.

***42:** Prior to the commencement of development in Phase 2 (excluding demolition works) a programme of archaeological works shall be*

undertaken in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Evaluation of Plot F, Great Jackson Street Version 1, dated 5 November 2021. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with the WSI, which covers the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording that includes:

- archaeological evaluation trenching;*
- pending the results of the above, a targeted open-area excavation.*

2. A programme for post-investigation assessment to include:

- production of a final report on the results of the investigations and their significance.*

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.

1.1.2 This report details the results of the phased investigations, which took place within Plot F Great Jackson Street, Deansgate, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR 383404 397231).

1.1.3 The requirement for the programme of archaeological investigation as part of the planning process as described in the National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 205 which states that 'Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.'

1.1.4 In response, a programme of archaeological evaluation was proposed in order to inform the Client and Local Planning Authority, Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) of the location, extent and significance of any potential surviving archaeological deposits. This was achieved by the excavation of twelve trenches.



- 1.1.5 This report has been submitted in partial fulfilment of conditions 13 and 42, addressing the requirements of parts 2 and 3. The dissemination element of the condition will be achieved through uploading the report to Salford University's online repository, *Figshare* and the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The full paper and physical archive will be offered to Manchester Museum in fulfilment of part 5 of the condition.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Academic Aims

2.1.1 The academic aims of the project were to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area and where present to characterise the level of preservation and significance and provide an understanding of their potential. Following consultation with Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) it was recommended that the evaluation would involve the excavation of six large 20m by 1.8m evaluation trenches (Figure 3).

2.2 Objectives

2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigations were:

- To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- To provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation;
- And to make available the results of the work

2.3 Research potential

2.3.1 Further, more detailed research aims may be generated and developed from the results of the archaeological evaluation, with specific reference to the North-West Regional Research Framework (NWRRF). It is envisaged that the evaluation may potentially improve our understanding of the following research questions:

Post Medieval	
PM15:	How well recorded and understood are farming landscapes, field patterns, distributions of buildings and building types?

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Location

- 3.1.1 The Great Jackson Street (centred on NGR SJ 83404 97231) is situated to the south of Manchester city centre, and forms part of the historic township of Hulme (Fig 1), closely bordering the township of Castlefield. The site extends to approximately 0.84 hectares and is bounded by Great Jackson Street to the south and west, River Place to the east and West Tower and the River Medlock to the north (Plate 1). Prior to the evaluation, the site comprised low-rise warehousing, shipping containers and associated surface car parking.

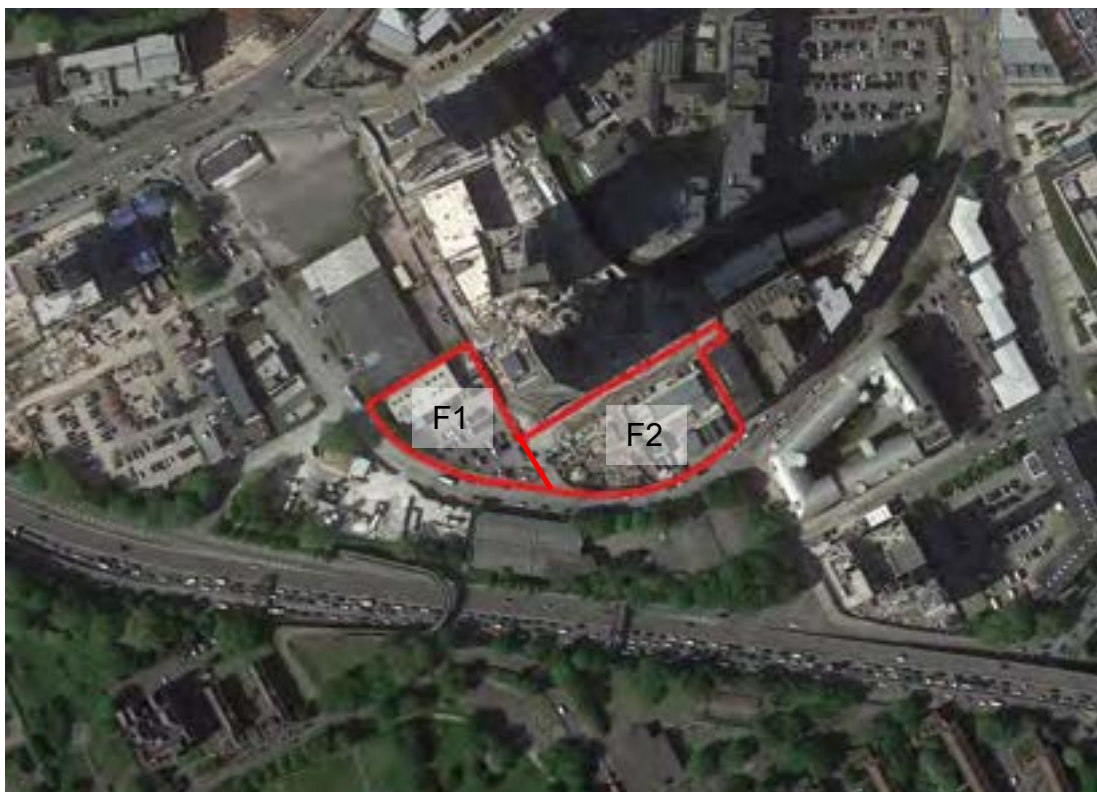


Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the site prior to redevelopment, showing the two development Plots F1 and F2

3.2 Geology

- 3.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Carboniferous sedimentary material and a series of Permo-Triassic rocks, consisting mainly of New Red Sandstone. The overlying drift incorporates Pleistocene boulder clays, and

sands, gravels, and clays of fluvial/lacustrine origin (Ordnance Survey Geological Survey 1970).

3.3 Topography

3.3.1 Topographically, the Manchester Conurbation as a region is 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 lies on the western bank of the River Medlock and occupies a fairly level terrace at a height of c 32m above Ordnance Datum.



4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistory (Pre- 43 AD)

- 4.1.1 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 / Hulme area may have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and its location close to the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell (UMAU 2002). Stone heads dating to the Iron Age were found in Hulme. No date or precise location is given for recovery of the stone heads, however, they were known to be found in Hulme, possibly at Gloucester Place, located to the south of the Site (HER 9092.1.0). Other evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity was yielded from an archaeological excavation that was targeted on a plot of land adjacent to Liverpool Road in Castlefield (Gregory 2007, 181). During the course of this work, two Mesolithic flints, one Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake, and a single fragment of late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery were recovered (HER 13944.1.0), although none was found in securely stratified deposits. In 1982, GMAU identified buried soils within the Site, which indicates the potential for early remains to survive within this area (HER 16024.1.0; GMAU 1982).

4.2 Romano-British period (43 AD – 410 AD)

- 4.2.1 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 125m west 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 north. 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. Whilst the Site lies on the opposite side of the River Medlock to the

Roman fort and the northern vicus, there is some evidence for Roman activity in this locality. Three Roman coins were found a short distance east of the Site, all of which dated to the third century AD: Gallienus 253-68 AD; Claudius Gothicus 268-70 AD; Aurelianus 270-5 AD (HER 415.4.12).

- 4.2.2 Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Ribchester to the north (HER 14.1.0), Castleshaw, and York to the north-east, Wigan to the north-west, Chester to the south, and Buxton to the south-east (HER 28.1.3). The Site lies a short distance to the east of the projected course of the Roman road leading south-westwards towards Chester, across the River Medlock. The precise course of this road across the river, however, is uncertain. One possibility is that it followed the line of Knott Mill Bridge and Chester Road to the west of the Site. An alternative route of the Roman road is suggested by one of the earliest known plans of the Castlefield area, dated 1765, which shows routeway curving from the north side of the road to the bridge (then known as Knot Mill or Aldport Lane) and terminating on the east bank of the Medlock. The key to this map describes this route as a 'hollow way to the ford', implying that this was a crossing point of some antiquity (Miller and Cook 2019).
- 4.2.3 Several Roman finds discovered on the south side of the Medlock have been reported by antiquarians since the seventeenth century (HER 415.4), including fragments of pottery recorded in the 1770s by Whitaker (HER 415.3.0), and a tomb, comprising a wooden coffin in a grave lined with tiles, found in 1832 at a location which Charles Roeder described subsequently as 'evidently near Great Jackson Street' (HER 415.3.1).
- 4.2.4 Perhaps the best-known Roman finds from the south side of the River Medlock, however, are three sculptured stones found at a depth of c 2m by workmen sinking a drain in 1821. One of which has been identified as Cautopates, a figure associated with the worship of the Mithras, from which it is inferred that a Mithraeum, or building used for the worship of the god, stood within the locality. The precise spot at which the three stones were found is not certain, but they are described as having been discovered 'in the line of the Roman road from Manchester to Chester' (Bruton 1909, 35).
- 4.2.5 Other finds are described as having been discovered in the vicinity of Knott Mill, including an altar to the goddess Fortuna Conservatris, found in 1612

'under the roote of an oak in Medlock neere Knott Mill' (Bruton 1909, 20; HER 415.4.24). In 1760, a centurial stone recording the building of a length of wall (presumably of the fort), was found 'on the south bank of the Medlock near Knott Mill, on the left of the road from Manchester to Stretford' (Bruton 1909, 32; HER 415.4.2).

- 4.2.6 An archaeological investigation undertaken at the junction of Deansgate and Great Bridgewater Street in 2005 revealed important remains dating from the Roman period (HER 13938.1.0). These remains were interpreted as being associated with the civilian settlement attached to the Roman fort. The earliest phase of Roman activity was characterised by a group of substantial gravel pits, likely to have been associated with construction of roads in the settlement, with some evidence for tree clearance, the laying out of boundary ditches, and timber-framed buildings. The area appeared to have been abandoned in c AD 120-60, although a later phase of Roman activity saw the most intense occupation with structures built on a grid-like layout fronting onto a street, with commercial premises, possibly roadside shops.
- 4.2.7 Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out another excavation on the junction of Chester Road and Great Jackson Street in 2008, close to the present Site. This provided important new information on the character development of Roman Manchester, and indicated that temples and mausolea probably lined the Roman road from Chester as it dropped down to the ford across the River Medlock. Significantly, a Roman altar was recovered from this excavation. This had been dumped into a pit away from the road, suggesting that the area was re-used for other purposes. Physical evidence for a sequence of inter-cutting pits and an enclosure ditch were also identified.
- 4.2.8 Excavations at Owen Street in 2016 identified a spread of relict plough soil, containing Roman pottery and a series of ditches, the longest with a total recorded length of 36.8m was lined on one side by a row of post holes, cut into the bedrock (Salford Archaeology 2016). These features may have formed part of a field system, delineating a plot of agricultural land. Further evidence for Roman activity in the area was recovered from an archaeological excavation on the south bank of the River Medlock at 2-4 Chester Road, where an

assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered, together with some evidence for stone-quarrying activity (Miller and Cook 2019)

4.3 Medieval Period (410 -1540)

- 4.3.1 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 Manchester 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 in the town was established around the cathedral (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). A gold finger ring (HER 9916.1.0), discovered in antiquity, has been traced to the Castlefield area, providing rare physical evidence for human activity in Manchester during this period.
- 4.3.2 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, on the northern edge of the modern city centre. The area of the cathedral had certainly become a new focus for settlement by the late eleventh century, and the site occupied presently by Chetham's School is thought to have been the site of a castle founded by Manchester's Norman barons. This early settlement at the confluence of the Irwell and Irk seems to have been bounded on the landward side by Hanging Ditch, whose curving line ran between the two rivers, taking a line that was followed subsequently by Toad Lane, the forerunner of Todd Street and Corporation Street.
- 4.3.3 Post-Conquest Manchester was established around the manor house and parish church of St Mary, located over 1km to the north-east of the Site. In 1223, the right to hold an annual fair was obtained, and the town was important enough to be granted a charter in 1301 (Kidd 1993, 14). A deer park, named Aldport Park (HER 112.1.0) was located towards the south end of Deansgate, bordered to the north by modern day Peter Street and Quay Street, and to the south by the River Medlock. The park is documented from the late thirteenth century and is thought to have still been existence in the sixteenth century (Miller and Cook 2019).

4.3.4 The vicinity of Castlefield and Hulme remained almost wholly undeveloped until the eighteenth century; the only known activity in the area during the late medieval period was focused upon a mill at Knott Mill to the west of the Site (GMAU 1993). The earliest reference to this mill dates from 1509, when a licence was given for the mill dam. It has been suggested that the mill, and subsequently this part of Manchester, derived its name from the miller (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 178). The site of the mill is thought to have been incorporated into, or built upon, by the Duke's Warehouse in the late eighteenth century (HER 9849.1.0).

4.4 Post-medieval (1540 – 1750) and Industrial period (1750 – 1930)

4.4.1 The onset of the rapid industrialisation centred on Manchester from the eighteenth century resulted in a massive expansion of the town's population. It was during this period that some of the principal streets, including Deansgate, Market Street and Shude Hill, developed commercially (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 180). By the 1780s, the national demand for textiles, particularly cotton, began to rise, resulting in a dramatic increase in mill building that transformed Manchester into a centre of the factory-based cotton manufacturing industry of international repute (Baines 1835). This process of industrial development was facilitated greatly by the introduction of canals, which provided the first efficient means of transporting bulk loads of goods. The first true industrial canal in Britain was that built by the Duke of Bridgewater, which was completed from his mines at Worsley to Manchester in 1764 (McNeil and Newman 2006, 172-173; Hadfield and Biddle 1970). The Manchester terminus of the canal was at Castlefield, to the west of the present Site (Sillitoe 1988).

4.4.2 The HER lists buried soils identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 1982 (GMAU 1982). Trench F of the evaluation was located within the Site and identified a deposit of dark sandy loam with charcoal flecks, which contained possible archaeological features. These features were located at shallow depths and were cut into the natural subsoil. The deposits were interpreted as pre-industrial soils, possibly dating to the postmedieval period (HER 16024.1.0).

- 4.4.3 Castlefield and Hulme became increasingly developed during the post-medieval and industrial periods, with numerous streets of workers' housing and several mills dominating the area within 300m of the Site. Medlock Street Glass Works (HER 12416.1.0), Medlock Bridge Mill (HER 15504.1.0), Gaythorn Mill (HER 15513.1.0), Spinning Mill (HER 9868.1.0), Gaythorn Chemical Works (15518.1.0), Size Works (HER 15506.1.0) and Knott Mill Dye Works all fall within 300m from the Site, along with several other heritage assets, which were of industrial, commercial and residential use.
- 4.4.4 Aspects of housing conditions in Manchester: the earliest dwellings for the new breed of factory worker were erected with little legislative control. The Manchester Police Commissioners had sought to apply a rudimentary form of building regulations as early as 1792, including a requirement to provide party walls between properties. However, in the absence of any practical way of enforcement, the regulations were largely ignored (Hylton 2003, 152). There was a marked contrast between the housing from the late eighteenth century, and that from the 1820s and 1830s, even including the use of poorer quality bricks and mortar (Nevell 2008, 136; Pearlman 1956, 3). Most of the worker's houses built during this period were erected without any form of water supply or sanitation; at best, an open drain from an ashpit privy might have been installed down the middle of the street or court (Parkinson-Bailey 2000, 35).
- 4.4.5 There are several contemporary descriptions of Manchester's nineteenth-century housing stock, including that provided by Dr J Ferriar in the proceedings of the Board of Health in 1805, who noted that the 'number of damp and very ill-ventilated cellars inhabited in many parts of the town is a most extensive and prominent evil. It may be necessary to explain to gentlemen who have not visited such places, that they each consist of two rooms underground, the front apartment of which is used as a kitchen, and though frequently noxious by its dampness, and closeness, is greatly preferable to the back-room: the latter has only one small window, which, though on a level with the outer ground, is near the roof of the cellar, it is often patched with boards or paper, and in its best state, is so much covered with mud, as to admit very little either of air or light. In this cell, the beds of the whole

family, sometimes consisting of seven or eight, are placed' (Board of Health 1805, 12-13).

- 4.4.6 In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, several acts and by-laws were passed that were designed to regulate the living conditions within Manchester (Nevell 2014). These date from 1790 onwards, were initially implemented by the Police Commissioners, and included by-laws relating to the width of streets, paving, drainage, as well as rudimentary building regulations relating to providing party walls. However, these by-laws were largely ineffectual (Hylton 2003, 152) and Manchester continued on its very specific social and economic trajectory, which meant that by the mid-nineteenth century it formed one of the pre-eminent industrial slum cities in the country.
- 4.4.7 By that time, the atrocious living conditions within the town, coupled with the appearance of liberal social reformers and local politicians, created a legislative watershed in Manchester, following which a series of more effective acts were passed that were specifically designed to improve the living conditions of those occupying workers' housing. The first of these was the Manchester Police Act of 1844, which stated that any new house should be provided with a toilet, with a door and covering, and all existing houses were to have one installed; significantly, this act also banned the building of new back-to-backs (Muthesius 1982, 126; Lloyd-Jones and Lewis 1993). Cellar dwellings were also made illegal in 1853, through the Manchester New Streets Act, though this was largely unsuccessful at first, and the cellar population of Manchester is calculated at 22,924 in 1845 and 12,396 in 1861 (Roberts 1993, 22). Indeed, it was not until 1868 - 72 that the majority of cellar dwellings in Manchester were vacated (Hylton 2003, 154).
- 4.4.8 Two significant advances in housing legislation were introduced in the late 1860s. The first was the Manchester Waterworks and Improvement Act of 1867, which led to the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health for the town, the first of which was Dr John Leigh (Parkinson-Bailey 2000, 41). The 1867 Act also specified the minimum requirements for room sizes and window areas in new dwellings, and also required that every new house had a yard at the rear, which had to be at least 70ft². This local act was then supplemented in

1868 by the passing of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwelling Act, also known as the Torren's Act after its author, which focused on the improvement, maintenance, or demolition of pre-existing houses and also new-build houses (ibid). To bring houses up to the required standard, landlords might create a through - dwelling by knocking doors through the party wall between a pair of back-to-backs (Roberts 1993, 22).

- 4.4.9 In 1875, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act was introduced to provide the mechanism of slum clearance, the first act of its kind (Pearlman 1956, 28). However, the Manchester authorities were initially resistant to this act, and it was not until 1890, with the amendment of this Act, that slum clearance and regeneration began in earnest (op cit, 34).

4.5 Development of the site

- 4.5.1 The development of the Site may be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historic mapping. The earliest published map that shows the area at a meaningful scale is William Green's survey of 1787-94, which captures the Site at an early stage of its gradual transformation from a semi-rural prospect to part of an industrialised townscape. Green's map shows that the Site was predominantly rural during the eighteenth century. Tenter fields associated with the dye works were located within the northern area of the Site, along with a track which provided access to the dye works. To the west of the Site was 'Mr. Jackson's Farm'. The farmhouse partially fell within the Site boundary, along with its associated gardens. A boundary separated these gardens from the rural land occupying the rest of the Site.
- 4.5.2 Jackson's Farm may have given its name to the former Jackson's Lane and the present Great Jackson Street. However, other historic maps (Bancks & Co. 1831, Johnson 1819, OS Town Plan 1851) show the presence of a second Jackson's Farm to the south of the Site. This second farm was located at the present George Parr Road, approximately 670m to the south of the Site. It is unclear why the two farms share a name. It is possible that the farm within the Site pre-dates Jackson's Farm to the south or that the Jackson family occupied both premises.

- 4.5.3 Jackson's Farm was named after the occupant of the farm in the late-eighteenth century, George Jackson. George was a cow keeper and was listed on Scholes directories of 1794 and 1797. It is not clear at which of the two farms George Jackson resided.
- 4.5.4 Swire's Map of Manchester and its Environs of 1824 shows that the Site remained undeveloped in the early nineteenth century. In the surrounding landscape, a row of terraced houses had been constructed to the south of the Site at Jackson's Lane and further development had taken place to the north-west of the Site.
- 4.5.5 The next survey to depict the area is Bancks & Co's Map of Manchester and Salford of 1831, which shows little change to the Site, however, the track formerly located along the southern boundary of the Site appears only as a field boundary on the 1831 map. Mr Jackson's Farm, shown on Green's map, appears on Swire's map of 1824 and Bancks & Co.'s map of 1831, however, the building was not labelled.
- 4.5.6 The detailed Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 shows that the Site had been subject to intensive development between 1831 and 1851. The street built during this period include Riga Street, Owen Street, Pond Street, Wilson Street, Flora Street, Frost Street, Beta Street and Alpha Street. The name "Pond Street" likely derived from the reservoir located directly to the north of the street. Mr Jackson's Farm was demolished by 1851 and replaced by a row of large terraced houses with an unusual boundary to the rear, which likely marks the former boundary of the farm. To the east of these larger houses was a row of back-to-back houses, fronting Riga Street, Spring Place and Riga Place. The remainder of the Site comprised terraced houses of varying sizes, including some smaller houses along Flora Street and Beta Street. These houses had outshuts and yards to the rear. The houses of Owen Street were also fairly large in floorplan. Five of the buildings at Frost Street were labelled as "Hooley's Buildings" on the 1851 OS map. The Town Plan depicts pavement lights against all of these houses, suggesting that they may have incorporated cellars.
- 4.5.7 The Town Plan of 1851 also shows the changes to the street pattern and the names of the streets. The track along the southern boundary of the Site (shown

on Green's and Swire's maps) was replaced by Holt Street and Jackson Lane had been renamed Great Jackson Street by 1851. The wider landscape had also become intensively developed by the mid-nineteenth century, with the Knott Mill Iron Works located to the north of the Site, Hulme Brewery to the north-east and Britannia Iron Works to the east.

