

6.5 Phase 4: Demolition of 1960's buildings and modern use of site

6.5.1 Following the construction and use of the 1960s care home and residential structures, the buildings within the site area were demolished in the Late 20th century/Early 21st century. The evaluation trenching revealed 2 contexts relating to the demolition and modern use of the proposed development area, as described below.

6.5.2 Covering all contexts in Trenches 1 and 2 was demolition rubble layer [121]/[123]. The layer was comprised of a fairly-loose, dry, dark blackish-brown, silty demolition debris with assorted small to large fragments of redbrick, metal, plastic, stone and glass inclusions (Plate 39). This layer was found throughout Trenches 1 and 2, with an average thickness of 1.01m.

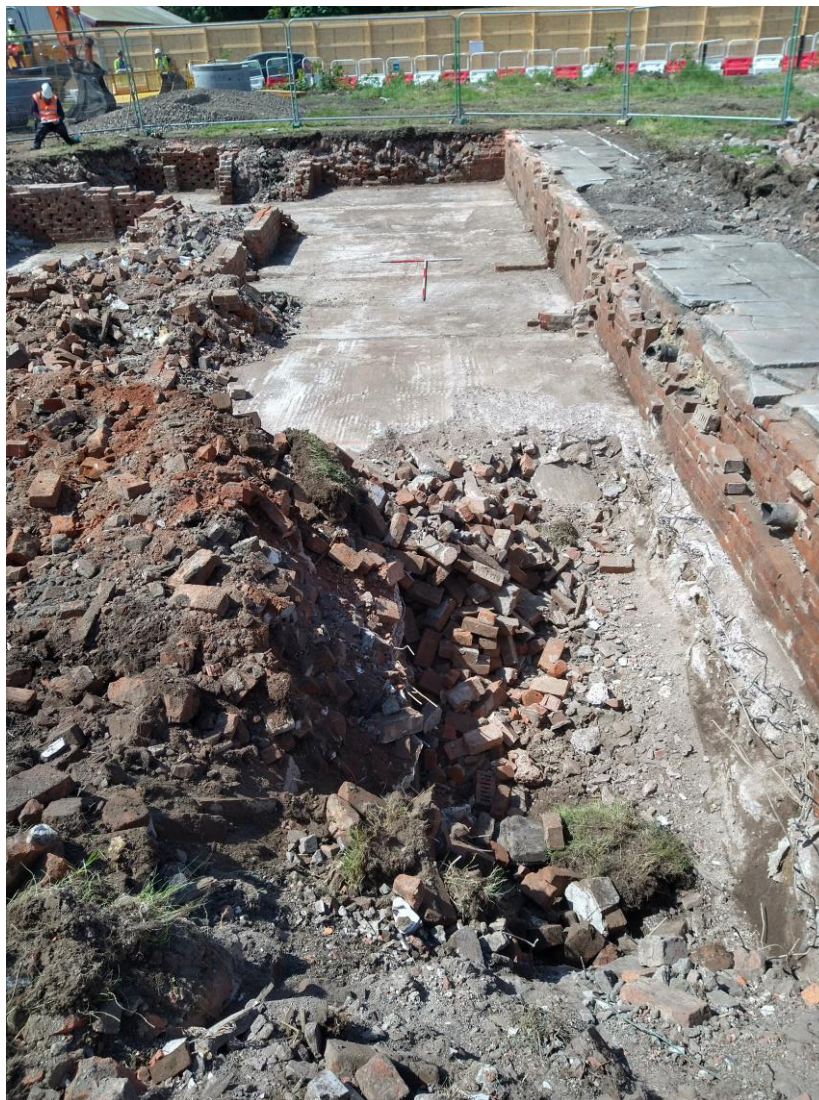


Plate 39: General shot of floor [117], wall [103] and demolition layer [121]/[123], looking southwest. Scale: 1 x 2m and 1 x 1m.

- 6.5.3 Above demolition layer [121]/[123] and all contexts in Trench 3 was topsoil/turf layer [100]/[122]/[162], which was a fairly-compacted, dry, dark greyish-brown silty-loam with occasional small sub-angular and sub-circular stone and pebble inclusions. The topsoil turf [100]/[122]/[162] was found across the entire development area and had a thickness between 0.1 to 0.23m.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The earliest context recorded on the site was a layer of natural geological substrate [101]/[143]/[163] as encountered in all evaluation trenches on the site. The natural deposits encountered were consistent with the superficial deposits mapped by the British Geological Survey.

7.1.2 All archaeological remains uncovered during the evaluation were dated between the late 18th century and the early 21st century. No remains dating prior to the Industrial period were encountered. The archaeological remains recorded were attributed to four main phases of activity which are discussed below:

7.2 Phase 1: Construction of late 18th-early 19th century workers' housing

7.2.1 This phase of activity was comprised of five contexts and constituted remains of the original development of housing on the site in the late 18th century to early 19th century. All archaeological remains in this phase were confined to Trench 2 in the north-eastern end of the excavated area. The structures uncovered, unfortunately, appear to have been heavily truncated/destroyed by the later 20th-century development of the site, leaving only a small surviving section of the earlier housing present. The construction of the contexts in this phase are very likely to be roughly contemporaneous with one another.

7.2.2 Wall [144] appears to be one of the earliest contexts constructed and likely represents the external north-western face of a late 18th- to early 19th-century back-to-back terraced worker's house that fronted onto Leigh Street East. The wall was likely a cellar or foundation wall for the building which appears to have been built directly onto the natural geology with no surviving associated floor structure. Wall [148] almost certainly formed a thinner internal cellar/foundation wall within the same house as can be seen when the recorded remains are superimposed on the Ordnance Survey of 1851 (Figure 7).

7.2.3 It was not clear whether a construction cut for a drain [146] was contemporary or later than walls [148] and [144]. However, it appears that the wall had been modified with the insertion of a yorkstone slab and the bricks rearranged where

the drain passes beneath it. Evidence from other archaeological sites nearby weigh against the drain being an original feature.

- 7.2.4 Evidence of drainage incorporated into the original design of the late 18th-century to early 19th-century housing is uncommon. Excavations of worker's housing sites across the Manchester area have revealed a distinct lack of inbuilt drainage or water management present in the earliest worker's housing built across the city (Nevell, 2017). Similar sites excavated in Manchester, York and Sheffield and other industrialised cities in the north of England have shown that many worker's houses, particularly back-to-backs, courts housing and blind-backs, had no running water or adequate drainage (Nevell, 2017; Brooks, 2022). Many of these houses in the Manchester area were simply cut and built into natural clays in the area, with poor sanitation and a high flood risk (Nevell, 2017; Brooks, 2022).
- 7.2.5 Laid above drain [147]/[146], wall [145] was built between walls [144] and [148] and thus was likely also part of the same worker's housing structure. The wall [145] was a similar thickness to wall [144] and so likely represents the north-eastern exterior wall of a worker's house, dividing two distinct domestic structures. The wall [145] was also likely a cellar or foundational wall as it was also built directly onto the natural geology with no foundations present.
- 7.2.6 The archaeological remains uncovered from this phase all appear to belong to the same singular domestic structure. Based upon the superimposition of the recorded remains upon the 1851 Ordnance Survey (Figure 7), the remains appear to belong to number 14 Leigh Street East but shared dividing wall [145] with the neighbouring 16 Leigh Street East.
- 7.2.7 The earliest census data available for the housing was from the 1851 National Census which recorded four people living at 14 Leigh Street East. The occupants included Martha Mosford who was recorded as the head of the family, born 1785 in Barton, Lancashire, and her daughter Mary Brady, born 1830 in Manchester. Also recorded are Mary's partner Edward Brady born 1829 in Warrington, Lancashire and their son Edward Brady, born 1851 in Manchester (5 months old). Martha was recorded as a widow with no occupation and similarly, Mary was recorded as having no occupation. Edward Brady (elder) was recorded as working as a lithographic printer and as the son-in-law of Martha Mosford, head of the family.

- 7.2.8 Meanwhile, 16 Leigh Street East had 4 occupants recorded in the household in the 1851 National Census. The head of the household was recorded as Thomas Holland, a cotton power loom overlooker, born 1824 in Manchester. His wife, Clare Holland, born 1829 in Scotland, was also recorded, but had no occupation. Their daughter Mary Jane Holland, born 1849 in Manchester, and son John Holland, born 1851 in Manchester (9 months old), are also noted.
- 7.2.9 In the next Census in 1861, there are 4 recorded occupants at 14 Leigh Street East, all of which are recorded as the head of the household. The oldest individual recorded at the address was Ann Hargreaves, born in Manchester in 1811, who worked as a provisions dealer. There was also an Ellen Hargreaves recorded at the address, however it was unclear if she was the daughter of the aforementioned Ann. Ellen was recorded as being born in 1841 in Manchester, with her occupation listed as a Cotton Weaver. Two other women live at the address but appear unrelated, Sarah Blackburn, born 1844 in Manchester and working as a Cotton Piecer, and Sarah Nella, born 1836 in Manchester and recorded as a Cotton Weaver.
- 7.2.10 16 Leigh Street East in the same Census was recorded as having 2 occupants. The head of the household was named as Joseph Samb, a Journeyman Grocer born 1827 in Cheshire. The other household member was recorded as Ellen Samb, wife of the former, with no occupation, born 1825 in Frodsham, Cheshire.
- 7.2.11 The next national Census in 1871 records 3 individuals living at 14 Leigh Street East. The head of the household was listed as Charlotte McNulty, a Weaver born 1822 in Lancashire. She was recorded along with her two sons, John McNulty, a Mechanic Fitter born 1851 and George McNulty, a Twine Maker born in 1855, both born in Lancashire.
- 7.2.12 At 16 Leigh Street East, there are four individuals recorded in 1871. The head of the household was recorded as Mary Ann Entwistle, who was listed as an unemployed widow born in 1818. Recorded alongside Mary are her sons Johsia Entwistle, born 1851 and William Entwistle, born 1856, and her daughter Mary Entwistle, born 1859. All of which were born in Lancashire and have no occupation noted.
- 7.2.13 The next available Census was in 1891, which records five inhabitants of 14 Leigh Street East. The head of the household was recorded as Peter Quinn, a

Warehouse Porter, born in 1843 in Bolton, alongside his wife Mary A Quinn, born in 1861 in Manchester who has no occupation noted. Their children are listed as Sarah Quinn, born 1888 and Agnes Quinn, born 1890, who are both registered as being born in Manchester. In addition, there was a lodger noted at the address, Susan Dayley, a widow with no occupation, born in 1836 in Ireland.

