

University of Salford MANCHESTER

# Archaeological Excavation

New Victoria, Long Millgate, Manchester

**Planning Ref:**
111777/FO/2016/C1

**Client:**
Muse Developments

**Technical Report:**
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**Report No:**
SA/2020/93

The Centre for Applied Archaeology

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

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| **Site Location:** | The study area comprises land immediately to the south-east of Victoria Railway Station on the northern side of Manchester city centre. It is bounded to the north-east by Ducie Bridge and Corporation Street to the south. |
| **NGR:** | Centred at NGR 384106 398995 |
| **Internal Ref:** | SA/2020/93 |
| **Proposal:** | Archaeological Excavation |
| **Planning Ref:** | 111777/FO/2016/C1 |
| **Prepared for:** | Muse Developments Ltd |
| **Document Title:** | Archaeological Excavation: New Victoria, Long Millgate, Manchester |
| **Document Type:** | Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment Report |
| **Version:** | Version 1.0 |


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**Date:** July 2012



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# Contents

Summary ..... 4
1. Introduction ..... 5
2. Historical Background ..... 9
3. Methodology ..... 17
4. Fieldwork Results ..... 19
5. Material Assessed ..... 42
6. Curation and Conservation ..... 55
7. Statement of Potential ..... 56
8. Conclusion ..... 60
Acknowledgements ..... 61
Bibliography ..... 62
Appendix 1: Figures ..... 64

# Summary

Muse Developments Ltd is finalising proposals for the redevelopment of land at New Victoria, on Long Millgate in Manchester city centre (centred on NGR 384106 398995). The proposed scheme allows for the construction of two residential buildings of a maximum 21 and 26 storeys to accommodate 520 apartments, together with the erection of one office building of maximum eight storeys comprising up to 11,647 sq. m (GIA) of office accommodation. Ground floor commercial space (Use Class A1, A2, A3 and B1) and lower ground parking. The delivery of the proposals will necessitate earth-moving works that will remove any surviving buried remains of archaeological interest.

The archaeological interest in the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment that was produced by Oxford Archaeology North (2015) to support the planning application for the proposed development. This concluded that the site has high potential to contain buried remains of shops, an inn, and various dwellings and industrial premises dating from the 18th and early 19th centuries, including a water-powered mill and an early cotton factory. The site also lies within the area of Medieval Manchester and on the edge of a former graveyard.

In light of the conclusions drawn from the desk-based assessment, and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, Manchester City Council advised that a scheme of intrusive archaeological investigation would need to be carried out in advance of construction work. It was recommended that this should comprise the excavation of 14 evaluation trenches, targeted on the footprint of specific buildings visible on the historic mapping. Whilst the evaluation revealed that much of the potential remains had been removed by the construction of Victoria Station, significant remains were identified *in-situ* along the south-east side of the car park, to the north-west of Long Millgate. These included rock-cut features and the remains of a brick structure pre-dating the late 18th century mapping, possibly dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Manchester City Council, it was concluded that further archaeological investigation is merited in advance of the groundworks required by the proposed redevelopment of the area. The further archaeological works should comprise an open-area excavation, targeted on those elements pre-dating the 1787-94 mapping within trenches 8 and 9. It was also decided, in consultation with GMAAS, that Long Millgate itself merited further archaeological investigation comprising the excavation of three trial trenches. In addition, following the removal of live services, trench 14, originally relocated to maintain car park access, would need to be excavated in its original location after the closure of the car park.

The open area excavation commenced in September 2020, revealing the remains of rock-cut features and stone walls that potentially dated to the early post-medieval period. This phase of occupation had been disturbed by later activity on the site however, one posthole was found with a sealed deposit containing solely 16th and 17th century pottery. The rest of the potential post-medieval features were filled by demolition rubble that contained 16th-19th century dating material. Later activity on the site comprised handmade brick walls, surfaces and culverts that were likely associated with the 1787-94 mapping and the 1850 Ordnance Survey map. Most of the buildings within the site were demolished in the second half of the 19th century to make way for Corporation Street Bridge, and the subsequent expansion of Victoria Station.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 *Planning Background*

Muse Developments Ltd has obtained planning consent for a major new development adjacent to Victoria Railway Station in Manchester city centre (Plate 1, Figure 1). The proposals allow for the erection of two residential buildings of a maximum 21 and 26 storeys to accommodate 520 apartments, together with the erection of one office building of maximum eight storeys comprising up to 11,647 sq. m (GIA) of office accommodation. Ground floor commercial space (Use Class A1, A2, A3 and B1), lower ground level car parking, access and servicing arrangements, alterations to Corporation Street, new public realm and other associated works (Planning Ref: 111777/FO/2016/C1).

At an early stage in the design process, Muse Developments Ltd commissioned an archaeological desk-based assessment of the study area. This concluded that whilst the potential sub-surface archaeological resource is not considered to represent a significant constraint on the proposed scheme, it would be appropriate to undertake some intrusive archaeological investigation in advance of development, targeted on the sites of 18th century industrial premises (Miller 2015).

In the light of the conclusions drawn from the archaeological desk-based assessment, and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which provides planning advice to Manchester City Council, a condition was attached to planning consent that required a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation to be implemented in advance of construction work. In the first instance, it was recommended that a series of evaluation trial trenches should be excavated across the site to establish the presence or absence of archaeological below-ground remains.

Condition 15 attached to planning ref: 111777/FO/2016/C1 stated:

'No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by the appointed archaeological contractor. The WSI should be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation has been completed in accordance with the approved WSI. The WSI shall cover the following:

(a) A phased programme and methodology of site investigation and recording to include:
- targeted field evaluation trenching
- (depending upon the evaluation results) a strip map and record exercise
- targeted open area excavation

(b) A programme for post investigation assessment to include:
- analysis of the site investigation records and finds
- production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented.

(c) Provision for publication and dissemination of the analysis and report on the site investigation.

(d) Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation.

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

Reason - To investigate the archaeological interest of the site and record and preserve any remains of archaeological interest, pursuant to saved policy DC20.1 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester and Section 12, Paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

In October 2017, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Muse Developments Ltd to undertake the required scheme of works. In the first instance, this comprised the excavation of 14 trial trenches. The trenching was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which was produced by Salford Archaeology and approved by GMAAS in their capacity as Archaeological Advisors to Manchester City Council. The trial trenching revealed that any potential archaeologically significant remains had been removed across much of the area, however, a 50m by 10m area at the Long Millgate side of the main car park contained remains that merit further investigation in the form of an open area archaeological excavation. The excavation commenced in September 2020.

Following further consultation with GMAAS, in addition to the open area excavation, Long Millgate itself merited archaeological investigations to be carried out by the excavation of three trial trenches. After the removal of live services, the original location of trench 14 will also be undertaken to establish the presence or absence of further archaeological remains.

## *1.2 Academic Aims*

The principal aims of the project were to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. This was achieved by the excavation of nine evaluation trenches, targeted on the footprint of buildings of potential archaeological interest. This approach to devising proposals to mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological resource of the development area is in accordance with national guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework: Section 16 – Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

## *1.3 Objectives*

The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation were:

- to carry out full archaeological excavation of the open area trench (Figs 2 and 4);
- to ascertain and record the location, extent and condition of any archaeologically significant remains below Long Millgate, via the excavation of three evaluation trenches (Fig 3);
- to produce a full written and illustrated report of the findings of the excavation;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation below Long Millgate;
- to produce an ordered archive for the project; and
- to make available the results of the work.

It was anticipated that the archaeological investigation would address several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the

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

- *Initiative 7.6:* 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types…' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139);
- *Initiative 7.7:* 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households…' (*ibid*);
- *Initiative 7.25:* 'Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working-class areas regarded as slums' (*op cit*, 147);
- *Initiative 7.35* Industry specific studies are needed for those industries that have received little archaeological attention (Newman and McNeil 2007, 154)
- *Initiative 7.41:* 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects' (*op cit,* 156).

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

- *Archaeological Evaluation:* the excavation of nine evaluation trenches, with several of the trenches being expanded subsequently to maximise the results and understanding of the archaeological resource (Figure 2);
- *Archaeological Excavation:* the excavation of
- *Post-excavation and Report Production:* the site records, finds and any samples from the fieldwork have been ordered into a site archive as outlined in the Historic England's guideline document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE 2015);

## *1.4 Location, Geology and Topography*

The site comprises land immediately to the south-east of Victoria Railway Station on the northern side of Manchester city centre (centred on NGR 384106 398995). The site is broadly rectangular and is bounded to the north-east by Ducie Bridge and to the south-east by Corporation Street, subsuming the former course of Long Millgate (Plate 1, Figure 1). The site was used until recently as a car park, following the completion of the recent extension to Victoria Railway Station.

Topographically, the station is situated at a height of approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Ground levels fall gradually towards the west of the site to 29m aOD, and rise along Corporation Street from 33.2m aOD in the southeast to 37.5m aOD in the northeast part of the site.

The solid geology of the area comprises Carboniferous sedimentary material and a series of Permo-Triassic rocks, consisting mainly of New Red Sandstone (Countryside Commission 1998). The overlying superficial geology comprises glacial drift, dominated by boulder clay. Sands and gravels are represented along the course of the River Irwell, and in the immediate vicinity of the study area (Hall *et al* 1995, 8).

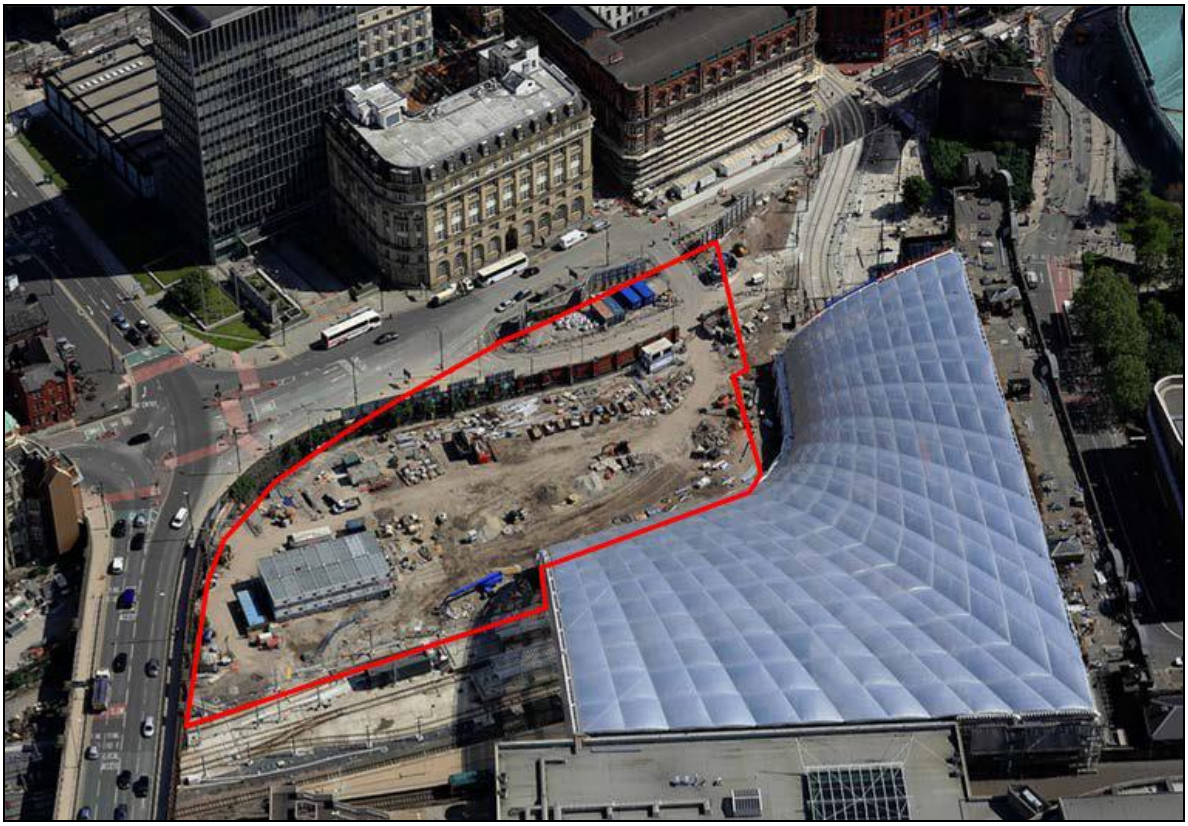


*Plate 1: Recent aerial view across the proposed development site*

# 2. Historical Background

## 2.1 Introduction

The site of the consented scheme lies on the fringe of the medieval core of Manchester. The following section summarises the historical background to the site, and is intended to provide a context in which to consider the results obtained from the open area excavation.

### 2.1.1 Prehistoric Period

The current understanding of prehistoric activity in Manchester is very poor, although it is reasonable to suggest that the Castlefield area may have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and its riverside location. However, two prehistoric sites recorded in the Historic Environment Record lie in the vicinity of the study area. These include the site of a cave that was recorded at Old Millgate in the late 19th century during excavations by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company (Miller 2015, 12). The cave was exposed in the sandstone bank of the River Irk when houses that had lined the southern side of the river were demolished. This site is identified as prehistoric, but may be a natural feature of the bedrock that outcrops at this location. The second prehistoric site comprises a findspot of a Bronze Age stone implement that was discovered on the southern bank of the River Irk during excavations by the railway company on Long Millgate in July 1899 (ibid).

In addition, several prehistoric stone tools have been discovered within the vicinity of the site during the 19th century. At Cathedral Yard, two Neolithic artefact findspots have been recorded. These comprise a flint flake discovered in the Cathedral churchyard in 1899, whilst a polished stone axe discovered at a depth of 20ft from the base of a ditch was excavated at the junction of Corporation Street and Todd Street in 1870. A Bronze Age dagger and axe fragment were also found during excavations at the north-east corner of Hanging Bridge in 1870. However, any prehistoric remains within the study area are, at best, likely to comprise stray artefacts deposited within later, disturbed contexts. The survival of any *in-situ* prehistoric archaeological deposits is very unlikely (ibid).

### 2.1.2 Romano-British Period

The first Roman 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* (Gregory 2007). The site of this encampment is marked today by Camp Street in Castlefield, situated approximately 1.5km to the south-west of the study area. During the 2nd century, the fort was developed in association with a substantial extramural settlement, or vicus, which expanded in both a northerly direction, and along the line of Chester Road to the south (Grealey 1974, 11). Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Ribchester to the north, Castleshaw, and York to the north-east, Wigan to the north-west, Chester to the south, and Buxton to the south-east.

The study area lies beyond the extramural settlement, however, the Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester is situated 75m to the west of the study area, continuing to the west of Strangeways. The crossing of the River Irk is assumed to have been bridged at its narrowest point near the confluence with the Irwell. Areas of cobbling have been discovered

during excavations at Mark Lane/Huntsman Court in the 19th century and Fennel Street in 1974, both assumed to be associated with the Roman road. Recent reinterpretation suggests that the cobbles seen at Fennel Street may have been of a later date (Arrowsmith 2011). Other recorded sites comprise isolated finds, which include a surface containing fragments of Roman pottery at the site of the Corn and Provision Exchange and fragments of Roman pottery recovered in a 19th century context during an excavation at the Bulls Head Inn to the west of the Irwell. In the late 19th century, a hoard of coins was recovered from the bed of the River Irk between the Scotland and Ducie bridges when the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway company diverted the river northwards. In 1904, a Roman quern stone and a single coin was found at St Michaels Square to the south-east.

### *2.1.3 Medieval Manchester*

There is very little archaeological evidence in the region that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest (Miller 2015, 13). The area around Manchester came 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 1908).

In AD 919, the Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Elder established a fortified base, or burh, at Manchester, which was then part of Viking Northumbria. It has been suggested that the burh lay within the area around the cathedral, which had certainly become a new focus for settlement by the late 11th 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. The site lies to the north of the River Irk, on the periphery of the settlement. Although the site may have some potential to contain archaeological activity during this period, it is likely that the later development of the area will have damaged or destroyed physical evidence.

Physical evidence for activity during the early medieval period is limited, however, the Historic Environment Record records that a fragment of a stone cross was discovered 'at or near the bend in Long Millgate' during the formation of Corporation Street (Miller 2015, 13). The fragment comprised the cross base, which had bevelled angles and was socketed to hold an octagonal shaft. It is thought that the cross may have been one of a series marking the privileged ground around the church.

Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, William I assigned most of the land between the Ribble and Mersey rivers to Roger of Poitou, who retained the manor of Salford demesne (Tupling 1962, 116), but divided his other newly-acquired land into several fiefdoms (Kidd 1996, 13). The largest of these was the landholding centred on Manchester, created by the grant of extensive lands in the hundreds of Salford, Leyland and West Derby to Albert Grelley (Tupling 1962, 116).

The Grelley family had established a fortified manor house at the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Irk by the 13th century, and the medieval town grew up around it (Hartwell *et al* 2004, 256). Hanging Ditch, which formed the outermost of a series of defensive earthworks, was excavated by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU) at the Wellington Inn/Sinclair's Oyster Bar site in 1997. This demonstrated that the feature had originated as a natural post-glacial channel, but had been modified in the 13th century, most likely as part of the defence of the Norman settlement, containing the castle, church, and a small number of dwellings. The later fills from episodes of in-filling contained artefacts dated to the mid-14th to 15th centuries. Two inner ditches may also have been associated with the castle. The middle

ditch was observed in the 1760s during excavations for a new burial ground. This was undated but appeared to have defined the existing boundary of Chetham's School. The innermost was observed during excavations in *c* 1900 and by GMAU in 1983, creating a small enclosure at the tip of the spur at the confluence of the two rivers.

A survey of the medieval layout of the city was undertaken in the 1980s by GMAU (Morris 1983). The survey demonstrated that in addition to the manorial and ecclesiastical heart of the town, streets radiated out from the centre. These included Deansgate, Hunt's Bank running north along the modern line of Victoria Street with a bridge crossing of the Irk recorded in 1473, and Long Millgate running north-east along the southern bank of the Irk, first documented in *c* 1300. This led to the designation of a zone defined as the core of the medieval town, which lies to the south of the River Irk adjacent to the Long Millgate street frontage, and incorporating most of the study area.

The name of Long Millgate reflects the manorial mills to which it provided access. Development of the medieval town expanded along Long Millgate in mid-14th century, while burgage plots appear to have been laid out along the southern side of the River Irk in the 15th and 16th centuries.

### *2.1.4 Post-medieval Expansion*

Manchester had become an important centre for the manufacture and trade of woollens and linen, and by about 1540, had expanded to become 'the most populous town of all Lancashire' (Stuart 2003). Significant quantities of cotton began to be imported into south Lancashire from the early-17th century, firstly in linen/cotton fustians. By around 1750 pure cotton fabrics were being produced and cotton had overtaken wool in importance. Textiles were generally manufactured in domestic based workshops or weaver's cottages, which was a time-consuming process.

The earliest available map of Manchester dating to *c* 1650 captures the development of the town in the post-medieval period (Plate 2). The map shows that the area surrounding Manchester Cathedral in the medieval core of the town is significantly developed. Several streets expanding away from the centre of the town have begun to be developed. Continuous rows of buildings line both sides of the Long Millgate street frontage within the study area, with undeveloped land on the north side of the River Irk.

