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Eliza Yard

Ancoats

Greater Manchester
Archaeological Evaluation
and Mitigation



Salford
Environmental
Consultancy

Built / Historic / Natural



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SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation and mitigation, which took place at Eliza Yard between November 2023 and January 2024. In 2023, Manchester Life Development Company 3 Ltd gained planning consent (130354/FO/2021) for a mixed-use development of a ...ha site situated at the junction of Jersey Street and Poland Street in Ancoats, Manchester (centred on NGR 385227, 398800).

The archaeological potential of the site was first assessed in a desk-based assessment produced by Salford Archaeology in 2022 (Brogan 2022). This outlined the potential for the site to contain archaeological remains of 18th and 19th-century houses, together workshops and a wharf. Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority recommended an initial programme of archaeological investigation to precede the development. In February 2023, Salford Archaeology was commissioned produce a WSI (Mottershead 2023) for the strip-map-and-record investigation.

Salford Archaeology were subsequently commissioned to undertake the evaluation and mitigation within the proposed development area, which encompassed a large open area excavation, completed in December 2023. The excavation revealed structural remains pertaining to the site's development from the late 18th onwards. Three groups of domestic buildings were investigated. Cellared and uncellared buildings, as well as outshuts, privies and yards were revealed. The remains of workshops attached to the rear of the properties signify the occurrence of domestic industries, namely metalworking, brewing and hatting, which are documented for the site. A large expanse of the site was developed as a wharf with frontage onto an arm of the Rochdale Canal. Identifiable structures associated with the wharf included a porter's lodge, weigh bridge, sheds and stables. The site witnessed several episodes of clearance in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, reflecting attempts to rid the area of sub-standard housing. The site was redeveloped in the mid-20th century, when a clothes factory was erected at the corner of Jersey Street and Poland Street. Since the late 20th century the site has been vacant.

INTRODUCTION

Circumstances of the project

Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Manchester Life Development Company 3 Ltd to complete an archaeological evaluation. This report details the results of the investigation which took place within Eliza Yard, Ancoats, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR 385227, 398800; Plate 1; Figs 1 and 2). This work was undertaken in advance of the development, in conjunction with a programme of site remediation. The consented scheme of development will include the construction of an 8-storey building to form 118 residential apartments with ground floor commercial floorspace. Externally, there will be space dedicated to amenities, car and cycle parking provisions.



Plate 1: Recent aerial view of Eliza Yard prior to redevelopment with the excavation area highlighted blue

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

In response, a programme of archaeological evaluation was proposed in order to inform the Client and Local Planning Authority, Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) of the location, extent and significance of any potential surviving archaeological deposits. The evaluation quickly confirmed the extensive survival of archaeological remains spanning several centuries of the site's development, which triggered a stage of mitigation to oversee their excavation and recording.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Academic Aims

The academic aims of the project were to establish the nature of the archaeological resource within the development site to enable an informed and responsive decision to be made concerning the need for mitigation. The scope of the investigation was discussed with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

Objectives

The principal objectives of the archaeological investigations were:

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

Research potential

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

Industrial	
Ind25:	To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?
Ind33:	How well studied and understood are the back yards of workers housing and what is their significance?
Ind68:	What can archaeological studies tell us about commodity storage and exchange buildings?

LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Location

The site, known as Eliza Yard, was situated in Ancoats. Manchester centred on NGR 385227, 398800; Plate 1; Figs 1 and 2). Prior to the investigation the site had been used as a car park. The site was bounded by City Court Trading Estate to the north-west, a car park to the north-east, Jersey Street to the south-east and Poland Street to the south-west.

Geology

The underlying solid geology of the area is comprised of mudstone of the Manchester Marls Formation. Due north of the site, the solid geology consists of sandstone of the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation and to the south lies sandstone of the Chester Formation. Within the site, this is overlain by superficial deposits of till (BGS 2024).