- 4.5.8 The next detailed survey of the Site is provided by the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891, which shows that the Site remained mostly unchanged during the second half of the nineteenth century. The houses appear to have the same floor plan as seen in the 1851 Town Plan, including the back-to-backs of Riga Street. The next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping was published at a scale of 25": 1 mile in 1908 and is the first to show a change in the floorplan of the back-to-back houses, which by 1908 were double-depth houses.
- 4.5.9 The same detail is provided by the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1922 although greater detail is shown on Goad's fire insurance plan of 1928. This plan shows the buildings of Alpha Street, Beta Street, Frost Street and Flora Street. Whilst the whole Site is not captured on Goad's fire insurance plans, the plans show that the houses within the eastern area of the Site comprised two storeys.
- 4.5.10 The Site is also captured during this period on aerial photographs taken in 1939. These show the Site to have been fully occupied with terraced houses, with industrial buildings and a yard separating the Site from the River Medlock.
- 4.5.11 The Ordnance Survey map of 1948 shows that some of the houses within the Site had been demolished, particularly those along Great Jackson Street and Riga Street (Figure 9). Wilson Street, which was visible on the 1891 OS map, is shown as Rowton Street on the 1948 OS map. The remaining houses were gradually cleared over the following decades. A photograph taken in 1955 show some of the remaining houses at Flora Street to Alpha Street, as seen from City Road (now replaced by Great Jackson Street).
- 4.5.12 By the early 1960s, the houses within the Site had been demolished. A photograph taken in 1961 shows the site of the houses of Alpha and Beta Street, as seen from City Road. The Ordnance survey map of 1962 shows the vacant site of the houses, however, a warehouse is shown between Frost

Street and Beta Street. A warehouse is also shown between Owen Street and Great Jackson Street, which is labelled “Knott Mill”.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1.1 The archaeological works was undertaken according to the WSI prepared by Salford Archaeology (Mottershead 2023).
- 5.1.2 All archaeological work was conducted following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' 'Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (ClfA 2023 [a]). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the area targeted for archaeological investigation was laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The position of the areas was then scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations were regularly scanned as work progressed.
- 5.1.3 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 excavation was generated. Photography was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidance, Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015). All frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records will be maintained on photographic pro-forma sheets.
- 5.1.4 Finds recovery and sampling methodologies were undertaken in accordance with current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' 'Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (ClfA 2023 [b]) and were subjected to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and the creation of a site archive also followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' 'Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2023 [c]).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Evaluation Plots F1 and F2

- 6.1.1 The first tranche of evaluation trenches (1-5, and 12) was excavated in Plot F2. Six further trenches (6-11) were completed separately in Plot F1.

6.2 PLOT F2:

6.2.1 Evaluation Results

- 6.2.2 The geological natural substrate observed throughout the site comprised a light-to-mid- yellowish brown sandy gravel with patches of sandy clay.
- 6.2.3 Unless otherwise stated, all walls were constructed of handmade, unfroged red brick, yellow fire brick, or a mix of both. Each brick measured an average of 230mm long x 111mm wide x 80mm thick. The bricks were typically bonded with a sandy lime mortar.
- 6.2.4 All structural remains were associated with double depth houses built in the mid-19th century.

6.3 Trench 1

- 6.3.1 Trench 1 was located in the far northern corner of Plot F2 and had to be moved slightly due to its proximity to an existing building. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and measured a maximum of 13m long x 2.8m wide x 2.8m deep.
- 6.3.2 The geological natural substrate (106) at the base of the trench was overlain by a 0.5m-thick deposit of natural alluvial river deposits (105) (Plate 2). This in turn was overlain by a 0.5m-thick deposit of re-deposited natural substrate (104). Two parallel, north-west / south-east aligned handmade brick walls [102]/[103] – forming part of a 19th-century building - had been constructed atop the layer re-deposited natural (104), at the north-western end of the trench (Plate 3).



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking south-east. Scale = 1 x 2m.

- 6.3.3 The south-westernmost wall [102] measured a maximum of 1.43m long, 0.24m wide and 0.07m tall, surviving only as a single course. The adjacent wall [103] – revealed within the section of the trench – measured a maximum of 1.51m long, 0.11m wide and 0.7m tall. However, both walls did seem to continue north-west past the limit of excavation.
- 6.3.4 These walls were abutted and overlain by a 0.82- to 2m-thick deposit of demolition debris (101). The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.16- to 1.1m-thick deposit of modern concrete (100) which created the modern ground surface.



Plate 3: Walls [102] and [103] in Trench 1, looking north-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.4 Trench 2

- 6.4.1 Trench 2 was located south-west of Trench 1, aligned north-west / south-east, and measured a maximum of 13m long, 2.38m wide and 1.64m deep. The geological natural substrate (218) at the base of the trench was overlain by a 0.5m-thick deposit of alluvium (217) (Plate 4).
- 6.4.2 The remains of two cellared 19th-century houses were constructed above the alluvial deposits (217). The house remains comprised sandstone flagged floors [208]/[211]/[214] and a series of handmade brick walls [202]/[209]/[213]/[215]/[216] with brick-built fireplaces / set-pots. All of these structures were presumably housed within a construction cut through the natural deposits, however this was not observed in plan during the evaluation.
- 6.4.3 A large north-west to south-east aligned red brick wall {202} ran along the south-eastern edge of the trench, acting as one side of the two adjoining buildings. The wall had a maximum length of 13m and stood to a height of 1.50m.
- 6.4.4 Internal surfaces [208]/[211]/[214] within the buildings were formed of sandstone flags (Plate 5). The surface [208] within the south-easternmost

building was exposed over an area of 4.41m long x 2.38m wide and was 50mm thick. The surface [214] within the north-western building measured 3.4m long x 1.8m wide.

- 6.4.5 The probable remains of an internal staircase were observed in the north-western building, within the middle of the trench. The position of the stairway was identified by two north-east to south-west aligned partition walls, [209]/[213], the south-eastern of which [209] formed a party wall with the building to the south-east. The north-western wall [213] formed an integral part of the stairway. The space between the two walls was paved with sandstone flags {211}, covering an area of 1.9m long, 0.72m wide. At the south-western end of the corridor, a sandstone tread was observed [210] in-situ, under which a single large hollow moulded glazed brick [212] was placed.



Plate 4: General shot of Trench 2 after the 19th-century remains had been removed, looking north-west. Scale = 1 x 2m.



Plate 5: General shot of Trench 2 showing the 19th-century house remains, looking south-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.



Plate 6: General shot showing the brick-built set-pot in Trench 2, looking south-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.4.6 At the south-eastern end of the trench were the remains of a 'set pot' or copper. This was constructed of handmade brick and yellow fire brick, comprising four

brick built components [203]/[204]/[206]/[207] with a brick capping [205] (Plate 6). The 'set pot' measured a maximum of 1.1m long x 1.39m wide x 0.88m tall. The 'set pot' had been inserted between two earlier handmade brick wall [203]/[207], perhaps representing elements of an earlier fireplace or supporting brick columns for fireplaces in the ground floor rooms above.

- 6.4.7 In the north-western building, towards the north-western end of the trench were the remains of a north-west / south-east aligned wall [215], against which had been constructed two back-to-back fireplaces. The fireplace settings survived as two hollow, rectangular pillars [216] with evidence of internal scorching indicating they functioned as flues. The wall [215] measured a maximum of 1.12m long, 0.24m wide, and 1.16m tall, whilst the rectangular pillars [216] were 1.12m long, 0.78m wide. These had stood to a height of 1.16m but survived only in place, as a single course of brickwork.



Plate 7: General shot showing wall [215] and rectangular brick-built pillars [216] of back-to-back fireplaces in Trench 2, looking south-west. Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.4.8 All of the remains outlined above were then overlaid by a 1.52m-thick deposit of demolition debris (201). The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.14m-thick deposit of modern concrete (200) which created the modern ground surface.

6.5 Trench 3

- 6.5.1 Trench 3 was located to the north-east of Trench 2, was aligned north-east / south-west, and measured a maximum of 18m long, 2.3m wide and 2.2m deep. The geological natural substrate (315) at the base of the trench was overlain by a 0.5m-thick deposit of alluvium (314) (Plate 8).
- 6.5.2 A series of walls relating to several rows of 19th-century terraced houses had been constructed above the alluvial deposits (314) (Plate 9). The house remains included five north-west / south-east aligned handmade brick walls [303]/[305]/[308]/[310]/[312] (Plate 9). These walls measured between 2.15m-3m long x 0.22m-0.25m wide x 1m-1.32m tall.
- 6.5.3 A small north-east / south-west aligned handmade brick wall [302] abutted wall [303]. The wall [302] measured a maximum of 0.53m long, 0.23m wide, and 0.05m tall. A larger north-east to south-west aligned red brick wall [307] was observed running along the northern edge of the trench. The larger wall [307] measured a maximum of 4.4m long, and stood to a height of 1.2m tall; its width could not be ascertained.



Plate 8: General shot of Trench 3 after the 19th century remains were removed, looking north-east. Scale = 1 x 2m.

- 6.5.4 Three flagstone floor surfaces [304]/[306]/[311] along with an area of red brick-built flooring [309] represent internal floor surfaces within the terraced houses (Plate 9). Floor surface [304] measured 3.4m long x 2.3m wide x 0.05m thick. Floor surface [306] measured 3.8m long x 2.3m wide x 0.05m thick. Floor surface [309] measured 2.6m long x 2.3m wide x 0.08m thick. Floor surface [311] measured 3m long x 2.3m wide x 0.05m thick. All floor surfaces extended beyond the limits of excavation.



Plate 9: General shot of Trench 3 showing 19th-century house remains, looking north-east.

Scales = 1 x 2m.

- 6.5.5 A sett surface [313], at the north-eastern end of the trench, had survived at higher level to the rest of the floor surfaces outlined above. The sett surface [313] was recorded over a maximum area of 2.19m x 1.62m, however, it continued beyond the limits of excavation.



Plate 10: General shot of road surface [313], Trench 3, looking north-west. Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.5.6 All of the remains outlined above were covered by a 2.17m-thick deposit of demolition debris (301). The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.2m-thick deposit of modern concrete (300), which formed the modern ground surface.

6.6 Trench 4

- 6.6.1 Trench 4 was located north-east of Trench 3, was aligned north-east / south-west; it measured a maximum of 21m long, 1.9m wide and 3.3m deep. The geological substrate (412) at the base of the trench which was overlain by a 0.5m-thick deposit of alluvium (411) (Plate 11). Structural remains of further 19th-century terraced houses had been constructed above the alluvial deposits (411). As with the majority of the built remains encountered in this part of the site, the houses were cellared.

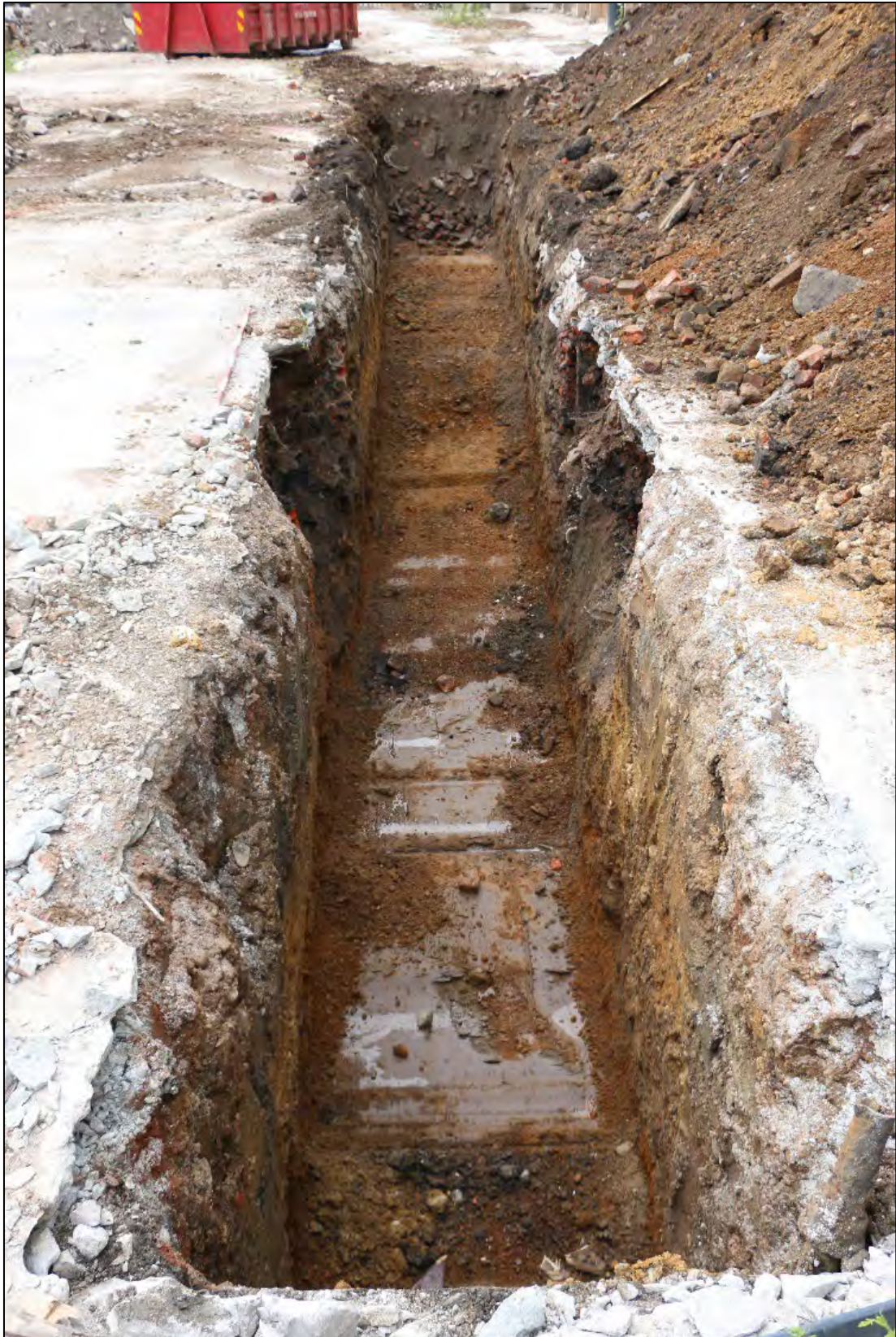


Plate 11: General shot of Trench 4 showing the natural substrate (412), looking south-west.

Scale = 1 x 2m.

6.6.2 Four north-west / south-east handmade brick walls [402]/[403]/[406]/[408] were recorded throughout the trench. Wall [402] measured 1.9m long, 0.36m wide and 0.07m tall, and was likely an external wall. Wall [403] measured 1.9m long, 0.26m wide and 1.08m tall. Wall [406] measured 1.5m long, 0.25m wide and 0.87m tall. Wall [408] measured 1.9m long, 0.23m wide and 0.24m tall.



Plate 12: General shot showing brick surface [409] and sandstone surface [410] in Trench 4, looking north-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.6.3 Two internal floor sandstone flag surfaces [404]/[410], and a handmade brick floor [409] constituted internal floor surfaces within cellared parts of the houses.
- 6.6.4 A north-north-east / south-south-west aligned brick wall [407] was observed above the aforementioned walls [406] and [408]. The wall [407] measured 2.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.08m tall.
- 6.6.5 A brick-built set-pot [405] was constructed in one corner of an exposed room, abutting the north-eastern face of wall [403] (Pate 13). The set-pot [405] measured 0.86m long, 0.37m+ wide and survived to a height of 0.81m.



Plate 13: Showing brick-built set-pot [405], floor surface [404], and brick walls [403] and [406] in Trench 4, looking north-west. Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.6.6 All of the remains outlined above were then overlain by a 1.14m-thick deposit of demolition debris (401). The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.3m-thick deposit of modern concrete (400), which formed the modern ground surface.

6.7 Trench 5

- 6.7.1 Trench 5 was located south-east of Trench 3 and had to be moved south-west and shortened due to its proximity to an active sub-station. Trench 5 was aligned east to west and measured a maximum of 15.8m long x 1.8m wide x

2.65m deep. The geological natural substrate (510) at the base of the trench was overlain by a 0.5m-thick deposit of alluvium (509) (Plate 14). A series of 19th-century remains were observed to be constructed on the alluvial deposits (509) (Plate 15).



Plate 14: General shot of Trench 5 excavated to the level of the natural substrate (510), looking east. Scale = 1 x 2m.

- 6.7.2 Three north-north-east / south-south-west aligned walls [502], [503], and [505], and one north-east to south-west aligned wall [508] belonged houses that were built in this part of the site in the mid-19th century. Wall [502] measured 1.51m long, 0.46m wide and survived to a height of 0.07m. Walls [503] and [505] both measured 1.8m long, 0.23m wide and 0.07m tall. Wall [508] measured 1.9m long, 0.11m wide and 1.3m tall (Plate 15).
- 6.7.3 An area of sandstone flag flooring [504] was observed in Trench 5 and was seen to constitute internal floor surface within a domestic building (see Plate 15). Floor surface [504] was recorded in the eastern end of the trench and exposed over an area of 2.35m x 1.8m.
- 6.7.4 An external sett road surface [506] was exposed in the middle of the trench and was laid alongside a paved surface [507]. The sett surface was aligned

north-west / south-east and measured 1.52m long, 3.31m wide and had a maximum thickness of 0.41m.

- 6.7.5 The adjacent sandstone flag paving [507] was exposed over an area of 1.9m long, 1.9m wide. The latter surface [507] likely represented the remains of the pavement next to a cobbled street [506].



Plate 15: General shot of Trench 5 showing 19th-century house remains, looking east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.7.6 All of the remains outlined above were then overlaid by a 1.57m-thick deposit of demolition debris. The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.62m-thick deposit of modern concrete (500), which formed the modern ground surface.

6.8 Trench 12

6.8.1 Trench 12 was located to the north-west of Trench 5 and south-west of Trench 4, and was aligned east / west. The trench measured a maximum of 20m long, 1.8m wide and 2.44m deep. The natural substrate (1208) at the base of the trench which was overlain by a 0.5m-thick deposit of natural alluvium (1207) (Plate 16). A series of 19th-century remains had been constructed above the alluvial deposits (1207) (Plate 17).



Plate 16: General shot of Trench 12 excavated to geological natural substrate (1208), looking east. Scale = 1 x 2m.

6.8.2 In the western end of the trench were two handmade brick walls and an associated sandstone surface and gully; these were grouped together as context [1206] (Plate 17). These remains collectively represent the remains of a ginnel or covered walkway between terraced housing. The entryway / passage [1206] measured 2m long, 1.3m wide. The flags utilised in the surface were 70mm thick.



Plate 17: General shot of Trench 12 showing the 19th-century house remains, looking east.

Scale = 1 x 2m.

- 6.8.3 East of entryway or passage [1206] were the remains of a south-west / north-east aligned handmade brick wall and an adjoining surface of sandstone flags [1205] (Plate 18). The isolated flag surface could denote the position of an domestic installation (set-pot or sink setting) within the exposed house remains. The aforementioned remains [1205] were recorded over an area of 4m x 1.3m.



Plate 18: General shot of remains [1205] in Trench 12, looking south. Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.8.4 Towards the eastern end of the trench were the remains of a sett surface [1204] flanked by two paved walkways [1203] (Plate 19). The road was aligned north-north-west / south-south-east and measured 2.9m wide, the paved areas measured a maximum of 1.50m wide. All of these remains continued passed the limit of excavation.



Plate 19: Shot of cobbled road surface [1204] and pavements [1203] in Trench 6, looking south-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.8.5 To the east of road and pavement [1203] were the remains of a north-north-west / south-south-east aligned L-shaped red brick wall [60]. Wall [1202] measured 1.12m long x 0.23m wide x 0.22m tall.
- 6.8.6 All of the remains outlined above were then overlaid by a 0.54m-thick deposit of demolition debris (1201). The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.13m-thick deposit of modern concrete (1200), which formed the modern ground surface.

6.9 PLOT F1:

6.10 Trench 6

- 6.10.1 Trench 6 was the southernmost trench of Plot F1 Great Jackson Street near the current southwest site boundary and oriented east to west. The trench measured 18m long, 1.7m wide and reached a maximum depth of 1.13m.



Plate 20: General View of Trench 6 Looking West



Plate 21: General View of Trench 6 Looking East

6.10.2 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 6 was the natural [605] comprising firm, yellowish orange clayey sand.

6.10.3 The 0.38m-thick layer [608] of firm, grey silty clay was identified as being a soil or subsoil horizon. Burnt bone was recovered from this layer [608]. A further

layer [609] was seen to represent a continuation of the firm grey silty clay subsoil [608].

- 6.10.4 Covering the soil / subsoil horizon [608]/[609] was further layer [607] of relict soil, a consisting of friable, light orangish brown silty sand. This was 0.34m thick.
- 6.10.5 The soil horizons [608]/[609]/[607] were in turn covered by a 0.22m-thick layer of firm, dark grey 'made ground' [606], which contained occasional charcoal and finds.
- 6.10.6 Above this layer [606] was another made-ground deposit [604], which comprised firm, mid-brown silty clay, 0.35m thick, which appeared to be a levelling deposit associated with the laying down of a more recent chipped limestone layer (MOT) layer [602]. The chipped limestone layer [602] was 0.2m thick, and in turn, was sealed by a 50mm-thick tarmac surface [601].