- 7.2.14 In the same Census, 16 Leigh Street East was recorded as having 2 occupants, Henry Biskell and his wife Bridget Biskell. Henry was listed as having been born in Manchester in 1841, and his occupation was recorded as a Carter. Bridget, on the other hand, has no noted occupation and was listed as being born in Ireland in 1843.
- 7.2.15 The next Census in 1901 records a singular occupant at 14 Leigh Street East, John Preeshiall, a hairdresser, born in 1844 in Stockport, Cheshire. He was recorded as married, although his partner was not listed on the Census records as living at the address.
- 7.2.16 Meanwhile, at 16 Leigh Street East, there are four occupants listed. The head of the house was recorded as Elizabeth Wethers, an unemployed widow born in 1858. The birthplace of Elizabeth was recorded on the census but was illegible. Alongside Elizabeth, her 3 children are recorded, the eldest of which was William Howarth Wethers, an unmarried/single fruit salesman born in Manchester in 1885. The next child recorded was Mary E Wethers, who was listed as an assistant confectioner born in 1887 in Manchester. Finally recorded was Emma Amelia Wethers, who was listed as having been born in Bradford, Yorkshire in 1897.
- 7.2.17 In 1911, the census records that the inhabitants of 14 Leigh Street East have changed again, with eight occupants now registered at the address. The head of the house was listed as John Churchill, an Iron Works Labourer born in Dublin in 1866. Alongside John, his wife Christina Churchill was recorded, born in 1869 in Dublin, Ireland, with no listed current occupation. The Churchills have 6 children listed at the address, the eldest of which was Maggie Churchill, born in 1896 in Dublin, Ireland and working as a Hooper in a cotton mill. Next recorded was Bridget Churchill, born in 1899 in Dublin, Ireland and was recorded as attending school. After Bridget, Ellen Churchill was recorded as being born in 1900 in Manchester and was also recorded as attending school.

The next youngest child was Joseph Churchill, born 1903 and then Christopher Churchill, born 1908, both of which were born in Manchester and are also recorded as attending school. The youngest child was listed as Mary Ann Churchill, born in 1911 (10 months old) in Manchester.

- 7.2.18 At 16 Leigh Street East in 1911, there are five individuals registered at the address. The head of the household was recorded as George Elery Durkin, who worked as a Drapery Salesman, and was born in 1856 in Manchester. His wife Mary Durkin was recorded as being born in 1859 in Manchester, but has no occupation listed. Together the Durkin's have three children, Sarah Ellen Durkin, born in 1891 and working as a domestic servant, Louisa Durkin, born 1893 and working as a tin plate worker and finally Bertha Durkin, born 1898 who was recorded as attending school. Sarah and Louisa are both listed as single/unmarried and the birthplace of all 3 children was listed as Manchester.
- 7.2.19 In the final available National Census in 1921, for the first time, employers are listed alongside each individual and their occupation. In this Census, there are three people listed at 14 Leigh Street East. The head of the household was recorded as Edward Robinson, born in 1891, and was listed as a Tailor's Presser at Henry Turball's Wholesale Clothers at 12 Thomas Street, Manchester. Mary Robinson, wife of the former, was recorded as born in 1894 and was also recorded as completing 'Home Duties'. Also at the address was their son Edward Robinson, born in 1920. All three individuals have their birthplace recorded as Manchester.
- 7.2.20 At 16 Leigh Street East in the same Census, there are 9 people recorded at the address with the head of the household recorded as Catherine Bollard, a widow and retired Dixon Brush Maker, born in 1878 in Manchester. Also recorded at the address are Catherine's six children, the eldest of which was Margarite Condon (née Bollard), a mill spinner at Shaws and Yardine Cotton Mill on Butler Street, born in 1900 in Manchester. The next eldest recorded was Ellen Bollard, a single/unmarried tenter, born in 1902 in Manchester, with no workplace noted. After Ellen, the next recorded child was son Edward Bollard, a single/unmarried pipe maker at McLardy's Pipemakers on Lyons Street, born in 1904 in Manchester. Edward was followed by son James Bollard, born 1907 in Manchester, listed as not having started work yet. The next child noted was daughter Catherine Bollard, born 1910 in Manchester and

then finally Mary Bollard, born in 1913 also in Manchester. Also recorded at the address was a boarder/lodger named Mary Jane Carnney, a single/unmarried cotton doubler at Mr Connells Cotton Spinning Mill on Union Street in Ancoats. She was born in Manchester in 1900.

- 7.2.21 Following the 1921 and 1930s Censuses, a register of individuals across the country was produced in 1939 before the outbreak of the Second World War. This register records households and their occupants along with their occupations. On this register, 14 Leigh Street East was recorded as having 4 occupants, which appears to include the original inhabitants, the Robinson family, listed on the 1921 census alongside another child. New information on the register specifies that Edward Robinson (elder) was born on 4th February 1891 and Mary was born on 14th February 1873, which contradicts her earlier specified year of birth of 1894 on the 1921 census. Their son Edward was also specified as being born on 6th August 1921, which also appears to contradict the year of birth noted in the 1921 census. The elder Edward Robinson has continued his work as a Tailor's Presser and Mary Robinson appears to have also continued to undertake unpaid domestic duties. Their son Edward Robinson had become an adult and began to work as an aluminium worker. Furthermore, Edward (elder) and Mary appear to have had a second child, Margaret (Mary) Robinson, born on 3rd November 1924, who has become a Dress Machinist.
- 7.2.22 There are 2 occupants registered at 16 Leigh Street East on this register, being Micheal Flanagan, a Radio Alarm Driller for aircrafts, born on 27th February 1917 and his wife Eileen Flanagan, a Cotton Winder and Textile Dyer born on 9th January 1920.

7.3 **Phase 2: Mid-Late 19th century changes to earlier housing**

- 7.3.1 This phase of activity on the site was comprised of a number of mid-late 19th century drains associated with later modifications/additions to the earlier housing on the site. There are a total of eight contexts attributed to this phase, representing 4 drains. All of the contexts from this phase are confined to Trenches 2 and 3.
- 7.3.2 In response to the poor sanitation and sewage/waste management in many industrialised cities during the mid-19th century, public sanitation and regulation

of water and waste management in housing became increasingly prominent (Nevell, 2017; Fletcher, 2020; Brooks, 2022). Nationally, this resulted in the enactment of the first national public health legislation in the form of the Public Health Act of 1848, forming the first governmental body concerned with sanitation and public health (Museum of Science and Industry, 2021; Nevell, 2017). Regionally, new sanitation advocacy groups and local sanitation boards were founded, alongside efforts from recently established local authorities and councils, which were all tasked with fixing health and environmental issues caused by poor management of waste and pollution within these cities (Museum of Science and Industry, 2021). Locally, the Manchester Board of Health conducted a survey in 1831, concerned about the spread of cholera, which found that 55.4% of houses in Ancoats lacked any private plumbing and a further 15.1% were in dire need of repair (Cook 2020, 11). The board also further found that a total 56.1% of the streets in Ancoats were unclean, containing large amounts of waste and refuse (Cook 2020, 11). The city later took measures against the severe pollution and lack of sanitation across the urban centre, passing the Manchester Borough Police Act of 1844, which required all new housing to have an up-to-standard privy, and older housing to be re-adapted to have one (Cook 2020; Hylton 2003). Furthermore, in Manchester and Salford, local advocacy groups like the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, founded in 1852, also started to push for reform to improve public health and sanitation within the two cities (Museum of Science and Industry, 2021; The National Archives, n.d.).

- 7.3.3 Consequently, new efforts to improve public sanitation and new regulations were introduced to alter or replace existing housing, including adding new drainage to earlier Industrial period properties (Nevell 2017). This often included the introduction of new circular salt-glazed ceramic drainpipes into older workers' housing that lacked proper water/waste management (Wedd 2007; Brooks 2022).
- 7.3.4 All of the drains in this phase of activity appeared to be consistent with this wave of mid-late 19th century alterations made to older workers' housing and surrounding areas to improve public sanitation. This is particularly evidenced by cut and fill [153]/[149], which was cut into the pre-existing late 18th-century to early 19th-century wall [145], to install a new drain into the property, likely to

improve waste management and sanitation within. The drain [153]/[149] contained a brown salt-glazed circular ceramic drainpipe which further indicates that the drain dates to the mid-late 19th century. The other drains [156]/[157], [158]/[159] and [164]/[155] also evidenced brown salt-glazed circular ceramic drains, which also further indicates their date to the mid-late 19th century, likely installed as part of this general concern about and push to improve public sanitation within industrial cities in the North of England at this time.

7.4 Phase 3: Construction of 1960's care home and housing

- 7.4.1 This phase of activity on the site was comprised of several structures relating to the 1960s development of the site into a residential care home and possibly associated domestic structures. There are a total forty four contexts attributed to this phase, which were encountered across all of the evaluation trenches. All of the contexts dated between 1959 and 1969 but are likely approximately contemporaneous with one another. The archaeological remains from this phase were well-preserved.
- 7.4.2 By the early 20th century, historic mapping indicates that the back-to-back housing fronting Leigh Street East and Whitehead's Buildings had been converted into through-houses (Plate 40; Plate 41), along with many other houses in the neighbourhood (Fletcher 2022).



Plate 40: Extract from 1893 Ordnance Survey map showing unconverted back-to-back housing fronting onto Leigh Street East and Whitehead's Buildings (Buildings in question outlined in red).



Plate 41: Extract from 1909 Ordnance Survey Map showing converted worker's housing (through-houses) fronting Leigh Street East (Buildings in question outlined in red).

- 7.4.3 Many of these buildings, due to their poor living conditions, were converted instead into workshops or warehouses for commercial purposes (Fletcher 2022). However, the back-to-backs fronting Leigh Street East instead continued their use as domestic properties and appear to have been occupied as such at least until 1939, as evidenced by the census records and 1939 register discussed above. There were no archaeological remains uncovered relating to the conversion nor any 20th century adaptations to the earlier late 18th to early 19th-century housing.
- 7.4.4 Slum clearances in the area had begun by 1948, aimed to improve living standards and replace damaged buildings following the second world war (*ibid*). Consequently, many of the late 18th- to early 19th-century houses in the area in Ancoats had begun to be demolished (*ibid*). Between 1959 and 1969, the housing on Leigh Street East, and many other surrounding buildings, had been demolished and new structures had been built on the site (*ibid*). There were no archaeological remains relating to the demolition of the late 18th century to early 19th century structures found. The 1960s development of the

site consisted of the construction of the 'Derwent Home for the Aged' care home and a number of domestic structures immediately to the north.

7.5 'Derwent Home for the Aged' Care Home

- 7.5.1 The archaeological remains relating to the 1960s care home 'Derwent Home for the Aged' on the site were only encountered within Trench 1. The earliest structures uncovered from the care home were the concrete foundation layer [120], packing layer [119] and concrete floor [117], which together formed the foundational floor structure and base of the building.
- 7.5.2 Following the construction of the floor and foundations of the care home, wall [103] was built atop floor [117] to form the external north-western wall of the structure. Wall [103] was directly associated with external paved floor [102], having several drainpipes leading from the surface through the wall and into the building. These pipes were likely connected to further plumbing within the structure which connected to the wider water management system for the care home.
- 7.5.3 Following the construction of the external walls of the care home, several internal dividing walls were built to form rooms or distinct areas within the structure. A total of fifteen internal wall structures and three buttresses were built forming seven distinct rooms/areas, a large corridor and a small space for possible engine bed [116]. The rooms are all squared/rectangular and are arranged around a central cruciform corridor space. Wall [115] was purpose-built to enclose the small space for engine bed [116], which likely held a generator or small engine of some kind, to power the care home. Furthermore, based upon the use of irregularly arranged brickwork within the design of wall [104], despite its position, it likely did not function as an external wall within the building, but instead was likely an internal structure. In consideration, the materials used and general design of the archaeological remains relating to the care home, it is likely that they represent a cellar or basement structure rather than inhabited rooms by care home residents.

7.6 34 Wadeford Close (1960s Housing)

- 7.6.1 Alongside the archaeological remains relating to the 1960s 'Derwent Home for the Aged', a section of remains belonging to the former footprint of numbers

34 and 4 Wadeford Close were uncovered to the north in Trench 2. The earliest contexts recorded in Trench 2 were a number of drains cut into the natural clay, likely associated with the utilities and/or waste management within the housing developed to the north-eastern end of the site in the 1960s, including 34 and 4 Wadeford Close. There were a total 6 original drains recorded that related to these structures. Another small thin gas pipe was also encountered in the north-eastern corner of Trench 2, and was also likely associated with the 1960s housing, but appears to possibly be a later addition.