Several sites dating to the 16th and 17th centuries were developed within the vicinity of the site. This included the establishment of a house of correction ('New Fleet') between Chetham's College and Hunt's Bank in 1580, Hyde's Cross at Chetham's Hospital, the Sun Inn at Long Millgate and excavated evidence for the late 17th century Tower Hotel. Beyond Hanging Ditch to the south is the site of marketplace.




*Plate 2: Plan of Manchester dating to c 1650, showing the approximate location of the site*

### *2.1.5 Industrial Period*

The second half of the 18th century was characterised by an accelerated pace of development, which is captured on the first detailed plans of the area, produced on four successive maps by Casson and Berry between 1741 and 1751 (Plate 3). The plans produced by Casson and Berry capture the expansion of Manchester and its suburbs. The growth of Manchester was accelerated by the development of waterborne transport. The Mersey and Irwell were made navigable by 1736, opening a route from Manchester to the sea docks on the Mersey. The Bridgewater Canal, Britain's first wholly artificial waterway, was opened in 1761, bringing coal from mines at Worsley to central Manchester. The canal was extended to the Mersey at Runcorn by 1776. The combination of competition and improved efficiency halved the cost of coal and halved the transport cost of raw cotton. Manchester became the dominant marketplace for textiles produced in the surrounding towns.

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 River Irk was also utilised for early industry, and several water-powered mills and dye works are shown along its course on late 18th century mapping. The land to the south of the river had also been densely developed, supporting a mixture of shops, inns, dwellings and industrial premises.



*Plate 3: Casson and Berry's plan of Manchester and Salford in 1741*

## *2.2 Site Development*

Several cartographers produced maps of Manchester in the late 18th century, including Tinker in 1772, Charles Laurent in 1793 and William Green in 1787-94 (Figure 2). These maps show that the land between the River Irk and Long Millgate was developed intensively, with much of the land to the north of the river seemingly in use for market gardening. The built environment comprised a range of different building types, the functions of which can be identified from entries in a trade directory for 1794. These included houses around Allen's Court, the Falcon beer house and a jeweller on Falcon Court, the Bay Horse Inn at No 127 Long Millgate, butchers at Nos 121 and 123 Long Millgate, and a grocer at No 135 Long Millgate (Scholes 1794). A slightly later trade directory contains an entry for Bedford & Stewart, cotton spinners at No 5 Falcon Court (Scholes 1797, 12), which can be identified as the large building to the rear of the Long Millgate frontage, adjacent to the western boundary of the study area.

The late 18th century maps also depict two large buildings on the north bank of the River Irk as it flows across the study area. One of these buildings is shown to have housed a waterwheel, implying that it was a water-powered factory. This is corroborated by the detail shown on Green's map, which shows the building to have been situated adjacent to a weir across the River Irk, and serviced by a headrace that channelled water into the building to power the waterwheel. It seems likely that this building was either the Hulme Mill at No 4 Walker's Croft that is listed in a late 18th century trade directory, and occupied by William Johnson, a miller, or the malt mill at No 5 Walker's Croft (Scholes 1797, 12).

In 1815, a large tract of land by the River Irk became Walker's Croft Cemetery. Owned originally by the Collegiate Church, the cemetery is believed to have contained as many as 40,000 burials. The cemetery lay immediately to the north-west of the study area, as shown on Swire's map of 1824 (Plate 4). This map also shows the footprint of the buildings in the study area to have remained largely unchanged since the late 18th century, although Bedford & Stewart's cotton factory on Falcon Court appears to have been expanded. A significant addition to the local townscape was the erection of the Ducie Bridge across the River Irk at the north end of Miller Street, along the north-eastern edge of the site. The construction of this new bridge seemingly necessitated the demolition of a small part of the dye works in the northern corner of the study area, and may have resulted in the removal of the weir across the river, as it is no longer shown on the mapping.

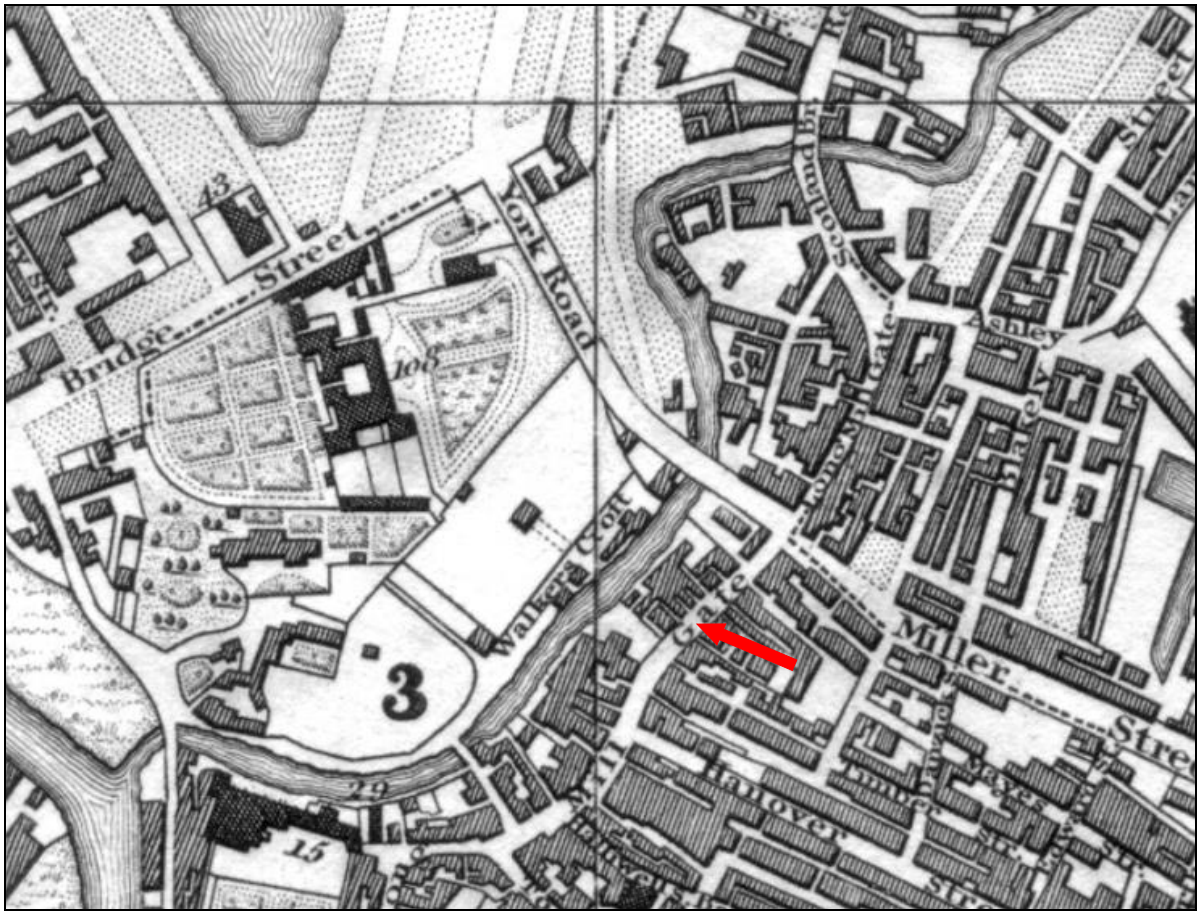



*Plate 4: Extract from Swire's map of Manchester and Salford 1824*

It was during this period that a series of unpublished plans of all the cotton mills in Manchester was compiled. Produced in *c* 1822, this series contains a plan of the mill situated within the site at the north end of Falcon Court, occupied in the late 1790s by Bedford & Stewart (Miller 2015, 15). The plan of *c* 1822 indicates that it had been occupied by William Joule, but had recently been taken over by the firm of Clogg & Norris. The plan indicates that the main part of the factory, overlooking the River Irk, was seven-storeys high, and partially built over a 'narrow garrett'. It was separated from a public house that fronted onto Long Millgate by another block of seven storeys, with a five-storey reeling room and counting house situated on the south side of a central yard. It is of note that the plan does not show a steam engine or boiler house, raising the possibility that the mill may have been water powered.

The next detailed survey of the area is produced by Bancks & Co's Map of Manchester and Salford, which was published in 1831 (Figure 3). This provides more detail of the individual buildings occupying the study area, although their footprint is very similar to that shown by Swire in 1824. A block of buildings to the east of the cotton mill on the western side of the site appear to have been cleared, whilst the form of the buildings fronting Long Millgate further to the east are typical of retail/small commercial premises and workshops.

An account of the area written by Friedrich Engels in the early 1840s provides a damning description of the area, which included 'unqualifiedly the most horrible dwellings', flanked to the north by the large cemetery on Walker's Croft (Miller 2015, 17). However, the opening of Victoria Station as the Hunts Bank Junction station of the Manchester & Liverpool and Manchester & Leeds Railways in 1844 signalled a significant change to the local townscape. Initially, the station was situated entirely to the north of the river, with a single platform flanking the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway lines to the north. The Ordnance Survey plan of 1851 (Figure 4) depicts the original layout of the station, and shows that the railway lines crossed the River Irk north of the Ducie Bridge, continuing beneath Ducie Street and passed south of the Manchester Union Workhouse (Wray 2004).

The construction of the station also required alteration of ground levels in the surrounding streets, including widening of the Hunt's Bank Bridge and elevation of the road level by over one metre in order to obtain the correct gradient for Hunt's Bank Approach (Wray 2004). The original construction of the station did not have any immediate impact on the buildings in the study area, although Walker's Croft Cemetery was purchased in 1846 and, in 1855, a new uncovered bay platform was created to the south of the existing lines across the former cemetery, extending the station towards Long Millgate and the present study area. In 1865, the station was further extended, with additional buildings to the main station building, two new through platforms to the north and covered bay platforms on the former cemetery to the south.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1851 (Figure 4) shows that the western part of the study area is dominated by the Irk Cotton Mill, which had evidently been expanded since 1831, subsuming the cleared plot in the centre of the site shown on Bancks & Co's map (Figure 3).

The Ordnance Survey map of 1850 also shows a short row of shops to the south-west of the Irk Cotton Mill, fronting onto Long Millgate, with single-room dwellings around Bedford's Court to the rear. Further to the north-east, the row of shops lining the north side of Long Millgate appear to be without cellars, together with the single-room dwellings forming Allen's Court to the rear of the street frontage. Conversely, the Manchester Arms and the Bay Horse Inn on the south-eastern side of Millgate both incorporated cellars, together with the shop premises situated between them.

The footprint of the buildings occupying the narrow strip of land between the north bank of the River Irk and Walker's Croft Cemetery appears to have remained largely unchanged between 1831 and the 1850. The northern corner of the site continued to be occupied by a dye works (annotated as the Ducie Bridge Dye Works) whilst the adjacent building, depicted on 18th century mapping as a water-powered factory, is annotated on a detailed map produced by Joseph Adshead in 1850 as Briddon's Tallow Works.

Other significant changes to the area during this period included the construction of Corporation Street, which took a course along the south-eastern boundary of the study area

before cutting across the northern part of the site to join Ducie Street on the north side of the River Irk. This major engineering project necessitated the demolition of the Ducie Bridge Dye Works on the northern bank of the River Irk, together with the workers' housing on Allen's Court. Part of Briddon's Tallow Works was also demolished to allow for the new thoroughfare.

The layout of the resultant townscape in the wake of opening Corporation Street is captured on the next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping, which was published in the early 1890s (Figure 5). In addition to the demolition required for Corporation Street, this map shows that the houses in Bedford's Court had been cleared, together with the earliest elements of the Irk Cotton Mill. The later parts of the mill remained extant, however, and the detailed map of 1891 marks the position of a chimney, confirming that the mill was steam powered.

The next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1908, shows Victoria Railway Station to have been extended right up to the Long Millgate frontage, resulting in the clearance of all the remaining buildings in the study area, except those on the south-eastern side of Long Millgate (Figure 6; Plate 5). Plans for this extension were in place by 1894, although it was not implemented fully until 1908 (Wray 2004). This extension required the remaining open section of the River Irk to be culverted.




*Plate 5: View of buildings that occupied the south-east side of Long Millgate in c1900*

Comparison of Ordnance Survey mapping of 1908 with subsequent editions show little change to the layout of the buildings in the study area until the second half of the 20th century (Figures 7 and 8). The station offices on Hunts Bank were demolished in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and the surviving buildings in the study area along the south-eastern side of Long Millgate, including the Manchester Arms, the Bay Horse Tavern and the Wool Pack Inn were also demolished during the 1970s. The site of these buildings was used subsequently for car-parking purposes.

# 3. Methodology

## 3.1 Archaeological Excavation

The principal aim of the archaeological excavation was to fully record all remains within the area excavation and evaluation trenches. This was achieved via the excavation of one open area trench and the maintenance of a watching brief in two areas (Figure 9).

*General Methodology:* all archaeological work was conducted following the CIfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field excavation (*Standards and Guidelines for an Archaeological Excavation* CIfA 2020a). Prior to the commencement of excavation works, the location of the area targeted for archaeological investigation was laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Service plans were inspected and the areas scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations were regularly scanned as work progressed. It was known that the live services below Long Millgate were live during excavation. The services were located prior to excavation, and the excavation work carried out using a vacuum excavator.

*Bulk Excavation:* this entailed mechanical excavation using a 13-ton tracked machine to excavate the overburden, which was undertaken under close archaeological supervision. All material excavated was stockpiled away from the trench in a designated stockpile area and made safe. Large concrete obstructions which were not of archaeological significance were removed where possible to access archaeological remains beneath them. Those which could not be removed, due to vibration restrictions were left *in situ* and highlighted as areas for future investigation. This material was stored away from the trench in a separate stockpile and not mixed into the main spoil stockpiles. The excavation edges were battered to a safe angle to allow access into and out of the excavated area.

*Archaeological Excavation:* machine excavation was then used to carefully define the extent of surviving structures, features, and other remains. This was carried out using a 13-ton tracked machine, under the supervision of an experienced member of Salford Archaeology staff. Thereafter, remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once the extent of buried archaeological remains was established, key remains were subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation was undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically and accompanied by sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to illustrate individual features.

*Evaluation Trenches:* the three evaluation trenches along Long Millgate required excavation to be carried out around live services. Initially the tarmac was removed using a JCB 3CX. Following this, excavation was undertaken down to archaeological levels, or natural ground, using a vacuum excavator. Upon reaching archaeological levels and/or natural ground, archaeological hand excavation was carried out as above.

*Spoil:* excavated material (spoil) was removed from the excavations and stockpiled in a designated area. It was understood that following completion of the archaeological excavation, the area was not backfilled in order to allow the main contractor access to remove structural obstacles that may impede the subsequent piling operations. Any surface materials such as concrete and tarmac, and any large obstructions removed during the

excavation, were stored in separate stockpiles and not mixed into the main stockpiles of excavated made ground.

*Context Recording:* a unique text-number site code was created prior to the commencement of the programme of works. Separate contexts were recorded individually and, where necessary, incorporated into a Harris matrix. All drawings were individually identified and cross-referenced, contexts enumerated and features annotated with OD level information.

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

*Planning:* a 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) was prepared. This is supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200, which shows the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid. The precise location of all archaeological structures encountered was surveyed by GPS/EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to an external pen computer data logger. This process generated scaled plans within AutoCAD, which were then subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings were generated at an accuracy appropriate to the final output scale. All information was tied into Ordnance Datum. All plan drawings are geo-referenced based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

*Finds Policy:* all finds were collected and handled following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines (*Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* CIfA 2020b). Unstratified material was not kept unless it was of exceptional intrinsic interest. Finds of particular interest or fragility were retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds were collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. All artefacts and ecofacts were appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds* and recording systems are compatible with the recipient museum.

# 4. Fieldwork Results

## 4.1 Introduction

Based upon the results of the archaeological trial trenching undertaken by Salford Archaeology in December 2017, GMAAS recommended that further archaeological investigation was merited. This comprised an open-area excavation, targeted on those elements pre-dating the 1787-94 mapping within trenches 8 and 9, together with the excavation of three evaluation trenches along Long Millgate itself, and the excavation of evaluation trench 14, which could not be excavated in its designated position during the initial archaeological investigation. In addition, archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief will be undertaken during the clearance of large concrete slabs in the vicinity of the culverted River Irk.

The following summary presents an overview of the remains encountered during the excavation. Each of the features, deposits and structures encountered during the investigation has been ascribed to one of five general phases of activity. This phasing is based on the site matrix and initial assessment of the artefactual evidence and is both broad and provisional, as is appropriate for an assessment of such a site.

*Phase 1:* Natural deposits;

*Phase 2:* Post-medieval activity;

*Phase 3:* Late 18th century activity;

*Phase 4:* Late 19th century activity;

*Phase 5:* Modern activity;

## 4.2 Open Area

The open area excavation was located *c* 3m northwest of the site boundary wall and measured *c* 9m x 44m, orientated north-east/south-west.

The installation of 19th and 20th century services had destroyed archaeological remains within the centre of the trench. Therefore, archaeological features only survived within the north-east and south-west parts of the trench (Plate 6).

Following the removal of the modern tarmac car park surface, a layer of granite setts bonded with bitumen *001* was revealed. The granite setts were laid above a layer of black clinker *002,* which measured up to 0.80m thick. A mid-grey/brown demolition deposit *003*, measuring *c* 1m thick, was exposed below the black clinker. This deposit contained fragments of 19th century ceramics. This was removed to reveal earlier archaeological remains and the natural geology (Plate 6; Figure 10).



*Plate 6: General view of the north-east part of the trench, showing stone and brick features constructed on or cut into the natural sandstone bedrock, looking north-west*

## *4.3 North-east Area (Figure 11)*

### *4.3.1 Phase 1*

Natural geology comprised orange sandstone bedrock with an overlying layer of orange silty sand *(061)* identified in discrete parts of the excavation.

### *4.3.2 Phase 2: Early post-medieval*

The earliest archaeological remains excavated within the trench comprised a series of rock-cut features and purple sandstone walls (Plate 6). These remains may represent undocumented structures that predate the available sequence of historic mapping.

Wall *006* was exposed in the northeast limit of excavation. aligned north-west/south-east (Plate 7). The wall measured 2.7m long and 0.67m high (or three stone courses). Later wall *005* was partly built above wall *006*, therefore, the full width of the wall could not be obtained, however, it protruded 0.15m below wall *005*, forming a step. The fabric of wall *006* comprised large purple sandstone courses, which were dressed on the south-west face. The wall was built above natural sand *(061)*, following the contours of the ground, which rose gradually to the south-east.

Abutting the north-west end of wall *006*, were the remains of wall *007*. Wall *007* was orientated north-east/south-west, measuring 6.05m long, 0.65m wide and 2.3m high. The fabric of the wall comprised a mix of randomly coursed handmade bricks and purple sandstone blocks (Plate 8). The wall was bonded with pinkish sandy mortar but had been repointed in sections with hard white mortar. Although the stone blocks were dressed, the wall was roughly laid and uneven. The excavation of a sondage between walls *007* and *013*, revealed that wall *007* continued to a depth of at least *c* 0.50m below the level of the bedrock,

suggesting that the bedrock had been cut to accommodate it. The southern end of the wall had been truncated by a large ceramic drainpipe. The inclusion of handmade bricks and repointing may indicate that this wall was rebuilt or repaired during the late 18th or early 19th century.