6.11 Trench 7

- 6.11.1 Trench 7 was one of the westernmost trenches in Plot F1. The trench was oriented northwest / southeast. The trench measured 18m long, 1.7m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.75m.



Plate 22: General view of Trench 7 looking north-west

- 6.11.2 The earliest encountered feature was the friable, light orangish brown sand natural [701], which had frequent small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 6.11.3 The natural [701] was masked by a light brown silty clay soil [705], which had moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones. This layer [705] was 0.36m thick.
- 6.11.4 The soil [705] was cut by a linear foundation trench [703] that housed a brick wall [702], made of machine-made brick bonded with a friable gritty mortar. The foundation trench was backfilled with a layer [704] of loose, light grey silty clay. The brick wall [702] was possibly formed part of an outbuilding.
- 6.11.5 Covering the structure [702] was a 0.20m-thick layer [706] of loose, dark grey silty clay with frequent small fragments of cinder and brick rubble. This layer [706] was interpreted as demolition debris. In turn, the demolition layer [706] was covered by an MOT layer [707] and tarmac surface, the latter being 0.15m thick.

6.12 Trench 8

6.12.1 Trench 8 was the most central of the trenches of plot F1 Great Jackson Street oriented north to south. The trench measured 18m long, 1.7m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.9m.



Plate 23: General View of Trench 8 Looking South

- 6.12.2 The earliest deposit [801] encountered within Trench 8 was the natural. This consisted of firm, orangish brown silty sand, which had moderate small to medium patches of soft mid brown silty clay and moderate small to medium patches of yellow brown silty clay, and moderate small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 6.12.3 The natural [801] was cut by a linear boundary ditch [802]. The ditch contained a sequence of four fills [812]/[813]/[811]/[803].
- 6.12.4 The earliest fill [812] consisted of firm, dark grey silty clay, which contained frequent small to medium patches of orangish brown gravel, small to medium subrounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. A secondary fill [813] of the ditch [802] consisted of firm, light grey silty clay with small to medium patches of mid grey silty clay and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 6.12.5 An overlying fill encountered in the ditch consisted of firm, mid brown silty clay [811], which contained occasional patches of mid brown sandy silt, occasional

charcoal flecks and very occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones. The fill [811] was 0.9m thick.

- 6.12.6 Covering the silty clay [811] was a 0.40m-thick deposit [803] of firm mid grey silty clay, which contained moderate small sub-rounded stones, occasional large to small fragments of red brick, and very occasional small to medium patches of mid brown silty clay.
- 6.12.7 Two linear foundation trenches [804]/[808] for brick walls [806]/[804] cut through the uppermost fill of the ditch [802].
- 6.12.8 The two brick walls [806]/[808] housed in the foundation trenches [804]/[808] consisted of handmade brick set in a light grey gritty mortar.
- 6.12.9 A further foundation trench [808], of broadly similar proportions to linear [804] housed another a brick wall [807]. This was oriented northeast / southwest and ran in the direction of the aforementioned wall [806]. The gap between the two walls [806]/[807] contained fragmented brick and degraded light grey gritty lime mortar, seemingly representing vestiges of the same two structures.
- 6.12.10 Backfill deposits within the foundation trenches comprised mid brown silty clay.
- 6.12.11 Covering structures and deposits listed was a levelling MOT layer used to level the ground for the tarmac surface.

6.13 Trench 9

- 6.13.1 Trench 9 was the eastern most trench in Plot F1. The trench measured 13.5m long, 1.7m wide and reached a maximum depth of 1.1m.



Plate 24: General View of Trench 9 Looking North

- 6.13.2 The first encountered deposit was a layer of orangish brown natural clay [906] with frequent medium patches of light grey clay.
- 6.13.3 Masking the natural geology [906] was a buried soil horizon layer of dark grey silty clay [908] with moderate small to medium subangular and subrounded stone with occasional small to large red brick fragments; this extended across the entire trench and measured 0.3m thick.
- 6.13.4 In turn, the buried soil horizon [908] was covered by a layer of dark brown silty clay [907] with moderate small to medium sub angular stone with occasional small to medium red brick fragments, measuring 0.15m thick, and extending the whole trench. Both the aforementioned layers [907]/[908] appeared to represent demolition debris.
- 6.13.5 Two linear trenches [904]/[905] containing brick structures [902]/[903] were visible in the southwest section of the trench. These may have been elements of a continuous wall. These had recorded dimensions of 0.6m wide by 0.4m high.
- 6.13.6 Covering all the listed contexts was a MOT levelling deposit [901] which measured 0.3m thick for the tarmac.



Plate 25: General View of Trench 9 Looking South

6.14 Trench 10

6.14.1 Trench 10 was the northmost and central of the trenches of plot F1 Great Jackson Street and oriented northeast to southwest. The trench measured 18m long, 3m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.87m.



Plate 26: General View of Trench 10 Looking South

- 6.14.2 The earliest feature encountered in trench 10 was the natural geology [1003] which consisted of yellow clay.
- 6.14.3 The natural [1003] was covered by a 0.17m-thick layer of dark grey silty clay [1002].
- 6.14.4 An overlying layer of chipped stone (MOT) [1001] was 0.43m thick. The chipped stone layer was associated with a tarmac surface.

6.15 Trench 11

- 6.15.1 Trench 11 was the most northwestern trench in Plot F1 Great Jackson Street near the current southwest site boundary and oriented northwest to southeast. The trench measured 18m long, 1.7m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.9m.



Plate 27: General View of Trench 11 Looking South

6.15.2 Vestigial remains were uncovered above the natural geology [1101]. Two handmade brick walls [1102]/[1103] and an associated sandstone flag floor [1104] representing 19th-century or earlier structures were located at the north-western end of the trench. The structural remains were exposed more fully within Area 1 (see below).

6.16 Excavation Results

6.16.1 Two excavation areas (Areas 1 and 2) were opened up following the completion of the evaluation trenching in Plot F1, which comprised roughly half of the western block of the development site.

6.17 Area 1

6.17.1 Area 1 targeted the possible remains of a several brick walls, which were initially exposed in Trench 11 during the evaluation. The importance of contextualising the building lay in establishing whether it was contemporaneous with the field system or whether it was constructed during later episodes of house building in the early-19th century. The excavation also

sought to verify how closely these features correlate with the survey of William Green (1787-94).

6.17.2 The natural geology [117] consisted of orangish brown clayey sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.

6.18 Phase 1: 18th century:

6.19 Furrows

6.19.1 The natural was cut by a series of agricultural furrows [112]/[116] and construction cuts

6.19.2 A linear east / west aligned furrow [112] measured 5.99m long, 1.66m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a profile characterised by concave sides with gradual break of slope to a shallow, irregular base. The feature [112] was interpreted as a post medieval furrow on the basis of its profile and sequence of fills.

6.19.3 The furrow [112] had two fills [118]/[111]. The primary fill [118] consisted of loose light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small to very large, rounded pebbles. This fill [118] was evident along the length of the furrow, having an average width of 0.41m and maximum thickness of 0.06m.

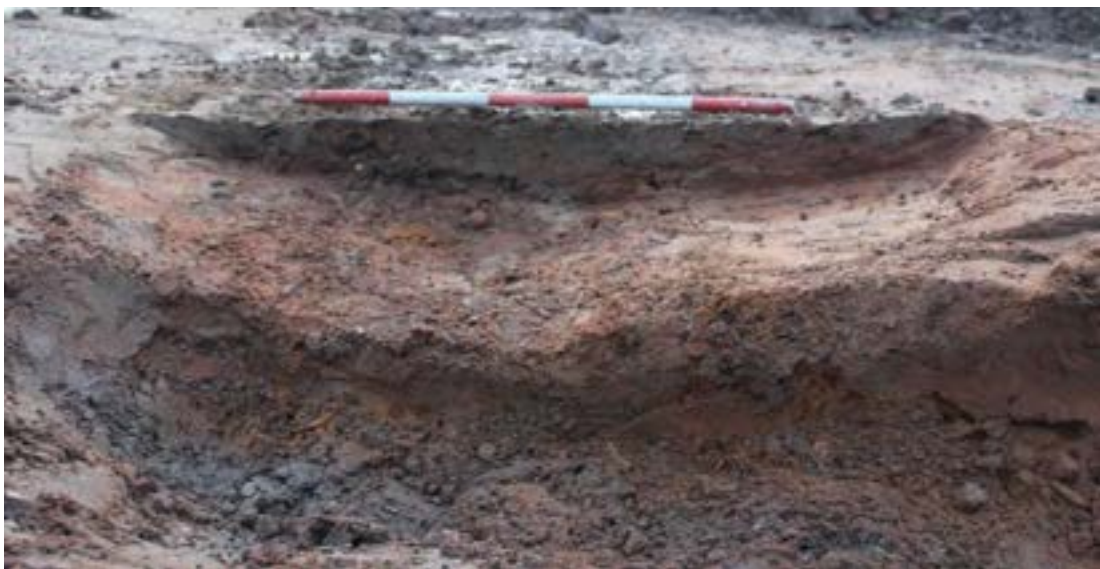


Plate 28: South-west-facing section through furrow [112], looking north-east (scale = 1m)

6.19.4 The secondary fill [111] was a plastic light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent medium to large, rounded pebbles, occasional very small to large coal/charcoal inclusions. Again, this fill [111] extended along the length of the

exposed furrow, measuring 1.66m wide and 0.14m thick. Post-medieval pottery from the recovered from the fill [111] of the furrow [112] was ascribed a spot date of the 17th -18th century. Glass recovered alongside the pottery was 19th century in date and may be intrusive.

- 6.19.5 Running parallel to the furrow [112] was another northwest / southeast aligned furrow [116]. The furrow [116] had a concave profile. It had a maximum surviving length of 7m, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.11m deep. It had a single, homogenous fill [115] consisting of firm, light bluish grey sandy clay with frequent small to large well-rounded stones. The fill [115] measured 1.1m wide and was 0.11m thick. Artefactual evidence from the fill [115] included the base of 17th century tall flaring blackware cup, a clay tobacco pipe bowl dating to c 1640-1660, an 18th century imported seltzer bottle fragment and mottled ware which collectively indicate deposition occurred in the late 1600s to early 1700s.
- 6.19.6 Both furrows [112][116] were of similar dimensions and alignments and appear to represent evidence for ridge-and-furrow agriculture within the site. The suggestion is that this area of the site formed part of a field system, which was in use until the 18th century.



Plate 29: Pre-ex shot of the two parallel furrows [112]/[116] looking south (scale = 2m)

6.20 Phases 1 - 2: Early to mid-19th century

6.21 House remains

6.21.1 A large rectangular construction cut [119] for a cellared brick building was exposed in the north-western part of the site. The construction cut [119] was investigated over an area of 10.3m x 8.35m and reached a maximum depth of 1.44m; the full extent of the cut was not exposed with evidence of it continuing beyond the limits of investigation to the south and west. The cut was interpreted as being early to mid-19th century in origin and appears to be associated with a building constructed immediately south of a post-medieval building shown on William Green's map of 1787-94, labelled as Jackson's Farm.

6.21.2 Within the construction cut were a series of brick walls [103]/[104]/[105]/[106]/[107]/[109] delineating external and internal limits of two cellared rooms. The rooms were floored with sandstone flags [102]/[108].



Plate 30: Oblique shot of structures [102]/[108] looking north-west

6.22 Phase 3: Late 19th to 20th century

- 6.22.1 Masking all of the 18th-19th century built remains and the furrows was a layer of loose demolition debris [101] probably deriving from the clearance of 18th and 19th-century buildings still extant within the site in the 20th century.
- 6.22.2 The demolition debris [101] was in turn covered by a layer of limestone chippings [100] associated with the recent landscaping of the site. This supported a modern tarmac surface, which had been lifted prior to the commencement of the excavation.

6.23 Area 2

- 6.23.1 A second excavation area aimed to contextualise archaeological features and deposits identified during the second phase of evaluation in Plot F1. Due to on-site logistics and spoil management, Area 2 was sub-divided into three areas, each excavated, recorded and backfilled in sequence.
- 6.23.2 The natural [203] in Area 2 was comprised friable, light yellowish orange clayey sand with occasional rounded stone inclusions. The sandy natural was encountered in the northwest, west and central part of the site but, but transitioned to a boulder clay in the southern and eastern parts of the site. The natural clay was of firm compaction and varied from mid yellowish brown to bluish grey in colour. A sondage was excavated confirming it was a geological variation and was sterile in nature. Further interspersed layers of sand, clay and gravels were encountered below.

6.24 Phase 1: 18th century

6.25 Boundary Ditch [210]/[224]/[606]

- 6.25.1 A linear boundary ditch [210]/[224]/[606] ran broadly north-west / south-east across the excavation area.
- 6.25.2 An intervention across part of the boundary ditch [210] identified a primary fill [209] of friable mid greyish brown silty clay. This contained occasional small to large, rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. An unattributed gritty ware fabric, which is not closely date at the present time was recovered from this deposit.



Plate 31: South-east facing section through boundary ditch [210] looking north-west (scale = 2m)

- 6.25.3 A secondary fill [208] of the boundary ditch consisted of friable, dark greyish brown sandy-to-silty clay with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. This fill was 0.3m thick and deposited 1.26m across the width of the ditch. Glazed courseware, glass and China ware from the fill indicate deposition in the 18th or 19th centuries. Similarly, the latest fill [207] of the original cut of the boundary ditch [210] comprised friable, dark greyish/brownish black silty-sandy clay with small to medium charcoal and pebble inclusions. The deposit was encountered in the upper portion of the ditch, to a width of 2.68m. The deposit was 0.13m thick. No finds were recovered from this layer.
- 6.25.4 The primary fill [209] of ditch [210] was later recut by another ditch [218] respecting the first ditch cut [210]. The ditch [218] had several fills, of which three contained industrial period finds. The ditch was cut by a linear construction cut [206] for a brick wall [204].
- 6.25.5 From another intervention across the boundary ditch [231], the fill [232], a firm plastic in quality light bluish silty clay with occasional rounded and angular

stone as well as charcoal inclusions, yielded two sherds of oxidised pottery or either Roman or Medieval origin.



Plate 32: General View of Boundary Ditch [231] Looking Northwest

6.25.6 The preliminary interpretations are that the boundary ditch may have originated in the Roman period. If this was the case, there is certainly a case to argue for continuity in the organisation and division of the agrarian landscape, as it appears to have been respected by later boundary features until the 18th century. An alternative interpretation is that the ditch is post medieval in origin and that the chance finds of Roman pottery are residual and reflect redeposition of material through the ploughing of land, which had likely been under cultivation from at least the Roman period. The evidence from Area 2 compliments that found in Area 1.

6.26 Furrow [217]

6.26.1 A linear feature [217] was exposed in section within an intervention across the boundary ditch [224]. The linear feature [217] had a single fill [223] which consisted of firm, light greyish blue silty clay with infrequent very small well-

rounded pebbles, lying to a thickness of 0.15m. The shallow depth of the feature suggests it may have formed through ploughing.

6.27 Furrow [240]

6.27.1 A linear feature [240] was identified as a possible furrow. It measured 1.22m long by 2m wide by 0.15m deep. The feature's profile was characterised by a gentle slope leading to a flat base with a possible plough scar running along its length. The furrow was oriented northwest / southeast and it was truncated by a later ceramic drain and its associated cut [242]. There was a single 0.15m-thick fill within the furrow [241] which was a malleable, mid bluish grey silty sand with infrequent small rounded and angular stones and had a thickness of 0.15m. The furrow was truncated by a linear cut [242] for ceramic drain. Finds from the furrow [241] included clay tobacco pipes, pottery and glass from the 18th or 19th centuries.

6.28 Phase 2: Early to mid-19th century

6.29 Boundary Ditch [218]/[224]

6.29.1 A linear boundary ditch [218] recut the earlier ditch [210]. The recut [218] was oriented west-north-west to east-south-east. The ditch [218] had a 'U' shaped profile with steep slopes into a concave base. The ditch measured 1.72m wide and 0.69m deep. Its full length was not determined.

6.29.2 It contained three fills [220]/[221]/[222]. The primary fill [220] of the recut ditch [218] consisted of friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with some pebble and charcoal inclusions; this was lay to a thickness of 0.3m and was deposited to a width of 1.22m across the ditch [218]. Finds recovered from the fill [220] were conclusively 19th-century in date, comprising a mix of glass, brick and pottery. The ditch's secondary fill [221] comprised firm, light mottled yellow orange silty clay with occasional sub round and angular stone and charcoal flecks inclusions interposed and irregular; the fill [221] extended for 1.04m across the width of the ditch and lay to a thickness of 0.31m. The fill [221] was cut by a later construction cut [206]. The fill [221] consisted of material that appeared to have formed naturally suggesting that the edges had eroded/weathered into the feature. The uppermost fill [222] of cut [218] consisted of firm, mid bluish

grey clay with a distinct absence of stone or charcoal inclusions. The deposit extended for 0.4m across the width of the ditch and was 0.29m thick. The homogeneity of the fill and absence of any accompanying artefactual material implies it may represent a deliberate backfill event. The fill [221] truncated by a later construction cut [206].

- 6.29.3 A second intervention across the boundary ditch [224] demonstrated a similar sequence to the previous intervention [210]. The profile of the boundary ditch was characterised by a gradual slope leading to an irregular base. This cut through an earlier linear feature [217].
- 6.29.4 The boundary ditch [224] had a single fill [225] a loose light purplish yellow friable sand with small well rounded pebble measuring 0.33m thick and appeared to be a collapsed/weathered bank forming a primary deposit in the boundary ditch. Both the fill of the original ditch [223] and the fill of the boundary ditch [225] were cut by the later 19th century boundary cut [244]. The 19th century recut [244] was 'T' shaped in plan measuring x long by 0.68m wide by 0.35m deep, the profile of the ditch was concave and 'U' shaped oriented northwest to southeast and filled by two fills [226 & 227]. The primary fill [226] was a loose mid to light brown fine sand with infrequent very small well rounded pebbles measuring 0.3m thick and was covered by a secondary fill [227] which was a firm light grey to brown mixed deposit of pockets of yellow clay and silty clay which was friable and plastic. Included in the secondary fill [227] were well rounded stones in high frequency, the deposit [227] was 0.22m thick may have been a deliberate backfill.
- 6.29.5 A third intervention was made to determine the relationship between the boundary ditch and a large linear cut feature [216]. The third intervention across the ditch [228], demonstrated it was truncated by a later linear feature [216], which appeared to be 19th century in origin. The boundary ditch [228] had a 0.30m-thick fill [229] (similar to [225]), which consisted of firm mid grey mixed sandy silt with pebble inclusions. The fill contained 19th century brick fragments.

6.29.6 The later linear feature [216] had two fills [215]/[230]. The primary fill [230] consisted of firm mid grey sandy clay with occasional brick and medium sub-rounded pebbles; this was deposited to a maximum thickness of 1.5m. Covering the primary fill was a secondary fill [215] of firm mid brown silty sand with very occasional small to medium sub-rounded pebbles. The deposit measured 1.1m thick and was sterile, yielding no anthropogenic inclusions.

6.30 Other Linear Features

6.30.1 A northwest / southeast oriented linear [213], measuring 17.3m long and 3.2m wide truncated the ditch [216]. The cut [213] was filled with a single deposit [214]. The fill consisted of a firm, dark greyish/blackish brown silty clay with mixed brick, stone, pot, and other 19th-century debris. The feature was not fully investigated.

6.30.2 Adjacent to the boundary ditch [210] was another ditch [211] which appeared to terminate within Area 2. This consisted of a shallow depression filled with a single deposit [212] of firm, mid bluish grey sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles.

6.30.3 A linear cut [250], possibly representing a further boundary ditch or continuation of the ditches revealed to the north, was examined within a relationship slot in the southern part of Area 2. This was oriented broadly northeast / southwest, measuring 0.92m long, 0.49m wide and 0.44m deep. The 0.37m-thick fill [251] of the possible ditch [250] comprised loose, light orangish brown friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It was truncated by the construction cuts [244] and [248].

6.31 House Building

6.31.1 A suite of remains comprising a boundary wall [204], refuse pit [325], drainage features [240]/[242], a road and remnants of several houses were associated with the site's development in the 19th century.

6.32 Boundary Wall [204]

- 6.32.1 A curvilinear construction cut [206] ran along the length of the infilled ditch [218] (fills: [221]/[222]). The construction cut [206] was 4.91m long, 0.93m wide and 0.37m deep and had a bowl-shaped profile with a concave base.
- 6.32.2 The cut housed a handmade brick wall [204], which was constructed on a foundation deposit of small, rounded pebbles. The brick wall [204] consisted of a two rows of mid reddish-orange handmade brick set in a sandy lime mortar. The wall measured 4.91m long, 0.24m wide and stood to an average height of 0.1m. The wall was interpreted as a boundary wall.
- 6.32.3 A backfill deposit [205] was deposited up to the faces of the wall [204] within the construction cut. This consisted of firm, mid purplish-brown clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small rounded pebbles.
- 6.32.4 The last deposit encountered in the construction cut [206] was a friable, dark greyish blue silty clay deposit [219] with small pebble inclusions, which had a width of 0.7m and was 0.24m thick. This was seen to post-date the construction of the wall [204], abutting its northern face.