Topography

The site lay at a height of approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and was enclosed on three sides by metal fencing and by a brick wall, which ran alongside Poland Street. Historically, the north-western and north-eastern limits of the site were defined by the limits of two canal arms emanating from the Rochdale Canal. At the time of the investigation, the site comprised hardstanding with areas of self-seeded vegetation. The course of the north-eastern canal arm could be traced within the site, along its north-eastern boundary; this section of canal arm recently subject to an investigation as part of enabling works in the area (Stitt 2023).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is based on information provided in a desk-based assessment produced by Salford Archaeology in 2021 (Brogan 2021).



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

Development of the site

One of the earliest cartographic sources to show the development site in detail is William Green's *Map of Manchester and Salford*, published in 1794 (Plate 2). This captured Ancoats at an early stage in its industrialisation; a great deal of speculative house building was being carried out and consequently many of the roads shown on the map were also speculated and had not yet been built. The site was bordered by Elliot Street (now Jersey Street) to the south-east, Poland Street to the south-west with vacant plots lying to the north and east. Heath Street is shown intersecting the site. Buildings are shown occupying the south-western end of the development site. A rectangular block is shown extending partway across the projected line of Heath Street. To the south are two distinguishable blocks of houses, one on Elliot Street (Jersey Street) and the other lying at the junction of Elliot Street and Poland Street. The Elliot Street

(Jersey Street) properties are depicted with an enclosed yard and small square outbuildings, likely privies, to the rear.

The 1795 Manchester Rate Book lists 16 occupants of Poland Street (Manchester Rate Books 1706-1900 M 9/40/2/52), which may include some of the occupants of the houses depicted on Green's map. By 1806, the number of occupants had risen to 21 (Manchester Rate Books 1706-1900 M 9/40/2/68).

It has also been possible to place the houses along Elliot Street (Jersey Street) in the late 18th century; in 1798, the houses were listed as N^{os}. 26-30 (Manchester Rate Books 1706-1900 M 9/40/2/56). In 1794, James Hunt – a weaver – was listed as residing at N^o 27 Elliot Street (Scholes 1794, 71), however rate book entries for the following year place him at N^o 32 (Manchester Rate Books 1706-1900 M 9/40/2/52). In 1798, John Ryder – a Flour Dealer – was recorded at N^o 30 Elliott Street; his neighbour at N^o 31 was also engaged in the same line of business. Cross-examination of the rate book entries for the same year however show other individuals at these addresses (Manchester Rate Books 1706-1900 M 9/40/2/56).