Wall *013* lay *c* 0.6m east of *007* and was constructed from dressed purple sandstone blocks. The wall measured 5.80m long, 0.60m wide and 0.55m high, running parallel to wall *007* (Plate 9). The upper courses of this wall had been removed, however, the sondage excavated between walls *013* and *007* was able to reveal that *013* had a further two courses, including a projecting foundation course. Demolition debris *(060)* overlay the northeast end of the wall. This layer contained brick and stone rubble, and 19th century ceramics.



*Plate 7: Detailed view of wall 006, showing 005 above, looking north*



*Plate 8: Northern end of wall 007, showing eastern face, looking north-west*



*Plate 9: General view of wall 013, looking north-east*

The natural bedrock was identified to the southeast of wall *013*. The natural bedrock gradually rose towards the south-east of wall *013* forming a slope, before it became roughly level. At the base of the slope were the remains of two rock-cut features, *[035]* and *[075]*. Sub-circular cut *[035]* had vertical sides and was excavated to *c* 1.1m deep but appeared to continue below this depth (Plates 10). The sides were near vertical and had striations, presumably caused by tools. A large V-shaped natural fissure was identified at the limit of excavation on the eastern side of the cut. In plan, the south-east and south-west edges of the cut were eroded. This was likely caused by drainage channels which could be seen running down the bedrock slope into *[035]*. The easternmost of these drainage channels was identified below the remains of a handmade brick culvert *017* that was located at the top of the slope. It is possible that the feature may have been associated with drainage or functioned as a well. Fill *(036)* was removed from the cut *[035]* and comprised compacted mid-grey/brown sandy silt, with crushed stone, brick, mortar, and charcoal inclusions. The fill also produced an array of 17$^{th}$ to 19$^{th}$ century finds including oyster shells, clay tobacco pipe stems, slipware, white china, dark glazed earthenware, blue and white china and featherware.

A second rock-cut feature, defined by a roughly triangular cut *[075]* in plan, was identified at the base of the bedrock slope. In plan, the cut measured 1.15m long, 0.97m wide and 0.49m deep. The cut had near vertical sides. (Plate 11). The interior of the cut had been filled by four layers of handmade bricks bonded with lime mortar *014*, which abutted the eastern side of *013*. The base of the cut was not exposed beneath the brick structure. It is unclear

whether the brick structure *014,* built within cut *[075],* was a later modification within an earlier cut, or the bricks filled a natural fissure to even out the bedrock surface.



*Plate 10: Well 035, showing tooling marks and the V shaped fissure with evidence of erosion above and a drainage channel looking south-east*



*Plate 11: Cut 075, showing brick fill 014, with the edge of 035 in the foreground, looking north-east*

To the south, the natural bedrock formed a level plateau on which several features were identified. Running north-east/south-west were the remains of a purple sandstone wall *020,* built directly above the natural rock (Plate 12). The wall was constructed from two courses of dressed stone blocks bonded with a pale pinkish-brown sandy mortar. It measured 3.40m long, 0.54m wide and 0.33m high. The construction cut *[039]* ran along the north-west edge of the wall and was filled by *(040)*. Fill *(040)* comprised mid-grey/brown sandy silt mixed with natural sand, mortar, stone and brick rubble, and coal.

Sandstone wall, *029* formed a north-west/south-east return of wall *020* that continued beyond the south-east trench edge (Plate 13). Wall *029* was identical in construction to wall *020*, however its narrow width and undressed southern face suggested that the south-west wall elevation had been truncated. Walls *029* and *020* did not appear to have been tied into each other but may have been broadly contemporary. The wall stood two courses high and measured 1.45m long, 0.30m wide and 0.36m high.

The bedrock to the north-east of wall *020* appeared to have occasional evidence of tooling, suggesting that this area had been modified, possibly to act as an internal surface. In addition, benches had been cut into the north-east and south-west of the bedrock with a linear channel *022* running north-east/south-west between them. The channel returned at the north-east end along a south-east/north-west alignment, continuing beneath wall *020*. The channel measured 2.18m long, 0.05m wide and 0.05m deep from the top of the bedrock (Plate 14). The bench at the north-east end of the trench was excavated at a depth of 1.1m, and the cut channel between was at a depth of 1.4m below the modern ground surface.

Sub-circular cut *[023]* lay on the south-east side of the linear channel *022,* and was cut into the bedrock. The cut comprised near vertical sides, and a flat base, possibly representing the remains of a posthole. The diameter of the cut measured 0.24m, and the base was excavated at a depth of 0.09m below the surface of the bedrock (Plates 12, 14, and 18). The cut was filled by *(041)* which also overlay the bedrock and surrounding archaeological remains. This layer was disturbed during the initial trial trench evaluation and contained pottery sherds spanning the 17$^{th}$ to 19$^{th}$ centuries.

A second sub-oval cut *[037]*, was identified to the north-east of channel *022* and wall *020*. The cut comprised steep sides and a concave base (Plates 12 and 15). In plan, the cut measured 0.37m across the north/south long axis and 0.32m across the east/west short axis. The base of the cut was exposed 0.25m below the bedrock surface. Striations were visible within the interior of the cut. The cut was filled by (*038)*, a layer of redeposited natural sand with a single lens of charcoal. This fill produced pottery sherds that exclusively dated to the 16$^{th}$ to 17$^{th}$ centuries. The possible posthole was the only feature on the site that was not disturbed by later activity and could be conclusively dated to the post-medieval period.

A roughly rectangular cut *[064]*, aligned north-east/south-west, was situated to the north-west of cut *[037]*. The cut was wider and deeper at the north-east end, tapering in both width and depth towards the south-west end. The cut measured 0.85m wide and 0.27m deep at the north-east end, and 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep at the south-west end. In plan, the cut measured 1.40m long (Plates 12 and 16). Striations were visible within the interior of the cut. A thin layer of very compacted dark grey/brown sandy silt *(019)* overlay the base of the cut, measuring between 0.05m and 0.08m thick. Fill *(031)* overlay *(019)* comprising a loose white/grey mortar-rich demolition debris, which included 18$^{th}$ and 19$^{th}$ century finds.

Along the same alignment but 1.6m to the south-west, lay a second rectangular rock-cut *[025]*. The cut measured 1.14m long, 0.46m wide and 0.10m deep (Plate 17). This cut was shallower than *[064],* and was filled by a mid-grey/brown sandy silt *(026)*. A total of four handmade bricks were laid flat in the south-west corner of the cut. It was unclear whether the bricks infilled an earlier feature or if they had been laid within a natural fissure to level the bedrock surface.



*Plate 12: Bedrock plateau showing stone, brick and rock-cut features, looking north-west*



*Plate 13: Wall 029 abutting 020, looking north-east*



*Plate 14: Linear cut 022, showing 023 to the south and 020 to the east, looking south-west*



*Plate 15: Cut 037, showing 020 to the east, looking north-east*



*Plate 16: Rectangular feature 064, showing 018 to the north, looking north-east*



*Plate 17: Cut 025 showing handmade bricks laid in south-western corner, looking west*

The south-west bench in the bedrock was 1.62m wide and had roughly faced sandstone blocks *024* reinforcing its upper edge and a right-angled 0.04m deep cut into its upper surface *[073]* (Plate 18-19). The bench stepped up by approximately 0.25m, forming a level bedrock platform *027*.

Lying against *027*, lay the very fragmented remains of a stone wall *024* (Plate 18). The wall comprised three purple sandstone blocks lying against *027*, running roughly north-west/south-east. The wall measured 0.8m long, 0.35m wide and 0.20m high. No blocks were identified along the south-eastern edge of *027*, but the vertical cut edge of *027* may indicate that wall *024* may have once continued along this alignment.

Rectangular cut *[073]* was partially buried below a large concrete slab, but appeared to be similar in form and size to cut *[025]* situated to the north-east. The cut measured 0.6m long, 0.5m wide and the base was excavated at 0.1m below the upper surface of *027*. The sides of the cut were near vertical, and the base was flat (Plate 19).



*Plate 18: Fragmented remains of wall 024 with features 022, 023 and 028, looking south-west*



*Plate 19: View of the raised bedrock 027, showing cut [073] in the right, looking north-east*

### *4.3.3 Phase 3: Late 18th century*

Several modifications were visible within the earlier archaeological remains. These mainly comprised repairs and rebuilds constructed in handmade brick, bonded with lime mortar. These building materials are consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date, and the geo-rectified survey demonstrates that some of the archaeological remains overlie buildings shown on Green's plan of 1787-94 (Figure 13).

Wall *005* lay in the north-east trench edge, orientated north-west/south-east (Plate 20). The fabric of the wall comprised handmade bricks bonded with a hard white mortar that contained charcoal fleck and small pebble inclusions. The wall was two bricks wide (or 0.49m wide), 17 courses high (or 1.50m high), and measured 4.89m long. The north-west part of the wall was built directly onto the natural sand *(061)*, which overlay the bedrock, and followed the contours of this deposit. However, to the south-east the wall was built on top of earlier wall *006* (Plate 20). Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and Green's plan of 1787-94 (Figure 13) show that this wall roughly overlies a partition wall between properties along Long Millgate. The later Ordnance Survey plan of 1851 (Figure 5), shows that this wall directly overlies a south-west external wall of a property, suggesting that the buildings along the Long Millgate frontage were slightly reconfigured.



*Plate 20: General view of wall 005, showing the natural sand 061 and wall 006 below, looking north*

A truncated handmade brick floor surface *008* ran parallel to *005,* and measured 1.80m by 2.45m (Plate 21). This surface had been truncated to the north-west and south-west. The surface was stained black. Within the truncation to the north-east, a large dressed purple sandstone block was laid, which had a small recess cut into its upper face. Presumably, surface *008* was associated with a building marked by wall *005*.

Below the floor surface, were a series of culverts comprising *011*, *012* and *015* (Plates 21-2). The culverts were built directly above the orange sand *(061)*, which overlay the natural bedrock in discrete parts of the excavation. Culvert *011* extended north-west from beneath surface *008,* before it curved towards the north. The culvert partially survived above wall *013*, implying that the upper courses of this wall had been demolished prior to the construction of the culvert and surface *008*. The fabric of the culvert comprised a flagstone base bounded by a string of handmade brick. It measured 1.14m long and 0.43m wide.

A second culvert *012* ran immediately below the south-west edge of surface *008*. A string of handmade bricks bounded the south-west edge of the culvert, whilst wall *015* likely marked the north-east edge of the culvert. Wall *012* measured 3.8m long, but was truncated throughout its length. Wall *015* measured 2.2m long, one brick wide (or 0.23m) and survived up to four courses high (or 0.32m). The north-east wall of the culvert *015* was partly covered by surface *008*. Both walls of the culvert were laid above the bedrock and partly continued above wall *013*, implying that the earlier wall was redundant when the drains were installed.

Several levelling layers were visible above culvert *011* which raised the floor *008* by *c* 0.55m above the bedrock. Layer *(010)* overlay culvert *011*, comprising moderately compacted dark grey/brown silty clay containing stone and brick rubble inclusions. This layer measured 0.26m thick. A layer of compacted orange sand *(009)* containing charcoal flecks and mortar inclusions overlay *(010)*, measuring 0.09m thick (Plate 22). The floor surface was built directly above layer *009*. The series of culverts, levelling layers, and the floor surface are all likely to have been broadly contemporary, presumably laid during the same construction phase.



*Plate 21: Floor surface 008, inserted stone block, and culvert 012/015 to the left, looking north-west*

The area to the west of wall *007* had been disturbed by the placement of various services including ceramic and plastic ducts. As a result, only part of the area could be excavated, although two brick structures were identified (Plate 23). Wall *057* lay against the western side of wall *007* comprising a one brick wide wall (or 0.23m) that measured 1.8m long and survived up to 0.64m high. The wall was aligned north-east/south-west and was laid in stretcher bond. Modern services truncated the north-east part of the wall. Comparisons

between the 1787-94 mapping and the geo-rectified survey show that the wall corresponds to the north-west external wall of a property.



*Plate 22: Levelling layers (010) and (009) above culvert 011 and culvert 012, looking north-west*



*Plate 23: Brick structures 057 and 058, looking south-west*

A second handmade brick floor surface, *018*, was excavated to the south of cut *[035]*. This floor was similar in construction to *008*, however, it was not stained black. Floor *018* was cut into the natural bedrock, orientated north-west/south-east. The floor measured 1.20m by 2.50m and had been truncated on all four sides. It is likely that the floor surface was contemporary with wall *057* and formed an internal surface shown on Green's plan of 1787-94.

Culvert *017* ran alongside the north-east edge of the floor surface *018*. Similarly, the culvert was cut into the bedrock and was situated at the same level as surface *018*. The culvert was bounded by two single skin walls that survived up to four courses high, and used the levelled natural bedrock as its base. The culvert was aligned broadly north-west/south-east, curving towards the north. The north extent of the culvert was truncated, whilst the south-east extent continued beyond the trench edge. The culvert measured 1.65m long and 0.36m wide.

Patches of handmade bricks comprising *021* and *028* had been set into the bedrock to the north-west of wall *020* (Plate 24). Both structures comprised a single course of handmade bricks, similar to *014*. These structures may have been used to fill fissures in the bedrock to form a level surface. In both cases it was likely that the existing faults in the bedrock were modified to accommodate the arrangement of whole and half-bricks.



*Plate 24: Brick infilling 028 lying between wall 029 and the bedrock step to the south, looking east*

The remains of another truncated brick culvert, *034*, running north-east/south-west survived to the south-west of bedrock *027*. The culvert comprised a single brick and stone capping slab. This culvert also used the bedrock as it base, which had been carved into a slight depression. The remains of the culvert measured 0.53m by 0.32m. The far south-western corner of this area had been truncated by concrete.

### *4.3.4 Phase 4: Late 19th century*

Late 19th century structures were defined by machine-made bricks bonded with black mortar, which were typically used after the 1860s.

A machine-made brick wall *004* was identified within demolition rubble *(003).* This wall ran north-east/south-west across the trench. The wall *004* was bonded with black mortar and stood ten courses high (or 0.95m) and measured 0.49m wide. Wall *004* and layer *003* were

removed to reveal earlier archaeological remains, which were cut into the natural geology. Wall *004* likely continued in the south-west trench edge, partially visible beneath a concrete slab (Plate 23).

Brick base *058* was identified to the north-west of wall *057* (Plate 23). This comprised a four-course high, rectangular brick structure that measured 0.8m by 0.73m. This structure lay on a slightly different alignment to the earlier remains, orientated broadly north-east/south-west. The bricks were stained grey. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (Figure 16) show that both of these walls were likely associated with the development of Corporation Street bridge, which lay across the north-east end of the site. The geo-rectified survey shows that wall *058* follows the alignment of the new bridge.

A mixed deposit of dark black/brown silt and natural orange sand *(033)* overlay bedrock *027*. This contained fragments of 19th century pottery and was presumably used to landscape the site in the second half of the 19th century.

### *4.3.5 Phase 5: Modern activity*

Modern service ducts and concrete footings truncated the archaeological remains in the north tip of the excavation trench. Concrete footings and the installation of building services had destroyed or severely damaged the archaeological remains in the central part of the excavation trench. This activity may have been associated with the expansion of Victoria Station, first shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1908 (Figure 6).

## *4.4 South-west Area (Figure 12)*

Archaeological remains in the south-west part of the excavation trench were overlain by a layer of dark grey/brown demolition debris *(070)*, with frequent brick and stone rubble, coal, and mortar inclusions (Plate 25). This layer measured up to 1m deep and contained lenses of black clinker *(002)*.



*Plate 25: General view of the south-west area, looking south-east*

The majority of the archaeological remains in south-west part of the trench had been disturbed by the insertion of a 20th century brick and concrete manhole *066*. The bedrock had been cut *[051]* to accommodate the modern services.

### *4.4.1 Phase 1*

The natural geology comprised red sandstone bedrock, which was overlain in discrete areas by orange sand. The bedrock gradually sloped to the south-west.

### *4.4.2 Phase 2: Early post-medieval*

Archaeological remains possibly associated with post-medieval activity were defined by rock-cut features.

The earliest possible feature comprised rectangular cut *[056].* This feature was truncated to the south-west by cut *[055]* and by the modern manhole to the north-west (Plate 26). In plan, the cut measured 0.8m long, and 0.6m wide. The base was exposed 0.08m below the upper face of the bedrock. The shallow cut comprised vertical sides and a flat base. Lime mortar seemed to have been adhered to the base. The feature was filled by demolition rubble *(070)*, implying that it had been disturbed during later activity on the site.

A sub-circular cut *[055]* had been truncated roughly through the centre by cut *[054]* to the south-west (Plate 26). The cut comprised near vertical sides and a flat base, possibly representing the remains of a posthole. In plan, the cut measured 0.25m along the north-west/south-east long axis and 0.2m along the north-east/south-west short axis. The base of the cut was located 0.1m below the upper face of the bedrock. This feature was also filled by demolition rubble *(070)*, implying that it had been disturbed during later activity on the site.

Cut *[054]* comprised a linear cut, with vertical sides into a bedrock platform (Plate 27). In plan, the cut was aligned north-west/south-east. The north-west end of the cut was truncated by the modern manhole. A sondage was excavated adjacent to the cut. Natural sand was exposed at a depth of 2.3m below the bedrock surface. A mid-grey/white ashy layer overlay the natural sand, measuring 0.4m thick. A layer of sandstone blocks and orange/red sand, measuring *c* 1.5m thick overlay the ashy layer. The upper deposit *(070)* measured *c*.0.50m thick.

Following the excavation of the sondage, the face of bedrock cut *[054]* was revealed. Several striations were visible in the south-west elevation, together with two large indentations at a depth of *c* 1.50m and *c* 1.20m (Plate 26). No further features were identified to the south of this cut, implying that it may have represented a quarry face, which had been backfilled, possibly prior to the construction of the 18th century houses along Long Millgate, shown on the 1787-94 mapping.

A third rock-cut was exposed to the north-west of the modern manhole. The bedrock extended below the modern manhole, forming two roughly hewn benches in the north-west trench edge (Plate 25). The upper bench measured *c* 0.28m wide. A small posthole *[067]* had been cut into the lower bench. The sub-circular cut was similar in size and shape to cut *[023]* located in the north-east part of the trench. In plan, the cut measured 0.30m by 0.26m. The cut comprised near vertical sides and a flat base, which was located 0.10m below the bedrock surface. The cut was filled by a mid-brown silty sand *(069),* containing pottery sherds that spanned the 18th and 19th centuries.



*Plate 26: South facing cut 054, showing tooling marks, looking north-east*



*Plate 27: Cuts 055 and 056, looking north-east*



*Plate 28: Posthole 067 cut into the edge of the stepped natural bedrock, looking south-west*

A poorly preserved purple sandstone wall *071* aligned north-east/south-west was truncated by wall *044*, culvert *047*, and the modern manhole *066*. The wall measured 1.07m long, 0.3m wide, and 0.12m high. The construction of the wall was almost identical to wall *020* excavated in the north-east part of the trench. It was unclear if wall *071* represented the remains of a structure contemporary with *020* to the north-east, or if these blocks were reused in the construction of the drainage system.



*Plate 29: Wall 071 cut by manhole 066, wall 044 and wall 047, looking south-east*

### *4.4.3 Phase 3: Late 18th century*

Archaeological remains possibly dating to the late 18th century comprised handmade bricks bonded with lime mortar and were possibly related to structures first shown on Green's plan of 1787-94 (Figure 13).