6.33 Refuse Pit [235]

- 6.33.1 Truncating the ditch [231] discussed above was a sub-rectangular pit [235], interpreted as a refuse pit; this was located in the middle of Area 2. It was filled with a series deposits [233]/[234]/[236]/[237].
- 6.33.2 The primary fill [237] consisted of firm, dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small to large rounded to sub-rounded stones and pebbles; this had a maximum thickness of 0.17m. The primary fill was dated to the 19th century, containing both pottery and CTP.
- 6.33.3 The secondary fill [233] of the refuse pit consisted of friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium rounded and sub-rounded pebbles; the deposit was 0.38m thick. It appeared to have formed from erosion or weathering of the edges of the feature, with the deposit sloping into the base of the pit.
- 6.33.4 Masking both of the aforementioned fills [237]/[233] was tertiary fill [236] which comprised firm, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional medium

sub-rounded pebbles. This measured 0.28m thick. This yielded pottery. The fill [236] had a diffuse transition with the overlying fill [234].

- 6.33.5 Capping the pit [235] was a 0.35m-thick deposit [234] of loose, light to mid brown sand with small to large well-rounded stones. Fragments of bone were recovered from the fill.



Plate 33: General View of Ditch [240 & 242] Looking Southeast

6.34 Drain

- 6.34.1 Cutting the fill [241] of an earlier furrow [240] was the cut [242] for a ceramic drain (brown salt-glazed pipe). The cut [242] was aligned east / west. It had a linear shape in plan with a 'U' shaped profile. The drain's 0.15m-thick backfill [243] comprised friable, dark black silty clay.

6.35 House Remains

- 6.35.1 A series of foundation trenches [244]/[248]/[255]/[256] for brick walls were recorded across the southern half of Area 1 and were attributed to houses built in the c. 1840s.
- 6.35.2 The first foundation trench [244] had a T-shaped plan, which measured 0.68m wide and 0.35m deep. Contained within the trench were the remains of a north-east / south-west aligned brick wall [247] made of mould-thrown brick bonded

with a light sandy lime mortar; the wall measured 7.4m long, 0.55m wide and 0.11m tall. The brick wall [247] appeared to represent an external wall for a domestic building.

- 6.35.3 Butting up to the wall [247] within the foundation cut [244] was a 0.36m-thick fill [246] consisting of loose, dark brown to black silty sand. Finds included 19th-century pottery and animal bone.



Plate 34: North-west facing section through foundations cuts [244]/[248] and earlier ditch looking south-east (scales = 1m)

- 6.35.4 Another linear foundation trench [248] was aligned east / west but contained only vestigial traces of brickwork. It's backfill closely resembled that of [244].
- 6.35.5 Two further foundation trenches [255]/[256] housed brick walls [252]/[253], which demarcated two sides of small room, in which survived vestiges of a brick floor.

6.36 Riga Street

- 6.36.1 A relatively intact series of structures were exposed in the south-eastern part of Area 2; these included foundations of two or more houses, several outhouses and a narrow road.
- 6.36.2 A 3.18m-wide cobbled road [265] flanked by sandstone pavements [263]/[264] ran along the north-western side of the exposed building [266]. Underlying the

road and pavements was a 0.40m-thick layer of [270] of loose, dark bluish black silty sand and cinder, encountered over an area of c. 6.42m x 2.84m. The layers were identified within a linear cut [271], interpreted as the cutting for the road.

- 6.36.3 Pavements [263]/[264] were laid above the bedding layer [270]; both were formed of sandstone flags, typically measuring 650mm-970mm long, 450mm-810mm wide and 70mm thick. These were generally square or rectangular in shape but laid in an irregular pattern. The north-western pavement [263] measured 2.84m long by 1.52m wide, the south-eastern pavement measured 1.87m long by 1.72m wide.
- 6.36.4 The cobbled road surface [265] measured 8.7m long, 3.18m wide and 0.4m. It was formed of rectangular setts, each measuring between 100mm-280mm long, 80mm-190mm wide and 40mm thick. A metal object was found adhered to the cobbled surface in the middle of the road. In areas, the road had been truncated by what appeared to be modern services. Two rows of kerb stones formed of sandstone flags, laid on-edge, had been laid between the road surface [265] and pavements [263]/[264], individually measuring 300mm x 300mm x 100mm.



Plate 35: Aerial View of Area 2



Plate 36: Pavement [263] looking south-west (scales = 1m)



Plate 37: Exposed kerbstones alongside the road [265] looking south-west



Plate 38: View of metal object adhered to the road [265]

6.37 Riga Street Houses

- 6.37.1 To the south-west of the pavement [264] were the remains of a house consisting of four brick walls [266], housed in a rectangular construction cut [267].
- 6.37.2 The building's construction cut [267] was rectangular in shape with defined edges measuring 7.65m long, 5.64m wide. The cut [267] was 0.49m deep and had vertical sides and a flat base.
- 6.37.3 The walls [266] of the building were constructed atop a deposit [268] of firm, dark greyish black clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small coal, lime, brick and stone inclusions; this deposit may represent a foundation deposit. The 0.18m-thick deposit [268] was encountered over an area of 7.65m x 5.19m.
- 6.37.4 The brick-built building had an overall footprint of 7.65m x 5.6m. The walls [266] survived to a maximum height of three courses; the building was evidently not cellared. The bricks used were handmade red bricks and bonded with sandy lime mortar.



Plate 39: South-western wall [266] (scale = 2m)



Plate 40: North-western wall [266] (scale = 1m)

6.37.5 Further remains associated with another dwelling were exposed on the opposite side of the road, abutting the pavement slabs [263]. A single brick wall [269] was recorded. This wall utilised the same handmade brick as seen in the corresponding house [266] bonded with sandy lime-based mortar. The wall measured 4.3m long, 0.26m wide and survived to a single course (0.10m). The wall was housed within a linear construction cut [272], which was 4.2m long, 0.26m wide and approximately 0.1m deep.

6.38 Further Built Remains

6.38.1 Continuations of the house walls (described above) were identified to the north-east of the aforementioned structures.

6.38.2 A northwest / southeast aligned wall [276] consisted of handmade brick bonded with light yellow sandy mortar. It was measured 0.58m long, 0.24m wide and 0.21m tall.

6.38.3 A series of further fragmentary brick walls [280]/[281] were also interpreted as remains of the same row of 19th-century houses.

6.38.4 A northeast / southwest oriented wall [280] was located close to the house remains (allocated context number: [266]). The wall [280] consisted of

handmade brick, laid in a rowlock single course, forming a linear wall. The bricks were bonded with yellow sandy lime mortar. The wall measured 1.78m long by 0.3m wide by 0.1m tall.

- 6.38.5 A second wall [281] again constructed of handmade brick bonded with a light whitish sandy mortar, laid in a stretcher bond was also identified. This wall was oriented northwest / southeast, and measured 2.85m long, 0.22m wide and 0.21m tall; it was recognised as a continuation of the rear wall of the house wall [266] belonging to a neighbouring property.
- 6.38.6 Between the structures to the rear of the house [266] was a narrow alleyway. A trench housing cast iron and ceramic pipes associated with the outhouses ran along the length of the alleyway. The cut was linear and oriented northwest / southeast. It measured 10m long and 0.11m wide.
- 6.38.7 A backfill [283] of firm, mixed black grey and brown sand, lime mortar and fragmented building material (brick, stone, lime mortar) was recorded within the cut. This represented a deliberate backfill, covering the piping associated with the housing and outhouses.



Plate 41: General View of Drain System [277 & 278] Looking West

- 6.38.8 Beyond visible area of housing, a drainage system was exposed. The drainage cut consisted of a linear trench [277] oriented northeast / southwest, measuring 5.31m long, 2.26m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a concave profile. The drain was truncated at the southwest end.
- 6.38.9 The trench [277] housed a brick-built drain [278], formed of two rows of handmade brick laid in stretcher bond. A bonding material of dark blackish brown clayey sand was identified between the bricks. The structure a total length of 5.31m, width of 0.52m, internal width of 0.25m and an internal depth of 0.19m. Within the drain was a 0.19m-thick fill [279] of soft, dark clayey silt with occasional small to large brick fragments debris and stone, which likely reflects silting during the lifespan of the structure.

6.39 Phase 3: Late 19th and 20th century

6.40 Outhouses / Privies

- 6.40.1 To the rear of the house [266] was a series of brick structures forming outhouses and an associated alleyway.
- 6.40.2 One of the outhouses [273] abutted the house walls [266]; it utilised handmade brick forming a small rectangular chamber, floored with brick. The walls were bonded with grey sandy mortar (probably ash-based) with flecks of charcoal and unslaked lime. The structure had an overall footprint of 4.03m long, 2.41m wide and 0.23m tall.
- 6.40.3 Adjacent to the first small outhouse was a second [274] of very similar construction, again constructed using handmade redbrick, laid in a mix of stretcher and header in four courses forming a square small room, and bonded with a greyish brown sandy mortar with occasional lime and charcoal flecks. The structure measured 2.43m long, 1.1m wide and 0.31m tall.
- 6.40.4 Adjacent to the southwest of one of the small room features [273] was another small structure [275], comprising an L-shaped wall. The wall was constructed using handmade brick, laid in a mixture of stretcher and header bond, set in a yellow sandy lime mortar with occasional unslaked lime and charcoal flecks. The structure measured 1.58m long by 1.72m. The wall survived to a height of

0.15m. The structure [275] was likely a small toilet as there were pipes truncating the brick work.



Plate 42: Oblique View of the Worker Housing Outhouse [274] Looking Southeast



Plate 43: General View of the Worker Housing Outhouse [273 & 275] Looking Northwest



Plate 44: General View of the Worker Housing Outhouse [273] Looking North

6.41 Phase 3: Late 19th and 20th century - Landscaping

6.41.1 The entirety of the excavation area was covered by a deposit of demolition debris, likely reflecting the clearance of the houses within the site in the late 19th and 20th centuries. This in turn was overlain by layers reflecting recent landscaping within the site.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The archaeological works conducted at Plot F1 and F2 (Great Jackson Street) revealed a series of archaeological remains and deposits, which attest to the occupation of the site from at least the 18th century through to the 20th century. The recovery of Roman pottery of 1st to 2nd century AD date from several of the early agricultural boundaries encountered during the investigation may signal that this area formed part of the agricultural landscape associated with the fort and *vicus* of *Mamucium*. Such finds add further detail to our understanding of the extent of Roman activity beyond the fort. Other possible medieval sherds may similarly reflect some form of low-level occupation or continued agricultural use of the land into the medieval period.
- 7.1.2 The following discussion expands largely on the results of the resultant excavation in Plot F1. The remains of houses found in Plot F2 are discussed below (*Section 7.4*) together with the remains unearthed in Plot F1.

7.2 Natural

- 7.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded on the site was of geological origin. The natural exposed during the mitigation demonstrated a variation from alluvial (or glaciofluvial) sand to a mid yellowish blue clay consistent with glacial drift geology. The transition of the geology occurred towards the eastern edge of site, which represents the lower terrace of the site. The geology was mostly absent of inclusions excepting rounded stones and pebbles, which are typical of glacial till, otherwise known as ‘boulder clay’.

7.3 Phase 1: 18th Century

- 7.3.1 The earliest archaeological features discovered in both the evaluation and mitigation belong to an agricultural field system: field boundary ditch and furrows. These likely formed elements of the agricultural landscape surrounding Jackson’s Farm, a known 17th / 18th-century farm located in the north-western corner of the site. Some structural remains in Trench 11 / Area 1 (of the mitigation) were initially ascribed to this phase and were interpreted

as elements of the post-medieval farmhouse. Through overlaying the site survey to the historic map sequence, only two walls [103]/[109] can be seen as potentially representing parts of this early complex. Some elements of the farmhouse and potential the building as a whole may have been retained into the 19th-century but evidence for this from the present investigation is controvertible.

- 7.3.2 The retention of early fabric is certainly suggested by the configuration of the building shown in this location on the mid and late 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping. The bricks used in the construction of the building appear to reflect modification of the original structure, with most conforming to the dimensions typical of late 18th-century bricks, whilst others were of a size and shape more redolent of 19th-century brick production.
- 7.3.3 Much of the flag floor surface and internal walls fall outside of the footprint of the building shown on Green's and Bancks' maps.
- 7.3.4 Adjacent to the supposed remains of the farmhouse, also in Area 1, were two parallel linear features interpreted as furrows. Both were shallow, and one had a potential plough scar within the base. These features provide further physical indications that the area formed part of an agricultural landscape in the post medieval period. The orientation of the furrows respects the configuration of the field system shown on Green's survey of 1787-94.
- 7.3.5 Lastly in Area 2, a substantial boundary ditch was identified as a curvilinear boundary shown on Green's 1787-94 map, delineating a plot boundary to the south of Jackson's farm. The boundary ditch clearly had several phases of use and appeared to be respected until the 1840s. Deposits from the boundary ditch suggest it was one of the earliest surviving features on-site. The recovery of Roman / Medieval pottery is suspected to be residual in this context, though as in both cases these were recovered from the primary fills of the boundary ditch deposit [209], there is an argument that the feature may be earlier in origin.

7.4 Phase 2: Early to mid-19th Century

- 7.4.1 The boundary ditch contained several fills and was recut multiple times. Artefactual material from the upper fills and later recuts suggest the earliest

boundary feature was infilled in the late 18th or 19th century. This ditch had been recut two times during the 19th century with the last cut containing a brick wall which presumably was a garden wall or part of a boundary wall. The fact it was recut and was later respected by this brick wall implies the boundary continued to influence the 19th-century property divisions within the site.

- 7.4.2 Across much of the site, evidence for the construction of 19th-century housing, of various types and statuses was attested. The excavation demonstrated the survival of remains of terraced houses, likely of upper working class or middle-class status. Regular rows of houses were found in the trenches in Plot F2 and were easily relatable to the patterns of terrace houses shown on the mid-19th century historic maps. These specifically relate to properties lining the side streets (Owen Street, Flora Street, Frost Street, Beta Street and Alpha Street) located between Holt Street and Pond Street shown on the 60 inch to 1-mile Town Plan of 1851. Based upon historic map sequence, the process of house-building appears to have taken shape over the early 19th century, continuing to some extent until the mid-19th century. The majority of the houses constructed across the eastern half of the site (Plot F2) were built in the intervening decades between 1831 and 1851. Over the course of several decades, this saw a largely agricultural landscape transformed into an urban district of regularly laid streets, yards and houses.
- 7.4.3 The excavation (Area 2) allowed for a sub-sample of the housing to be examined in greater detail. The remains included the foundations of a row of houses, remnants of Riga Street, outhousing and associated infrastructure such as drainage, foul drains and services (i.e. cast iron pipes for the provision of gas).
- 7.4.4 Study of the historic mapping suggests the exposed street was Riga Street and. Riga Street ran parallel to the original Jackson Street. The build quality of the housing reflected insubstantial foundations. The party walls between the dwellings were c.0.24m wide, a greater width than has been recorded in excavations within Manchester's notorious slum districts such as Angel Meadows, where single skin walls or even walls formed of bricks laid on-edge have been found through excavation.

7.5 Phase 3: Late 19th and 20th century

- 7.5.1 To the rear of the house, there was a series of small structures and an alleyway that divided the houses. The series of structures encountered were identified as outhouses or privies, further evidenced by the provision of ceramic pipes. Cast iron pipes found beneath a narrow alleyway were presumably associated with the provision of piped gas to the dwellings in this period.
- 7.5.2 Deposits attributed to the demolition of the 19th-century dwellings can largely be ascribed to slum clearances in the 20th century. The housing previously discussed were demolished in the lead up to the 1950s (based upon the recorded evidence of historic mapping). Large cuts forming pits that were not fully exposed due to their size and depth demonstrated that the demolition was extensive. The debris generated from these activities were used to form a deposit layer used as part of the levelling material raising the ground level.

8 MATERIAL ASSESSED

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The entire paper and material archive generated from all stages of the fieldwork was examined to ascertain its potential for further study. The method of assessment used varied with the class of information examined, although in each case it was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by English Heritage in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition (English Heritage 1991a) and updated subsequently by MoRPHE (Historic England 2015). All classes of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the records generated during the course of the fieldwork and maintained within the project archive. Quantifications are incorporated within the individual assessments. A breakdown of the paper and photographic archive appears in Table 1.

Total contexts (evaluation and excavation)	225
Drawings	8
Digital Photographs (Excavation, Historic Building Investigation and UAV)	Evaluation (192) and Excavation (279); UAV: (110)

Table 1: Paper and Photographic Archive

8.2 Aims and Objectives

8.2.1 The aim of the assessment was to evaluate all classes of data from the excavation, in order to formulate a project design for a programme of further analysis appropriate to the potential demonstrated by the site archive. A statement of the significance of the results from each element of the archive is given below. The quantification and assessments represent an amalgamation of the total body of work undertaken in 2022.

8.2.2 the objectives of this assessment correspond to Appendix 4 of *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition (English Heritage 1991a). They are:

- to assess the quantity, provenance and condition of all classes of material: stratigraphical, artefactual and environmental;
- to comment on the range and variety of that material;

- to assess the potential of the material to address questions raised in the course of the project;
- to formulate any further questions arising from the assessment.
- This assessment will present:
- a factual summary, characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data contained within the site archive;
- a statement of the academic potential of the data;
- recommendations for the storage and curation of the data.

8.3 Stratigraphic Data Assessment

8.3.1 The paper archive represents a percentage of the overall data gathered during the course of the archaeological investigation. In total, 225 contexts were recorded. The context record has confirmed the identification of features and structures of various periods, spanning the post-medieval to modern periods (c.18th – 20th century). Overall, the main features of significance can be grouped accordingly to three broad phases of activity relating to the agricultural use of the site in the period leading up to and including the 18th-century, the early 19th-century development of the site as a residential district and later 19th and early 20th century improvements and eventual clearance of the houses. The stratigraphic sequences are relatively simple and are generally well understood but further work is needed to help phase groups of features, particularly where key stratigraphic relationships were identified. Further examination and analysis of the artefactual evidence, particularly the pottery and charcoal samples may identify more closely dated evidence, which will help pinpoint the date of these groups more accurately.

8.3.2 The recovery of bricks samples and the taking of brick measurements from several of the structures and features has provided another proxy for dating the remains. This is in turn refined by the cartographic evidence and historical references to the developments taking place within the site over the course of the 19th-century.

8.3.3 No archaeological remains dating to any earlier periods were positively identified, however the recovery of Roman ceramics (presumably residual) from several secure contexts may be indicative that this portion of land likely

formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland to the south-west of the Roman fort and *vicus*, which has probably been under cultivation from at least the 1st/2nd century AD.

8.4 Potential

8.4.1 Further analysis of the stratigraphic data has the ability to refine the site sequence and maximise the results obtained from the artefact/sample analysis. A thorough appraisal of the context sheets, drawing, digital plans and site matrices will hopefully allow nuances and sub-phasing to be devised for late sequence of furnaces and related structures. Where possible attempts should also be made to integrate the initial results from the evaluation report.

8.5 Photographic Data Assessment

8.5.1 In all, there are 581 site images captured using a hand-held DSLR camera and camera mounted on an UAV (drone). The site photographs cover the whole of evaluation and excavation works.

8.5.2 The images are an invaluable aid in all aspects of post-excavation analysis. They provide a general and detailed pictorial record of the site throughout all phases of its excavation and recording.

8.6 Potential

8.6.1 The images include archaeological features and finds and record how the site was excavated. They will undoubtedly aid the stratigraphic analysis. The images could also be integrated with the site database to provide a visual element, which is helpful when dealing with a large corpus of information, and also have the ability to add valuable illustrative material to the final report.

8.7 Digital Data Assessment

8.7.1 The digital data will include all the records of survey undertaken using differential GPS equipment and total station, and the digital photographic archives.

8.8 Potential

- 8.8.1 The digital data provides an invaluable record of the site. A geo-rectified survey coupled with drone aerial photography was carried out to create an accurate plan of the structural remains within the south-eastern part of the excavation, specifically a well-preserved street and foundations of buildings along Riga Street.
- 8.8.2 The digital dataset can be enhanced by incorporation of the hand drawn sections and plans. Section drawings of the various cut features, such as the boundary ditch and its later incarnations would be of particular use in illustrating the sequence of fills and the relationship between finds-bearing contexts.

8.9 Artefactual Evidence and Environmental Samples

- 8.9.1 The evidence gathered in the form artefacts and brick samples have been referenced appropriately in relation to the archaeological sequence and discussion. An assessment of the finds by Salford Archaeology is presented in *Appendix 2*.

9 CURATION AND CONSERVATION

9.1 Recipient Museum:

Manchester Museum
University of Manchester
Oxford Road
M13 9PL

9.1.1 Museum Accession Number: To be confirmed

9.2 Conservation

9.2.1 The requirements for conservation of various artefacts are discussed in *Appendix 2*.

9.3 Storage

9.3.1 The complete project archive, which will include written records, plans, digital plans and photographs, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and in accordance with Manchester Museum's policy on archive deposition.

9.3.2 For long-term storage of the digital data, CDs will be used, the content including the reports, plans, scanned images and digital photographs. Each CD will be fully indexed and accompanied by the relevant metadata for provenance. The digital record should ideally be duplicated as a paper record for long-term archiving, including comprehensive printouts of photographs and survey plots, labelled and summarised.