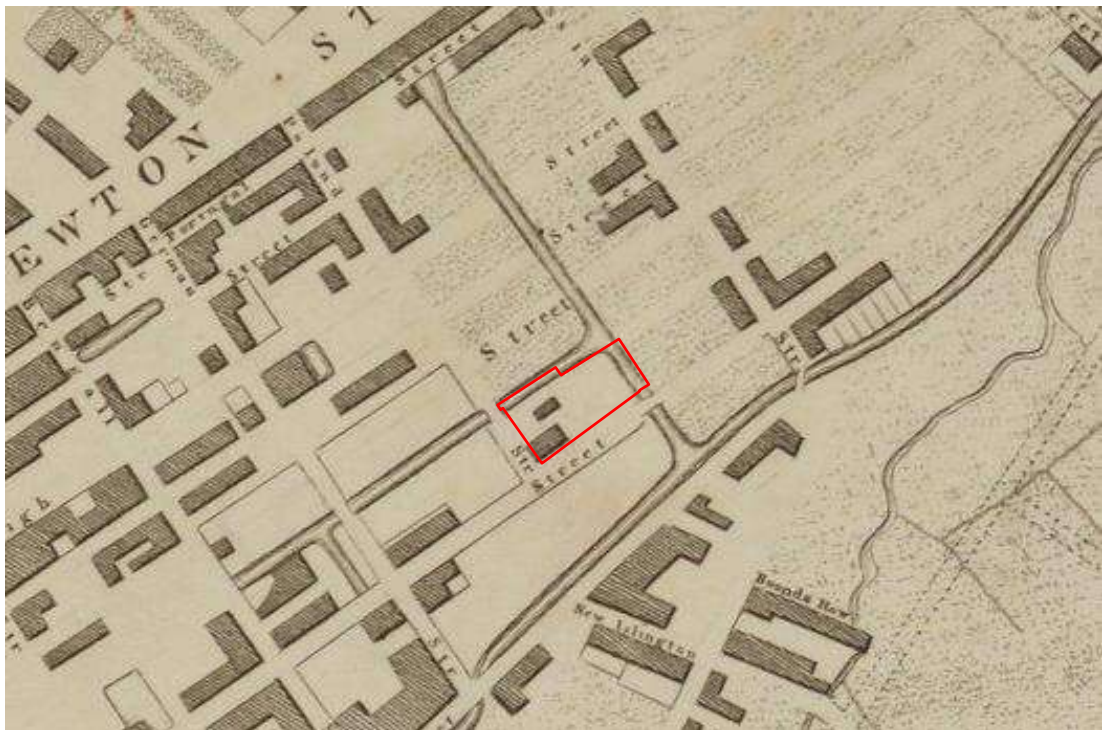


Plate 3: Extract from Dean and Pigot's Map of Manchester, 1809

The layout of the site and its surroundings was reproduced in lesser detail on Bancks and Thornton's *A Pocket Plan of Manchester and Salford* (1800) and Ashton's map of 1804. The former plan shows the Rochdale Canal under construction, having only been cut a short distance beyond the line of Great Ancoats Street. The next map to show any significant change is Dean and Pigot's *Map of Manchester* from 1809 (Plate 3), which is the first map to show the completed Bengal and Prussia Arms of the Rochdale Canal, which bounded the site to the north and east. As the canal arms are absent from Roper's *Map of Manchester and Salford*, published in 1807, it is reasonable to suggest these were completed c.1807-9. Dean and Pigot's map was otherwise very basic in its detail but does nonetheless indicate the presence of bridges over the canal on Poland Street and Jersey Street (Plate 3).

The tenancies for the properties along Jersey Street remained relatively stable during the early 19th century allowing the occupants to be traced from c.1802 onwards, despite the reorganisation of the house numbering. The first potential indication of Irish migrants residing within the site is provided by the rate book entries for 1818, which record individuals with the surnames such as 'McBryan', 'McCardell' and also 'Campbell', as residing within the site. Several of these individuals, Peter McCardell and James Campbell, together with Samuel Johnson, who had resided within the site for several decades previously, were recorded in Dean and Pigot's *Directory for Manchester and Salford* (1821) as weavers, residing at N^{os} 40-42 Jersey Street (1821, 30; 89; 104). The owner of the properties within the site at this time was recorded as 'Walch'. This may have been John Walch, a cotton merchant. In 1822, seven of Walch's tenants on Jersey Street were likely newcomers from Ireland. Two were recorded in the rate books as occupying cellars at half-rates.

A similar level of detail to the 1809 map is provided on Swire's map of 1824 (Plate 5). Other than depicting an entrance into the site from Jersey Street, the map largely mirrors the configuration of buildings shown on previous maps. Hugh Beaver's mill (latterly known as Jersey Street mill) is depicted to the south of Jersey Street.