- 7.6.2 Following these preliminary works, reinforced concrete foundation beam [128] was laid onto the natural clay and drains, forming the foundational bedding for the 1960s housing. Subsequently, wall [124] was laid on top of these foundations and likely represents the southern/south-eastern external wall of the building. Similarly, Wall [129] was also built on top of these foundations but due to its thickness, it was likely part of an external garden wall or other outdoor feature. Running alongside the exterior of the housing and outdoor walls, was an asphalt road/pathway, laid onto a thin concrete bedding layer, with an adjacent concrete kerb and slabs, which likely formed a garden path or side-access between the housing and aforementioned care home.

7.7 Other features

- 7.7.1 Alongside those contexts belonging to the care home and housing structures, a singular utilities trench feature was uncovered in Trench 3 which had no evident direct association with either structure. The utilities trench consisted of three small thin metal pipes that may have carried water, electricity or gas and likely connected to further utility pipes leading to either the 1960s housing or care home.

7.8 Phase 4: Demolition of 1960s buildings and modern use of site

- 7.8.1 This phase of activity represents the late 20th to early 21st demolition of the 1960s structures erected on the site and the site's disuse. The phase consists of two contexts.
- 7.8.2 The 1960s developments on the site appear to have been used until at least the 1990s as indicated by historic mapping of the area. The structures then appear to have been demolished sometime after the 1990s, creating a large

and expansive demolition layer [121]/[123], which sealed all contexts in Trenches 1 and 2.

- 7.8.3 Following this, the site had been left as an empty scrubland and formed a topsoil layer [100]/[122]/[162], which covered all evaluation trenches.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 Key Results

- 8.1.1 In summary, there were four main phases of archaeological activity evidenced across the three evaluation trenches.
- 8.1.2 Phase 1 was represented by the corner of a late 18th- to early 19th-century worker's house, comprised of three handmade brick walls and a drain. The phase was representative of the construction of a number of industrial period back-to-back worker's houses during the late 18th to early 19th century as part of the original development of the site.
- 8.1.3 Phase 2 was represented by four mid-late 19th-century circular salt-glazed ceramic drainpipes. The phase was representative of the installation of a number of mid-late 19th-century drainpipes to improve drainage and sanitation within the earlier industrial period housing on the site.
- 8.1.4 Phase 3 was represented by the remains of the basement of a 1960s care home for the elderly and the external walls and path/garden features from possibly associated domestic housing, as well as associated drainpipes and utilities. The phase represents the re-use of the site area following the slum-clearances and demolition of the earlier industrial period housing on the site.
- 8.1.5 Phase 4 was represented by an expansive demolition layer and subsequent topsoil layer. The phase was representative of the demolition of the modern 1960s developments on the site and following disuse of the site.
- 8.1.6 The archaeological remains uncovered on the site appear to be quite consistent with those found nearby and appear quite typical of workers' houses uncovered from the early industrial period in Manchester. Back-to-back houses were quite common in the area with other housing of this type found on surrounding streets such as Rodney Street, William Street and Elizabeth Street among others (Plate 40; Plate 41). Examples of back-to-back housing from this period have been revealed across the city on excavations on Liverpool Road, Castlefield, Minshull Street, Piccadilly and Piccadilly Place, Central Manchester among many other examples of similar housing found across Manchester and the neighbouring city of Salford (Nevell, 2011; Nevell, 2017). Many such houses found across the city were built directly onto the natural

clay and many were constructed without proper drainage or plumbing within the housing structure (Nevell, 2017). Due to the poor survival of the remains, with only a small corner of the housing structure surviving, it was impossible to infer if the internal structure or floor plan of the structure was also consistent with other examples of back-to-back housing in the area.

- 8.1.7 The later additions of new drainage pipes into the late 18th- to early 19th-century housing evidenced in the evaluation, however, was quite common amongst other housing the area, being part of the broader push to improve public sanitation discussed above.

8.2 Significance

- 8.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that a small number of buried truncated remains relating to the late 18th to early 19th century workers' housing previously built on the site had survived below ground level. The remains were not very well-preserved and were only representative of one small corner within the original structures, likely destroyed by the later 20th-century redevelopment of the site. The trenches also revealed a number of mid-late 19th century drains associated with the improvement of sanitation within the properties. Furthermore, the very well-preserved remains of a 1960s care home and domestic structures were also uncovered.
- 8.2.2 The remains were deemed to be of local significance.

8.3 Key Initiatives

- 8.3.1 There were four key research initiatives in the North-West Regional Research Framework addressed during the evaluation (NWWRF, 2023):
- 8.3.2 **Ind21:** *How did industrial period towns affect the pre-existing historic landscape?*
- 8.3.3 Prior to the construction of the original housing on the site in the late 18th to early 19th century, the area appears to have remained predominantly undeveloped with only a grid system of streets being developed by the early 1790s (Fletcher 2022). Very few structures had been developed on the site by this time. Prior to this, it appears the land likely served predominantly as agricultural land similar to that found just to the north of the site across shooter's brook. Remnants of this pre-industrial agricultural landscape were

uncovered on excavations approximately 250m west of the site on Silk Street, which uncovered some remains of a pre-industrial field boundary containing 17th- and 18th-century pottery and clay pipe fragments (Fletcher 2022). However, no pre-industrial remains of this landscape were uncovered during the evaluation, indicating the later 18th- and early 19th-century development of the site may have removed any evidence of this activity within its boundary during the construction of the workers' housing built on the site. The area had drastically changed over the course of a few decades from a predominantly rural agricultural landscape to a populous, heavily developed grid-system of streets functioning as domestic properties to feed the growing need for workers as the industrial town of Manchester grew. Therefore, it seems like much of the later Industrial period development of the site, truncated and destroyed much of the earlier post-medieval landscape in the area as new structures were built, and new accommodation was required, for the growing urban population of the city.

8.3.4 **Ind24:** *When and where did landless urban development replace burgage plots of the Medieval and Post-Medieval towns?*

Prior to the Industrial period, the land of Ancoats fell under the control and ownership of the Leigh family and a small portion was also owned by the local Grammar School (Swindells 1908; Cook 2020). The area was predominantly comprised of open fields under the manor at Ancoats rather than burgage plots.

8.3.5 **Ind30:** *How have buildings changed in response to planning regulations?*

8.3.6 When the first workers' housing was developed on the site during the late 18th to early 19th century, there were very few regulations regarding the construction of buildings (Fletcher 2022). Hence, many buildings from this period lacked proper water and waste management among other sanitary and safety issues (Cook, 2020). Possibly due to the incompleteness of the 18th/19th century archaeological remains found during the evaluation, there was relatively little evidence of the adaptation of buildings as a consequence of new planning regulations. However, the introduction of a number of drains into the buildings and surrounding areas around the housing appear to likely be related to the introduction of the Manchester Borough Police Act of 1844 or another

local regulation, which required the improvement of private plumbing and drainage within worker's housing across Manchester (*ibid*).

8.3.7 **Ind33:** *How well studied and understood are the back yards of workers housing and what is their significance?*

8.3.8 Only evaluation Trench 3 was targeted over the yard space of worker's housing. Within the excavation area, a number of drains and utility pipes were uncovered, most of which dated to the mid-late 19th century. The drains were likely associated with the aforementioned push to improve sanitation within worker's housing. No evidence of any upstanding structures or finds were uncovered within the excavation area, suggesting the yard space remained undeveloped, serving as a small green space for the inhabitants.

8.4 Mitigation

8.4.1 No further work is warranted on-site due to the poor survival of earlier Industrial period remains. No updates to the key initiatives as set-out in the NWRRF (2023) are required.

8.5 Dissemination

8.5.1 The archaeological evaluation resulted in the production a paper archive, comprised of 5 photo registers, 3 scale drawings, 1 sketch plan, 1 trench sheet, 36 context sheets, 29 masonry sheets and 3 sheets of post-ex notes. The paper archive has been fully digitised and uploaded to a digital drive. Alongside the paper archive, a digital archive has been produced containing 55 photographs and 1 set of survey data.

8.5.2 A copy of this report will be deposited with GMAAS (Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service) to be incorporated into the Greater Manchester HER (Historic Environment Record).

8.5.3 Any digitised records and data will be made publicly accessible and uploaded to the University of Salford's Figshare research repository and a digital copy of this report will be uploaded and made publicly accessible on the ADS (Archaeological Data Service).

8.5.4 A short (c. 300 word) summary of the project results may be sent to the editor of *Post-medieval Archaeology* for inclusion in their annual round-up of fieldwork, with a copy forwarded to GMAAS.

- 8.5.5 Salford Archaeology register the report with OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) within 6 months of production.
- 8.5.6 Salford Archaeology may utilise social media to communicate the discovery of archaeology and artefacts of interest at any time, unless specifically asked not to do so by the client.
- 8.5.7 The project Archive, including artefactual material will be deposited as per section 5.2.

9 **ARCHIVE**

- 9.1.1 A draft copy of this evaluation report will be submitted for comment to the client and to GMAAS (Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service).
- 9.1.2 The client will be provided with a digital copy of the report (pdf format), printed copies will be available upon request and will be subject to an additional fee.
- 9.1.3 The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines, and current ClfA guidance (Standards and Guidelines for the Creation, Compilation, Transportation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives ClfA 2020). The project archive includes the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered from Rodney Street, Ancoats, during the course of the project. As part of the archiving process, an on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form has been completed, and an OASIS number has been obtained. The site archive has been organised to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the North West of England.
- 9.1.4 All drawn records have been transferred to and stored in a digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained with the archive ultimately being deposited with the Manchester Museum of Science and Industry (subject to their approval).
- 9.1.5 The archaeological archive consists of the following: All original records created throughout the course of the project; All original drawings, whether created during fieldwork or post-investigation; Indexes to the drawings; Indexes to the photographic archive; All digital material; Digital material

created from written, drawn or photographed original records; The final project report; A list of contents of the archive.