9.3.3 All dry and stable finds will be packed according to the museum's specifications, in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes for unstable material. The artefactual assemblage is predominantly stable, but should be packed carefully with bubble wrap protecting the bags to minimise movement and abrasion in the boxes.

9.4 Packing

- 9.4.1 The assemblage is currently well-packaged and will require no further packaging. Box lists derived from the site database have been compiled and will be updated when the identification of objects is complete.

9.5 Discard Policy

- 9.5.1 A discard policy will be prepared, in consultation with the recipient museum. Material of no discernible long-term archaeological potential will be discarded, with the museum's agreement.

10 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The archaeological excavation undertaken has been successful in elucidating the extent, condition and significance of a suite of archaeological remains. The excavation allowed for an investigation of a post-medieval field system, remnants of which survived beneath later 19th-century houses. This quite unusual occurrence of survival has contributed to a greater understanding of the agricultural organisation and use of the immediate landscape on the periphery of post-medieval Manchester. Moreover, the recovery of a moderate find's assemblage has the potential to offer a glimpse of material culture, which likely derived from a nearby farm complex: Jackson's Farm. The key archaeological contexts associated with the site date to the 18th century (Phase 1); these contexts were located within Areas 1 and 2. Of lesser interest, but nonetheless forming a key part of the site narrative were remains of 19th century houses (Phase 2).

10.1.2 The contexts generally fall into one of three categories: deposits, features and structures. Across the site investigation as a whole, structural remains make up the majority of the contextual records for the site and relate to the 19th-century development. The most significant remains were unearthed in the Areas 1 and 2. These include the elements of a post-medieval field system.

10.2 Principal Potential

10.3 Overview

10.3.1 The present section reviews the success of the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment in providing data to address the original research aims. Assessment of the primary stratigraphic records has established a sequence of activity on the site from the 18th to 20th century.

10.3.2 Likewise, assessment of the artefactual material recovered from structures on the site has highlighted that this has potential to advance archaeological knowledge, and which require further detailed analysis leading to the

production of a full and detailed archive report and an appropriate level of publication.

10.4 Stratigraphy

10.4.1 The stratigraphic data will provide the framework within which the other analyses can take place. The archaeological stratigraphy is relatively simple however there is evidence in the case of the boundary ditch to cross-reference the data collected and attribute sub-phases. The greatest potential for analysis lies in the acquisition of absolute dates from carbonised plant remains recovered from the fills of the ditches. Possible medieval and Roman pottery should be examined by specialists to attribute more accurate allocation of ware types and dates of production.

10.4.2 The site stratigraphy will need to be revisited, in order to incorporate any dating evidence from the artefact analysis and to test and revise the stratigraphic interpretations developed at assessment.

10.5 Artefactual Data

10.5.1 Certain elements of the artefactual assemblage recovered from the site have some potential to assist in establishing the chronological development of the site. This is limited to the pottery analysis and dating of carbonised plant remains (CPR).

10.6 Historical Data

10.6.1 At an early stage in the investigation consultation was made of the available historic map sequence. The site narrative was informed by an initial desk-based assessment that placed the development of the site, in a local and regional context.

10.6.2 The maps and historical data collected thus far constitute an important part of the investigation and underpin our understanding of the site's development.

10.6.3 Further work is needed to bring together source material stored in archives in Greater Manchester, which help will refine our understanding of the site chronology. A visit to relevant archives will be key to uncovering more about

the origins of Jackson's farm and to identify any surviving archival material relevant to the site.

10.7 Regional Research Priorities:

10.7.1 The excavation has potential to address and contribute to several of the agenda for the Industrial period in the North West Regional Research Framework:

PM15: How well recorded and understood are farming landscapes, field patterns, distributions of buildings and building types?

11 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

11.1.1 This section will present an updated set of research aims, following on from the aims outlined in Section 2. The section will also integrate any new aims or objectives identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and external specialists. The updated research aims will form the basis of any future research agenda.

11.1.2 The updated research aims will consider the following:

- the development of the site and origins of the post-medieval field-system
- comparison of the artefactual assemblage with other sites in Manchester
- attempt to provide a closer date for the origins of the ditches and furrows through dating CPR by means of radiocarbon assay

11.1.3 Updated Research Aim 1: can the stratigraphic evidence from Areas 1 and 2 be reevaluated following the artefactual analysis to help to generate a robust sequence for the lifespan of the boundary features and subsequent reuse as a boundary wall? Specifically, is it possible to closely date when the ditch was first dug, fell out of use and was superseded by the boundary wall.

- Objective 1: How can samples/artefacts be used to provide the dating evidence needed to firmly bracket the phases and sub-phases of activity inferred from the stratigraphic sequence?

11.1.4 Updated Research Aim 2: Can the understanding of the site be refined through assessment and integration of documentary research?

- Objective 1: Are there any early plans of Jackson's Farm (pre-dating Green's and Laurent's late 18th-century maps), which may provide a more detailed view of the pre-industrial landscape?
- Objective 2: Do any letters or written source material survive relating to the site and its use in the 17th / 18th or 19th centuries?

11.1.5 Updated Research Aim 3: can the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence (namely pottery, animal bone and bulk samples) from the negative

features help reveal more details about the farming economy and use of the site?

- Objective 1: Examine and catalogue the animal bone and conduct documentary research to contextualise what this tells us about the farming regime.
- Objective 2: What were the pottery sources for the site?
- Objective 3: Do any macrofossil or pollen spores/grains tell us details about the vegetational history and landscape around Jackson's Farm in the post-medieval period?

12 METHOD STATEMENT

12.1 Programme Structure

12.1.1 The post-excavation programme, designed to fulfil the research aims outlined in Section 11, will be divided into the following stages:

- full cataloguing of any data representatively sampled;
- analysis;
- synthesis;
- preparation of draft text and illustrative material;
- appropriate level of dissemination;
- archive deposition.

12.2 Material Assessed

12.2.1 The element of this method statement concerning the finds and samples recovered from the site has been taken *verbatim* from the finds report produced by Salford Archaeology's in-house specialist Jeremy Bradley (Appendix 2).

12.3 Management, monitoring and review

12.3.1 Task 1: management and monitoring tasks have been built into the project. These tasks will include project monitoring, advice and co-ordination, problem solving, and conducting meetings with project staff and all interested external parties.

12.3.2 Reviews of the project will include both the external specialists and the Salford Archaeology staff who are undertaking the analysis and will provide an opportunity for all involved to present and receive information, to discuss the research aims, and permit an exchange of ideas. All specialists will be consulted following editing and prior to publication of their reports. In addition, there will be regular project review meetings at appropriate intervals throughout the preparation of the report.

12.4 Stratigraphy, analysis and synthesis

12.4.1 Task 2: the stratigraphic data will need to be studied in greater detail in order to refine the phasing. A more detailed examination will be undertaken on the

fill sequence of the boundary ditches to identify key episodes of activity. Where possible the stratigraphic sequences identified in the evaluation will be integrated into the site matrix. Section drawings through the ditch will be digitised.

- 12.4.2 Once the data from the excavation areas have been analysed and a stratigraphic narrative completed, it will be possible to prepare phase plans. Such phase plans are a prerequisite for specialist analysis of the relevant artefact assemblages. Analysis and synthesis of the results of specialist analysis of the pottery and animal bone, and especially any AMS dates (radiocarbon) will contribute to the site phasing.
- 12.4.3 The site will be considered in relation to other archaeological sites in the area and in relation to the wider landscape and regional context.

12.5 Conservation

- 12.5.1 Task 3: All of the artefacts are of a sound and stable state and will not require specialist conservation.

12.6 Processing and transport of artefact assemblage

- 12.6.1 Task 4: at an early stage in the analytical programme, arrangements will be made to transport all relevant assemblages to the appropriate specialists to facilitate analysis and reporting of the material. Conversely, on the completion of this work, material will need to be received from the specialist, and checked against database records.

12.7 Unattributed and Post-medieval Pottery

- 12.7.1 Task 5: all the pottery recovered from the site has been classified by fabric and quantified by weight and fragment count, and a detailed catalogue produced by means of the production of a database. The unattributed gritty ware will be identified to period and fabric type. Comparative material will be studied and a full bibliography will be compiled. Material for illustration will be selected and catalogued.
- 12.7.2 The pottery assemblage is relatively small and does not merit any further work beyond identification of the fabrics and forms as this will be crucial to refining the dating of the Post-medieval occupational sequence, whilst analysis of the distribution of pottery types may disclose patterns of use across the site.
- 12.7.3 Comparison with other similarly dated sites such within Greater Manchester and in the wider region may help to identify similar fabric types that were more closely recognisable on other sites.
- 12.7.4 Discussion will be based around the significance of the assemblage as a whole to the interpretation of the site, and its implications locally and regionally. Assemblages will be compared to those from other sites in the region.

12.8 Clay tobacco pipes

- 12.8.1 Task 6: The CTP stamped bowl (FN35) should be identified as this may further refine the dating.

12.9 Bottle glass

- 12.9.1 Task 7: the diagnostic black bottle glass from the site will be examined in order to refine the overall dating of the site.

12.10 Worked wood

- 12.10.1 Task 8: a sample from the wooden board will be sent to an appropriate specialist in order to obtain a species identification. The board will be further examined to identify conversion methods and tool marks and will be illustrated.

12.11 Animal Bone

- 12.11.1 Task 9: all the animal bone that was recovered from secure features will be placed, where possible, under categories of species, and a table of the number



of identified specimens present (NISP) will be produced. Comparative urban and castle sites will be studied to further investigate and understand the nature of the animal bone assemblage within wider regional trends.

12.12 Palaeoenvironmental Analysis and Dating

12.12.1 Task 10: The nine bulk samples taken over the course of the project have been assessed for charcoal and charred plant remains (CPR) and waterlogged remains. The assessment has demonstrated that there is good potential for further analysis, and therefore further processing of the remaining samples should be undertaken to ensure that the full potential of the material is realised.

12.12.2 The analysis has the potential to provide information on the character of the environment and the manner in which people interacted with it. The results of these analyses should be, integrated into the stratigraphic text. A full and accessible report, including a catalogue, will be included in any future publication.

12.12.3 There is also considerable potential to obtain absolute dating for several of the ditch fills through radio-carbon assay of charcoal samples. Once the remaining samples have been processed up to six samples will be selected for radio-carbon assay.

12.13 Artefact illustration

12.13.1 Task 11: during each part of the analytical programme, a selection will be made of appropriate material for illustration. This will include illustrations of artefacts, as appropriate.

12.14 Digital data in the analysis phase

12.14.1 Task 12: at the start of the fieldwork in 2022, a basic Microsoft Excel database was set up to record finds and archaeological contexts. A Harris matrix was also created to present the stratigraphic relationships recorded on site. This was complimented by the survey data, which was saved to a CAD environment, in which all plans and sections could be placed to produce a composite view of the site.

12.14.2 Digital photographs: links to digital photographs will be embedded within the database where appropriate.

12.14.3 CAD Drawings: the majority of the fieldwork plans have been digitised to aid this assessment. However, in order that a detailed analytical text of the stratigraphic information can be produced, phase drawings, sections and other relevant line illustrations, as required, will be drafted. These will provide detailed information on the periods and sub-phases of the site, and will indicate stratigraphically related groups. The draft text and phase drawings will form the basis both of the summary information to be supplied to specialists and of the stratigraphic section of the final published report.

12.15 Historic sources

12.15.1 Task 13: Examine and review the available historic records pertaining to the site development. This will involve an element of research that will take place at the archives across Greater Manchester, pulling together multiple collections that contain material relating to the site.

12.15.2 Some level of research is also required to contextualise the development by comparing the results with adjacent excavations, relating the pattern of ditches and furrows to previous work.

12.16 Integration of datasets and synthesis

12.16.1 Task 14: the information gathered from the analysis of the finds and any historical sources will be reviewed and integrated into the stratigraphic narrative. This will allow re-interpretation of the site using a thematic approach.

12.17 Illustrations

12.17.1 Task 15: During each part of the analytical programme, a selection will be made of appropriate material for illustration. This will include historic mapping, general plans and sections, phase plans, and illustrations of artefacts (see Task 8).

12.18 Production of text and publications

12.18.1 Task 16: following the completion of the analysis of the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence, an archive report will be produced. The results of the programme of archaeological works will also be synthesised and prepared for further dissemination.

12.18.2 The discussion will incorporate an overview of the finds from the site. The report will be subject to internal revision, and will be submitted to all specialists after editing for their comments.



12.19 Archive Deposition

12.19.1 Task 17: Salford Archaeology undertakes to liaise throughout the project with the recipient museum to meet its deposition policies. On completion of the analysis, a discard policy will be implemented in accordance with the recipient museum's policies. On submission of the completed text for publication, the archive will be updated as necessary and the receiving museum will be contacted to obtain the latest information on its deposition arrangements. Material in files and boxes will be checked, and indices and box lists will be compiled and appended. The digital archive will be checked and indexed, and hard copies made of the data, if required by the recipient museum. The digital data will be accompanied by metadata, which will explain origin and accuracy.

13 PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 The results of the excavation should be reported on in a manner commensurate with their significance, which should include a final archive report and some form of wider public dissemination (to be agreed with a representative of GMAAS).

13.2 Academic Article

13.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the investigation should be covered in an article within an appropriate academic journal.

13.3 Final Archive Report

13.3.1 The final archive report will build upon the results of the post-excavation assessment, incorporating any new data or insights gained through further research and analysis.

14 RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

14.1 Project Team

Name	Organisation	Tasks
Oliver Cook	Salford Archaeology	Project management; synthesis of datasets; production of publication text and editing; overseeing of the archive preparation
Oliver Cook / Jordan Perris	Salford Archaeology	Stratigraphic analysis; production of publication text
Jeremy Bradley	Salford Archaeology	Finds analysis
Natalie Poundall	Salford Archaeology	Historical and archival research
Lorraine McVinnie	Salford Archaeology	Archive preparation and deposition

Table 2: Proposed project Team

14.2 Management Structure

- 14.2.1 Salford Archaeology operates a project management system. The team is headed by the Project Manager, in this case Oliver Cook, who assumes ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Design and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduling.
- 14.2.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Project Manager will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.
- 14.2.3 Communication between all concerned in the post-excavation programme is of paramount importance and it is essential that the specialists involved liaise closely in order that comparable data are obtained. To this end, regular meetings and reviews are envisaged between all project staff and between particular groups of specialists. All information will be disseminated at regular

intervals, thus ensuring that everyone is aware of current progress, strategy and thinking.

- 14.2.4 Salford Archaeology would also be able to provide updates on the progress of the work if required at regular intervals during the course of the project. To this end, a small advisory group would be convened as appropriate. Ideally, membership would comprise representatives from Renaker Build Ltd and the Salford Archaeology project team.
- 14.2.5 Salford Archaeology places importance on the tight and effective management of projects in order to deliver best value to our clients. An element of managerial time will be dedicated to on-going quality assurance and internal monitoring. This is part of our internal quality assurance system and ensures the prompt delivery of the agreed report or other deliverables on time and budget.

15 CONCLUSIONS

15.1 Key Results

15.1.1 In summary, the evaluation and mitigation have addressed the aims set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation. A clear assessment of the Great Jackson Street development site (Plot F) demonstrated that the earliest identifiable remains relate to a post-medieval field system. The survival of structural remains was limited mainly to foundations of 19th-century housing, predominantly double-depth houses. Cellared remains were encountered in Trench 11 and Area 1 and extensively across the eastern part of the development site (Plot F2). A small number of walls identified in Area 1/Trench 11 may have originated with the farm building shown on Green's survey of 1787-94 and Bancks' map of 1831, however the majority of the structures encountered in this part of the site lay beyond the footprint of the farm, as shown on historic mapping.

15.2 Significance

15.2.1 The archaeological fieldwork has demonstrated that buried remains of a post-medieval field system.

15.3 Key Initiatives

15.3.1 Several key initiatives in the current North-West Archaeological Research Framework have been addressed during the archaeological investigation (NWERRF 2021):

PM15: How well recorded and understood are farming landscapes, field patterns, distributions of buildings and building types?

15.4 Dissemination

15.4.1 The project archive comprises site drawings, context sheets, digital scans and surveys and photographs. A copy of this report will ultimately be deposited with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service as well as being uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

16 ARCHIVE

16.1.1 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 2023).

17 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

17.1.1 Salford Archaeology would like to thank Renaker Build Ltd and specifically Katie Hodgekiss and Molly Evans for commissioning and overseeing the fieldwork and reporting. Thanks, are also expressed to Ian Miller of Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) for monitoring the work. The role of Site Director(s) during evaluation and excavation was fulfilled jointly by Julian Thorley and Dave Laverty. The author (Joseph van Miert) deserves thanks for his role in the excavations as an excavator and supervisor and deserves credit for undertaking an assessment of the site archive and arrangement of this report. Thanks are given to Lorraine McVinnie for compiling the project archive. The report was edited by Oliver Cook.

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APPENDIX 1: EVALUATION CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Finds	Spot Date
Plot F2:					
100	1	Layer	Concrete	-	-
101	1	Layer	Demolition debris	-	-
102	1	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
103	1	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
104	1	Layer	Redeposited natural	-	-
105	1	Layer	Alluvium	-	-
106	1	Layer	Natural	-	-
200	2	Layer	Concrete	-	-
201	2	Layer	Demolition debris	-	-
202	2	Structure	Wall of 'set pot' / copper / boiler	-	-
203	2	Structure	Wall of 'set pot' / copper / boiler	-	-
204	2	Structure	Wall of 'set pot' / copper / boiler	-	-
205	2	Structure	Brick capping of 'set pot' / copper / boiler	-	-
206	2	Structure	Wall of 'set pot' / copper / boiler	-	-
207	2	Structure	Wall of 'set pot' / copper / boiler	-	-
208	2	Structure	Floor	-	-
209	2	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
210	2	Structure	Step	-	-
211	2	Structure	Floor	-	-
212	2	-	Glazed Brick underlying step [210]	-	-
213	2	Structure	Wall	-	-
214	2	Structure	Floor	-	-
215	2	Structure	Fireplace wall (hollow brick pillar)	-	-
216	2	Structure	Fireplace wall (hollow brick pillar)	-	-
217	2	Layer	Alluvium	-	-
218	2	Layer	Natural	-	-

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Finds	Spot Date
300	3	Layer	Concrete	-	-
301	3	Layer	Demolition debris	-	-
302	3	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
303	3	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
304	3	Structure	Floor	-	-
305	3	Structure	Brick wall		
306	3	Structure	Floor	-	-
307	3	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
308	3	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
309	3	Structure	Brick floor surface	-	-
310	3	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
311	3	Structure	Floor		
312	3	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
313	3	Structure	Cobbled surface	-	-
314	3	Layer	Alluvium	-	-
315	3	Layer	Natural	-	-
400	4	Layer	Concrete	-	-
401	4	Layer	Demolition debris	-	-
402	4	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
403	4	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
404	4	Structure	Floor	-	-
405	4	Structure	Brick hearth / fireplace	-	-
406	4	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
407	4	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
408	4	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
409	4	Structure	Brick floor	-	-
410	4	Structure	Floor	-	-
411	4	Layer	Alluvium	-	-
412	4	Layer	Natural	-	-
500	5	Layer	Concrete	-	-

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Finds	Spot Date
501	5	Layer	Demolition debris	-	-
502	5	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
503	5	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
504	5	Structure	Floor	-	-
505	5	Structure	Floor	-	-
506	5	Structure	Cobbled surface	-	-
507	5	Structure	Floor	-	-
508	5	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
509	5	Layer	Alluvium	-	-
510	5	Layer	Natural	-	-
1200	12	Layer	Concrete	-	-
1201	12	Layer	Demolition debris	-	-
1202	12	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
1203	12	Structure	Floor	-	-
1204	12	Structure	Cobbled road surface	-	-
1205	12	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
1206	12	Structure	Brick and stone paved area	-	-
1207	12	Layer	Alluvium	-	-
1208	12	Layer	Natural	-	-

Trench 12 (in Plot F2) was originally numbered Trench 6. The same numbering sequence was used in the adjoining plot (Plot F1), hence the change in numbering within this document.