The fragmented remains of two possible surfaces, *048* and *050* were built above the upper face of the bedrock platform (Plate 29). A sequence of thin levelling layers were laid below the surfaces. This comprised a fine layer of black clinker *(049)* that overlay the bedrock, measuring 0.06m thick. A mid-grey/brown sandy silt bedding layer *(065)* overlay *(049)*. This layer produced pottery sherds that spanned the 18th and 19th centuries. Surface *048* comprised several broken flagstones that had been laid directly above bedding layer *(065)*. The surface appeared to have been repaired using a mixture of full and half bricks. Surface *050* was laid above the same sequence of levelling layers and consisted of a broken brick surface that measured 0.4m by 0.3m. The surface was situated *c* 0.65m to the south-east of surface *048*. It is likely that surface *048* and *050* were contemporary and formed a severely truncated surface.

Several culverts were exposed below levelling layer *(065)*, to the north-west of surfaces *048* and *050*. It is likely that these would have ran beneath a floor surface. The bedrock gradually sloped downwards in this part of the trench. The culvert split into two branches, with culvert *046* running broadly north/south, whilst *047* was aligned east/west. The earliest culvert may have been *046*, measuring 1.4m long, 0.34m wide and 0.11m deep. The culvert was severely truncated and was mostly visible in section. It seemed to have been abutted by culvert *047*, however, it was unclear whether culvert *046* was contemporary with *047,* or was superseded by it.



*Plate 30: Bedrock platform, showing modern cut [051] and manhole 066 together with surfaces 048 and 050, looking south-west*

Culvert *047*, measured 1.80m long, 0.36m wide and 0.13m deep (Plate 31). The fabric of the culvert comprised a rock-cut base, lined by a skin of handmade bricks that only survived along the southern edge. Part of the southern culvert wall may have blocked a contemporary channel *072*. In plan, the cut for culvert *072* comprised a rectilinear cut, aligned north-east/south-west. The culvert measured 0.50m by 0.3m and was cut 0.10m deep. The sides of the culvert had been truncated, with the exception of a single brick that appeared to demarcate the north-west edge.

Walls *044* and *043* were located to the north-west of culverts *046* and *047* (Plate 32). Wall *044* was aligned north-west/south-east measuring 1.1m long, two bricks wide (or 0.49m), and survived up to 0.28m high. The south-east end of the wall abutted stone wall *071*, whilst the north-west end may have formed a return to the north-east (wall *043*). The wall was constructed in header bond with lime mortar and was built above layer *(065)*, implying that it may have been broadly contemporary with the adjacent surfaces and culverts.

Wall *043* extended along a north-east/south-west alignment from the north-west end of wall *044*. The wall is likely to have formed a return of wall *044*, however, the junction between the two walls had been truncated. Wall *043* measured 1.5m long, one brick wide (or 0.23m) and survived up to 0.28m high. The wall continued to the north-east, beyond the edge of modern concrete footings.

Walls *044* and *043* enclosed floor surface *045*. The floor comprised a handmade brick surface that measured 0.72m by 0.35. Dark black/brown demolition material *(074)* covered the surface and had stained it dark brown. The demolition material contained artefacts that spanned the 16$^{th}$ to 19$^{th}$ centuries.



*Plate 31: Culverts 047 and 072, showing the single brick blocking between, looking southeast*



*Plate 32: Wall 043 and surface 045 in the foreground, wall 044 to the right and culverts in the background, looking north-west*

### *4.4.4 Phase 4: Late 19th century*

No archaeological remains were associated with this phase of activity. Several 19th century artefacts were retrieved from the site, within the overlying demolition layer, which corresponds with the demolition of the earlier houses, first shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1891 (Figure 16).

### *4.4.5 Phase 5: Modern activity*

The insertion of a modern manhole *066* truncated the archaeological remains in the south-west part of the excavation trench. Linear cut *[051]* for modern service ducts was aligned north-west/south-east and was connected to the modern manhole. This was cut through the bedrock and was backfilled by loose mid-grey rubble *(052)* and mid-grey/brown rubble *(053)*.

## *4.5 The Watching Brief*

Archaeological watching briefs were maintained out during groundworks carried out within the two areas marked on Figure 9. These two areas had potential for archaeological remains but were known to contain extensive services and so could not be examined during the excavation. Both of these areas were found to have been heavily truncated by later activity, particularly the installation of deep services, and contained no surviving remains of archaeological significance.

# 5. Material Assessed

## 5.1 Introduction

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 | 75 |
| Drawings | 2 |
| Total Digital Photographs | 255 |

*Table 1: Quantification of the paper archive*

## 5.2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the assessment was to evaluate all classes of data from the investigations, 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 2020.

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.

## 5.3 Stratigraphic Data

### 5.3.1 Quantification

The paper archive represents a percentage of the overall data gathered during the course of the excavation (Appendix 1). In total, 75 contexts were recorded.

### 5.3.2 Assessment:

The paper archive represents a percentage of the overall data gathered during the course of the archaeological investigation. In total, 75 contexts were recorded. The context record has confirmed the identification of features and structures of various periods. Overall, the main features of significance can be grouped into post-medieval activity (Phase 2), and late 18th century activity (Phase 3). Stratigraphic sequencing has limited potential as the majority of the deposits were demolition layers.

No archaeological remains could conclusively be dated to any earlier periods, including any medieval period activity. Later industrial period activity (Phase 4) was represented by brick walls that were bonded with black mortar, which were of less archaeological significance. Modern activity (Phase 5) had destroyed or damaged a significant portion of the below-ground remains within the centre of the excavation trench.

The context record has confirmed the identification of areas where earlier remains have survived and where they have been truncated by later development, which has allowed several broad phases of activity spanning the post-medieval to modern period to be established for the whole area of the site.

### 5.3.3 Potential:

The stratigraphic sequence is simple and does not offer any potential for more detailed analysis.

## 5.4 Photographic Data

### 5.4.1 Quantification:

in all, there are 225 images. The photographs cover the whole of the excavation works.

### 5.4.2 Assessment:

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.

### 5.4.3 Potential:

The images include archaeological features and finds, and record how the site was excavated. They have aided in the stratigraphic analysis through the assessment process and have been integrated into the site database to provide a visual element, which is helpful when dealing with a large corpus of information.

## 5.5 Digital Data

### 5.5.1 Quantification:

in all, there are 6 AutoCAD .dwg files, 5 raw survey data files (.txt, .cvs and .tml files), 2 PDF scans of site drawings and 11 mapping image files.

### 5.5.2 Assessment:

The digital data includes all the records of survey undertaken using differential GPS equipment, the scans of site drawings, mapping images and the digital photographic archive.

### 5.5.2 Potential:

The digital data forms an integral element of the project archive. However, it has been interrogated fully as part of the post-excavation assessment process, and has little potential to yield any additional information through further analysis.

## 5.6 The Finds Evidence

### 5.6.1 Introduction

An artefactual assemblage of moderate size was recovered from the excavation of the New Victoria, Long Millgate site. The assemblage comprises finds from various material categories; mainly pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, and glass of 16th-20th century date. An assessment of each class of artefact group is provided in the following sections. 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. No environmental samples were recovered from the site.

### 5.6.2 Methodology

Pottery, animal bone, glass and clay tobacco pipes were collected as part of a 100% sampling policy. All material was returned to the Salford Archaeology finds laboratory in sealed and labelled polyethylene bags. All finds were washed, except metal and organic material, which were dry brushed, and grouped by material for assessment.

### 5.6.3 Overview of the Assemblage

The excavation resulted in the recovery of 770 artefacts weighing 15.7kg (Table 2). The finds were catalogued by material, counted and weighed. The assemblage ranges in date from the 16th-20th centuries. Most of the assemblage derives from demolition deposits, silt deposits, and redeposited natural. Finds were retrieved from 25 separate contexts on site. The majority of material dated to the 19th-20th century, though eight contexts contain 16th-17th century pottery sherds. All these deposits also contained 19th and 20th century material indicating disturbance and redeposition.

The earliest and most significant finds in terms of provenance comprises two fragments of Cistercian cup and seven sherds of Staffordshire type slipware, both of which were produced from fill *(038)*. This was the only context with solely 16th-17th century material, which was retrieved from within posthole *[037]*.

| Material | Context | Count | Weight (g) | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animal bone | 14 | 64 | 973 | Undated |
| Clay tobacco pipe | 19 | 267 | 749 | 18th-20th century |
| Coal | 1 | 1 | 80 | Undated |
| Copper | 2 | 2 | 24 | Modern |
| Glass | 9 | 53 | 2669 | 19th-20th century |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 2 | 3 | 161 | Modern |
| Pottery | 24 | 363 | 10768 | 16th-20th century |
| Shell | 8 | 17 | 331 | Undated |
| **Total** | | **770** | **15.7kg** | |

*Table 2: all finds recovered from Globe and Simpson by material, count, weight and period*

## *5.7. Pottery (Sam Rowe)*

### *5.7.1 Introduction*

The pottery assemblage from the excavation at the New Victoria, Long Millgate site has been examined to assess its potential for further work. The pottery assemblage is fragmentary and is post-medieval to modern in date, ranging from the 16th-20th centuries. A total of 363 sherds weighing 10768g were retrieved from redeposited natural, demolition deposits, and the fill of brick culverts. Table 3 provides a list of all ware types present in the assemblage.

### *5.7.2 Methodology*

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight. The material was scanned to identify the major fabric types present. The fabrics were visually examined using a hand lens (x10).

### *5.7.3 Conclusion*

A small quantity of pottery was recovered during the excavation, mainly from demolition deposited or redeposited material that contain a mixture of 18th-20th century material. The only deposit that exclusively contains 16th-17th century material is a redeposited natural fill *(038)* of a posthole, indicating this feature is likely to be the earliest on the site, probably deposited in the 17th century. Though other 16th-17th century material has been retrieved from several other contexts on the site, all these are redeposited and disturbed with later material.

The pottery assemblage is very fragmentary and represents backfilling and stray material from late 18th-20th century activity around the site. Most of the pottery is typical urban pottery including dark-glazed coarseware utilitarian wares and 19th-20th century table wares. A small quantity of 16th-17th century pottery was recovered including dark-glazed fineware and slipwares which are similar to other finds in the vicinity of Salford including Chapel Wharf and Greengate Towers. This material should be retained as part of the site archive. No stratigraphic sequencing could be established on the site as the majority of the deposits were demolition layers. The pottery is too small and fragmentary to provide further research potential.

| Pottery Class | Contexts | Count | Weight (g) | Period (century) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buff Coated Slipware | 1 | 2 | 55 | 19th |
| China (blue and white) | 10 | 25 | 226 | 19th-20th |
| Creamware | 12 | 66 | 864 | 19th |
| Dark-glazed coarseware | 18 | 109 | 6570 | 17th-20th |
| Dark-glazed fineware | 7 | 14 | 333 | 16th-19th |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Industrial Slipware | 12 | 19 | 180 | 19th |
| Pearlware | 6 | 26 | 248 | 19th |
| Porcelain | 2 | 2 | 5 | 19th |
| Self-coloured ware | 2 | 2 | 25 | 18th |
| Slipware | 4 | 15 | 158 | 17th-18th |
| Stoneware | 11 | 76 | 1981 | 19th |
| Tin-glazed earthenware | 2 | 3 | 108 | 18th |
| Yellow ware | 4 | 4 | 15 | 17th-19th |
| **Total** | | **363** | **10768g** | |

*Table 3: all pottery types identified in the New Victoria, Long Millgate assemblage*

## *5.8 Post-medieval pottery (Sam Rowe)*

### *5.8.1 Quantification*

A total of 38 post-medieval pottery sherds were found in several contexts, although they are clearly residual in most contexts where they occurred with modern ceramics (for example layers *(013), (036)*, overburden *(041)*, fill *(052)*, and demolition layers *(068)*, and *(074*). Only one fill contained solely post-medieval material. This comprised the fill *(038)* of posthole *[037]*, which produced two sherds of 16th century dark-glazed fineware and seven sherds of 17th century slipware.

### *5.8.2 Assessment*

The most common and earliest post-medieval ceramics were dark glazed fineware and slipware. In total, 14 sherds of dark glazed fineware were retrieved from seven contexts on the site including demolition fills or silty layers. They consist of small sherds from cups or drinking vessels with a black to purple shiny glaze (Plate 33). One sherd from demolition deposit *(074)* is from a 16th Cistercian ware cup with a purple glaze and small yellow slip flower motif (Plate 34). This represents the earliest pottery sherd on the site. Cistercian ware is a common fineware found on sites across the North West, the Midlands, Yorkshire and Cheshire and similar material has been recovered from the nearby sites of Greengate Towers and Chapel Wharf in Salford (Mottershead and Garrett 2008; OAN 2014). The source of manufacture is uncertain but Cistercian wares are known to have been produced in Rainford and Chester, as well as further afield in Ticknall in Derbyshire and Wrenthorpe in West Yorkshire. Some of the dark-glazed fineware sherds may be 17th century in date, termed Blackware by Barker as the style transitioned from the earlier Cistercian forms (Barker 1986).

A total of 15 sherds of slipware were recovered from four separate contexts. This includes one sherd of yellow feathered slipware and several sherds of Staffordshire type slipware with an orange earthen body and yellow slip. Seven sherds of Staffordshire type slipware were recovered from deposit *(038)* (Plate 35), and four from *(068)* which appears to derive from two separate vessels, one of which consists of a sunburst motif (Plate 36). This style of slipware is Staffordshire in design and dates to the mid-17th century (Barker 1993, 14). The sherds comprise fragments of plates and platters and are decorated in slip trails and sun motifs, similar to material found at the nearby sites of Chapel Wharf and Greengate Towers

in Salford (Mottershead and Garrett 2008; OAN 2014). The majority of sherds resemble Staffordshire or Metropolitan slipware as cream trails on an earthen red body and date to the 1690s to 1730s. They are likely to derive from potteries in North Wales, Staffordshire, or Yorkshire (OAN 2014).

Only four sherds of yellow ware were recovered from the site. This consists of very small, eroded sherds of 17th-18th century date. No forms could be identified, but are likely to derive from bowls or cups. Yellow wares generally date to the 17th century and are found across Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Yorkshire and the Midlands.

A total of three sherds of tin-glazed earthenware was retrieved from demolition deposit *(032).* These derive from hand-painted plates in a blue and white design (Plate 37). Tin-glazed earthenware was being produced in Liverpool in the early 18th century and a production site has also been discovered in Lancaster (Davey and McNeil 1984; NPA 2009). The small quantities of tin-glazed earthenware discovered on sites may be down to its fragility and also that it was only being produced in large quantities for a short period between around 1720-1770 before creamwares replaced it as the popular tableware.

Fill *(052)* and demolition deposit *(070)* each produced a sherd of self-coloured ware. These fragments are very small, and form could not be identified. They likely date to the 17th-18th century and may derive from bowls or dishes which are typical self-coloured forms.

### *5.8.3 Potential*

The pottery assemblage is able to assist in establishing the chronological development of the site. The types of ware and the vessel forms present are typical of those found both locally and regionally. More complete examples of the vessels present in the assemblage have already been published. Therefore, the assemblage is considered to be of local interest and has little research potential. It would seem unlikely that further detailed study of the post-medieval pottery could add significantly to the interpretation of the site, particularly as the vast majority is residual, except for the pottery produced from fill *(038)*.




*Plate 33: Dark-glazed fineware cup sherd, 17th century in date (032)*




*Plate 34: Dark-glazed fineware cup sherd with slip decorative motif, Cistercian style (074)*




*Plate 35: Slipware plate sherds (038)*




*Plate 36: Slipware sherds, two separate dishes (068)*




*Plate 37: Tin-glazed earthenware rim sherd (032)*

## *5.9 Dark Glazed Coarseware*

### *5.9.1 Quantification*

A total of 109 coarseware sherds were retrieved from 18 separate contexts on site, totalling 30% of the pottery assemblage. Coarsewares retrieved from the site spanned from the 17th to late 19th centuries.

### *6.9.2 Assessment*

The majority of the coarsewares date to the 19th century, though some are 17th-18th century in date. The sherds derive from storage vessels and pancheons, none of which could be reconstructed (Plate 38). 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 are continued to be produced into the late 19th century. The dark-glazed coarsewares could have been produced in a number of locations utilising the South Lancashire coalfields, including Rainford or Prescot in Merseyside.

### *5.9.3 Potential*

The pottery assemblage is able to assist in establishing the chronological development of the site. More complete examples of the vessels present in the assemblage have already been published. Therefore, the assemblage is considered to be of local interest and has little research potential.

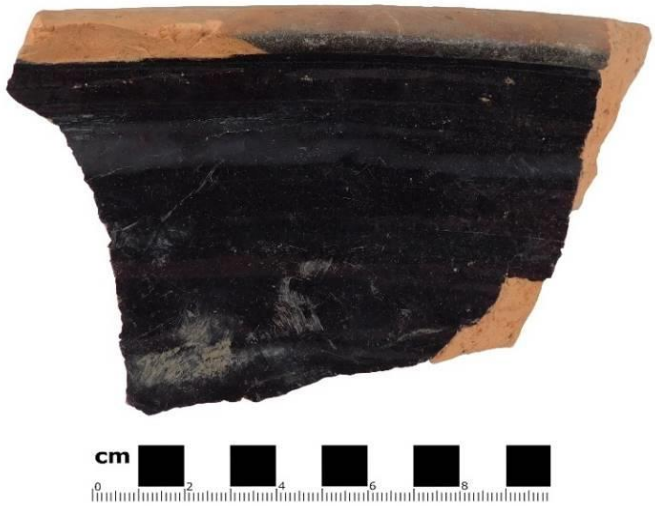



*Plate 38: 18th-19th century dark-glazed coarseware storage jar rim (012)*

## *5.10 Modern Pottery*

### *5.10.1 Quantification*

A total of 216 pottery sherds of post-medieval date were yielded from various contexts across the site.

### *5.10.2 Assessment*

As is the case with most urban sites, a quantity of 19th-20th century pottery was retrieved during the excavation. This includes 76 sherds of stoneware from ginger beer bottles and jars, 26 sherds of pearlware, two sherds of porcelain, 66 sherds of creamware, 25 sherds of blue and white china including willow pattern, and two sherds of buff-coated slipware. These sherds are very fragmentary and derive from whiteware plates, dishes and cups of 19th-20th century date. By the late 18th century, creamware was replacing tin-glazed earthenware and salt-glazed stoneware as the demand for good quality tableware increased. By the early 19th century pearlware was then the most widely used tableware so it is typical to find such ware types in urban deposits.

A total of 19 sherds of industrial slipware was also recovered from the site. This mainly consist of cup fragments with linear patterns of mocha designs and date to the 19th century.

### *5.10.3 Potential*

The pottery assemblage is able to assist in establishing the chronological development of the site. More complete examples of the vessels present in the assemblage have already been published. Therefore, the assemblage is considered to be of local interest and has no research potential.

## 5.11 Clay tobacco pipes

### 5.11.1 Quantification

A total of 267 clay tobacco pipe fragments were retrieved from 19 contexts during the excavation (Table 4).

| Bowl | Stem | Mouthpiece | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 244 | 11 | 267 |

*Table 4: Number of pipe fragments retrieved during the excavation*

### 5.11.2 Assessment

The pipes consist of 244 stems, 11 mouthpieces and ten bowls or partial bowls. All the mouthpieces are simple straight cut, four of which are glazed at the tip in a light green glaze. The pipe stems depict no makers' marks or stamps. Deposit *(012)* contained a complete pipe bowl with fluting and a stags head (Plate 39). Deposit *(041)* contained a mid-19th century pipe with common leaf seam (Plate 40). Both deposits *(031)* and *(066)* contained plain late 18th century bowls. Apart from these two bowls all the pipes appear to date to the 19th century.