- 9.1.6 Any digital records within the archive will have a copy deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). All records created in hard copy during the course of the project were scanned and added to the digital archive.
- 9.1.7 The digital archive from the site will also be uploaded to the University of Salford's Figshare Research Repository, unless specifically asked not to do so.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1.1 We would like to thank Wates Construction Ltd for commissioning the work and GMAAS for monitoring the excavation. We would also like to thank Andy Coutts for his on-site work and Dave Laverty for his supervision of the project. Further thanks are extended to Sarah Mottershead for the illustrations, and to Graham Mottershead and Joe Brooks for their management of the excavation and post-excavation works respectively.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Level (m AOD)	Phase	Spot Date
100	Trench 1	Layer	Topsoil	53.50	4	Modern (Post-1990s)
101	Trench 1	Layer	Natural Geological Substrate	52.02	N/A	Natural
102	Trench 1	Masonry	Paved Flagstone Flooring	53.42	3	Modern (1959-1969)
103	Trench 1	Masonry	Machine-made Redbrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
104	Trench 1	Masonry	Machine-made Redbrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
105	Trench 1	Masonry	Internal Machine-made Redrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
106	Trench 1	Masonry	Internal Machine-made Redrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
107	Trench 1	Masonry	Machine-made Redbrick Buttress of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
108	Trench 1	Masonry	Machine-made Redbrick Buttress	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Level (m AOD)	Phase	Spot Date
			of 1960's Carehome			
109	Trench 1	Masonry	Internal Machine-made Redrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
110	Trench 1	Masonry	Internal Machine-made Redrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
111	Trench 1	Masonry	Internal Machine-made Redrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
112	Trench 1	Masonry	L-shaped Internal Machine-made Redrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
113	Trench 1	Masonry	Machine-made Redbrick Buttress of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
114	Trench 1	Masonry	Internal Machine-made Redrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
115	Trench 1	Masonry	L-shaped Internal Machine-made Redrick Wall of 1960's Carehome	52.69	3	Modern (1959-1969)
116	Trench 1	Masonry	Large Concrete Block (1960's)	52.68	3	Modern (1959-1969)

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Level (m AOD)	Phase	Spot Date
117	Trench 1	Masonry	Concrete Floor Surface (1960's)	52.59-52.68	3	Modern (1959-1969)
118	Trench 1		4 Brick Wall Scars (1960's)	52.59	3	Modern (1959-1969)
119	Trench 1	Layer	Pale Yellow Stone Packing (1960's)	N/A	3	Modern (1959-1969)
120	Trench 1	Masonry	Concrete Foundations (1960's)	N/A	3	Modern (1959-1969)
121	Trench 1	Layer	Demolition Layer	N/A	4	Modern (Post-1990s)
122	Trench 2	Layer	Topsoil/Turf	N/A	4	Modern (Post-1990s)
123	Trench 2	Layer	Demolition Layer	53.22	4	Modern (Post-1990s)
124	Trench 2	Masonry	Linear Wall for 1960's Housing	53.22	3	Modern (1959-1969)
125	Trench 2	Masonry	Concrete Slabs/Path (1960's)	53.21	3	Modern (1959-1969)
126	Trench 2	Layer	Asphalt Road/Path (1960's)	53.21	3	Modern (1959-1969)
127	Trench 2	Masonry	Concrete Base Layer (1960's)	N/A	3	Modern (1959-1969)

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Level (m AOD)	Phase	Spot Date
128	Trench 2	Masonry	Reinforced Concrete Beam/Foundation (1960's)	N/A	3	Modern (1959-1969)
129	Trench 2	Masonry	Linear Wall for 1960's Housing	N/A	3	Modern (1959-1969)
130	Trench 2	Masonry	Concrete Slabs/Path (1960's)	53.21	3	Modern (1959-1969)
131	Trench 2	Masonry	Concrete Block (1960's)	N/A	3	Modern (1959-1969)
132	Trench 2	Masonry	Concrete Kerbstones (1960's)	N/A	3	Modern (1959-1969)
133	Trench 2	Fill	Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)
134	Trench 2	Cut	Cut for Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)
135	Trench 2	Cut	Cut for Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)
136	Trench 2	Fill	Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)
137	Trench 2	Fill	Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)
138	Trench 2	Cut	Cut for Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Level (m AOD)	Phase	Spot Date
139	Trench 2	Fill	Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)
140	Trench 2	Cut	Cut for Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)
141	Trench 2	Fill	Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)
142	Trench 2	Cut	Cut for Modern Drain	52.54	3	Modern (1959-1969)
143	Trench 2	Layer	Natural Geological Substrate	52.52	N/A	Natural
144	Trench 2	Masonry	Late 18 th – Early 19 th Century Linear Worker's Housing Handmade Redbrick Wall	53.22	1	Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century
145	Trench 2	Masonry	Late 18 th – Early 19 th Century Linear Worker's Housing Handmade Redbrick Wall	53.00	1	Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century
146	Trench 2	Fill	Late 18 th -Early 19 th Century Drain associated with Worker's Housing	52.52	1	Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Level (m AOD)	Phase	Spot Date
147	Trench 2	Cut	Cut for Late 18 th – Early 19 th Century Drain	52.52	1	Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century
148	Trench 2	Masonry	Late 18 th -Early 19 th Century Drain associated with Worker's Housing	53.00	1	Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century
149	Trench 2	Fill	19 th Century Ceramic Drainpipe	53.00	2	Mid-late 19 th century
150	Trench 2	Cut	Deep L-shaped Cut for Drain	52.46	3	Modern (1959-1969)
151	Trench 2	Fill	Deep L-shaped Drain	52.46	3	Modern (1959-1969)
152	Trench 2	Fill	Modern Gaspipe	52.62	3	Modern (1959-1969)
153	Trench 2	Cut	Cut for 19 th Century Ceramic Drainpipe	53.00	2	Mid-late 19 th century
154	Trench 2	Cut	Cut for Modern Gaspipe	52.62	3	Modern (1959-1969)
155	Trench 3	Fill	19 th Century Cast-Iron Gaspipe and Drains	52.90	2	Mid-late 19 th century
156	Trench 3	Cut	Cut for 19 th Century Ceramic Drainpipe	52.90	2	Mid-late 19 th century

Context Number	Area	Type	Description	Level (m AOD)	Phase	Spot Date
157	Trench 3	Fill	19 th Century Ceramic Drainpipe	52.90	2	Mid-late 19 th century
158	Trench 3	Cut	Cut for 19 th century Ceramic Drainpipe	52.90	2	Mid-late 19 th century
159	Trench 3	Fill	19 th Century Ceramic Drainpipe	52.90	2	Mid-late 19 th century
160	Trench 3	Cut	Cut for modern electric, gas and water pipes	52.96	3	Modern (1959-1969)
161	Trench 3	Fill	Modern electric, gas and water pipes	52.96	3	Modern (1959-1969)
162	Trench 3	Layer	Topsoil/Turf	53.50	4	Modern (Post-1990s)
163	Trench 3	Layer	Natural Geological Substrate	52.96	N/A	Natural
164	Trench 3	Cut	Cut for 19 th Century Cast-Iron Gaspipe and Drains	52.90	2	Mid-late 19 th century

APPENDIX 2 : CENSUS RETURNS

1851 Census								
Address	First Name (s)	Surname	Marital Status	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Employer	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
14 Leigh Street East	Martha	Mosford	Widow	Head	N/A	N/A	1785	Barton, Lancashire
" "	Edward	Brady	Married	Son-in-law	Lithographic Printer	N/A	1829	Warrington, Lancashire
" "	Mary	Brady	Married	Daughter	N/A	N/A	1830	Manchester
" "	Edward	Brady	N/A	Grandson	N/A	N/A	1851 (5 months)	Manchester
16 Leigh Street East	Thomas	Holland	Married	Head	Power Loom Overlooker (Cotton)	N/A	1824	Manchester
" "	Clare	Holland	Married	Wife	N/A	N/A	1829	Scotland
" "	Mary Jane	Holland	N/A	Daughter	N/A	N/A	1849	Manchester
" "	John	Holland	N/A	Son	N/A	N/A	1851 (9 months)	Manchester

1861 Census								
Address	First Name (s)	Surname	Marital Status	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Employer	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
14 Leigh Street East	Sarah	Blackburn	Unmarried	Head	Cotton Piecer	N/A	1844	Manchester
" "	Sarah	Nella	Unmarried	Head	Cotton Weaver	N/A	1836	Manchester
" "	Ann	Hargreaves	Widow	Head	Provisions Dealer	N/A	1811	Manchester
" "	Ellen	Hargreaves	Unmarried	Head	Cotton Weaver	N/A	1841	Manchester
16 Leigh Street East	Joseph	Samb	Married	Head	Journeyman Grocer	N/A	1827	Cheshire
" "	Ellen	Samb	Married	Wife	N/A	N/A	1825	Frodsham, Cheshire

1871 Census								
Address	First Name (s)	Surname	Marital Status	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Employer	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
14 Leigh Street East	Charlote	McNulty	Widow	Head	Weaver	N/A	1822	Manchester
" "	John	McNulty	Unmarried	Son	Mechanic Fitter	N/A	1851	Manchester
" "	George	McNulty	Unmarried	Son	Twine Maker	N/A	1855	Manchester
16 Leigh Street East	Mary Ann	Entwistle	Widow	Head	N/A	N/A	1818	Lancashire
" "	Johsia	Entwistle	Unmarried	Son	N/A	N/A	1851	Lancashire
	William	Entwistle	Unmarried	Son	N/A	N/A	1856	Lancashire
	Mary	Entwistle	N/A	Daughter	N/A	N/A	1859	Lancashire

1891 Census								
Address	First Name (s)	Surname	Marital Status	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Employer	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
14 Leigh Street East	Peter	Quinn	Married	Head	Warehouse Porter	N/A	1843	Bolton, Lancashire
" "	Mary A	Quinn	Married	Wife	N/A	N/A	1861	Manchester
" "	Sarah	Quinn	N/A	Daughter	N/A	N/A	1888	Manchester
" "	Agnes	Quinn	N/A	Daughter	N/A	N/A	1890	Manchester
" "	Susan	Dayley	Widow	Lodger	N/A	N/A	1836	Ireland
16 Leigh Street East	Henry	Biskell	Married	Head	Carter	N/A	1841	Manchester
" "	Bridget	Biskell	Married	Wife	N/A	N/A	1843	Ireland

1901 Census								
Address	First Name (s)	Surname	Marital Status	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Employer	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
14 Leigh Street East	John	Preeshiall	Married	Head	Hairdresser	N/A	1844	Stockport, Cheshire
16 Leigh Street East	Elizabeth	Wethers	Widow	Head	N/A	N/A	1858	Illegible
" "	William Howarth	Wethers	Single	Son	Fruit Salesman	N/A	1885	Manchester
" "	Mary E	Wethers	N/A	Daughter	Assistant Confectioner	N/A	1887	Manchester
" "	Emma Amelia	Wethers	N/A	Daughter	N/A	N/A	1897	Bradford, Yorkshire

1911 Census								
Address	First Name (s)	Surname	Marital Status	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Employer	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
14 Leigh Street East	John	Churchill	Married	Head	Iron Works Labourer	N/A	1866	Dublin, Ireland
" "	Christina	Churchill	Married	Wife	N/A	N/A	1869	Dublin, Ireland
" "	Maggie	Churchill	Single	Daughter	Hooper in a Cotton Mill	N/A	1896	Dublin, Ireland
" "	Bridget	Churchill	N/A	Daughter	In School	N/A	1899	Dublin, Ireland
" "	Ellen	Churchill	N/A	Daughter	In School	N/A	1900	Manchester
" "	Joseph	Churchill	N/A	Son	In School	N/A	1903	Manchester
" "	Christopher	Churchill	N/A	Son	In School	N/A	1908	Manchester
" "	Mary Ann	Churchill	N/A	Daughter	N/A	N/A	1911 (10 months)	Manchester
16 Leigh Street East	George Elery	Durkin	Married	Head	Drapery Salesman	N/A	1856	Manchester
" "	Mary	Durkin	Married	Wife	N/A	N/A	1859	Manchester
" "	Sarah Ellen	Durkin	Single	Daughter	Domestic Servant	N/A	1891	Manchester
" "	Louisa	Durkin	Single	Daughter	Tin Plate Worker	N/A	1893	Manchester
" "	Bertha	Durkin	N/A	Daughter	In School	N/A	1898	Manchester