Plot F1:

601	6	Layer	Tarmac	-	-
602	6	Layer	MOT	-	-
603	6	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
604	6	Layer	Made ground	-	-
605	6	Natural		-	-
606	6	Layer		-	-
607	6	Layer		-	-

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Finds	Spot Date
608	6	Layer	Subsoil	-	-
609	6	Layer	Fill of Cut [610]	-	-
610	6	Cut	Linear Cut for Brick wall	-	-
701	7	Natural	Natural	-	-
702	7	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
703	7	Cut	Linear	-	-
704	7	Layer	Fill of Linear [703]	-	-
705	7	Layer	Layer	-	-
706	7	Layer	Layer	-	-
707	7	Layer	Levelling Material	-	-
801	8	Layer		-	-
802	8	Cut	Linear Ditch Cut	-	-
803	8	Layer	Fill of Ditch [802]	-	-
804	8	Cut	Linear Cut for Brick wall	-	-
805	8	Layer	Fill of Linear [804]	-	-
806	8	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
807	8	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
808	8	Cut	Cut for Brick wall [807]	-	-
809	8	Layer	Fill of Brick wall Cut [807]	-	-
810	8	Layer	MOT Levelling Material	-	-
811	8	Layer	Fill of Linear Ditch Cut [802]	-	-
812	8	Layer	Primary Fill of Linear Ditch Cut [802]	-	-
813	8	Layer	Fill of Linear Ditch Cut [802]	-	-
901	9	Layer	MOT	-	-
902	9	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
903	9	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
904	9	Cut	Cut for Brick wall [902]	-	-
905	9	Cut	Cut for Brick wall [903]	-	-
906	9	Natural	Natural Geology	-	-
907	9	Layer	Demolition Material	-	-

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Finds	Spot Date
908	9	Layer	Buried Ground Surface	-	-
1001	10	Layer	MOT	-	-
1002	10	Layer	Made Ground	-	-
1003	10	Natural	Natural Geology	-	-
1101	11	Layer	MOT	-	-
1102	11	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
1103	11	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
1104	11	Structure	Flag stone Surface	-	-
1105	11	Natural	Natural Geology	-	-

APPENDIX 2: MITIGATION CONTEXT INDEX (PLOT F1)

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Finds	Spot Date
100	1	Layer	Gravel MOT	-	-
101	1	Layer	Demolition Material	-	-
102	1	Structure	Flagstone Floor Surface	-	-
103	1	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
104	1	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
105	1	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
106	1	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
107	1	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
108	1	Structure	Flagstone Floor Surface	-	-
109	1	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
110	1	Structure	Brick and Flagstone Floor Surface	-	-
111	1	Layer	Fill of ditch [112]	-	-
112	1	Cut	Ditch	-	-
113	1	Layer	Fill of pit [114]	-	-
114	1	Cut	Pit	-	-
115	1	Layer	Fill of ditch [116]	-	-
116	1	Cut	Ditch	-	-
117	1	Layer	Geological Natural	-	-
118	1	Layer	Fill of ditch [112]	-	-
119	1	Cut	Cut for Farmhouse Building	-	-
200	2	Layer	MOT	-	-
201	2	Layer	Rubble and Demolition Material	-	-
202	2	-	-	-	-
203	2	Natural	Natural Geology	-	-
204	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
205	2	Layer	Fill of wall cut [206]	-	-
206	2	Cut	Cut for wall [204]	-	-
207	2	Layer	Fill of Field Boundary Ditch [210]	-	-

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Finds	Spot Date
208	2	Layer	Fill of Field Boundary Ditch [210]	-	-
209	2	Layer	Fill of Field Boundary Ditch [210]	-	-
210	2	Cut	Linear Field Boundary Ditch	-	-
211	2	Cut	Cut of Water Course	-	-
212	2	Layer	Fill of Water Course [211]	-	-
213	2	Cut	19 th Century Pipe Cut	-	-
214	2	Layer	Fill of 19 th Century Pipe Cut [213]	-	-
215	2	Layer	Buried Soil Layer	-	-
216	2	Cut	Cut for Buried Soil Layer	-	-
217	2	Cut	Cut for Ditch within Cut of Boundary Ditch [210]	-	-
218	2	Cut	Cut for Re-Cut of Ditch [210]	-	-
219	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch Cut [210]	-	-
220	2	Layer	Fill of Re-Cut [213]	-	-
221	2	Layer	Redeposited Mottled Natural Fill	-	-
222	2	Layer	Fill of Re-Cut [218]	-	-
223	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch Cut [217]	-	-
224	2	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	-
225	2	Layer	Collapsed Edge	-	-
226	2	Layer	Silting Deposit within [224]	-	-
227	2	Layer	Mixed Redeposit Fill of Ditch [224]	-	-
228	2	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	-
229	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [228]	-	-
230	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [216]	-	-
231	2	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	-
232	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [231]	-	-
233	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [231]	-	-
234	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [235]	-	-
235	2	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	-
236	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [235]	-	-

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Findings	Spot Date
237	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [235]	-	-
238	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [239]	-	-
239	2	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	-
240	2	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	-
241	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [240]	-	-
242	2	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	-
243	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [242]	-	-
244	2	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	-
245	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [244]	-	-
246	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [244]	-	-
247	2	Structure	Brick wall	-	-
248	2	Cut	Wall Cut	-	-
249	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [248]	-	-
250	2	Cut	Pit Cut	-	-
251	2	Layer	Fill of Pit [250]	-	-
252	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
253	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
254	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
255	2	Cut	Wall Cut	-	-
256	2	Cut	Wall Cut	-	-
257	2	Cut	Wall Cut	-	-
258	2	Cut	Wall Cut	-	-
259	2	Layer	Soil Horizon	-	-
260	2	Layer	Fill of X []	-	-
261	2	Layer	Fill of X []	-	-
262	2	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	-
263	2	Structure	Flagstone Pavement	-	-
264	2	Structure	Flagstone Pavement	-	-
265	2	Structure	Road Surface	-	-
266	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Finds	Spot Date
267	2	Cut	Wall Cut	-	-
268	2	Layer	Fill of Ditch [267]	-	-
269	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
270	2	Layer	Fill of X []	-	-
271	2	Cut	Road and Pavement Cut	-	-
272	2	Cut	Cut for Wall	-	-
273	2	Structure	Brick Structure	-	-
274	2	Structure	Brick Structure	-	-
275	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
276	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
277	2	Cut	Gulley Cut	-	-
278	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
279	2	Layer	Fill of Gulley [277]	-	-
280	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
281	2	Structure	Brick Wall	-	-
282	2	Cut	Construction Cut	-	-
283	2	Layer	Fill of Construction Cut [283]	-	-

APPENDIX 3 : FINDS REPORT

The Finds Evidence

Introduction

A small artefactual assemblage was recovered from the excavations at Plot F Great Jackson Street, Deansgate, Greater Manchester, comprising 147 artefacts, weighing 19671.8g. The assemblage comprises finds from various material categories and is dominated by 17th – 19th century ceramics and small amounts of Roman and unattributed Roman/medieval pottery, glass, worked wood, animal bone and ceramic building material. Like the bulk of the pottery the assemblage has a similar date range. The report comprises material from both the evaluation and mitigation phases. An assessment of each class of artefact group is provided in the following sections.

Assessment Aims and Objectives

The aim of the finds assessment is to evaluate all classes of archaeological material from the excavation to assess their research potential and regional significance. A statement of the significance of the results from each element of the artefactual assemblage is given below based on the assessment work undertaken and the original research themes expressed in the project design.

The objectives of the assessment correspond to and set out in Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Planning Note 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England, 2015), with the purpose being to provide an assessment of the potential of the site archive and other gathered data to support research aims and objectives. For the artefactual component of the project there should be a statement setting out:

- the quantity and provenance of material, including provisional dating and evidence for contamination or residuality;
- the range and variety of materials, including any bias observed due to collection and sampling strategies;

- the condition of material, including the extent to which an assemblage is likely to be affected by preservation bias, and its potential for long-term storage;

A statement of potential comprising a statement on the value of the data for each material category under consideration will assess:

- questions posed in the project design which the data-collection has the potential to answer;
- new research questions resulting from the data-collection, and
- the potential value of the data-collection to local, regional and national research priorities.
- Methodology

The examination of the artefactual assemblage was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England in MoRPHE (2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Universal guidance for archaeological excavation, with particular reference to part 4 concerning Post-excavation assessment (2023), Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014, updated 2020) and Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014, updated 2020). The pottery was examined with reference to A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016). Reference has also been made to Medieval and Post-Medieval Research Agendas drafted by the North West Region Research Framework (2022).

The finds recovered from the excavation comprised various categories of material including; Roman, unattributed Roman/medieval, Post-medieval and Industrial period ceramics, glass, metalwork, clay tobacco pipes, worked wood, ceramic building materials and animal bone. For quantification and full contents of the assemblage, see Table A1.

All categories of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the finds records generated during the course of the fieldwork. The finds were categorised according to type and class and have been entered onto a database in order to prepare

a preliminary catalogue. The finds were then given a unique accession number (Finds Number/FN) and digitally photographed. Full details of all recovered material reside within the project archive held at Salford Archaeology.

Overview

The material recovered during the excavation derives from well stratified ditch and pit fills, as well as buried soil horizons, with only a small amount finds either from generic layers or unstratified. The assemblage comprises finds from the Roman period, with the bulk of the material dating from mid-17th century to the early-20th century. Two sherds of pottery were unattributed and date to either the Roman or medieval periods.

Most of the finds recovered from the site are from well stratified deposits found in boundary ditches, pits and buried soil horizons. As these features and structures are associated with a farm that stood on the site that was gradually surrounded and then overwhelmed by increasing urbanisation in the early 19th century they represent a rare record of life in Manchester in what was a dynamic and rapidly changing landscape. As such the pottery, CTP, animal bone, worked wood have further research potential.

Material	Object count	Weight (g)	Number of contexts/ areas	% of total assemblage by object count	% of total assemblage by weight (g)	Period
Pottery	88	1692.7	17			Roman, medieval-Industrial
Clay tobacco pipes	16	58	6			Post-medieval-Industrial
Objects of metal (iron and copper alloy)	3	27.3	3			Post-medieval-Industrial
glass	12	367.5	6			Post-medieval-Industrial
Organics (wood and bone)	9	1370.3	4			Not closely datable

Ceramic building Material	10	16015.9	7			Post-medieval-Industrial
Industrial, stone and building material	9	140.1	4			Post-medieval
Palaeoenvironmental						
Totals	147	19671.8				

Table A1: all material recovered

Main contexts with finds

Evaluation

Trench 6

Buried topsoil [607] contained clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem dating approximately to the late 17th - 18th century, and two fragments of Dark glazed coarse ware, broadly dating from the 18th early to 19th century.

Lying above this was a further buried soil horizon [606], interpreted as made ground, which produced Self coloured earthenware and Decorated slip coated ware, Dark glazed fineware, CTP stem fragments and black glass all of which could be placed in late 17th- 18th century. Fragments of Pearlware and White earthenware might suggest that deposition continued into the late 18th or early 19th century.

Trench 8

The secondary fill (803) of ditch [802] contained a single small fragment of Dark glazed coarse ware with slightly purple and gritty glaze, broadly datable to the 17th or 18th century.

Mitigation phase

Area 1

The secondary fill boundary ditch [112], fill [111] produced four fragments from a Dark glazed coarseware rounded jar with everted rim and horizontal handle, with a further

five sherds likely to be from the same vessel. Based on similar vessel found Cuerden, north Lancashire, Chester and Beeston Castle, Cheshire (Cook et al 2020; Edwards 2008; Noake 1993), a 17th-early 18th century date might be applicable. The only other datable find was a shard of colourless glass without any blemishes or rough surfaces which suggest it was manufactured in the later 19th century and is intrusive in this instance.

A second ditch [116] running parallel to [112] contained a single fill [115], which produced a CTP bowl with heel dating to c 1640-1660 and five 17th-early 18th century stems. The rounded shoulder of a white stoneware vessel is likely to be from an 18th century Seltzer or mineral water bottle (Museum of London 2024). Mottled ware is probably the latest material from this deposit suggesting a mid-17th to mid-18th century date for deposition.

A brick from structure [109] relating to the later 18th/19th century the farmhouse has typical dimensions for a brick from this period.

Area 2

Ditch [210] contained three finds producing deposits. Primary fill [209] yielded the base of a Blackware faceted 'tyg', considered to be a staple product of the Rainford potteries in the mid-17th century (Rowe et al 2015, 142). Also from this deposit was a residual rim fragment of coarse gritty ware (FN51) that has not been closely dated and may be either Roman or medieval.

Above this lay fill [208], which contained mottled ware, slip coated buff, glazed red earthenware, as well as less easily datable dark glazed coarseware, all of which would suggest a deposition date of the 17th-18th century. Three pieces of transfer printed earthenware perhaps indicate that this deposit was still receiving refuse into the early 19th century, that is if they are not intrusive.

A further intervention into the boundary ditch [231], produced a fill [232], truncated by later activity. Datable material comprised a single coarse gritty ware body sherd in a pale buff-yellow fabric (FN52). The fabric and smoothed exterior surface resemble Roman white ware found elsewhere in Manchester (Leary forthcoming), but its

resemblance to FN51 (see ditch 210, above), might suggest that it is from a later period.

This ditch had been recut by [218], within which secondary fill [221] produced white salt glazed stoneware (c 1720-1770), Agate ware (c 1730- early 19th century) and bottle glass, all of which might indicate a deposition date of round the middle of the 18th century.

The boundary ditch was truncated by ditch [216], the lowest fill [230] of which yielded a radially split wooden board and late 18th-19th handmade brick.

Truncating ditch [231], pit [235] contained four fills, the basal fill [237] producing a CTP bowl with heel stamp (c 1640-1660), 17th-early 18th century CTP stem, self coloured earthenware (c 1640 – 1730), as well as a couple of fragments of dark glazed coarse ware and a small diagnostic green bottle glass fragment. Potentially, this could all date to the Mid to late 17th century. Tertiary fill [236] yielded a single very small and abraded slipware fragment which could date to any time between the late 17th to 19th century. Pit [235] was capped by fill [234] generic willow pattern transfer printed ware broadly dating to the 19th century.

Drainage ditch [240], which appears to be connected to century workers' housing constructed in the 1840s, contained a single fill [241]. From this deposit a CTP stem late 18th-19th-early, and a late 19th-early 20th century stoneware jam jar fragment, suggesting the ditch was still open for some time.

Construction cut [244] was probably intended for structures associated with the workers' housing in the 1840s. This cut contained two fills, with [245] containing a grey stoneware body fragment, probably a bottle from the later 19th century, whilst fill [246] produced some 38 artefacts. This included decorated slipware fragment and shards of black glass from cylindrical bottles which were residual in this context. Three CTP stems dated to the late 18th-19th century, 19th century glass included an olive green fragment with an embossed inscription: "MANCHESTER", and two joining pieces in pale aqua glass representing a bottle with an applied an finish. Pottery consisted of transfer printed earthenware, white earthenware, brown stoneware ink bottle fragments, all of which can be placed in the mid to late 19th century.

Handmade brick samples from wall foundation [266] and [273] wall for the 1840s workers' housing were both of typical dimensions for a brick from this period.

The pottery

The pottery assemblage is in the main fragmentary and consists of 88 sherds, weighing 1692.7g, and represents 59.9% of total assemblage by object count and 8.6% by weight (Table A2). Other than two Roman and a single medieval fragment the remainder dates from the mid-17th to 19th century. It is by and large from well stratified and secure contexts, with even generic layers free of 20th century contamination. Barring a very worn shard of Samian ware and two abraded slip ware fragments, the pottery, despite its fragmented nature is unabraded. A Dark glazed coarseware jar, blackware faceted 'tyg' base, transfer printed earthenware plates comprised the only joining fragments. Cross-contextual joins have not been noted.

Pottery type	Number of contexts	Object count	Weight (g)	Period (century)
Agate ware	1	1	3	early 18th - 19th century
ceramic number tile	1	1	14.5	mid-19th - 20th century
Dark-glazed coarseware	5	25	769.8	17th -19th century
Dark-glazed fineware	3	7	361.4	16th - 18th century
Glazed red earthenware	1	1	28.3	early 17th - 19th century
Mottled ware	2	4	63.7	late 17th - late 18th century
Roman (Samian ware)	1	1	1.3	mid-1st- 2nd century
Unattributed gritty ware	2	2	81	Not closely datable
Self-coloured ware	2	3	53.2	mid-17th - early 18th century
Slip coated buff	1	1	6.2	early 18th - late 18th century
Slipware	3	3	13.6	late 17th - 19th century

Stoneware (British)	4	7	76	18th-19th century
Stoneware (German - seltzer bottle)	1	1	44	18th - 19th century
Unglazed red ware	1	1	2.1	18th - 19th century
Unattributed gritty ware	2	2	81	Not closely datable
White earthenware	4	30	174.6	late 18th-20th century
Totals		88	1692.7	

Table A2: Catalogue of all the pottery from the excavation

Roman

A small (1.3g) very abraded Samian fragment (FN68) was found unstratified in Area 3. This is the indisputable Roman material from the site.

Unattributed

Gritty ware fragments FN51 and FN52 problematical and are unattributed to either the Roman or medieval periods. Both were retrieved from same ditch [210]/[231] but different interventions. FN51 has a smoothed outer surface (without trace of glaze) and bears some resemblance to Roman white ware fabrics found at the VIADUX site located 0.45km to the north west (Leary 2024), perhaps suggest it is Roman in origin. If the fragment is indeed Roman, then a 2nd century date is plausible. Indeed, the potential extent of the Castlefield Roman Vicus and possible site of the Mithraeum both lie less than 50m to the north west.

A single unglazed gritty ware sherd (FN51), with an everted rim was recovered from fill [209], ditch [210]. The fragment probably represents a jar form. Potentially it is a medieval fabric, but its resemblance to FN52 is noted. Medieval gritty ware is the dominant pottery fabric type in circulation throughout the north of England during the late 12th and 13th centuries (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 142).

FN52 Fabric description: soft pale buff fabric, unglazed, sporadic pale grey core, pronounced throwing rims on inside, exterior surface appears to be have been deliberately smoothed. Fabric contains poorly sorted 50% medium to very

coarse/granule size, angular quartz sand, rare red iron oxide (up to granule size), grog? and feldspar.

FN51 Fabric description: hard buff orange self slip on exterior surfaces, where exposed in the break it is pale buff-orange with a grey core. Moderately sorted inclusions (10-30%) of medium to very coarse sub rounded quartz sand, with less than 2% red iron oxide grains (up to very coarse sand), and very occasional hard grey rock fragments, possibly feldspar.

Dark-glazed coarseware

Dark-glazed coarsewares form 28.4% by object count and 45.5% by weight of the pottery assemblage from North View, totalling 25 sherds. Given the fragmented nature of the assemblage and the relatively few diagnostic sherds it has only been possible to ascribe a broad 17th-19th century date range. One exception is FN44, a rounded jar with everted rim and horizontal handle. Although this a common form the glaze, which is gritty on the internal surface and with areas of purple self slip suggests a 17th century or early 18th century date (Plate A1). Comparators in the North West are common (see for instance Cook et al 2020, 104-107 for Cuerden, North Lancashire; Edwards 2008, 226-229 for Chester and Noake 1993 for Beeston Castle Cheshire), with an example from Rainford shows that it was in the repertoire of pottery in the south of the old county of Lancaster (Rowe et al 2015, fig 6.11:39). The only other form identified was a bowl (FN3) from trench 6, buried soil horizon [607].

Dark-glazed coarsewares were ubiquitous in the North West of England and largely consist of kitchen or dairy wares. They are inherently difficult to date and continued to be produced into the late 19th century (Rowe 2020, 54). Notable groups have been recovered in Salford at Chapel Wharf (Mottershead et al 2022; Mottershead and Garrett 2008) and from Wigan and Liverpool (Philpott 1985, OA North 2008).



Plate A1: dark glazed coarseware jar with horizontal strap handle jar (FN44), fill [111], ditch [112] ditch

Dark-glazed fineware

In total, seven sherds of fineware were retrieved from the site from ditch [116] in Trench 1, buried soil horizon [606] in Trench 6 and field boundary ditch [210]. Ditch [116] yielded bases from what were likely to be two tall flared mugs (FN45a and b) with splayed bases, of 17th century date (Plate A2). From ditch [210] was the base of facettted cup or 'tyg' (FN46), generally dating to the mid-17th century (Plate A3). An undiagnostic fragment of fine ware was also so found in Trench 6 deposit [606]. Facettted cups or 'tygs' were manufactured at Rainford (Rowe et al 2015, 142, fig6.10.9: 15 and 16) and are strongly linked to south-west Lancashire and the Irish sea board in Dublin and the Isle of Man (Philpott et al 2015, 83). Similar vessels to FN46 have been found at Chapel Wharf, Salford (Mottershead et al 2022, 70-75, plate 54).



Plate A2: FN45a and b splayed mug bases belonging to tall flared mugs, fill [115] ditch [116]



Plate A3: FN46, base of a faceted cups or 'tyg', deposit [606], trench 6

Glazed red earthenware and Self-coloured ware

A glazed red earthenware base fragment from a rounded hollow ware vessel was found in the fill of field boundary ditch [210]. This pottery type is usually attributed to early 17th- 19th century and in the North Midlands derives 'late medieval orange ware' tradition in the late 15th or 16th century (Ford 1995, 35-36), but was almost certainly produced further north. Self-coloured ware, is a local variant characterised by its 'honey' coloured glazes which is derived from a combination of a clear lead, enhanced by of the colours in the body of the vessel (Innes 1985). Self-coloured ware was found

in Trench 6 buried soil horizon [606] and in the fill of pit [235]. All three fragments were body sherds, those from [606] were joining pieces.

Mottled ware and slip coated buff ware

Mottled ware is characterised by buff-bodied wares covered with a streaked mottled brown lead glaze and dates from c 1680s-1770s (Barker 2008). Slip coated buff ware is similarly a buff-bodied once-fired earthenware characterised by the use of a brown or dark red slip coat beneath a lead glaze (ibid) and dates from the early 18th - late 18th century. fragments of slip coated buff and mottled ware were both found in boundary ditch [208], whilst a further sherd of mottled ware came from ditch [116], in Trench 1.

Slipware

Three fragments of slipware were retrieved from trench 6 deposit [606], pit [235] and constriction cut [244]. All fragments were fairly small (under 10g), with only FN50 from pit [235] showing clear, if simple decoration of brown slip trailing over a yellow body. FN12 from deposit [606] was from a bowl. A broad late 17th to 18th/19th century is applicable.

Agate ware

A single fragment (FN47) was found in ditch recut [218]. An early 18th - 19th century date would be appropriate.