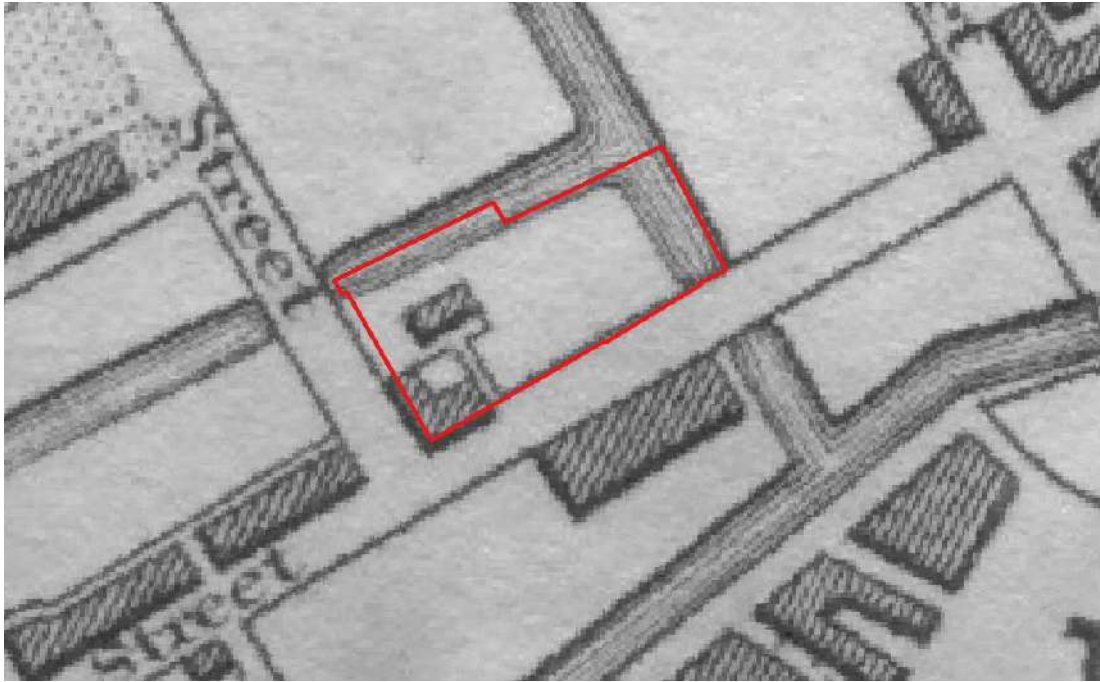


Plate 4: Site boundary superimposed onto Swire's map of 1824

The next significant change identifiable both in the rate books and later historic mapping (Plate 5) was the construction of a large extension to the rear of one of the Jersey Street properties, then listed as N^o 69. This likely occurred around 1828, when the occupant of the property – Samuel Saxon – was recorded in Pigot & Co's directory as a beer retailer (1828, 253). The rate books 1828-9 valued only a house, however by 1834 both a 'house' and 'brew house' were assessed, the latter providing clear evidence for brewing on the site. In 1837, both a 'beer house' and 'brew house' were listed, confirming both the production and sale of beer on the premises.

Both the extension to the Jersey Street property and an extension to a property on Poland Street can be seen on Bancks and Co's map of 1831 (Plate 5). The brewhouse associated with N^o 69 likely occupied the building at the very back of the property, probably the north-western end of the extension. The beerhouse (space for serving paying customers) would likely have taken up the front ground floor room of the house.

Banck's and Co.s map shows that northern range of buildings within the site comprised three dwellings. A small building adjacent to it may have been a workshop. In 1838, the rate books reveal that a workshop occupied by William Swires lay within the site.

A wharf was established on the site in the late 1830s. It is not mentioned in 1834-7 but appears in the rate books for the year 1838. The wharf was operated by Oates and Pulman and was listed as a stone wharf.

The map also depicts the distinctive kinked yard wall, separating the rear yards of the Poland Street and the Jersey Street properties.