1921 Census								
Address	First Name (s)	Surname	Marital Status	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Employer	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
14 Leigh Street East	Edward	Robinson	Married	Head	Tailor's Presser	Henry Turball Wholesale Clothiers (12 Thomas Street, Manchester)	1891	Manchester
" "	Mary	Robinson	Married	Wife	Home Duties	N/A	1894	Manchester
" "	Edward	Robinson	N/A	Son	N/A	N/A	1920	Manchester
16 Leigh Street East	Catherine	Bollard	Widow	Head	Retired (Former Dixon Brush Maker)	N/A (Rochdale Road)	1878	Ancoats, Manchester
" "	Margaret	Condron (née Bollard)	Widow	Daughter	Mill Spinner	Shaws and Yardine Cotton Mill (Butler Street)	1900	Ancoats, Manchester
" "	Ellen	Bollard	Single	Daughter	Tenter	N/A (Oldham Road)	1902	Ancoats, Manchester
" "	Edward	Bollard	Single	Son	Pipe Maker	McLardy's Pipemakers (Lyons Street)	1904	Ancoats, Manchester
" "	James	Bollard	N/A	Son	Not Started Work Yet	N/A	1907	Ancoats, Manchester
" "	Catherine	Bollard	N/A	Daughter	N/A	N/A	1910	Ancoats, Manchester

" "	Mary	Bollard	N/A	Daughter	N/A	N/A	1913	Ancoats, Manchester
" "	Irene	Condron	N/A	Grandaughter	N/A	N/A	1920	Ancoats, Manchester
" "	Mary Jane	Carnney	Single	Boarder	Cotton Doubler	Mr Connels Cotton Spinning Mill (Union Street Ancoats)	1900	Ancoats, Manchester

1939 Register								
Address	First Name (s)	Surname	Marital Status	Relationship to Head of Household	Occupation	Employer	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
14 Leigh Street East	Edward	Robinson	Married	Head	Tailor's Presser	N/A	4th February 1891	Manchester
" "	Mary	Robinson	Married	Wife	Unpaid Domestic Duties	N/A	14th February 1873 ? (Likely meant to be 1894)	Manchester
" "	Edward	Robinson	Single	Son	Aluminium Worker	N/A	6th August 1921 ? (May mean 1920)	Manchester
" "	Margaret (Mary)	Robinson	Single	Daughter	Dress Machinist	N/A	3rd November 1924	Manchester
16 Leigh Street East	Micheal	Flanagan	Married	Head	Radio Alarm Driller (Aircraft)	N/A	27th February 1917	Manchester
" "	Eileen	Flanagan	Married	Wife	Cotton Winder/Textile Dyer		9th January 1920	Manchester

APPENDIX 3 : FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Evaluation Trench Locations
- Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1
- Figure 4: South-east facing section of Trench 1
- Figure 5: Plan of Trench 2
- Figure 6: Plan of Trench 3
- Figure 7: Geolocated contexts superimposed on extract of 1851 Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 8: Geolocated contexts superimposed on extract of 1891 Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 9: Geolocated contexts superimposed on extract of 1922 Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 10: Geolocated contexts superimposed on extract of 1948 Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 11: Geolocated contexts superimposed on extract of 1968 Ordnance Survey map

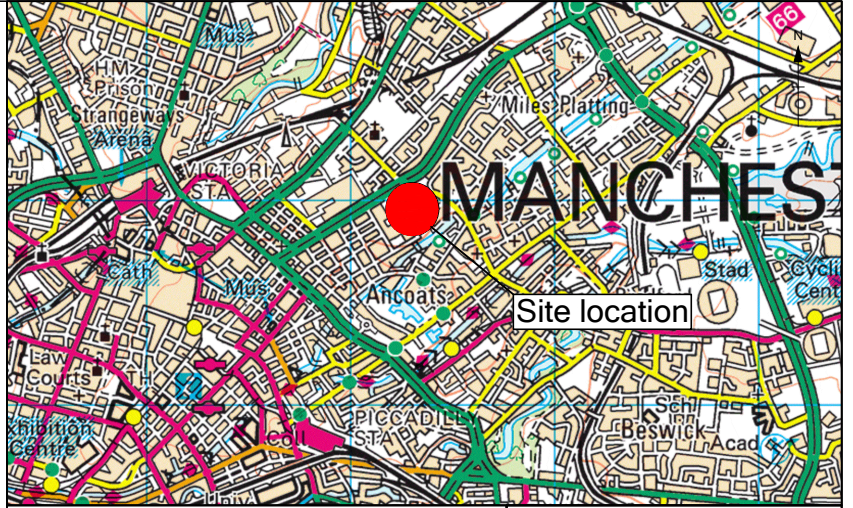


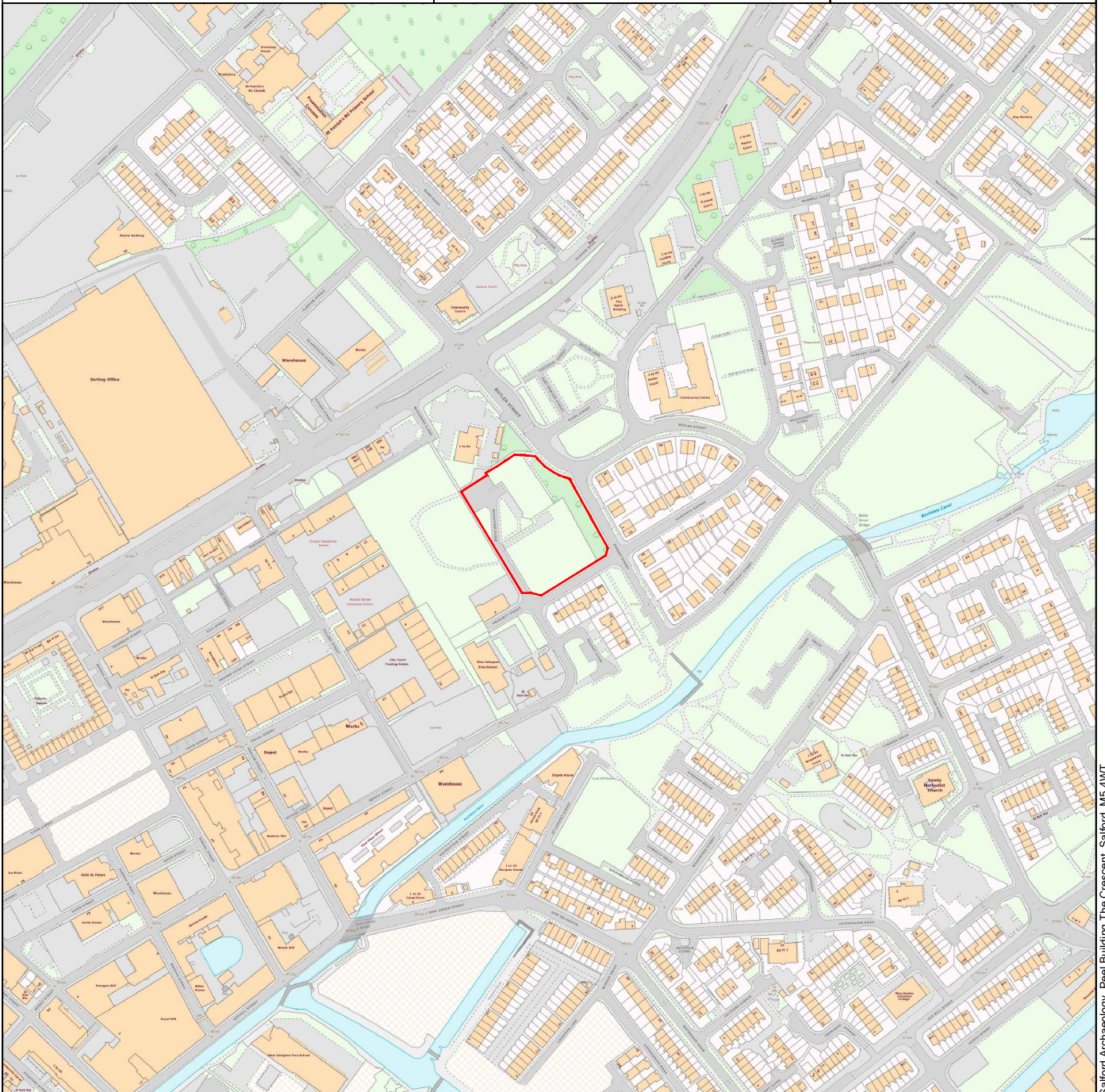
Figure 1:

Site Location

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2023



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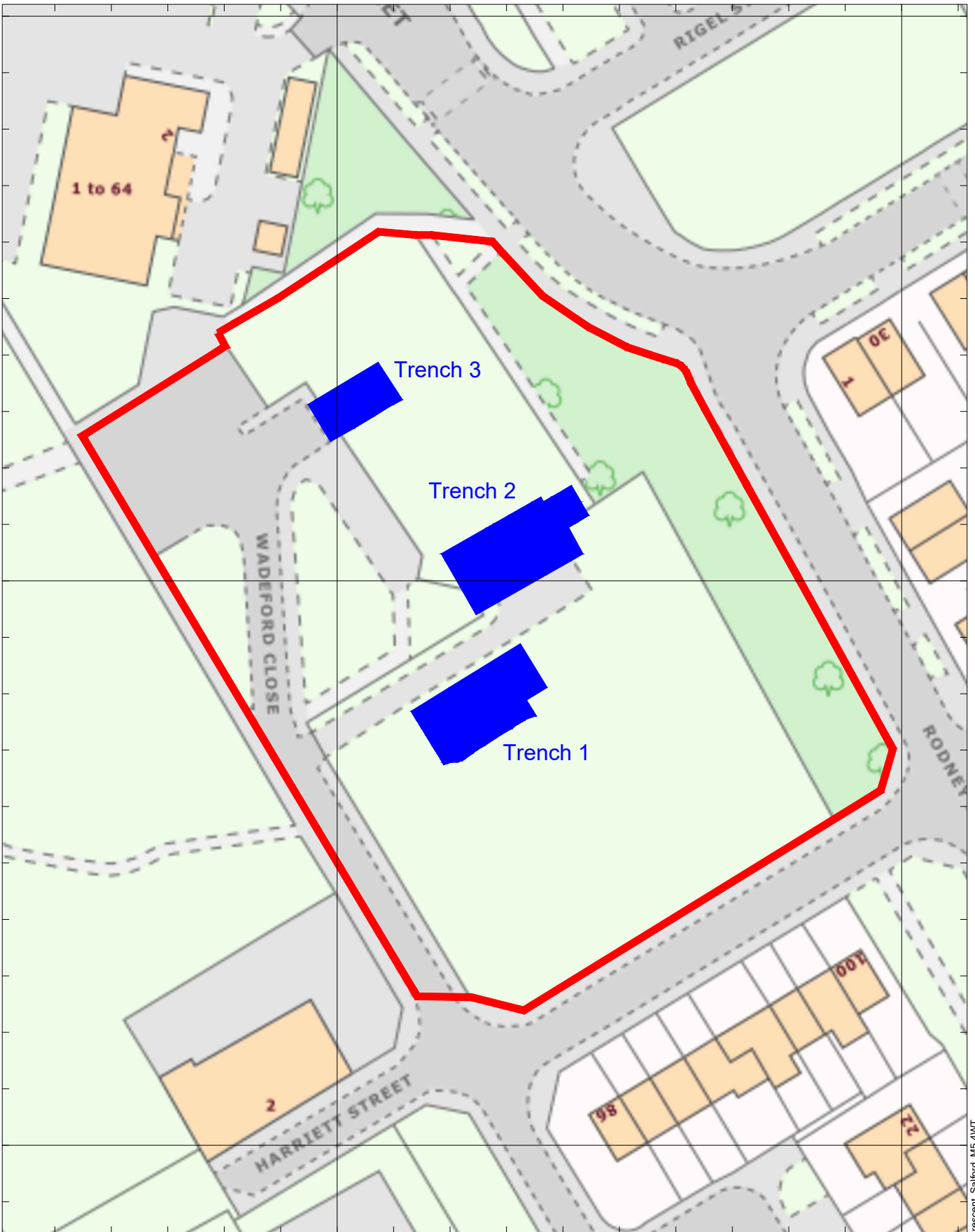