Stoneware 18th-19th century

In total eight fragments of stone ware were recovered all from ditches in Areas 1 and 2. Seven of artefacts were British and from a variety of vessel types, including table ware, ink bottles, jam and cream jars. Generally these date to the mid to late 19th century, perhaps with the exception of FN62, which is a white salt glazed plain rod handle, where conventionally these vessels in this fabric tended to be more ornate (see chapter IX, Edwards and Hampson 2005). An unusual find from the fill of ditch [116] was part of the rounded should belonging to a n imported German Seltzer bottle (FN61) that would have originally contained mineral water (Plate A4, left). The fabric

is hard and pale pink with a very light grey, almost white glaze with very faint traces of an iron wash. A complete specimen displayed as part of the online collection at the Museum of London gives an impression of the shape and style of such bottles, with this particular example standing 225mm high (Plate A3, right; Museum of London 2024, ID: 29.163/28). That example is dated mid-17th century to early 18th century. A later, mid -19th century example with overall iron wash was found during recent excavations at Rochdale Town Hall (Brooks 2022, 65-66).



Plate A4: (left) part of an imported German stoneware seltzer bottle (FN61), fill [115] in ditch [116]; (right) a complete example from the Museum of London Collection (Museum of London 2024, copyright)

Unglazed red ware

A single fragment with white laminations, which might suggest that it is a weathered piece of dark glazed ware minus its glaze (18th - 19th century).

White earthenware

Some 30 sherds of white earthenware were recovered, which formed 34.1% of the pottery assemblage by object count and 10.3% by weight. This material comprises transfer printed wares, undecorated white wares and a small fragment with sponge decoration. Transfer printed wares include Pearlware, perhaps dating to the late 18th

- early 19th century, with the remainder being whitewares with generic willow pattern or floral motifs which probably span the whole of the 19th and into the 20th century.

Ceramic number tile

An unusual find from Area 2 demolition layer [201] was a circular white earthenware ceramic tile (FN69) with a flat underside and domed top with a diameter of 40mm and is 9mm thick. The upper face exhibits an underglaze black printed number "42" with a circular perforation located above. The base of the tile is inscribed with "L.LUMLEY & Co Ltd/ London" (Plate A5). Based on the Limited Liability Act of 1855, a date range of the mid-19th - 20th century would be appropriate.



*Plate A5: FN69, L. Lumley & Co Ltd ceramic number tile, Area 2 demolition layer [201]
Potential*

The pottery assemblage, although small in size and fragmented, is unusual, outside of some the Roman excavations in Manchester, being derived from negative features such as ditches and pits containing well stratified contexts. The lack of cellars and lack of post demolition development with deeply penetrating foundations/footprints eg the low-rise warehousing that comprised the building prior the excavation, has also aided the preservation of these features. The two sherds of Roman or medieval gritty ware (FN51 and FN52) require further work to identify precisely which period they derive from. This will allow a terminus post quem for ditch [210], thus qualifying whether the earliest activity on site is Roman or medieval.

The pottery can, along with that of the clay tobacco pipe, provide dating evidence for the ditches, shown on Green's map of 1787-1794. It has also allowed a physical exploration the details contained on Green's map as well as charting the transition from a rural agricultural landscape to one that is fully urbanised by 1850. In this sense the pottery will potentially refine the chronology for this sequence.

Clay tobacco pipes

Some 16 clay tobacco pipes (CTP) fragments weighing 58g were recovered from six stratified contexts. Amongst the CTP were two 17th century bowls, one of which had a heel stamp inscribed with "PL", and 14 stems the majority of which based on stem bore measurements date from the 17th to early 18th century.

Makers' marks

Only a single stamped pipe was identified. FN35 (from fill [237] in pit [235]) was stamped with the letters "PL" (Plate A6a). The maker has not been identified.

Bowls

Two bowl fragments were recovered from the excavation. This includes FN35, mentioned above and an unmarked bowl (FN34) from fill [115] in ditch [116]. Bowl FN35, exhibits the squat barrel-shaped typical of 17th century bowls, with attendant has milling round the rim (Higgins 2017). Pipe FN34 has a similar shaped bowl and is also milled round the rim (Plate A6b). Both pipe date to c 1640-1660.

Potential

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is small and consists of only one stamped bowl and a second unstamped example. Identification of the stamp will may inform trade patterns associated with clay tobacco pipes. Although pipes were generally only traded around c15-20 miles from their place of manufacture, as early examples, usually before 1640 could be traded considerable distances (Higgins 2017). The CTP stamped bowl (FN35) should be identified as this may further refine the dating. Bowls FN34 and FN35 alongside the pottery will contribute the overall dating of the site. A note of their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should be made.



Plate A6a and b: a) Clay tobacco pipe bowl with makers' stamp (FN35), fill [237] in pit [235] (above), and b) Clay tobacco pipe bowl with heel (FN34), fill [115], in ditch [116] (below)

Ceramic building material

Four whole bricks and six ceramic building material (CBM) fragments were collected during the excavations. All of the bricks and brick fragments are handmade and unfrosted. Three of the whole bricks (FN72, 74 and 77) were collected as samples. They derive from structure [109] which relates to the later 18th/19th century the farmhouse, [266] and [273], both part of the 1840s workers' housing, and FN73, which was retrieved from ditch [216]. The two partially complete bricks were also from structure [273]. All the bricks have measurements ranging between 220-230mm long x 100-115mm deep and 70-80mm height (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ - 9 c x 4 - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ - 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches). The dimensions would suggest a date range of late 18th-19th (Harley 1974, 76; Lynch 1994,14). Bricks FN75 and 76 both have grass marks on the bases indicating prior to widespread use of railways for transport and mechanisation (Lynch 1994,14) brick making was a largely rural preserve. The remainder of the CBM are likely fragments of brick but have little further research potential, although a note of their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should be made.

Potential

The small assemblage recovered from the site does not warrant further analysis, although the presence of the bricks and their dimensions that relate to the later 18th/19th century farmhouse and for the 1840s workers' housing should be noted in final archive report.

Glass

Twelve fragments of glass, weighing 367.5g were retrieved from 12 separate contexts on the site. Most of the glass consists of late 19th - to 20th -century bottles fragment, along with a shard of similarly dated window glass. Slightly earlier black glass bottles fragments were retrieved from made ground layer [606], lower fill of ditch [240] and fill of construction cut [244]. Diagnostic pieces from cylindrical bottle forms date from the later 18th to early 19th century (Noël Hume 1969, 67; Dungworth 2019, 91, fig 6.3: d and e).

Potential

The glass from the excavation is very fragmentary and represents broken utilised glass of late 18th - to 20th -century in date. The black glass, alongside the pottery and CTP will contribute the overall dating of the site. The remainder does not warrant further analysis, although a note of their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should be made.

Metalwork (iron and copper alloy)

The metal work comprises a heavily corroded iron ring (FN24), the face of a copper alloy button (FN26) and an unidentified circular copper alloy object (FN25).

Catalogue

- FN24 iron ring, heavily corroded, external diameter: 43mm x internal diameter: 24mm, not closely datable
- FN25 unidentified sheet copper alloy circular object, not closely datable
- FN26 circular copper button, with stamped anchor motif, back piece missing, diameter: 23mm, 19th-20th century

Potential

It would seem unlikely that further detailed study of the objects of metal could add significantly to the interpretation of the site, although a note of their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should be made.

Worked wood

A single radially split wooden board (FN15) was recovered from the fill of ditch [216] (Plate A7). The board is broken at one end and rounded at other where it follows the grain. Toward the broken end are a line of three round peg holes terminating in a fourth square hole, with a further circular hole off-set some 120mm toward the rounded end. It measures 790mm x 210mm x 20mm thick.

Potential

The species of the wood should be identified, with further analysis to identify and conversion methods and tool marks. FN145 should also be illustrated.



Plate A7: Wooden board (FN15) 20cm scale

Animal bones

Eight animal bone weighing 1370.3g were recovered from three stratified contexts, of note were large cow femur fragments (FN22 and 23) from boundary ditch [231] and

furrow [217]. Bone survival in the acid soils of the North West is rare, therefore the bones from these two contexts in particular are noteworthy. They have the potential to provide evidence of age at which the animals were slaughtered and evidence of butchery techniques.

Industrial, stone and building material

Nine objects weighing 140.1g were recovered from four stratified contexts. The material comprises a mortar fragment, burnt shale, a small flat fragment of sandstone, possibly part of a roof slate, unworked chert and coal, including cannel coal. None of the objects add significantly to the interpretation of the site, although a note of their presence or absence within stratigraphic deposits should be made.

Sample No.	Context	Context type	Area/Trench	Date (century)	Results	Processed Y/N
3	209	Fill of Field Boundary Ditch [210]	Area 2	19th	CPR	Y
1	223	Fill of furrow [217]	Area 2	18th	charcoal	Y
2	232	Fill of Ditch [231]	Area 2	18th	CPR, charcoal	Y
3	607	Buried soil horizon	Trench 6	17th-18th	N/A	N
4	608	subsoil/occupation layer	Trench 6	NCD	Charcoal, burnt bone	Y
6	609	Fill of construction cut [610]	Trench 6	NCD	coal	Y

1	811	Tertiary fill of Ditch [802]	Trench 8	NCD	N/A	N
2	812/813	Fill of ditch [802]	Trench 8	NCD	N/A	N

Table A3: Palaeo-environmental samples and locations

Nine samples were taken during the excavations (see Table A3 for context locations and results), five of which were processed and assessed for charred and waterlogged plant remains. Four of the samples were taken from ditch fills, along with buried soil horizons, a furrow and a construction cut fill. The ditch fills and furrow in Area 2 were 18-19th century, whilst buried soil horizon (607) dates from the 17th-18th century. Subsoil/ occupation layer (607) in Trench 6 and the ditch fills in Trench 8 are not closely datable. Generally, the flots only produced small amounts of CPR and charcoal.

Ditch fills (209) and (232) both produced CPR and charcoal, with furrow (223) only producing charcoal. In Trench 6 only subsoil/ occupation layer (608) yielded organic remains in the form of burnt bone and charcoal.

Potential

Charcoal and CPR from the Area 2 deposits should be identified as they have the potential, to suggest habitation and food remains. In Trench 6 only subsoil/ occupation layer (608) yielded charcoal and burnt bone. The lack of dating evidence and presence of burnt bone might suggest that this deposit is potentially Roman. Based on the assessment outlined above, the two unprocessed ditch fills in Trench 8 have the potential to both produce charcoal and CPR and should therefore be processed along with buried soil horizon (607). Although charcoal and CPR have only been recovered in small quantities, they do have potential to supply absolute dating for the ditch fills and other deposits through radio-carbon assay of charcoal samples.

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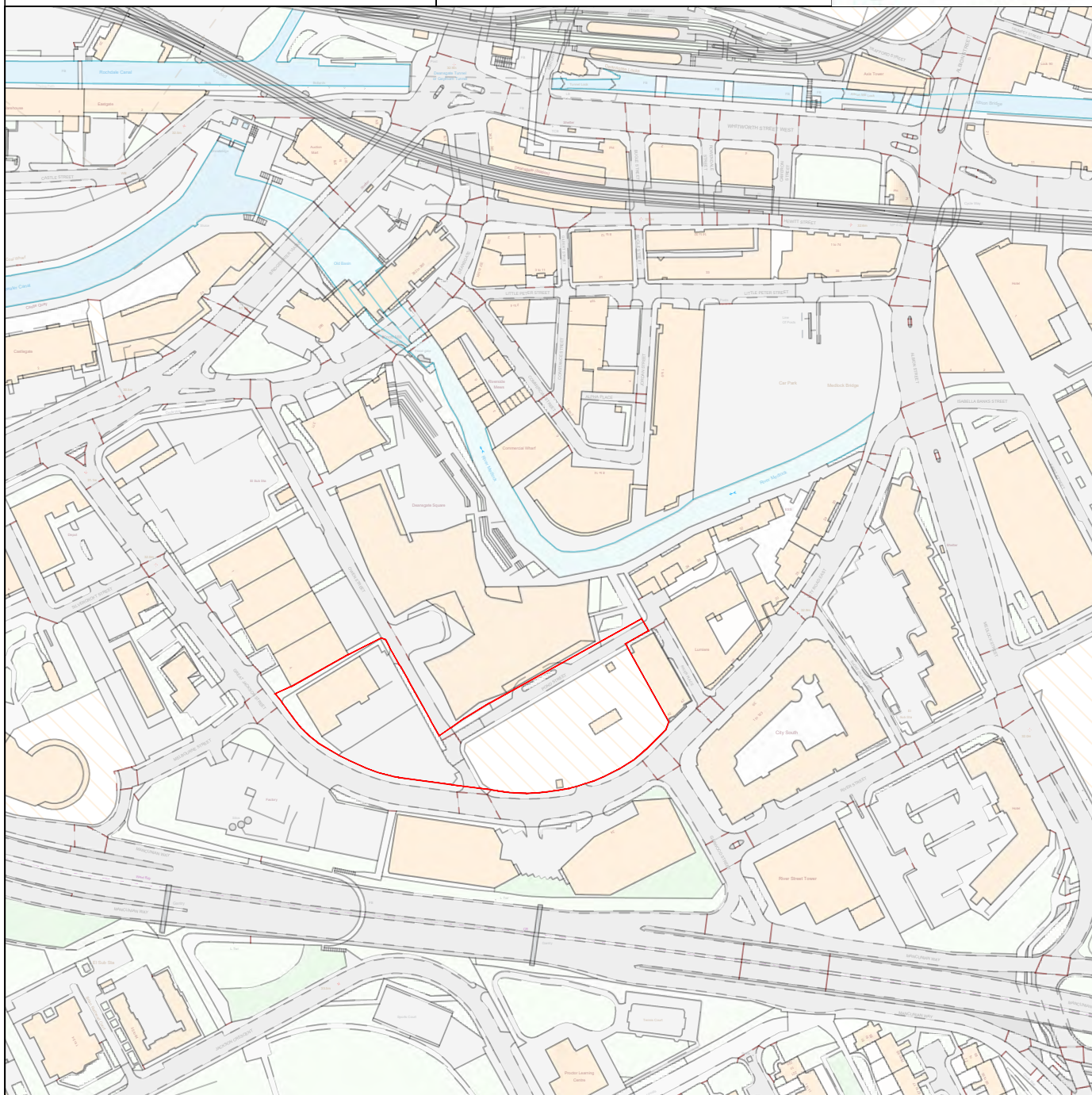
APPENDIX 4 : FIGURES

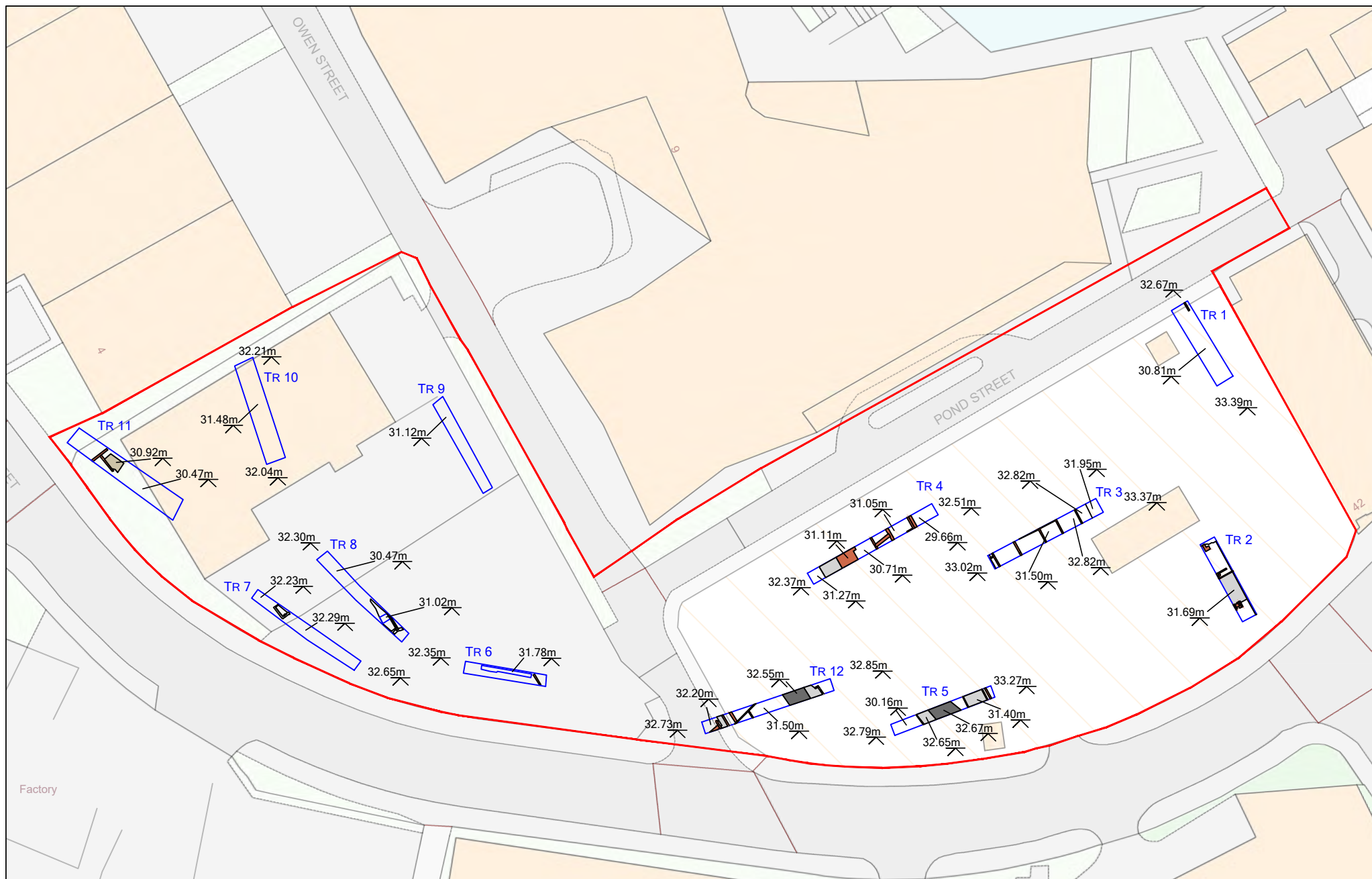
- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Evaluation Trenches superimposed to modern Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 3: Areas of excavation superimposed on modern Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 4: Areas of excavation with archaeological feature numbers
- Figure 5: Excavation Results superimposed onto Green's 1787-94 map
- Figure 6: Excavation Results superimposed onto Bancks' 1831
- Figure 7: Excavation Results superimposed onto 1851 Ordnance Survey Town Plan
- Figure 8: Excavation Results superimposed onto 1891 Ordnance Survey Town Plan