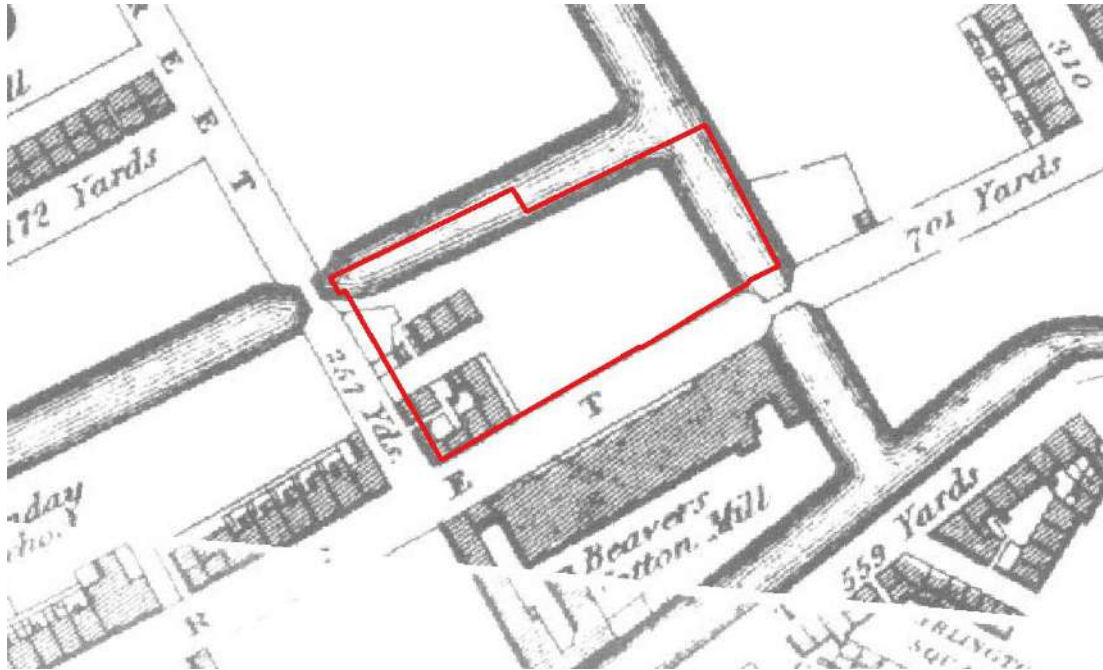


Plate 5: Site boundary superimposed onto Bancks & Co.'s map of 1831

An auction notice promoting the sale of the parcel of land containing ten properties was placed in the *Manchester Courier* in 1839:

Lot 6. The Fee-simple and Inheritance of and in all that PUBLIC-HOUSE and BREWHOUSE...being in Jersey-street, now in the possession or occupation of Samuel Saxon; also all those THREE other MESSUAGES or DWELLING-HOUSES also...being in Jersey Street...and now in the possession or occupation of Hugh Beever, Ann Mallan and Hannah Bolton; and ...all those FIVE MESSUAGES or DWELLING HOUSES and HAT SHOP...being in Poland Street...in the possession or occupation of Richard Pearson, George Rushem, Samuel Swires and others. The site of these premises contains 612 superficial square yards.

(Manchester Courier 3rd August 1839)