Figure 2:

Trench Location Superimposed onto Modern Mapping

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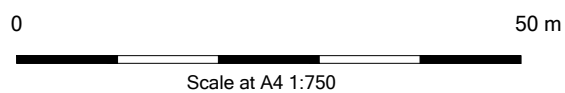


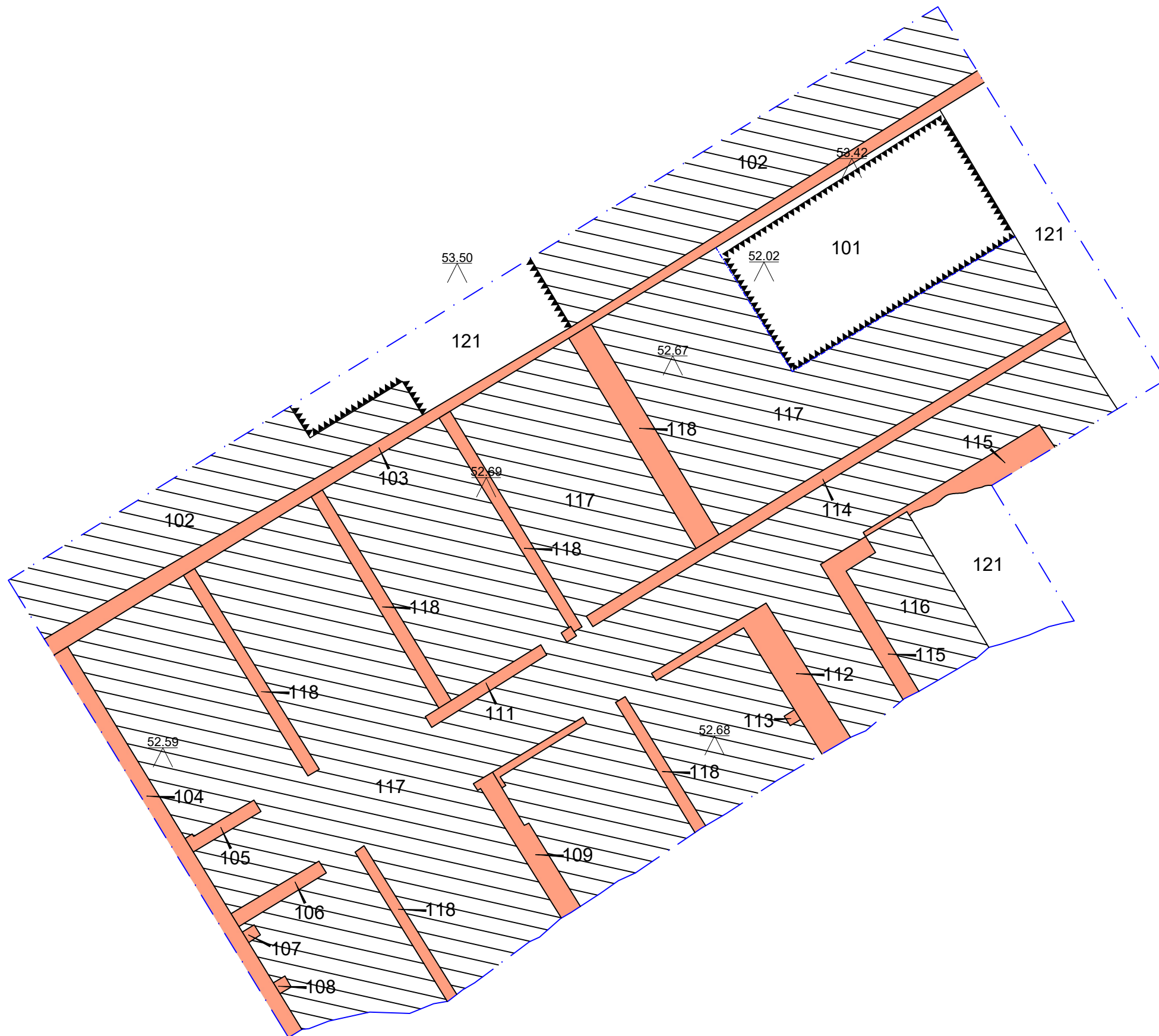
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- Trench Location

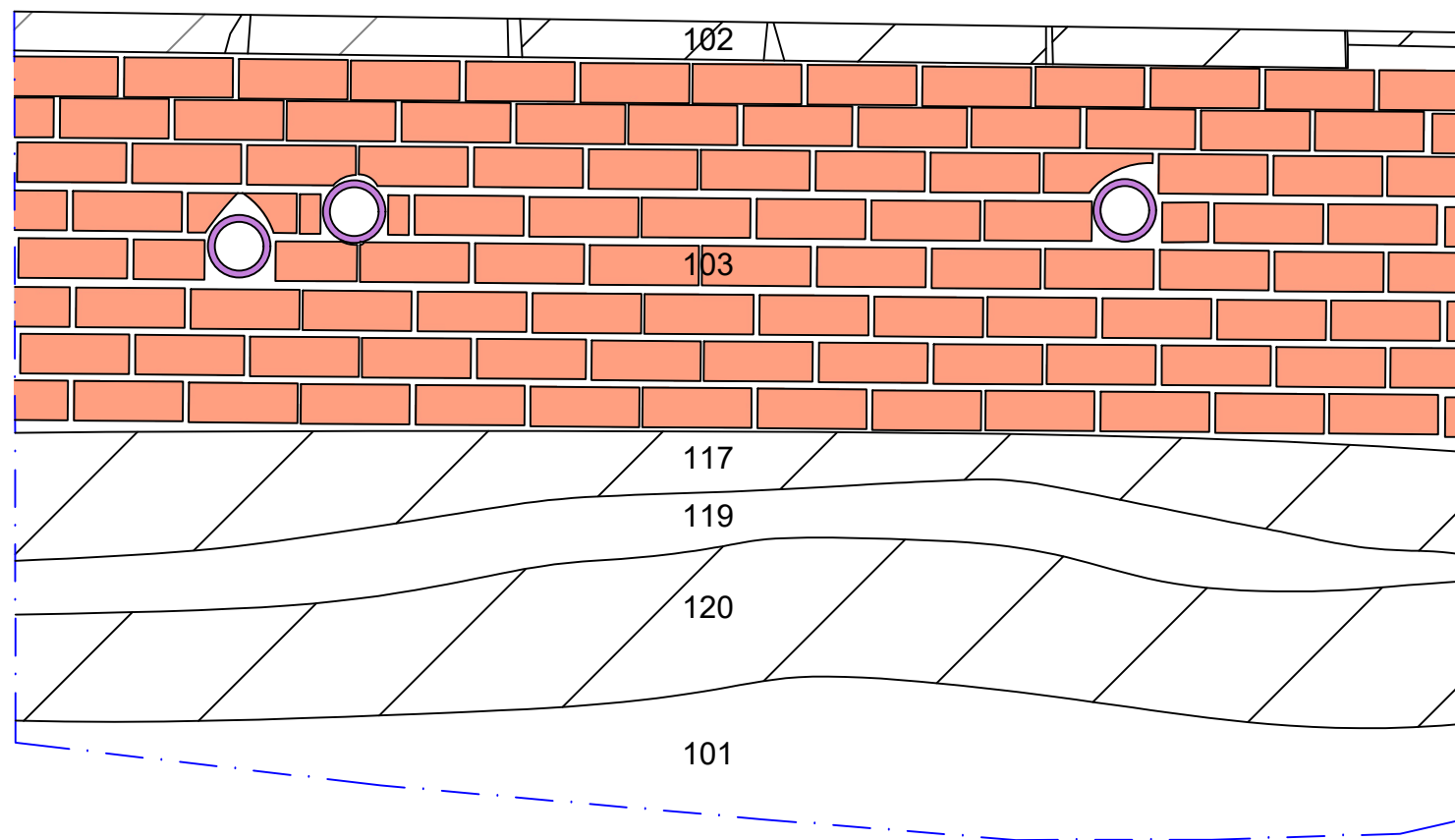


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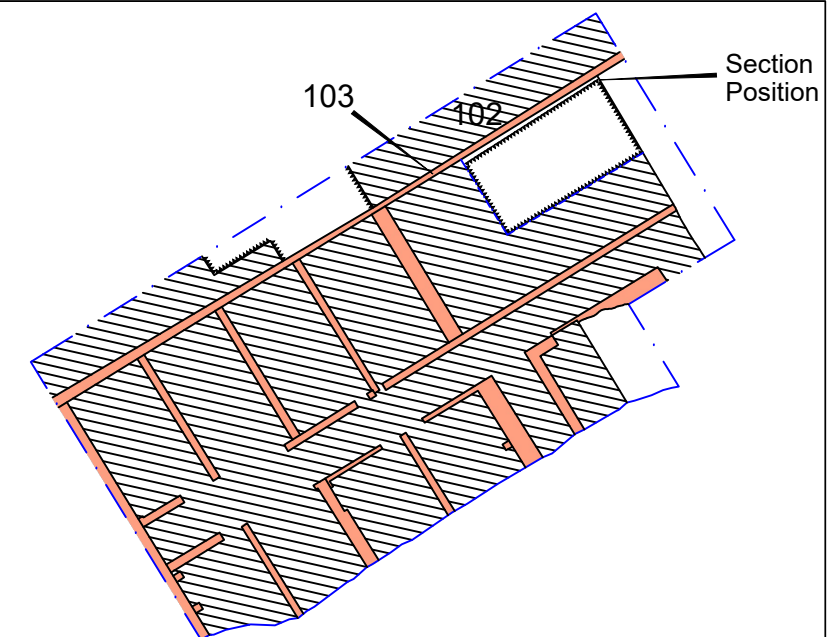