### 5.11.3 Catalogue

1. Complete bowl with fluting and stags head motif, context (012), *c.*AD1880-1920.
2. Complete tall bowl with sooting marks, context (040), c. AD1760-1800.
3. Squat bowl with leaf seam, context (041), c. AD1840-1880.
4. Complete tall bowl, context (066), c. AD1760-1800.

### 5.11.3 Potential

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is relatively small and consists of a limited number of stamped or decorated bowls. Clay tobacco pipes are a very common find on urban sites and this collection provides little further research potential.




*Plate 39: Complete bowl with stags head motif (012)*




*Plate 40: Complete mid-19th century bowl with leaf seam (041)*

## *5.12 Glass*

### *5.12.1 Quantification*

In total, 53 fragments of glass were retrieved from nine separate contexts on site. Most of the glass consists of late 19th to 20th century partial bottles.

### *5.12.2 Assessment*

The assemblage also includes a glass rod and a glass waste fragment. Most of the glass is very fragmentary green bottle glass. A complete codd bottle of mid-19th century date was recovered from an unstratified context; 'LEIGH & CO SALFORD GLOBE REDFEARN BROS BOTTLEMAKERS BARNSLEY' (Plate 41). Leigh % Co are mentioned in Slater's directory 1886 and 1895 as a mineral water, ginger beer and ale manufacturers at Globe Works, Oldfield Road, Salford.

### *5.12.3 Potential*

The glass material from the excavation is very fragmentary and represents broken utilised glass of mid-19th to 20th century in date, typical of disturbed and demolition deposits in urban centres. The glass has no further research potential.




*Plate 41: Leigh & Co codd bottle (Unstratified)*

## *5.13 Metalwork*

### *5.13.1 Quantification*

In total, five metal objects were recovered from the New Victoria, Long Millgate site.

### *5.13.2 Assessment*

The metal objects were recovered from demolition deposits and brick culverts. This includes a corroded iron nail and partial corroded pipe from deposit *(032)*. A copper strip and illegible modern coin, probably a penny were also retrieved.

### *5.13.3 Potential*

None of the metalwork is of archaeological significance and no further research is required.

## *5.14 Animal Bone*

### *5.14.1 Quantification*

In total, 64 fragments of animal bone were recovered from 14 contexts from the site.

### *5.14.2 Assessment*

Most of the bones are domesticated animal leg bones and ribs from cow and sheep, including a small horn which probably derives from a goat. At least two of the bones showed cut and butchery marks, suggesting processing near to the site before they have been discarded. All the bones were retrieved from 19th century or later contexts and probably represents stray material or backfilling of the furnace.

### *5.14.3 Potential*

The animal bone provides little further research potential for the site and the majority is likely to represent redeposited waste animal debris.

## 5.15 Organics

### 5.15.1 Quantification

In total, 17 shells were retrieved from eight separate contexts on the site.

### 5.15.2 Assessment

The organic assemblage mainly consists of oyster and clam shells and represent stray organic deposits on the site.

### 5.15.3 Potential

The shell from the site is likely to have been redeposited on the site and is therefore contaminated, providing little further research potential.

## 5.16 Historical Documentary Evidence

### 5.16.1 Quantification

Census records from 1851 to 1891 and trades directories between 1850 and 1895.

### 5.16.2 Assessment

The documentary evidence consists of digital (.xls) files containing census and trade directory information in tabular form.

### 5.16.3 Potential

The analysis of census and trade directory records adds a social historical element to the narrative which, when put together with physical information from the excavations and cartographic information, can be used to develop a picture of the development and nature of the area and its inhabitants. The analysis of the historical documentation has been carried out as part of the post-excavation assessment and has little potential to yield any information through further analysis within the immediate area. There is, however, potential to cross reference this information with historical data within a wider area.

# 6. Curation and Conservation

## 6.1 Recipient Museum

The finds, the paper archive and the electronic archive will be deposited within Salford Museum. Contact details are:

Museum of Science and Industry,

Liverpool Road,

Manchester,

M3 4FP

## 6.2 Conservation

There are no conservation requirements.

## 6.3 Storage

The complete project archive, which will include digital plans, photographs, datasheets and artefacts, 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) prior to deposition.

For long-term storage of the digital data, DVDs will be used, the content including the reports, plans, scanned images and digital photographs. Each DVD will be fully indexed and accompanied by the relevant metadata for provenance.

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 very small artefactual assemblage is stable, but will be packed carefully with bubble wrap protecting the bags to minimise movement and abrasion in the boxes.

## 6.4 Packaging

The assemblage is currently well-packaged and will require no further packaging. Box lists derived from the site database have been compiled.

## 6.5 Discard Policy

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. It is recommended, however, that all the material except for the Roman and medieval pottery, is discarded.

# 7. Statement of Potential

## 7.1 Introduction

The archaeological investigation undertaken at New Victoria, Long Millgate has provided a valuable opportunity to investigate the development of a small section of the city from the early post-medieval to its growth into a built-up industrial area. The excavation produced a small and fragmentary collection of early post-medieval artefactual material, that was mostly produced from demolition layers that also contained 19th century finds.

Overall, the results of the 2020 excavation can be regarded as being of regional importance. Assessment of the stratigraphic and artefactual data generated by the fieldwork is primarily concerned with the potential of the data to address these fieldwork aims and, if appropriate, formulate new questions and research aims that can be addressed by an analytical phase of the post-excavation programme.

### 7.1.1 Summary of results

*Natural geology (Phase 1):* consisted of the natural red sandstone bedrock, which was overlain in discrete parts of the site by a fine layer of orange/red sand.

*Potential early post-medieval remains (Phase 2):* the earliest possible features exposed during the excavation consisted of several rock-cut features and sandstone walls, however, these were difficult to securely date, due to the lack of sealed deposits. These features likely pre-date the available sequence of historic mapping. The similarity of form and depth between postholes *[055]* and [067] identified in the southern part of the excavation trench and postholes *[037]* and *[023]* identified further north, suggests that these features were contemporary although later activity on the site had removed most dateable material. Cut *[037]* was the only feature excavated on the site that contained a securely sealed deposit *(038)* comprising two sherds of 16th century Cistercian cup and seven sherds of 17th century Staffordshire slipware, implying that the feature was no longer in use by the 17th century, at the earliest. In addition, the locations of the postholes do not appear to reflect the buildings captured on the historic mapping, presenting further evidence that these features pre-date the 18th century. It is difficult to discern whether any of these features pre-dated the post-medieval period, potentially relating to structures occupying the medieval burgage plots. However, the excavation did not produce any residual medieval dating material.

The geo-rectified survey shows that cut *[054]*, possibly representing a former quarry face, corresponds with the alignment of a later wall shown on Green's plan of 1787-94 (Figure 2). The area to the south-west of the cut appeared to have been backfilled which would have been necessary to allow for the construction of a later wall in this location. This, therefore, suggests that cut *[054]* pre-dated the 18th century structures, and was potentially a source of post-medieval, or earlier building materials. It also indicates that the posthole *[055]* and shallow rectilinear cut *[056]*, cut by *[054]* were earlier still.

The shallow stone rectilinear cuts revealed predominantly in the north-east part of the excavation trench, also bare no compassion to the location of structures seen on the historic mapping and are also likely to be associated with the earlier activity. The shallow nature of these features makes their function difficult to ascertain but they may have related to industrial processes such as tanning or pottery production. The fill of cut *[035]* produced

sherds of 17th century pottery, however this fill also produced 18th and 19th century pottery. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and 1787-94 mapping (Figure 13) shows that the feature lay within the footprint of a property, implying that it may have existed prior to the construction of the 18th century buildings and was backfilled to form an internal surface.

A series of truncated sandstone walls *006, 020, 021, 013, 007* and *071* were also exposed during the excavation. The construction of these stone buildings not only consisted of wall structures, but also involved the levelling of the natural bedrock to form the basis of floor surfaces. The walls are presumably associated with the rock-cut features such as cuts *[064], [026]* and *[022]*, together with the postholes discussed above.

*Potential mid to late 18th century remains (Phase 3):* This phase of activity corresponds to structures captured on Green's plan of 1787-94, which were built using handmade brick walls bonded with lime mortar. These buildings appear to have been constructed piecemeal along the lines of the former burgage plots. Stone walls *006* and *007* seem to have been reused and incorporated into the construction of the properties captured on Green's map of 1787-94. Wall *007* roughly overlies the north-west external wall of a building, whilst wall *005* may form a partition wall. Handmade brick wall *005* was built above wall *006*, implying that the earlier stone wall was reused as the foundations for wall *005*. The Ordnance Survey plan of 1851 (Figure 4) shows that the buildings originally shown on Green's plan have been slightly reconfigured. This map demonstrates that wall *005* overlies the south-west external wall of a property along Long Millgate. A yard is probably situated to the south-west of the wall, containing a water tap.

The natural ground surface within the site gradually sloped downwards, towards the River Irk. Considerable work was undertaken to form level floor surfaces within the properties, which comprised filling the natural fissures with brick, and laying a series of levelling layers for the construction of brick floor surfaces. The natural slope was also utilised and modified for the construction of drainage across the site, with several culverts using the bedrock as a base. Such work indicates that the buildings on this side of Long Millgate followed the contours of the natural ground producing terraced floors and external yards running north-west, towards the river.

*Potential late 19th century remains (Phase 4):* archaeological remains associated with this phase of activity was associated with the demolition of the houses that were first captured on Green's plan of 1787-94. The Ordnance Survey plan of 1891 (Figure 5) shows that most of the properties had been demolished. Corporation Street had also been laid together with a new bridge, crossing the River Irk, which ran across the north-east end of the site. Machine made brick wall *004* and brick pad *058* may have formed part of the bridge abutment. These walls ran on a slightly different alignment to the earlier remains exposed within the site, and appear to correspond with the orientation of the bridge. The overlying demolition deposits were also attributed to this phase of activity.

*Modern activity (Phase 5):* comprised the laying of concrete footings and service ducts for the expansion of Victoria station, first shown on the Ordnance survey plan of 1908 (Figure 6). Modern activity within the site had destroyed any earlier archaeological remains within the central part of the excavation trench.

## 7.2 Principal Potential

### 7.2.1 Overview

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 activity on the site during the post-medieval and industrial periods. However, the stratigraphic sequence of the site was limited, and most of the deposits were demolition layers. The pottery assemblage comprised a small and fragmentary collection of early post-medieval artefactual material, that was mostly produced from demolition layers that also contained 19th century finds. A single feature produced exclusively 16th and 17th century dating material, whilst the rest of the archaeological remains had been disturbed by later activity.

An insight into the development and occupation of the site in the mid-19th century is provided by the Census Returns and Trade Directories (Appendix 2 and 3).

## 7.3 Regional Research Priorities

The publication of the *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (NWARF; Brennand 2006; 2007) has provided a region-specific agenda that includes several research topics that are relevant to the study of the archaeological remains at New Victoria, Long Millgate. As a detailed national research agenda has been compiled, however, there is significant overlap between many of the research topics discussed in the regional and national research agendas, and the repetition of previously noted themes will be avoided.

The Research Framework for the North West (2007) raised issues relating to little research devoted specifically to the transformation of towns between the late 17th and 18th centuries, and to improve the regional knowledge of ceramic vessels during the post-medieval period. The NWARF also highlights that the development and use of workers' housing during the industrial period requires further research. In order to address these issues, several research initiatives have been drawn up:

The following key research themes for the post-medieval are outlined by NWARF:

*Post-medieval period*

- *The Urban Landscape:* An urban atlas charting and categorising the growth of towns across the region would assist in examining the transformation of towns from small medieval markets into the variety of urban forms that began to farm in the late 17th and 18th centuries (Newman and McNeil 2007, 122).
- *Trade, Exchange and Interaction:* Improve the regional knowledge of ceramic vessel form and fabric type chronologies. Analyse and publish thus far major unpublished assemblages of post-medieval artefacts (*ibid,* 130).

The excavation exposed several rock-cut features and stone walls that appear to predate the available sequence of 18th century mapping. As noted above, most of the features were disturbed by later activity on the site, offering no further research potential. Only one rock-cut feature produced material that could be securely dated to the 16th and 17th centuries.

It is likely that walls *006* and *007* were reused during the development of the site in the 18th century. It is also likely that the properties first shown on Green's map of 1787-94 (Figure 2)

respected earlier land divisions. Several excavations across Manchester and Salford have also demonstrated that medieval burgages and field boundaries continued to be respected during the expansion of the towns in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The pottery assemblage obtained from the site was small and fragmentary and has little further research potential. The ceramic vessels excavated at the site have already been documented and better examples have been studied and conserved.

Later period research agendas highlighted in NWARF include:

*Industrial period*

- *Initiative 7.6:* 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types…' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139);
- *Initiative 7.7:* 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households…' (*ibid*);
- *Initiative 7.25:* 'Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working-class areas regarded as slums' (*op cit*, 147);
- *Initiative 7.35* Industry specific studies are needed for those industries that have received little archaeological attention (Newman and McNeil 2007, 154)
- *Initiative 7.41:* 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects' (*op cit,* 156).

Most of the late 18th and 19th century archaeological remains within the New Victoria, Long Millgate site had been destroyed by later activity. Wall *005* appeared to mark a partition wall situated between two properties along Long Millgate shown on Green's plan of 1787-94 (Figure 2). In addition, two severely truncated handmade brick surfaces survived together with a series of contemporary drains. The footprint of the dwelling could not be reproduced to examine different housing types.

Possible partition wall *005* was a two-brick wide wall. Most excavated examples of workers' houses consist of single skin party walls. There is, however, evidence that properties built in the late 18th century and along main thoroughfares were slightly better built. Properties along the main thoroughfares were generally occupied by middle class members of society that ran shops and small businesses (see also Appendix 3 and 4). Excavations at Gore Street showed that the late 18th century properties along Chapel Street also comprised one and two brick wide walls, whilst back-to-back dwellings built to the rear of Chapel Street at the beginning of the 19th century comprised single skin party walls (Salford Archaeology 2018).

The archaeological remains were generally poorly preserved and have little further potential to address the research initiatives highlighted above. The site has been successively built upon since the post-medieval period. Each phase of activity has either damaged or destroyed earlier activity within the site. The demolition of the houses in the late 19th century (Figure 5) and the expansion of Victoria Station in the early 20th century presumably, had a significant impact on the survival of the archaeological remains.

# 8. Conclusion

## 8.1 Key Results

In total, five phases of development were evident during the excavation at New Victoria, Long Millgate. The earliest and most significant remains comprised a rock-cut posthole *[037]* filled with *(038)* that produced two sherds of 16th century Cistercian cup and seven sherds of Staffordshire slipware. Several similar shaped rock-cut postholes were also exposed during the excavation and were likely contemporary with *[037]*, however, these had been disturbed by later activity as the site. In addition, stone walls *006, 007, 013, 020, 021* and *071* also potentially dated to the post-medieval period. The stone used within these structures may have been cut from a potential quarry face *[054]* in the south-west part of the trench. These features appear to pre-date the available sequence of historic mapping.

The next phase comprised a series of handmade brick drains, surfaces *018* and *008*, and walls *005* and *027*. These structures were possibly associated with the properties first captured on Green's plan of 1787-94 (Figure 13) or may have been associated with the reconfiguration of these buildings first shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1851 (Figure 15). Fragmented walls *044, 043* and surface *045* were also associated with this phase of development.

The properties first captured on Green's plan of 1787-94 (Figure 2), were demolished in the second half of the 19th century, shown on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1891 (Figure 5). In addition, a new street had been laid to the south-east of the site marked on the mapping as Corporation Street. Corporation Street bridge ran across the north-east edge of the trench. Wall *004* and brick pad *058* were possibly associated with the construction of Corporation Street bridge. These structures comprised machine/made bricks bonded with black mortar.

Modern services truncated the central part of the excavation trench and a manhole *066* destroyed some of the archaeological remains in the southern part of the excavation trench.

## 8.2 Dissemination

*Project Archive:* the archive comprises site drawings, photographs, and on-site notes. This archive is currently held by Salford Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forwarded to the client following the publication of the site report.

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service.

*Publication:* the archaeological remains excavated within the New Victoria, Long Millgate site were fragmentary and offer limited further research potential.

# Acknowledgements

Salford Archaeology would like to thank Vinci Construction UK Limited for commissioning the archaeological works, and in particular Iain Morrison for his support throughout the project. Salford Archaeology would also like to thank Norman Redhead for providing support and advice through Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service.

The on-site excavations were conducted by Sarah Cattell, Lewis Stitt, Andy Coutts, Richard Carter and Lorraine McVinnie. This report was written by Sarah Cattell and Katie Fletcher, and illustrated by Sarah Mottershead. The project was managed by Graham Mottershead.