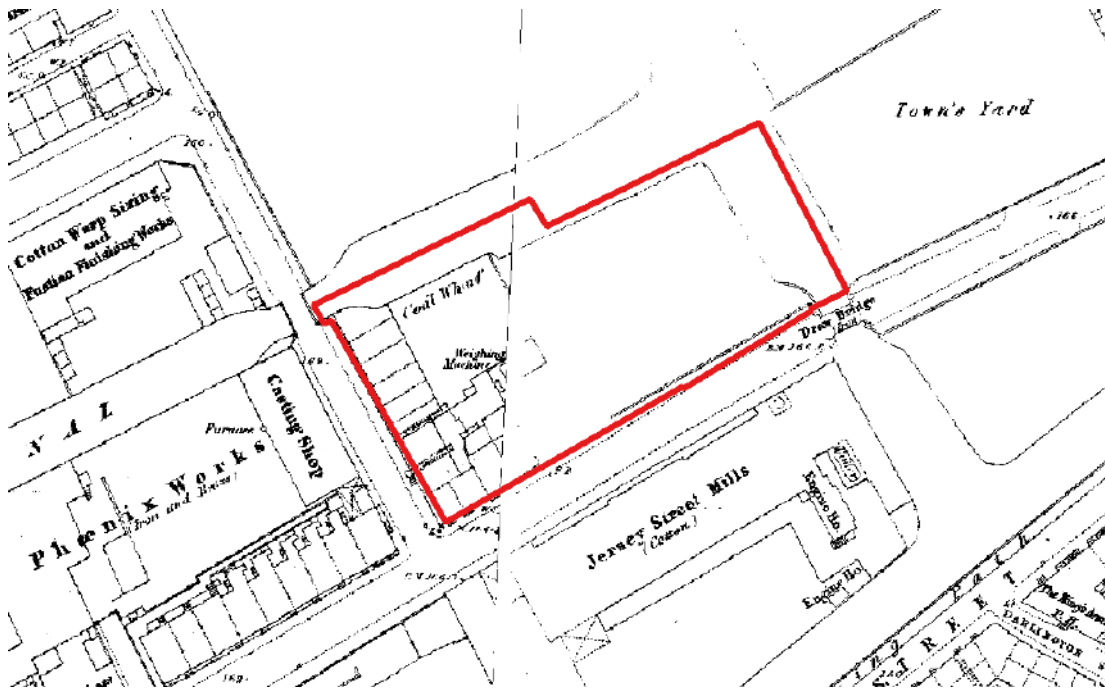


Plate 6: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851



Plate 7: The western part of the site showing the layout of houses to the south of the coal wharf, Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851

The following year, in 1840, Samuel Saxon was listed as owner of these group of houses (M 9/40/2/128)). His property included the beerhouse, brewhouse and stable. Several trade directories from the end of the 1840s confirm he remained at the site (Slater 1847, 68; Slater 1848, 305) The two houses on Poland Street were later known by the name Saxon's Court, after their landlord.



A further auction notice in 1849 advertised again a plot of 612 square yards (Manchester Courier 23rd June 1849). It included the beerhouse and brewery, called the Sun Brewery with its 'fixtures and brewing utensils', described as 'well and conveniently arranged, capable of brewing eight barrels, and the utensils are in good order and condition'. The lot included two cottages on Jersey Street and four on Poland Street. These numbers don't tally particularly well with the buildings shown on Banck's and Co.'s map and this may be an indication that the block of three dwellings in the north of the site had been

cleared. The four houses on Poland Street could relate to the some of the row of houses shown along Poland Street on Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851. The auction sale also makes reference to a smithy within the site.

Ownership of property within the site changed again in 1850 and the beerhouse was let to new tenants (M 9/40/2/158).

- 1.1.2 The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 (Plates 6 and 7) provides the first detailed view of the buildings within the site, including those buildings established in the 18th and early 19th centuries. It clearly depicts to the extensions made to the beerhouse and for the first time labels the wharf. The entrance to the wharf was gated, and was complete with a weighing machine, adjacent to which was a square building. Adshead's map of 1851 shows the small building to have been a house (Plate 8) rather than a commercial building. It may have functioned as a lodge, guarding the entrance to the wharf, in which a family also resided. The houses along Poland Street are shown to have been fully completed by this date, with the row of properties running from the canal to the north-western end of Saxon's Court.

Adshead's map depicts a large workshop to the rear of the Jersey Street houses. This could be the smithy 'in the...passage' listed in the auction sale (Manchester Courier 23rd June 1849).

The rate books, trade directories and censuses continue to provide a valuable source of information about the residents of the properties within the site. The tenancies of the various landlords of the beerhouse can be traced with reasonable accuracy from c.1850 onwards. The beerhouse became known as a the Lord Napier Inn in the 1870s. An advertisement to let the inn was placed in the Manchester Courier in 1876.