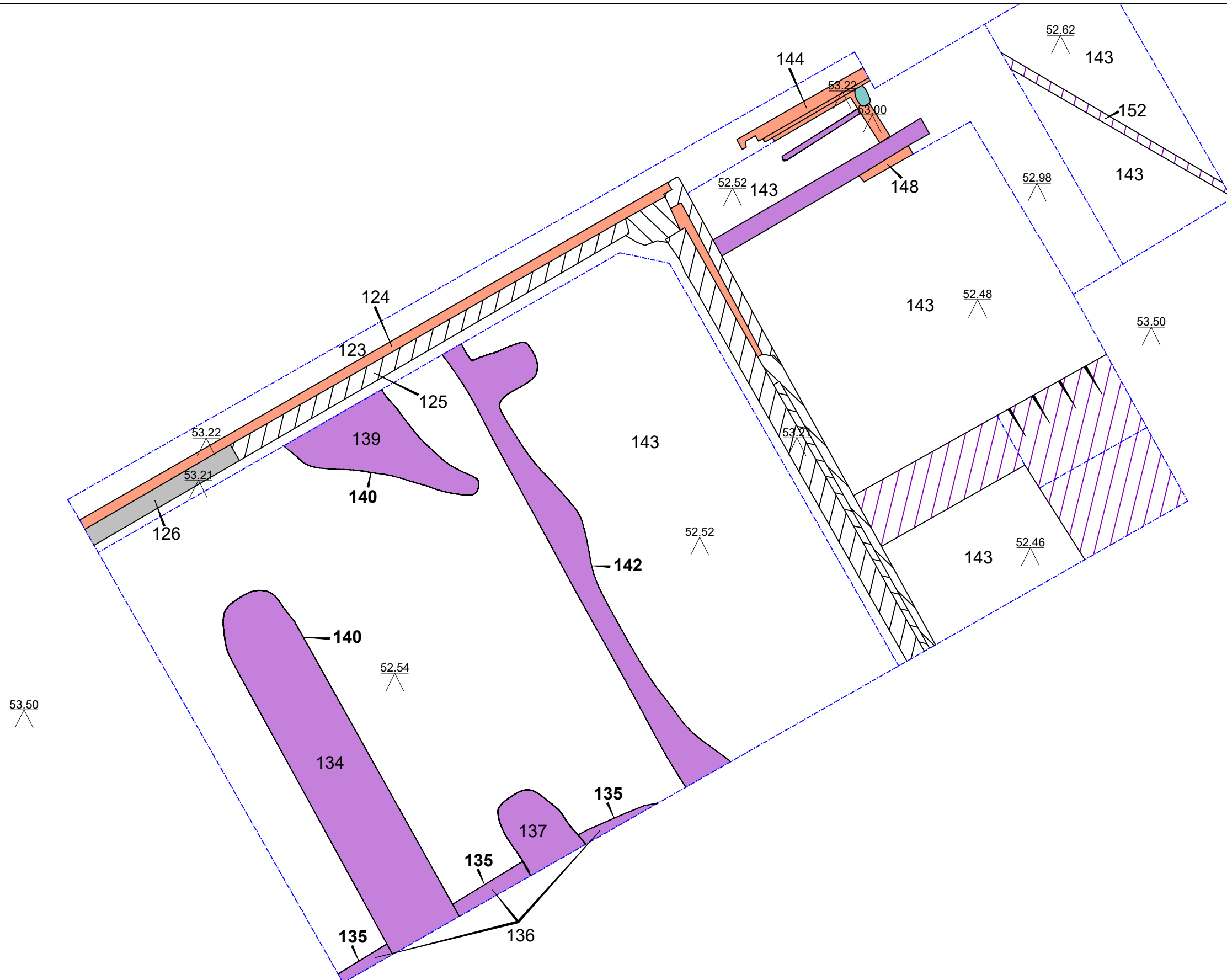


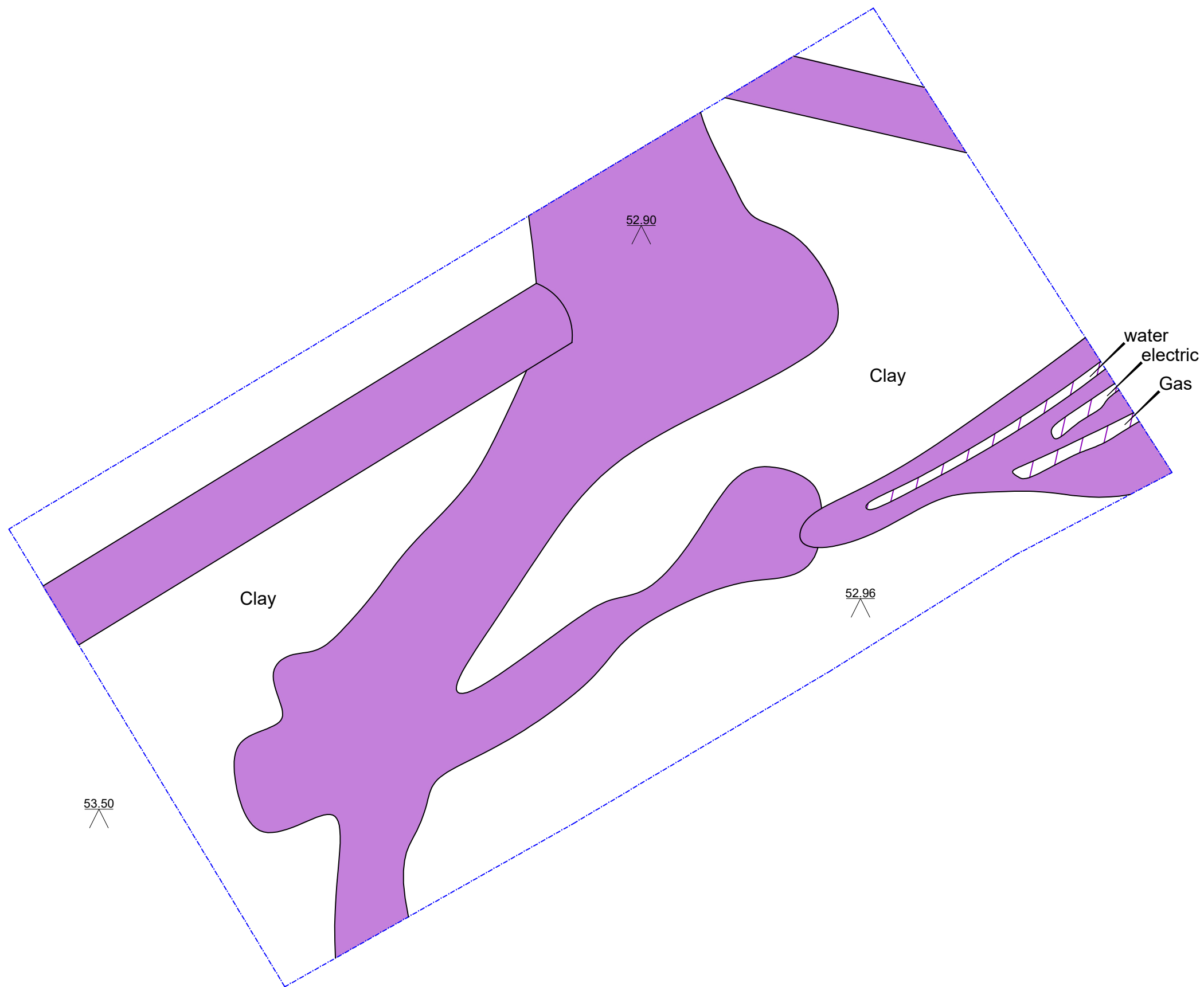
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NE







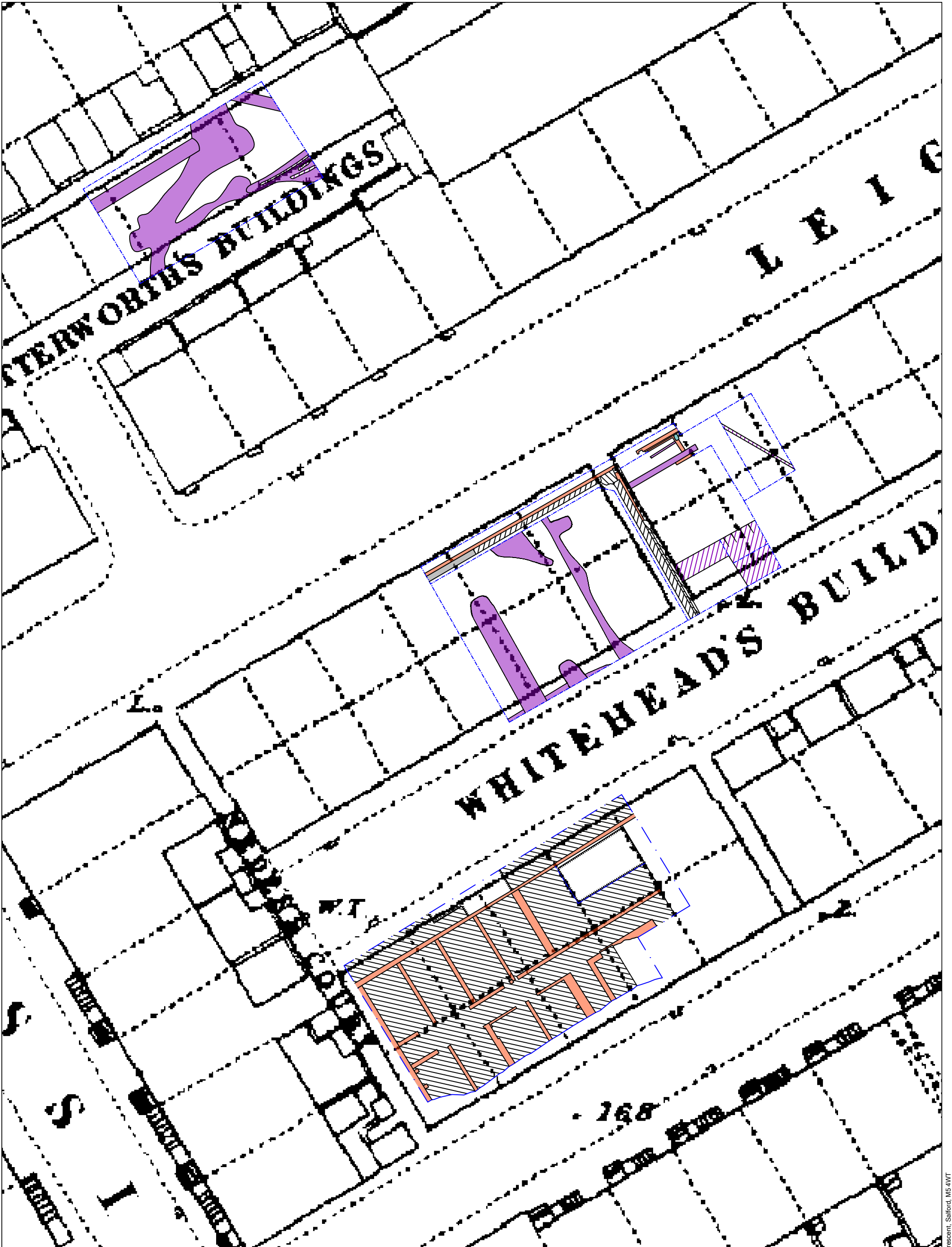


Figure 7:
Excavated Areas Superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