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Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1933

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# Appendix 1: Figures


Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94

Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed onto Bancks & Co's map of 1831

Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 mile Town Plan 1851

Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan 1891

Figure 6: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1908

Figure 7: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series of 1933

Figure 8: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1959

Figure 9: Trench Location Plan

Figure 10: Excavation plan

Figure 11: Plan of features at the north-east end of the excavation area, with contexts and levels annotated

Figure 12: Plan of features at the south-west end of the excavation area, with contexts and levels annotated

Figure 13: Excavation plan superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94

Figure 14: Excavation plan superimposed onto Bancks & Co's map of 1831

Figure 15: Excavation plan superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 mile Town Plan 1851

Figure 16: Excavation plan superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan 1891

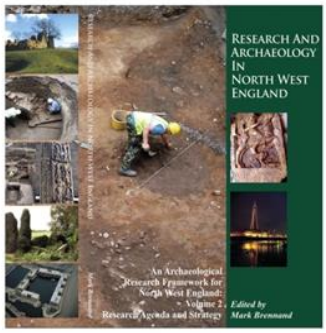
Figure 17: Excavation plan superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1908

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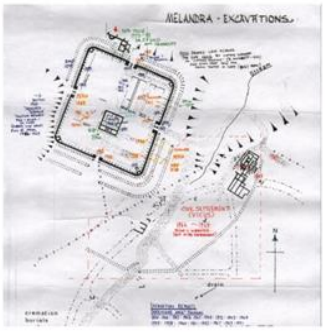
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## DESK BASED ASSESMENTS




## WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



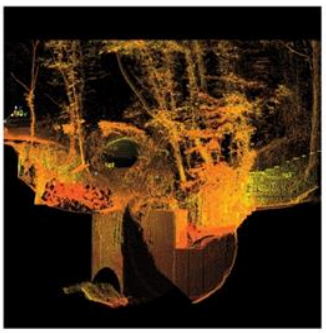
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## BUILDING SURVEY



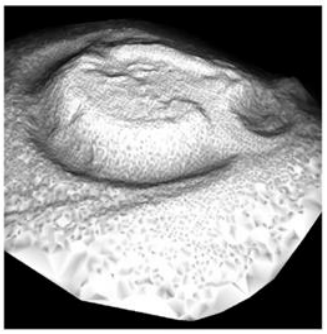
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## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



## LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



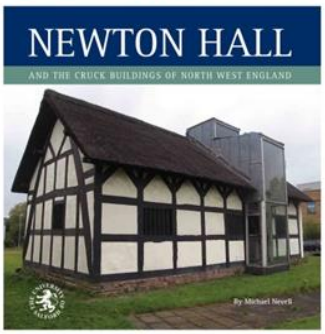
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## WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



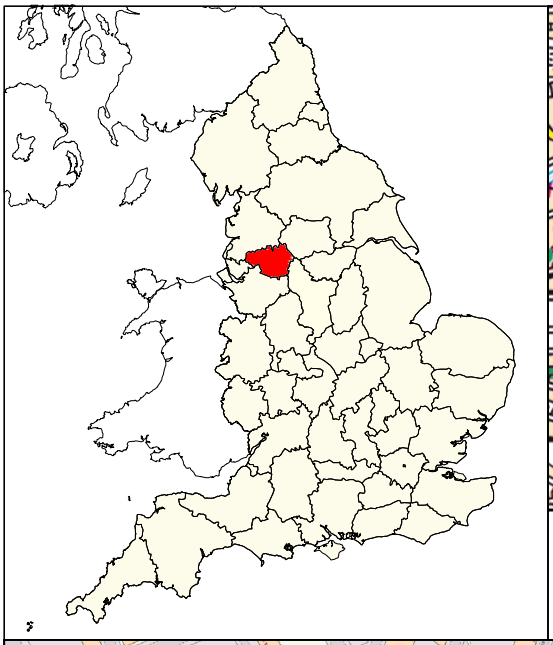
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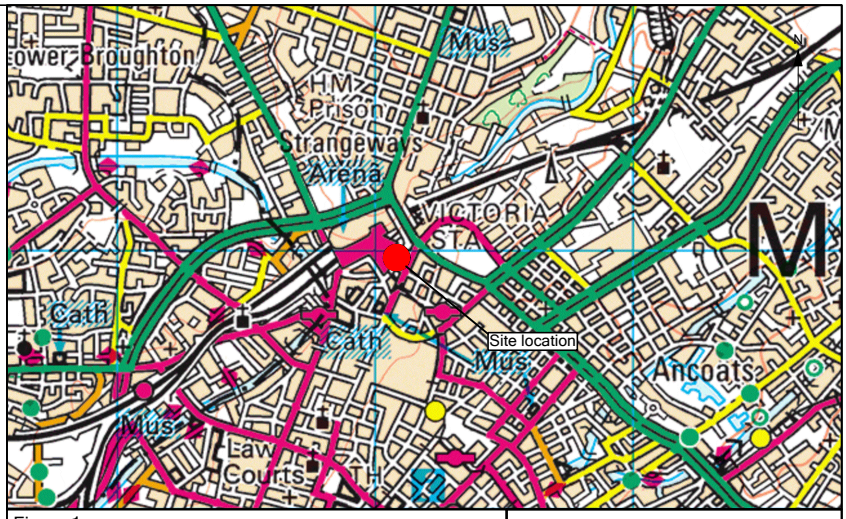


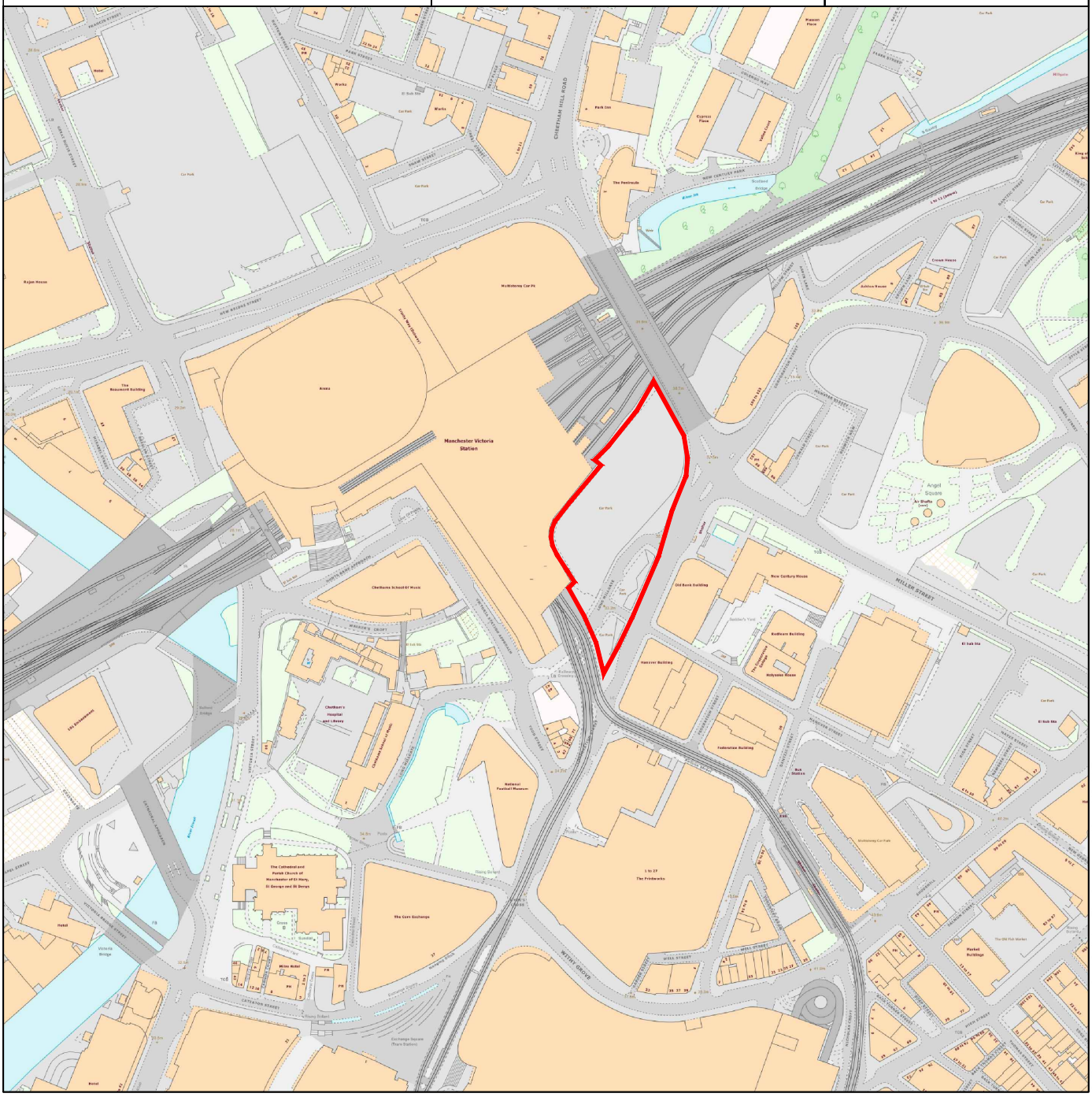

Figure 1:

Site location

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SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY




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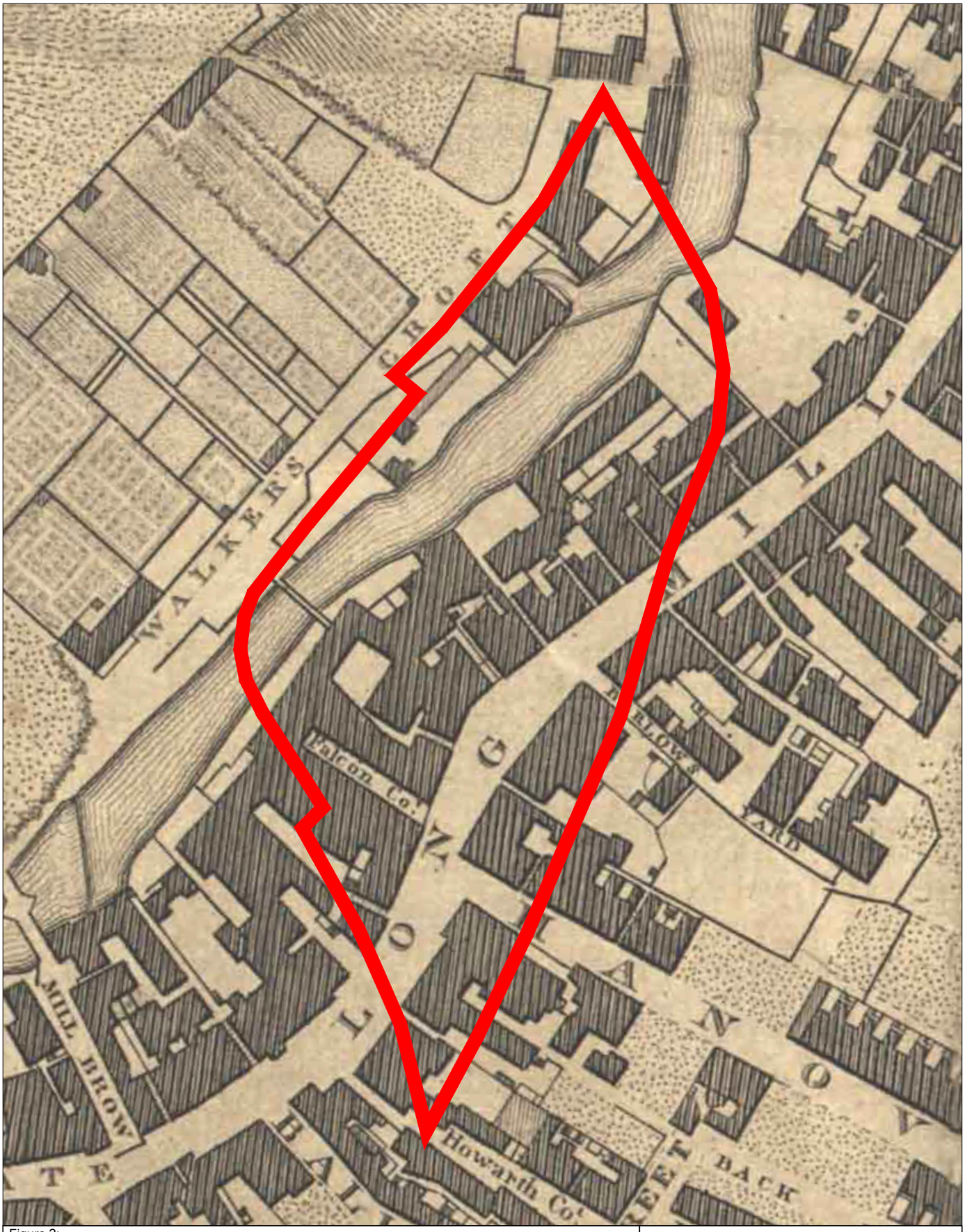



Figure 2:

Site boundary superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94

N

Key:

Site boundary

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT




Figure 3:

Site boundary superimposed onto Bancks & Co's map of 1831

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Key:

Site boundary

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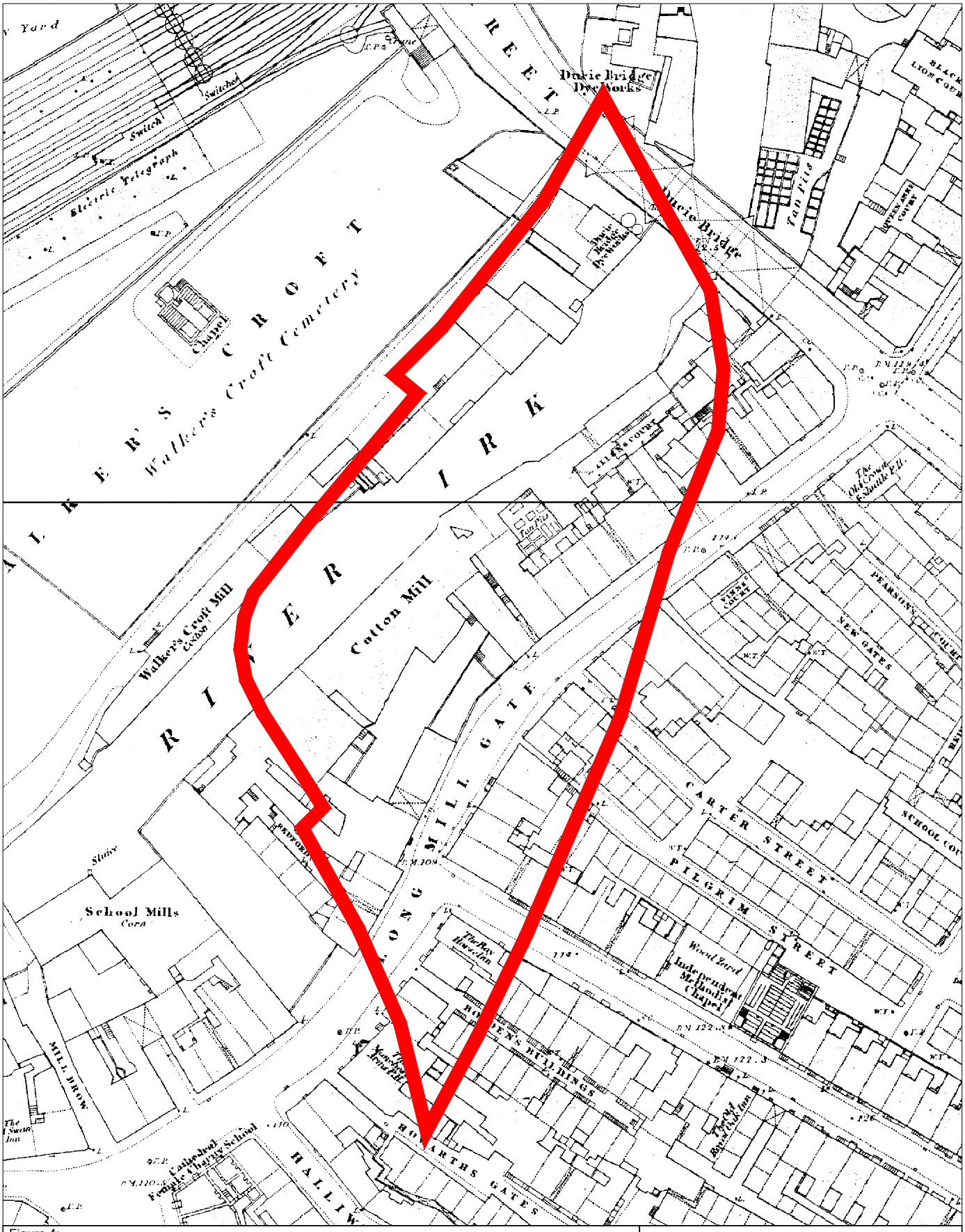



Figure 4:

Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 mile Town Plan of 1851

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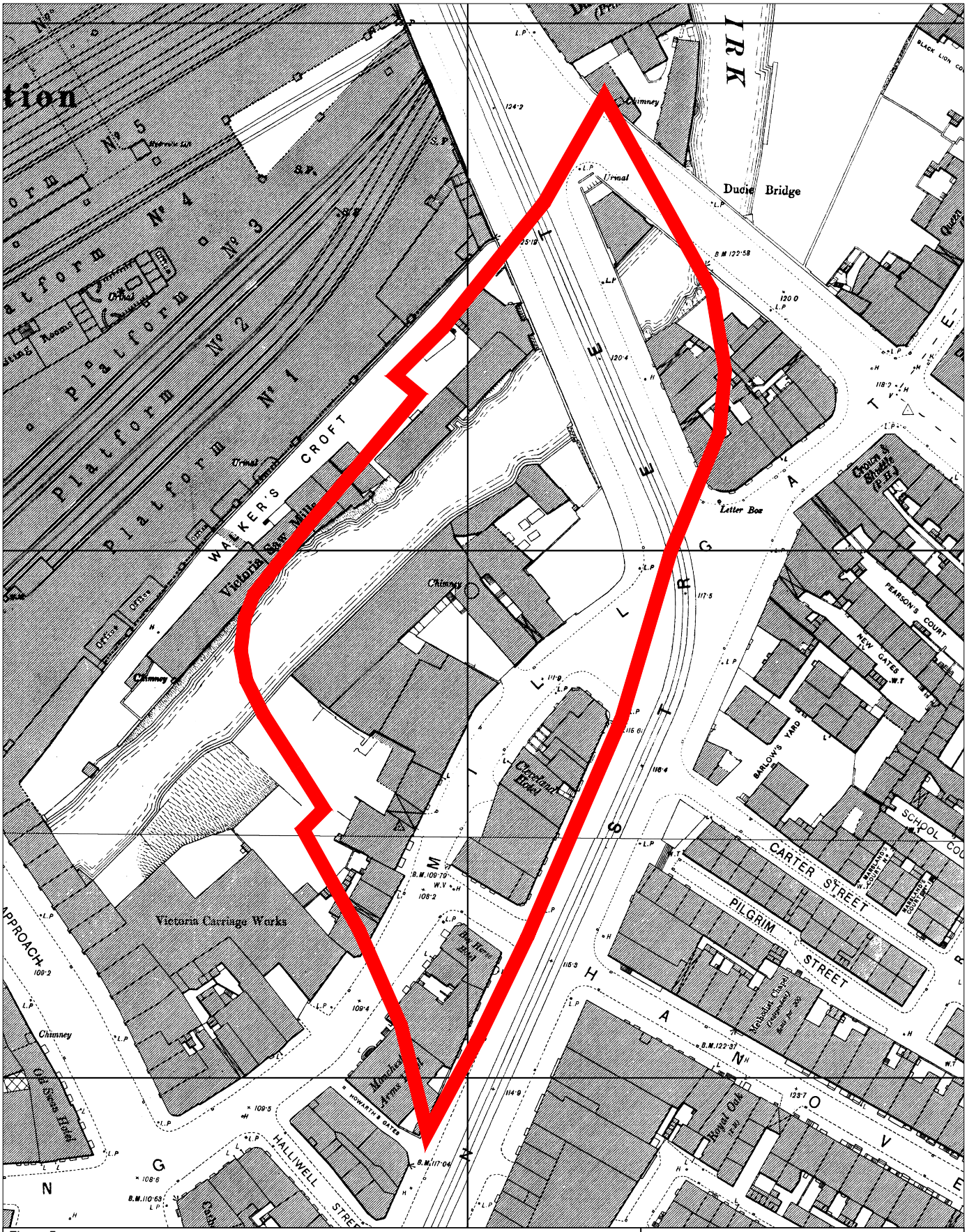



Figure 5:

Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

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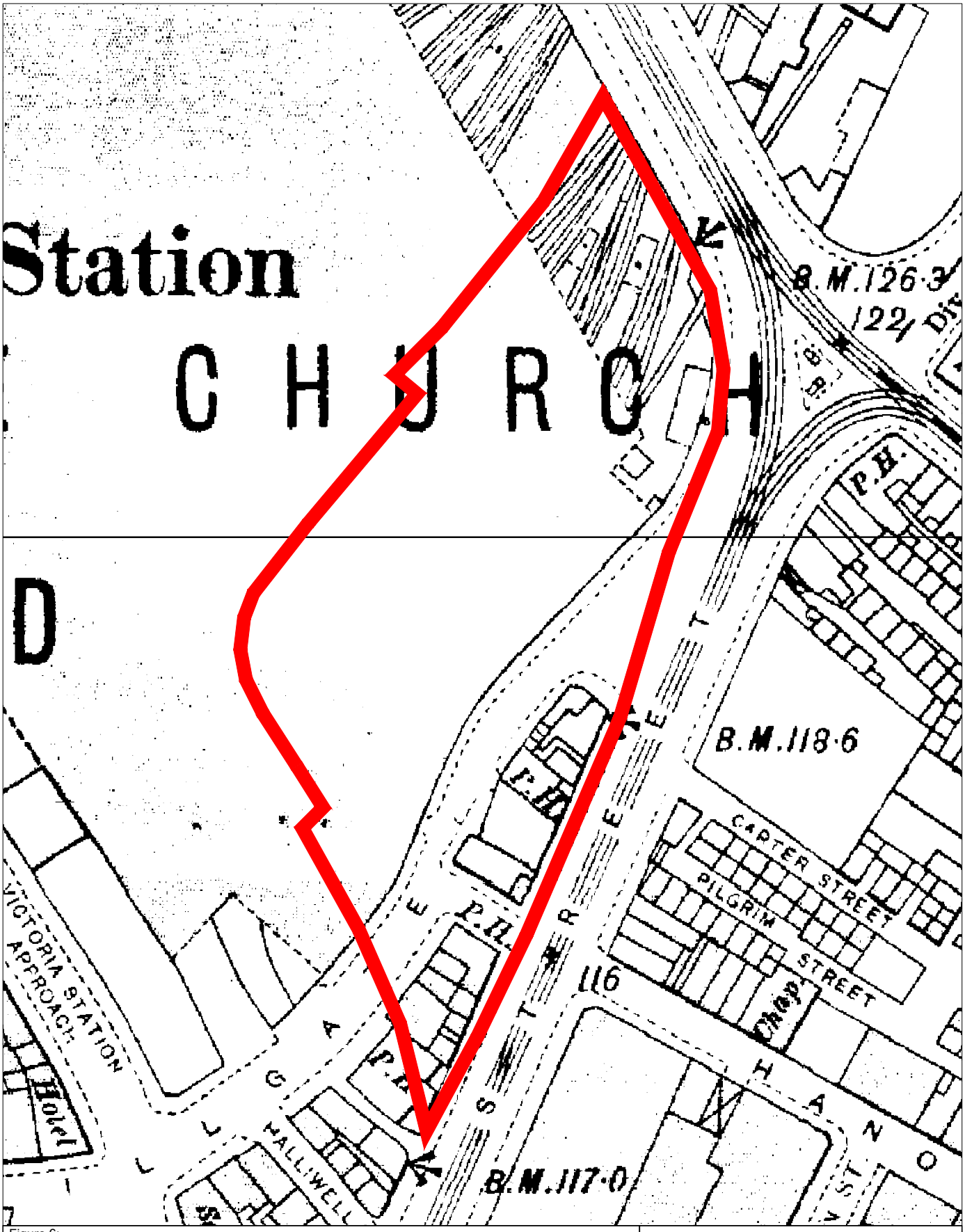



Figure 6:

Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series of 1908

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Key:

Site boundary

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Scale at A4 1:1000

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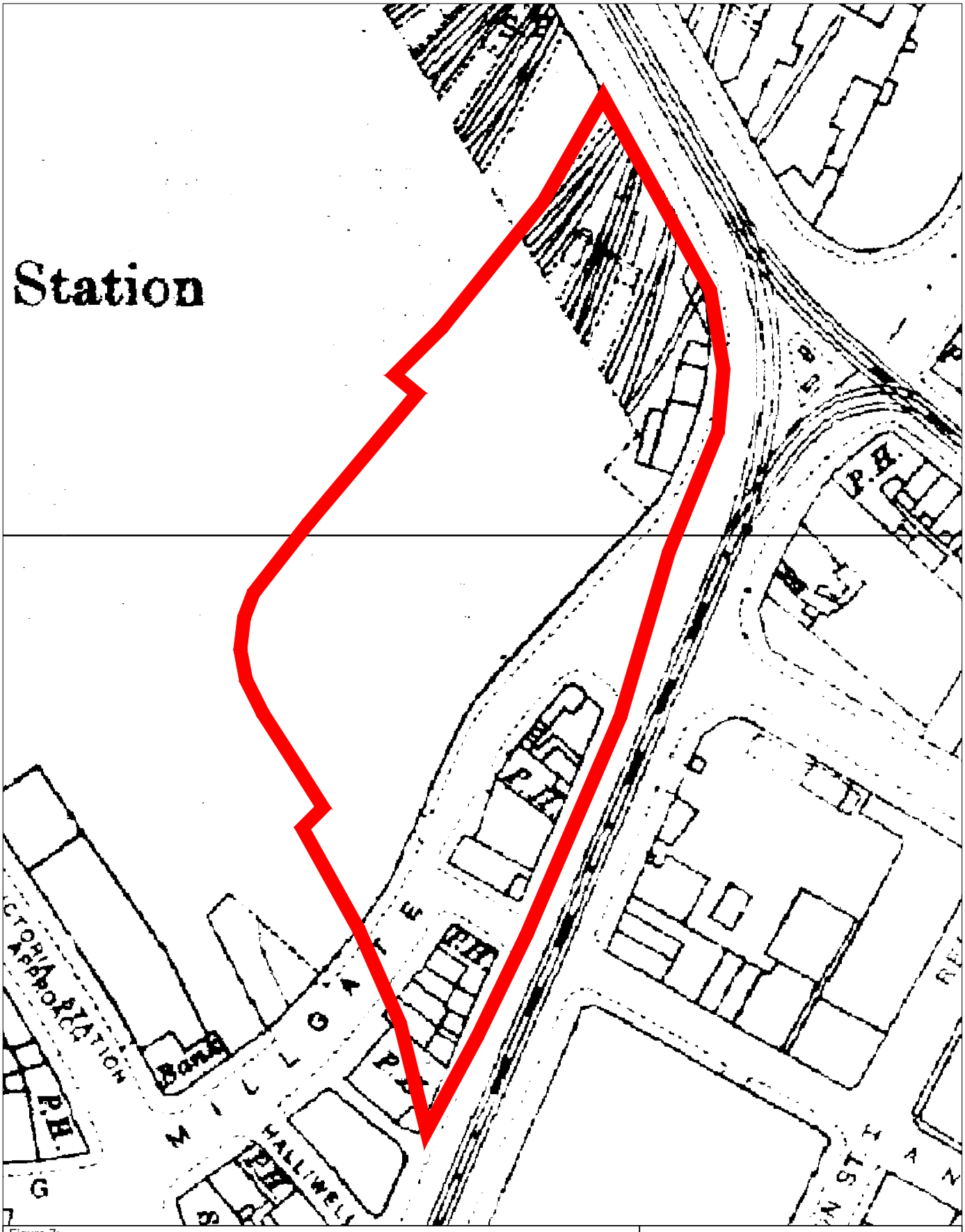



Figure 7:

Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series of 1933

N

Key:

Site boundary

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

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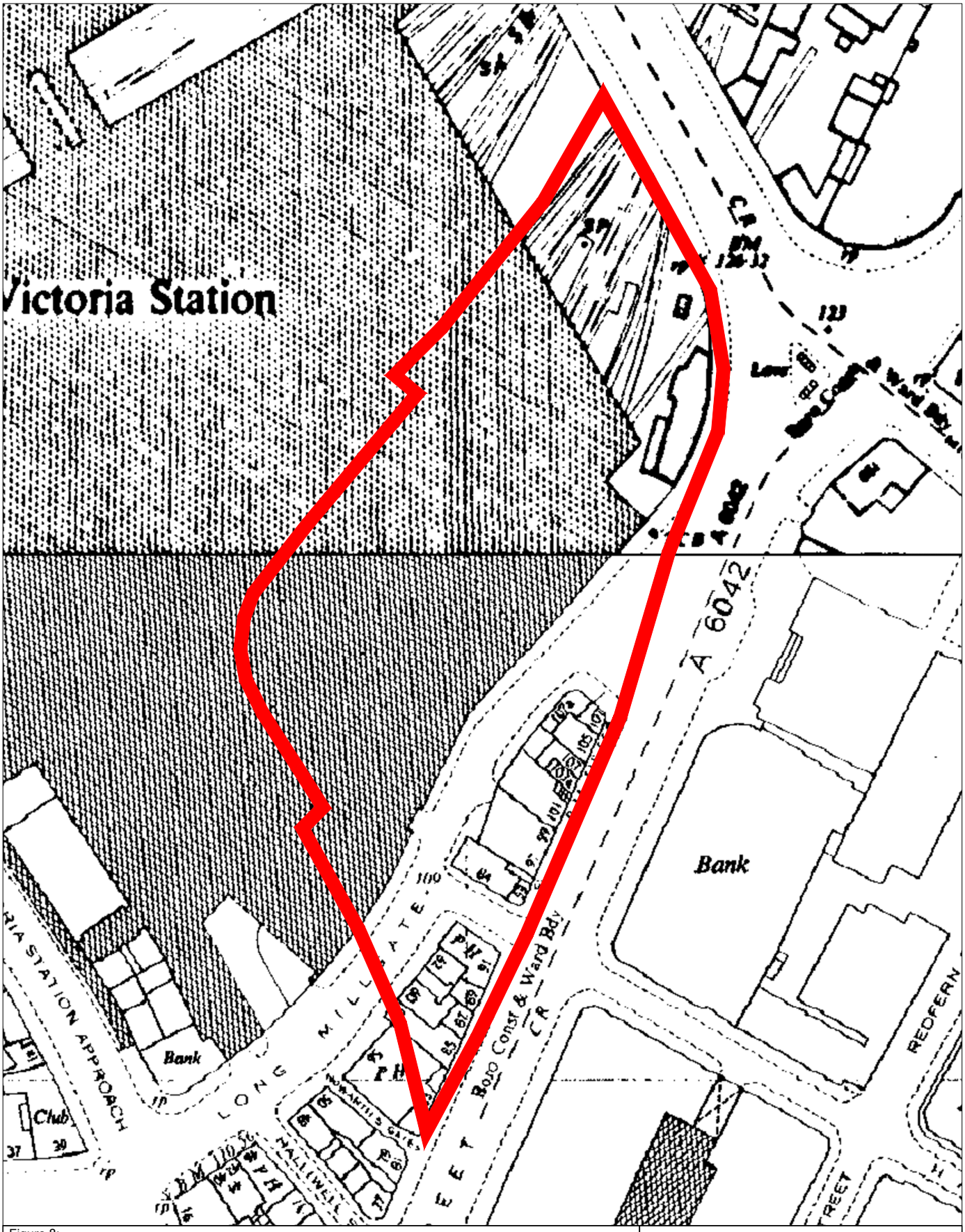



Figure 8:

Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series of 1959

N

Key:

Site boundary

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

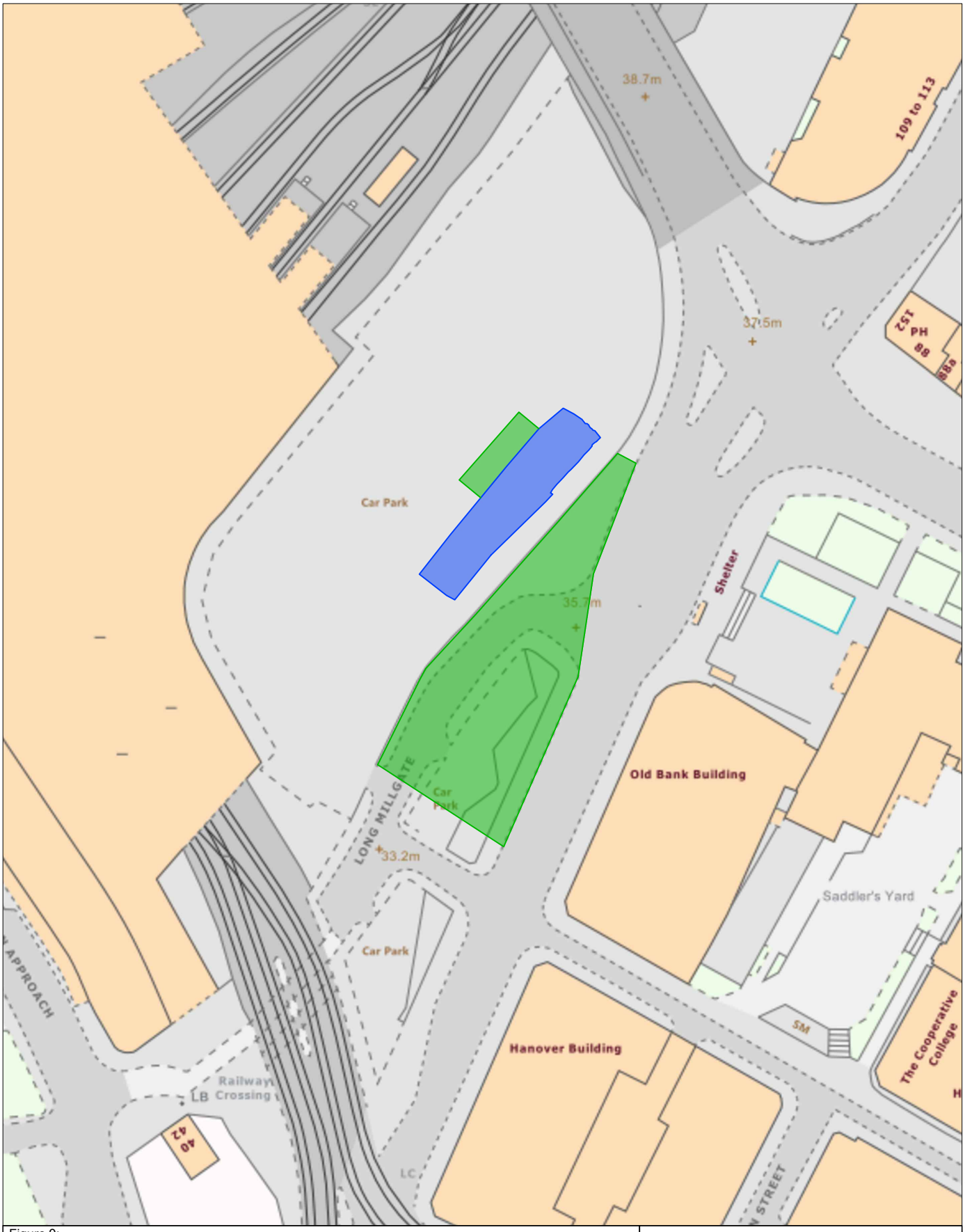



Figure 9:

Location of investigation areas

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N

Key:

- Excavation trench
- Watching brief areas

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

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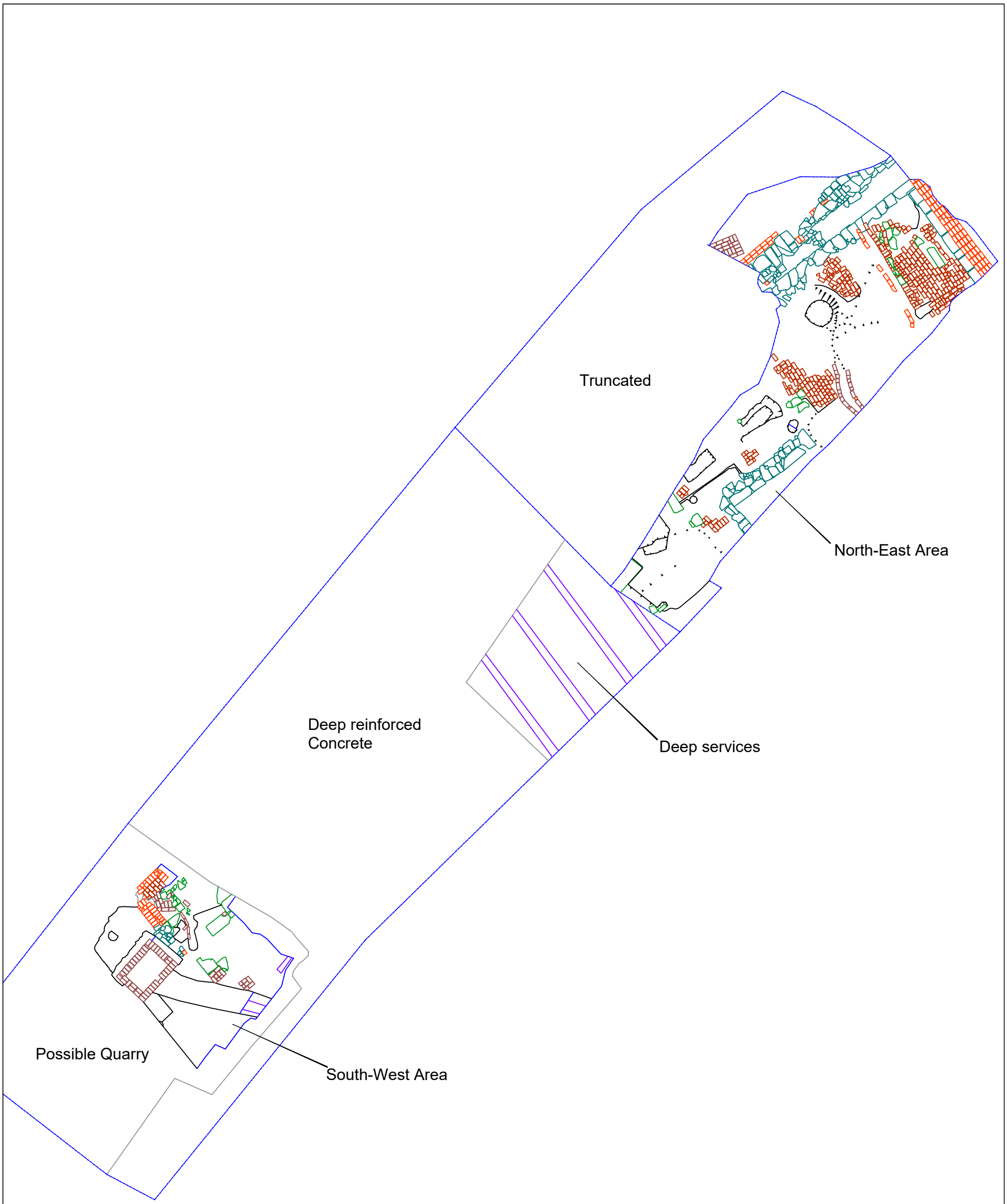



Figure 10:

Overall plan of excavation

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5m

Scale at A3 1:125

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Stone Wall
- Brick Floor
- Stone
- Brick
- Concrete
- Feature
- Slate
- Pipe
- Limit of Excavation