The next cartographic source is a map produced in the early 1880s to accompany a health report on the living conditions in this sub-district of Ancoats (Manchester Archives, C17:70 Manchester 23). The colour coding corroborates the known phasing of the site. It shows the upper floors of the houses on Poland Street to form a school (Plate 9).

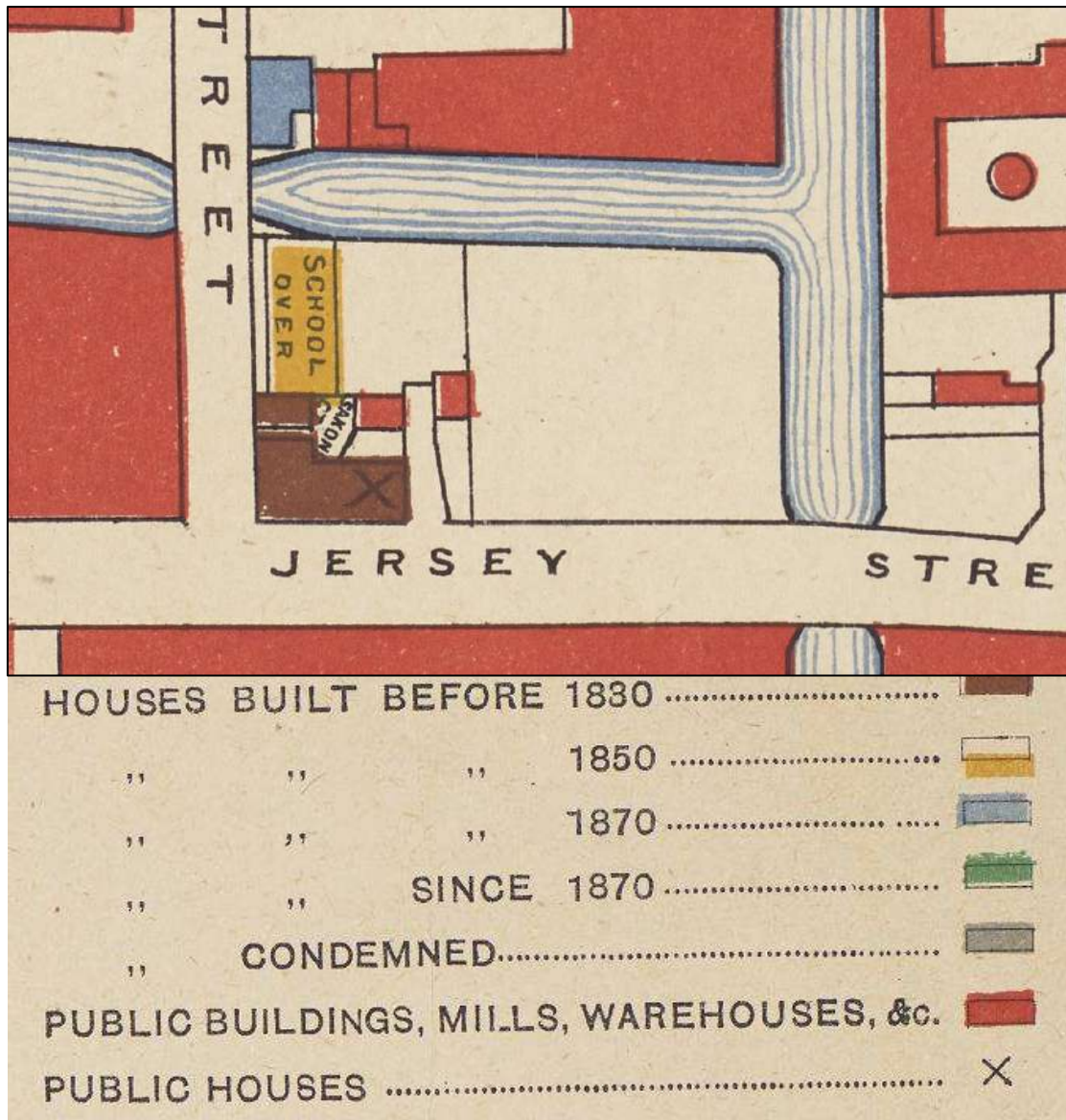


Plate 9: Extract from a map of 1880, Manchester Archives (ref: C17:70 Manchester (23))