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0 10 m
Scale at A3 1:200

Key:
Brick Wall
Concrete
Drain
Service
Stone
Tarmac
Limit of Excavation

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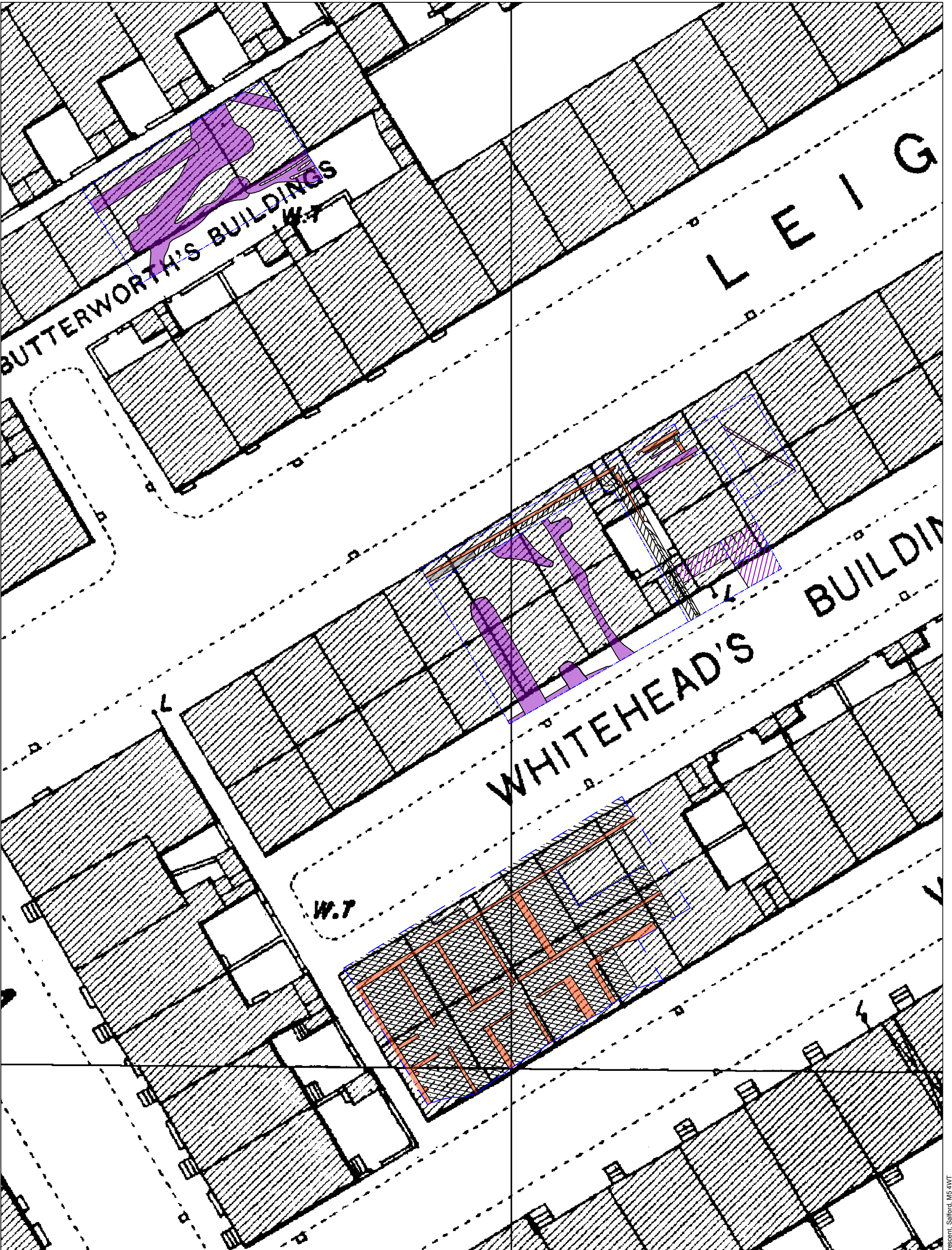


Figure 8:
Excavated Areas Superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

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0 10 m
Scale at A3 1:200

Key:

Brick Wall	Service	Limit of Excavation
Concrete	Stone	
Drain	Tarmac	

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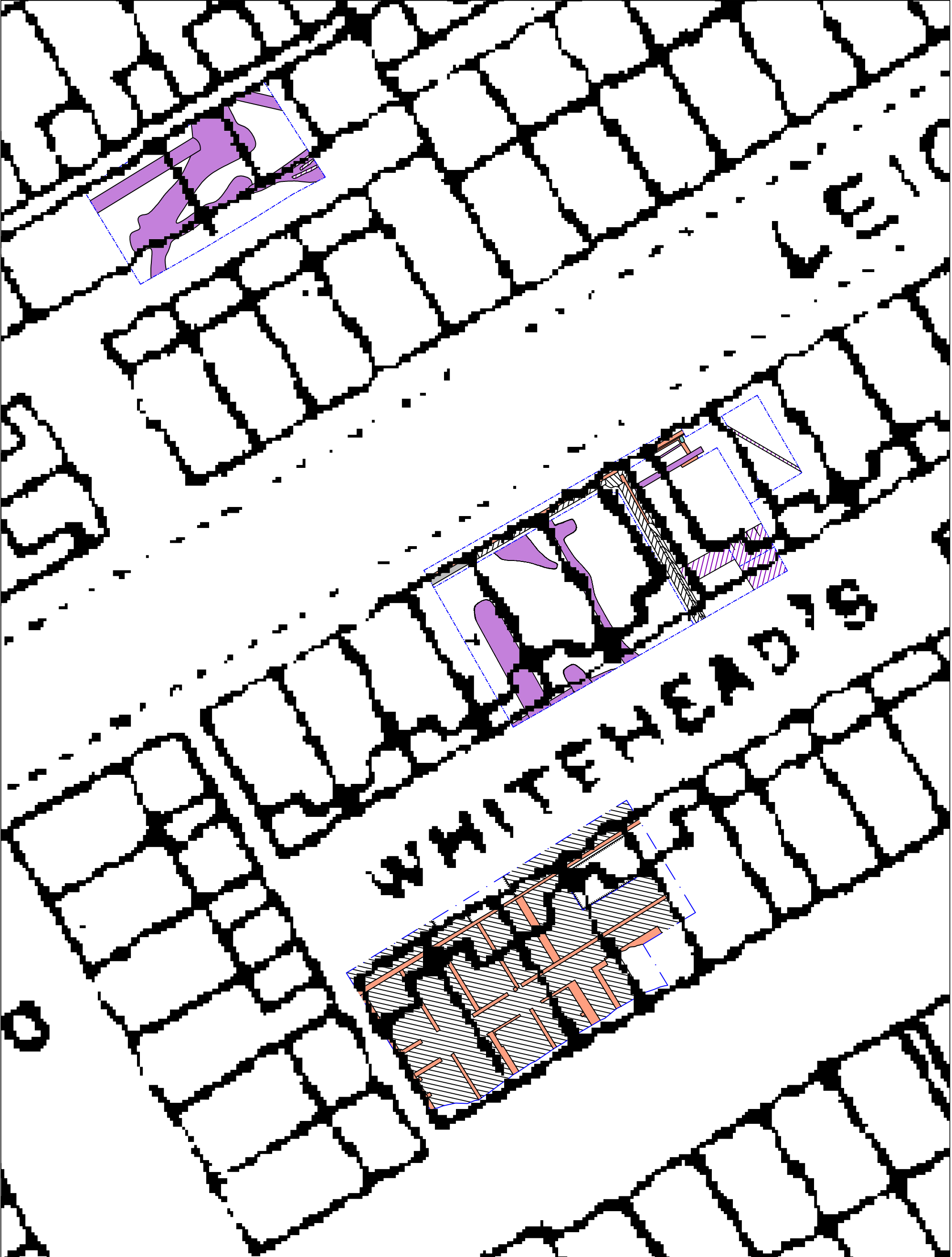


Figure 9:
Excavated Areas Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1922

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 SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY	<div>010 m</div> <div>Scale at A3 1:200</div>	Key:		<div><div></div>Limit of Excavation</div>
		<div><div></div>Brick Wall</div> <div><div></div>Concrete</div> <div><div></div>Drain</div>	<div><div></div>Service</div> <div><div></div>Stone</div> <div><div></div>Tarmac</div>	



Figure 10:
Excavated Areas Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1948

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 SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY	 Scale at A3 1:200	Key:	
		 Brick Wall	 Service
		 Concrete	 Stone
		 Drain	 Tarmac
		 Limit of Excavation	

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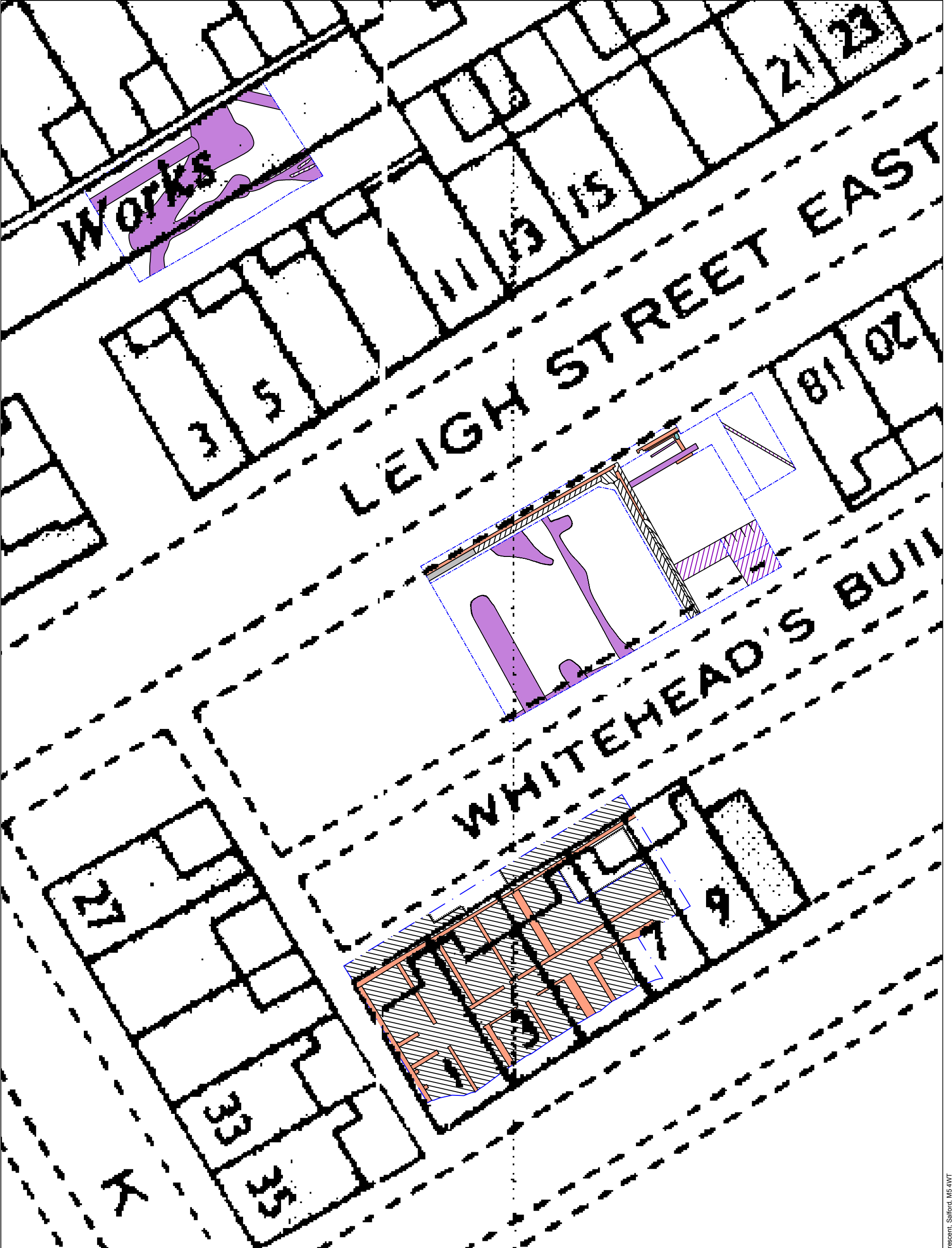


Figure 11:
Excavated Areas Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1968

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**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 10 m

Scale at A3 1:200

Key:

 Brick Wall	 Service	 Limit of Excavation
 Concrete	 Stone	
 Drain	 Tarmac	