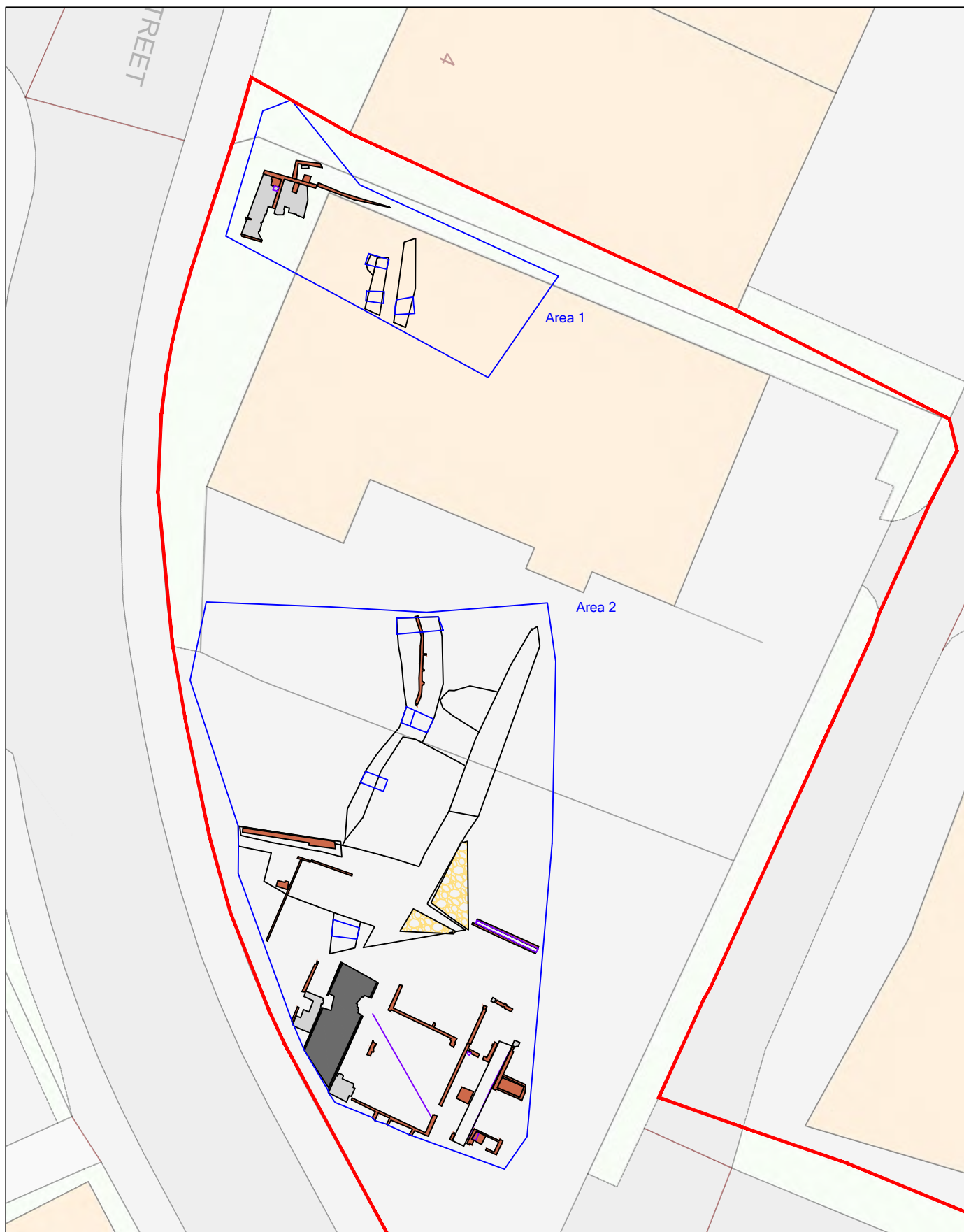


Great Jackson Street

Figure 1: Site location plan







Great Jackson Street

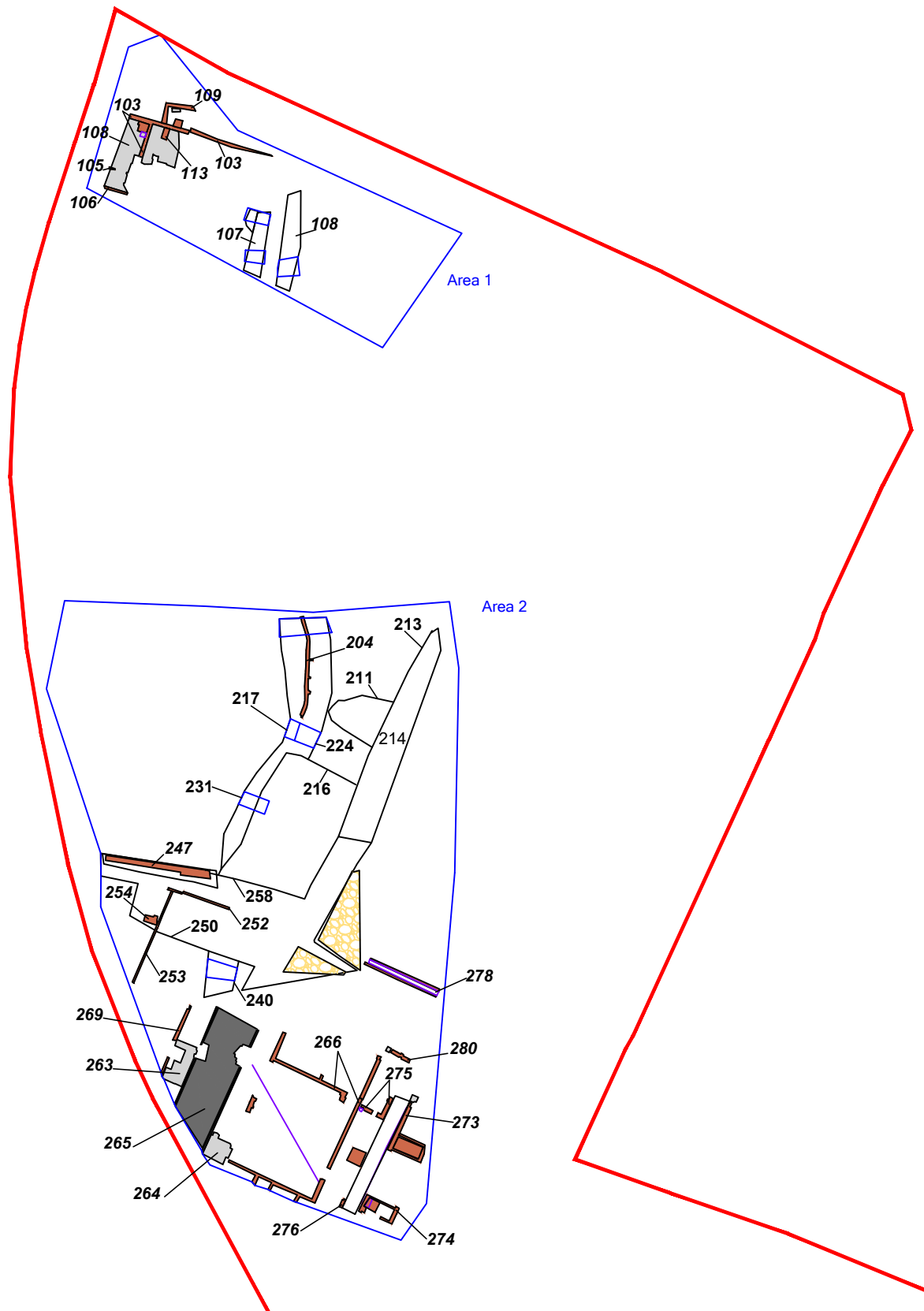
Figure 3: Areas of excavation superimposed on modern Ordnance Survey map



0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:400

Key:

- Site boundary
- Area of excavation
- Bricks
- Flags / Stones
- Cobbles
- Geology
- Drain



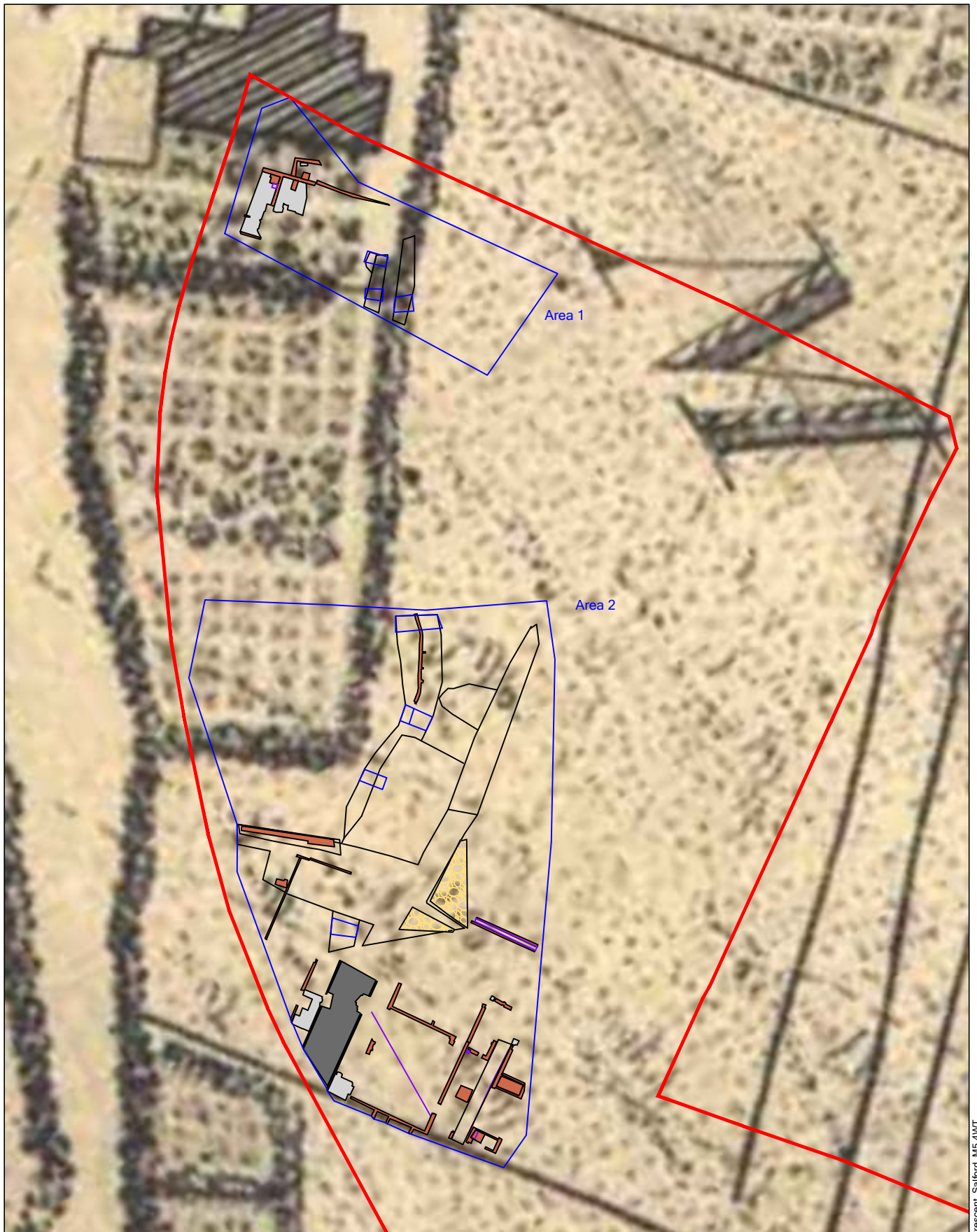
Great Jackson Street

Figure 4: Areas of excavation with archaeological feature numbers



Key:

- Site boundary
- Area of excavation
- Bricks
- Flags / Stones
- Cobbles
- Geology
- Drain



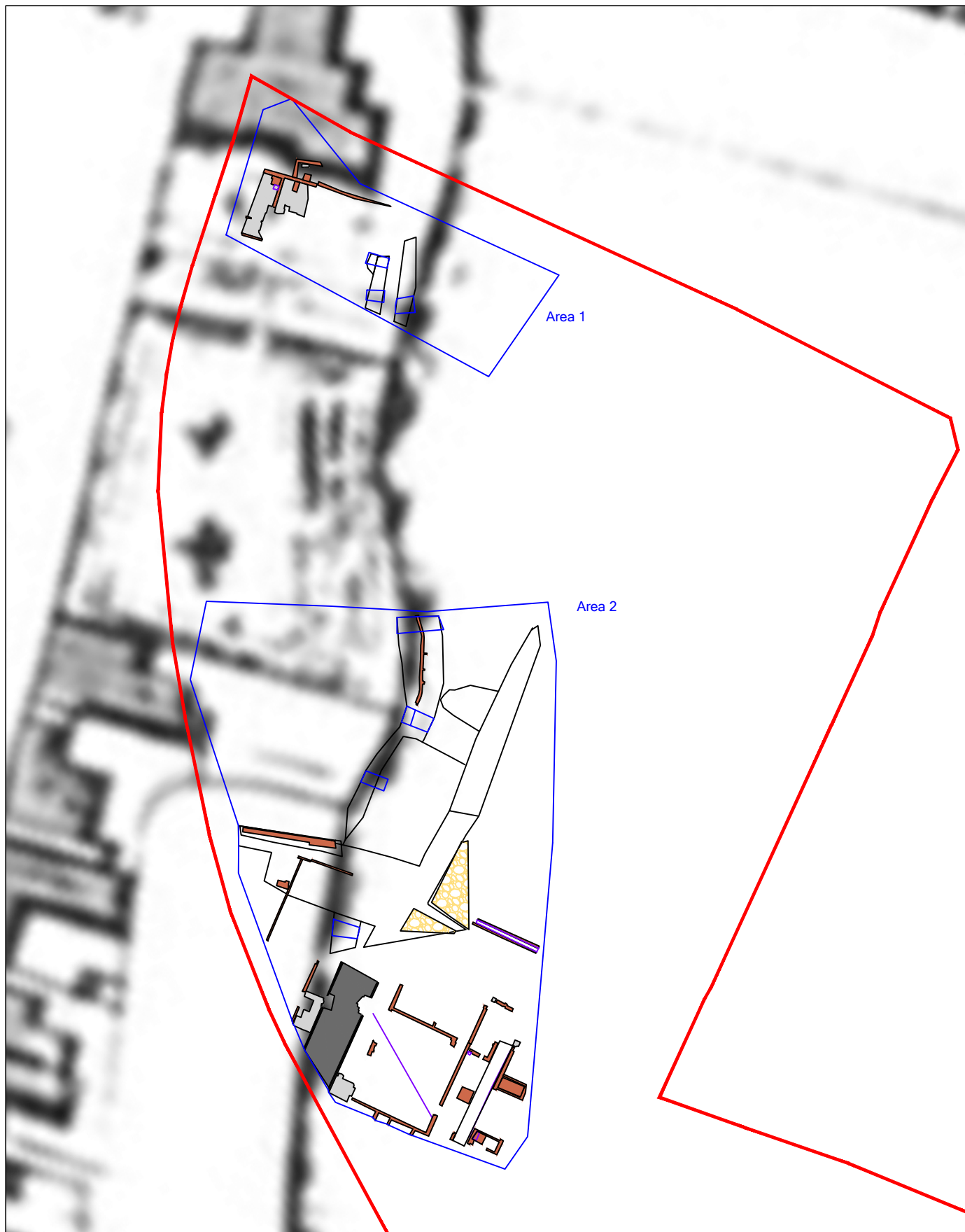
Great Jackson Street

Figure 5: Areas of excavation superimposed on Green's 1787-94 map



Key:

- Site boundary
- Area of excavation
- Bricks
- Flags / Stones
- Cobbles
- Geology
- Drain



Great Jackson Street

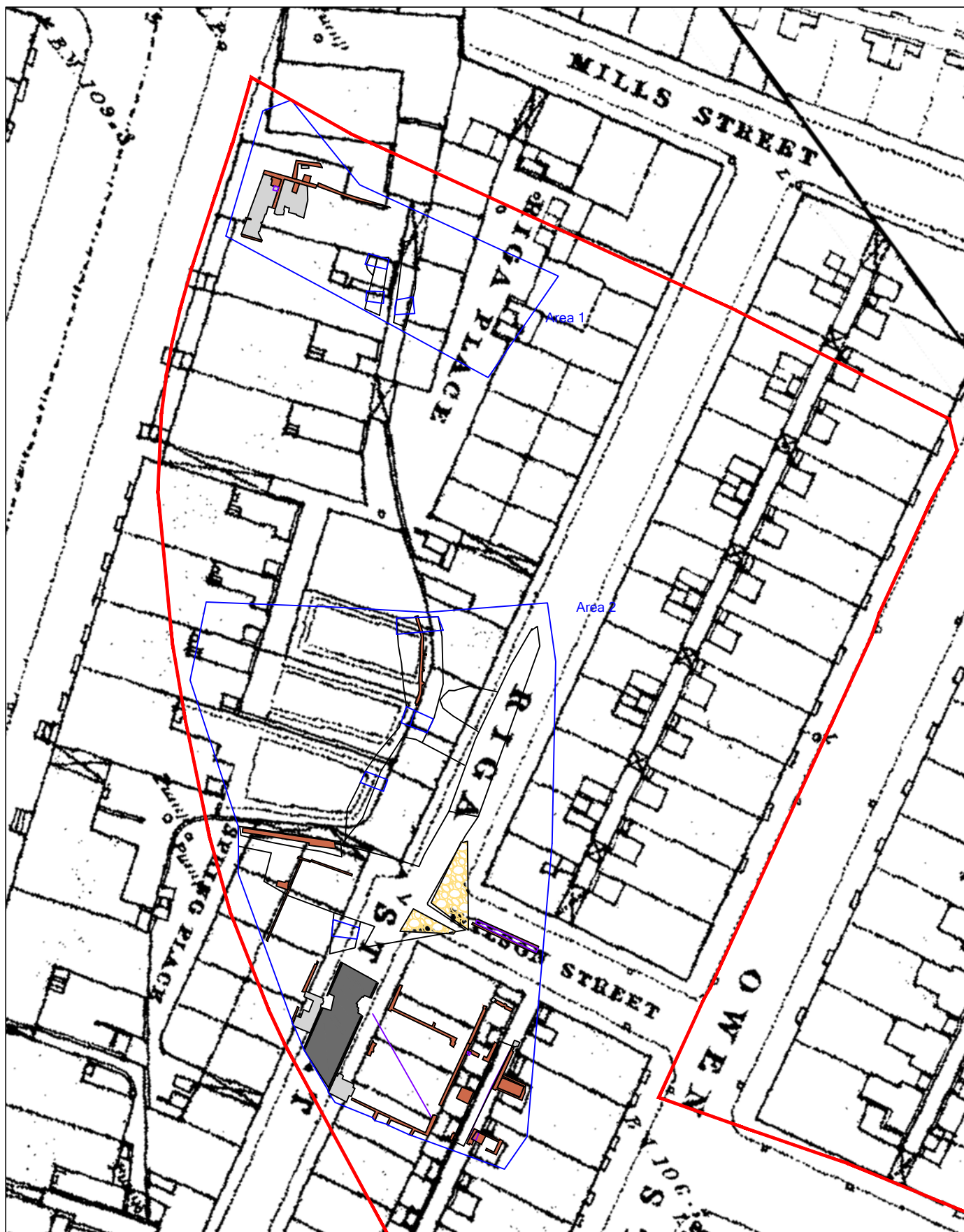
Figure 6: Areas of excavation superimposed on Bancks' 1831 map



0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:400

Key:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Site boundary | Drain |
| Area of excavation | |
| Bricks | |
| Flags / Stones | |
| Cobbles | |
| Geology | |



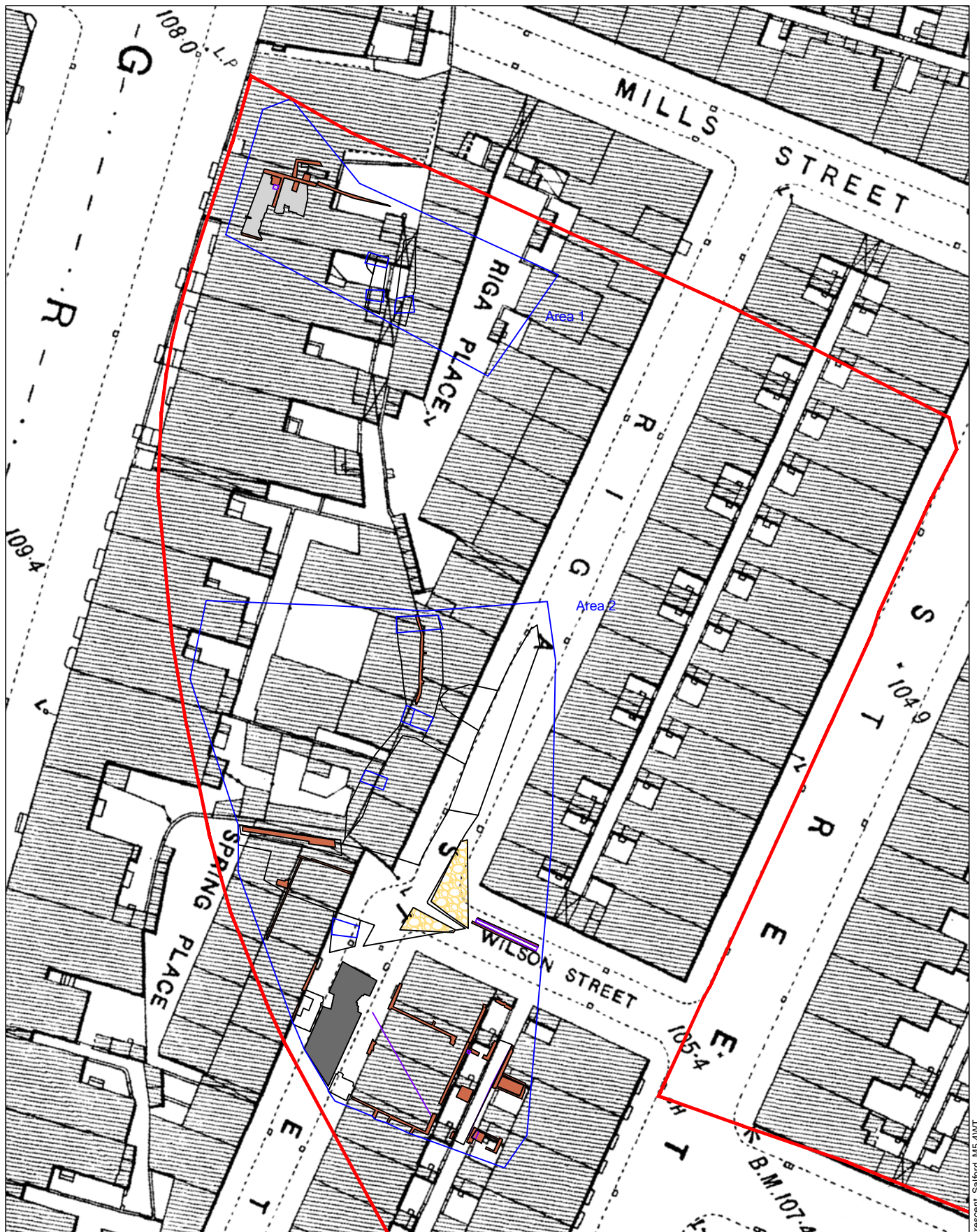
Great Jackson Street

Figure 7: Areas of excavation superimposed on the 1851 Ordnance Survey town plan



Key:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Site boundary | Drain |
| Area of excavation | |
| Bricks | |
| Flags / Stones | |
| Cobbles | |
| Geology | |



Great Jackson Street

Figure 8: Areas of excavation superimposed on the 1891 Ordnance Survey town plan

Key:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Site boundary | Drain |
| Area of excavation | |
| Bricks | |
| Flags / Stones | |
| Cobbles | |
| Geology | |