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

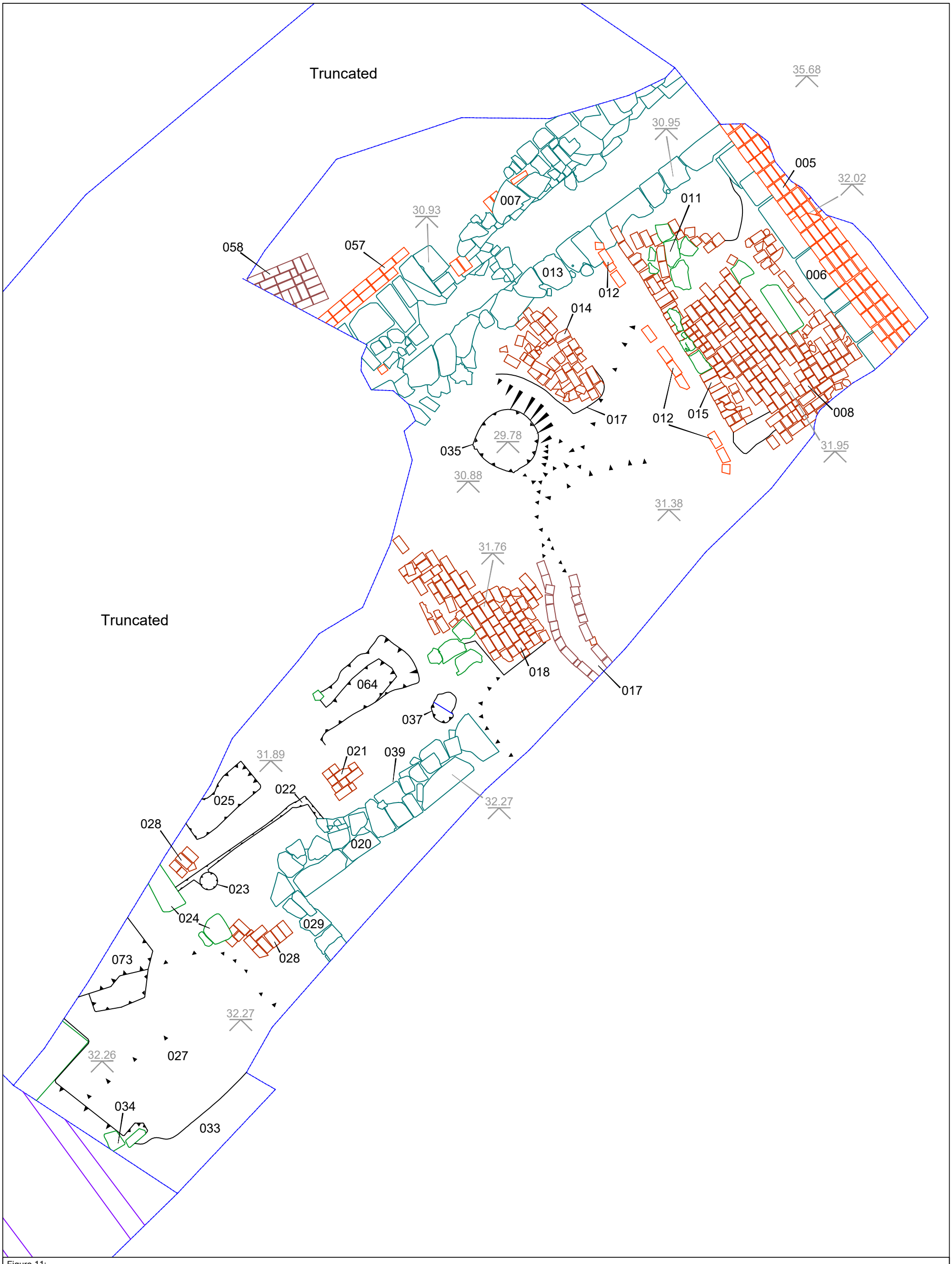



Figure 11:

Plan of features at the north-east end of the excavation area, with contexts and levels annotated

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

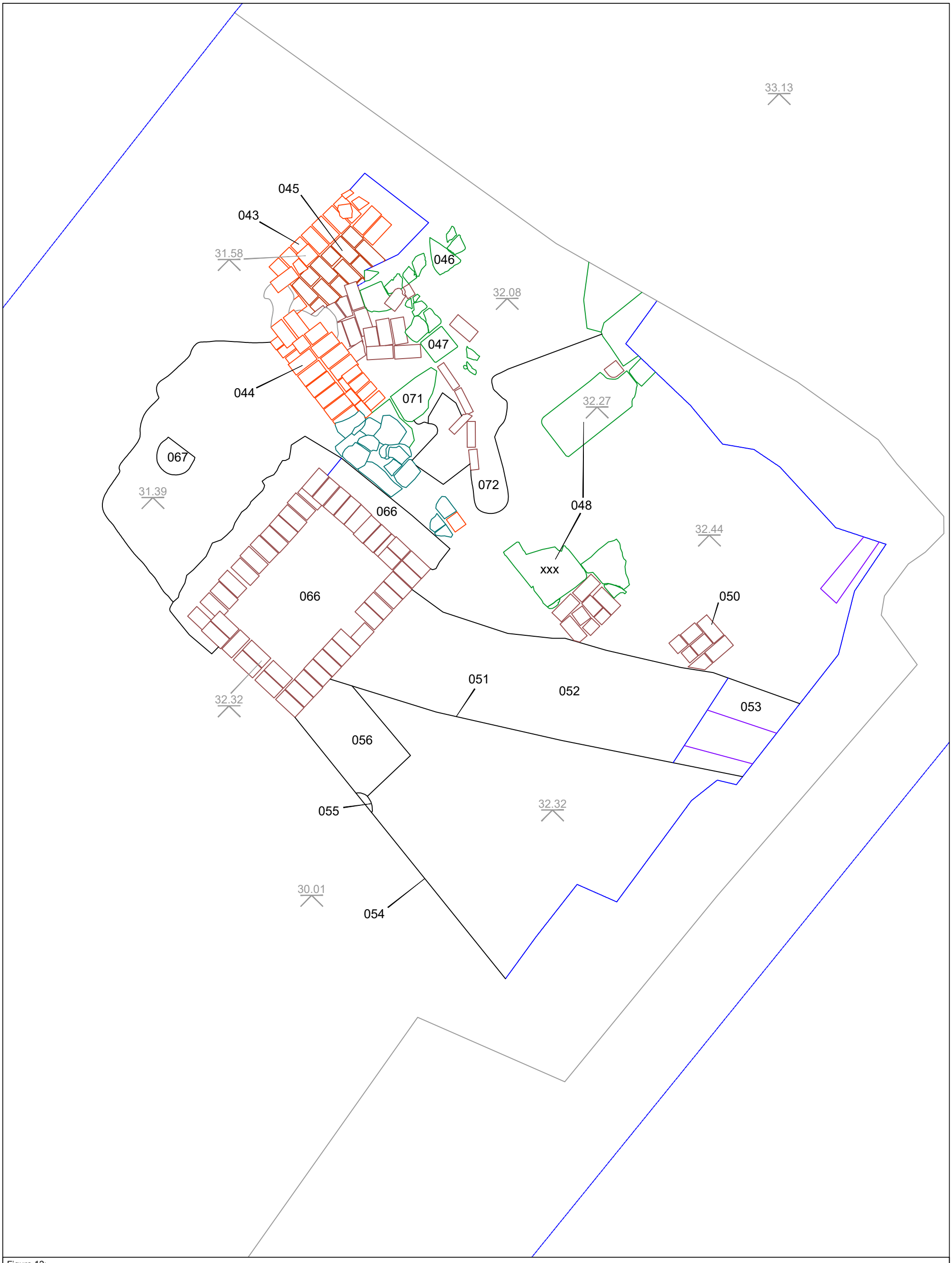



Figure 12:

Plan of features at the south-west end of the excavation area, with contexts and levels annotated

N

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 1 m

Scale at A3 1:30

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Stone Wall
- Brick Floor
- Stone
- Brick
- Concrete
- Feature
- Slate
- Pipe
- Limit of Excavation

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT

Figure 13:

Excavation plan superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94

N

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5m

Scale at A3 1:125

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Stone Wall
- Brick Floor
- Stone
- Brick
- Concrete
- Feature
- Slate
- Pipe
- Limit of Excavation

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Figure 14:

Excavation plan superimposed onto Bancks & Co's map of 1831

N

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5m

Scale at A3 1:125

Key:

Brick Wall
Stone Wall
Brick Floor
Stone
Brick
Concrete
Feature
Slate
Pipe
Limit of Excavation

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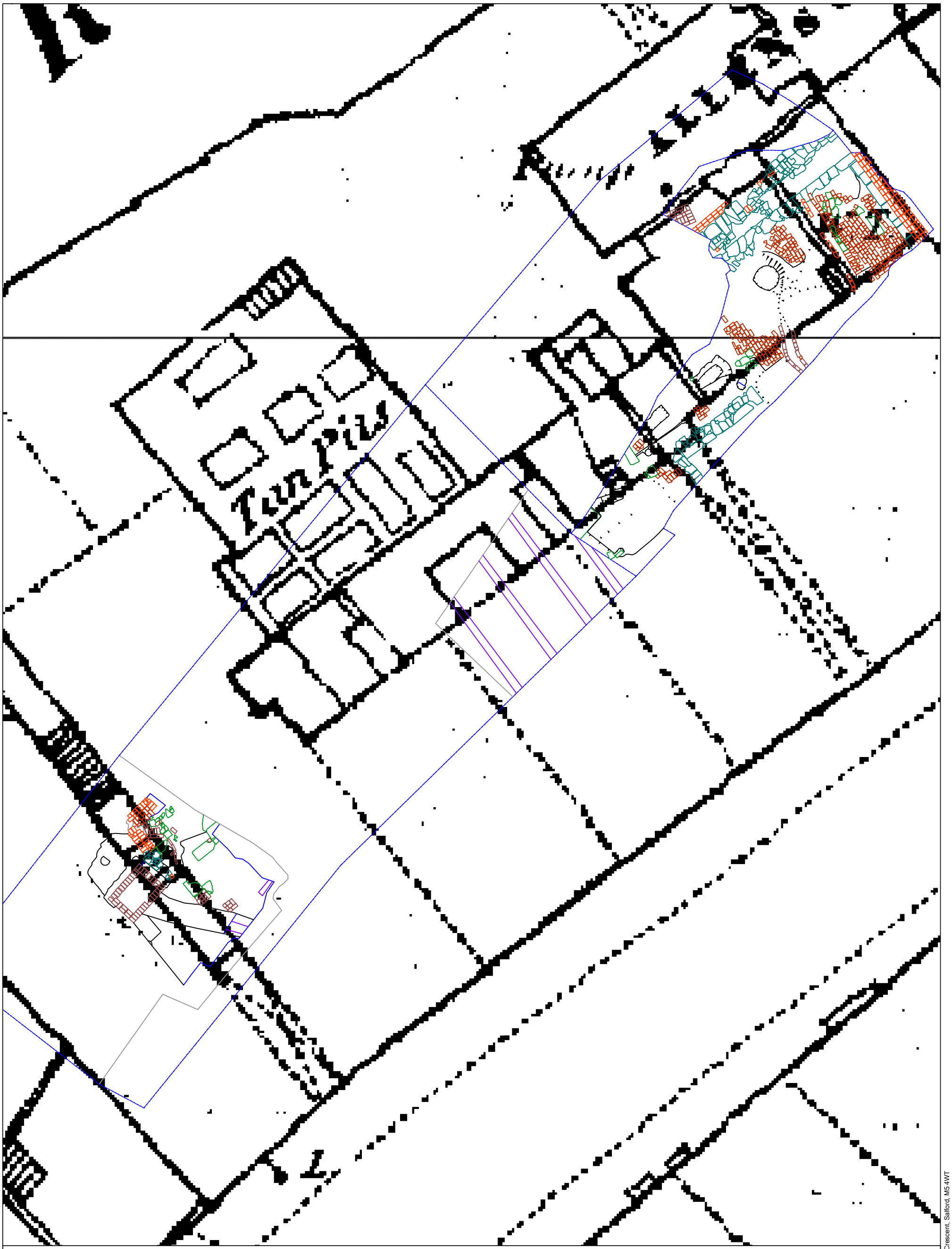


Figure 15:

Excavation plan superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 mile Town Plan 1851

N

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5m

Scale at A3 1:125

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Stone Wall
- Brick Floor
- Stone
- Brick
- Concrete
- Feature
- Slate
- Pipe
- Limit of Excavation

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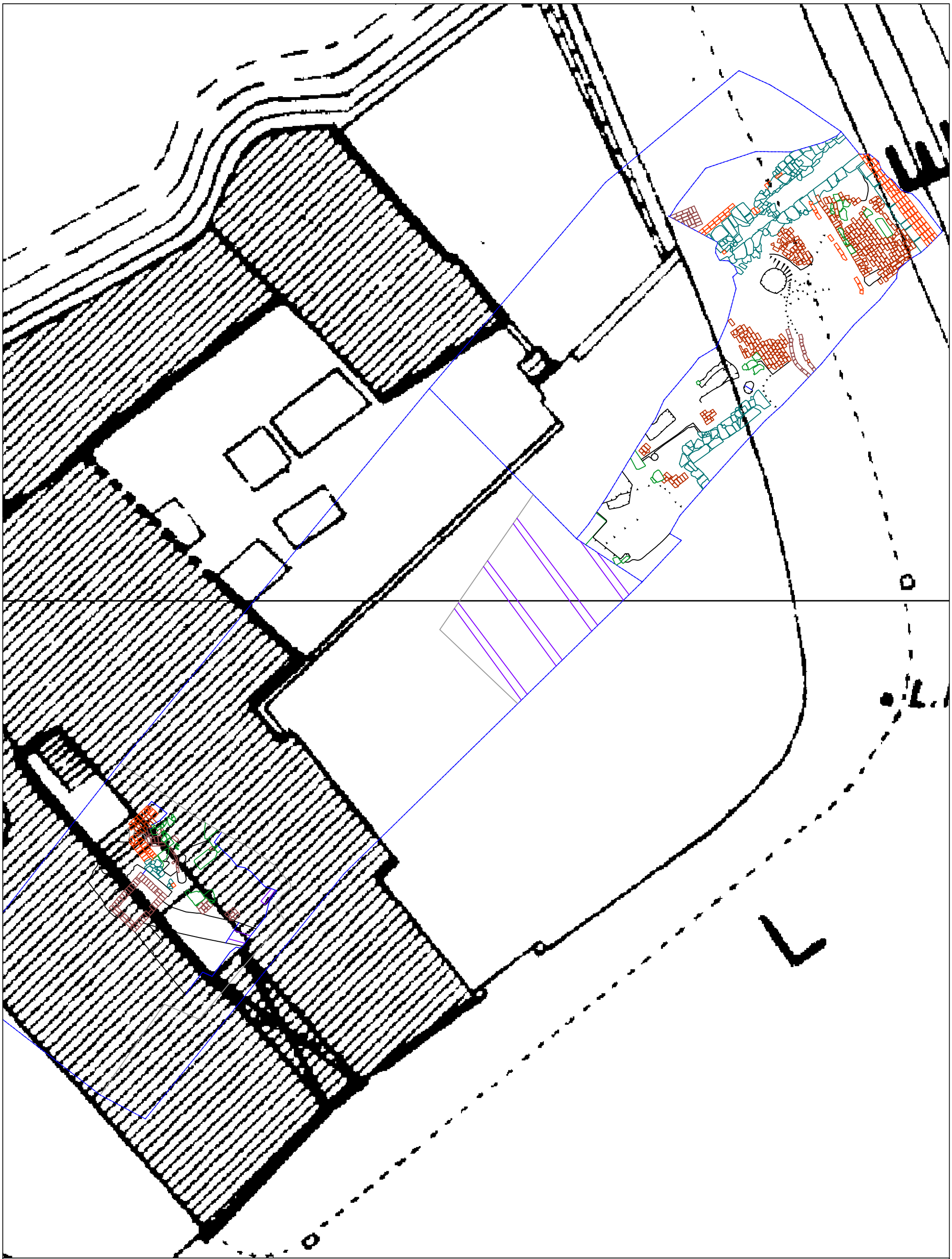


Figure 16:

Excavation plan superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan 1891

N

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5m

Scale at A3 1:125

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Stone Wall
- Brick Floor
- Stone
- Brick
- Concrete
- Feature
- Slate
- Pipe
- Limit of Excavation

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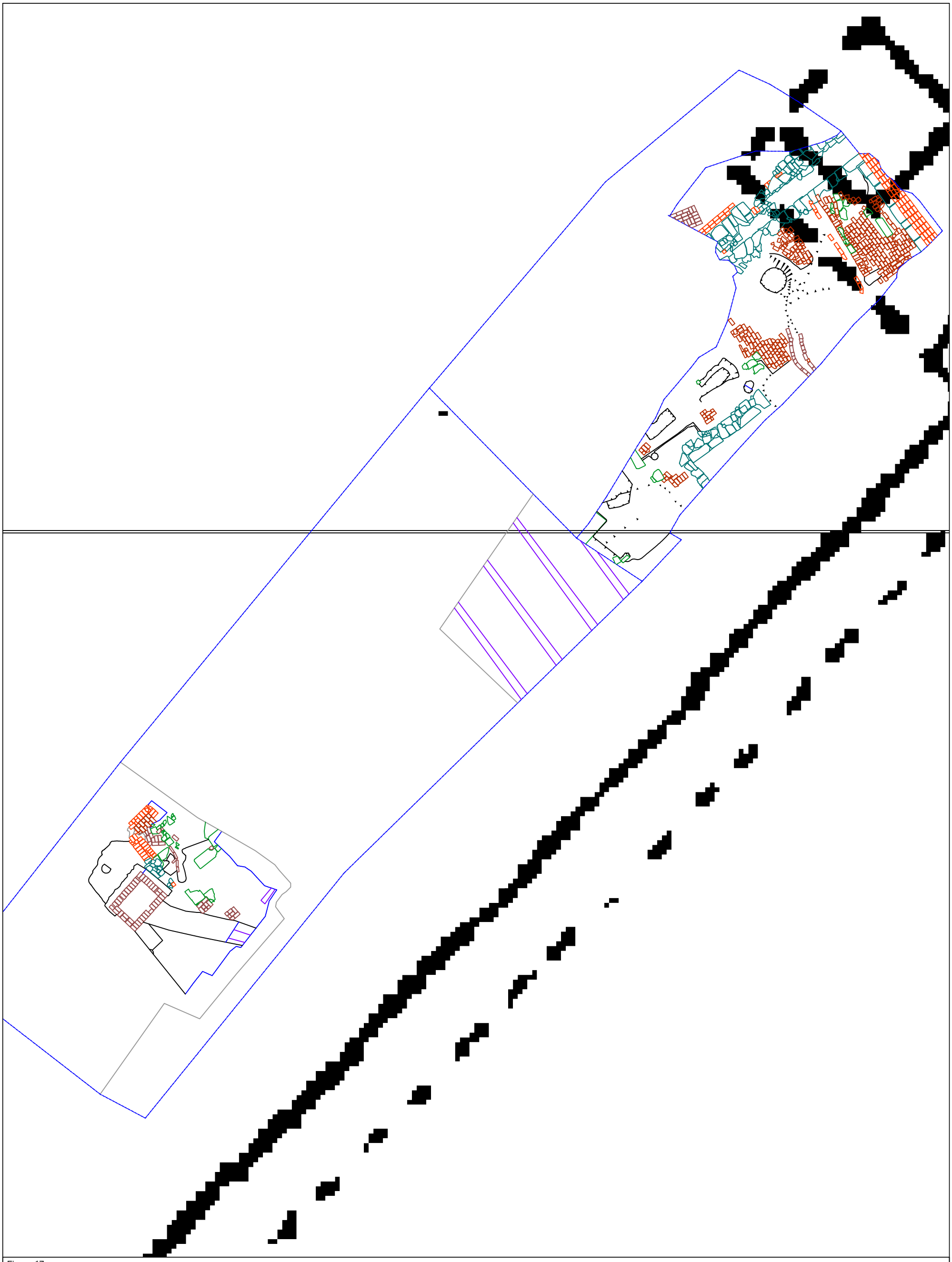


Figure 17:

Excavation plan superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1908

N

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5m

Scale at A3 1:125

Key:

Brick Wall
Stone Wall
Brick Floor
Stone
Brick
Concrete
Feature
Slate
Pipe
Limit of Excavation

Salford Archaeology, Peel Building,The Crescent, Salford, M5 4WT