The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891 provides the next glimpse of the site and demonstrates a range of buildings had been constructed within the wharf and along its approach from Jersey Street. The weigh bridge is not depicted on the map and the gate to the wharf had been moved to Jersey Street. Many of the buildings erected to the east of the wharf are shown to have been open-fronted, some perhaps functioning as stables. A further L-shaped outbuilding or workshop was constructed to the rear of the Jersey Street and Poland Street houses. The five mid-19th century houses along Poland Street in the western part of the site appear to have been remodelled internally, perhaps to better accommodate the hour-glass shape of the canal arm to the north.

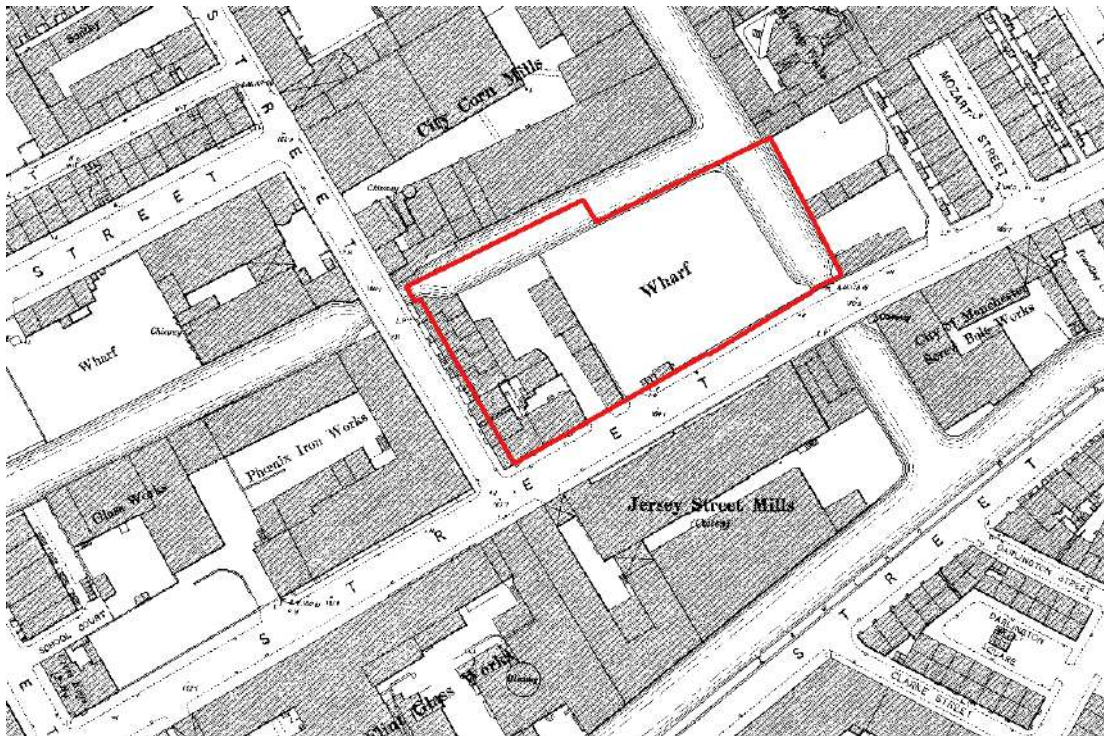


Plate 10: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891

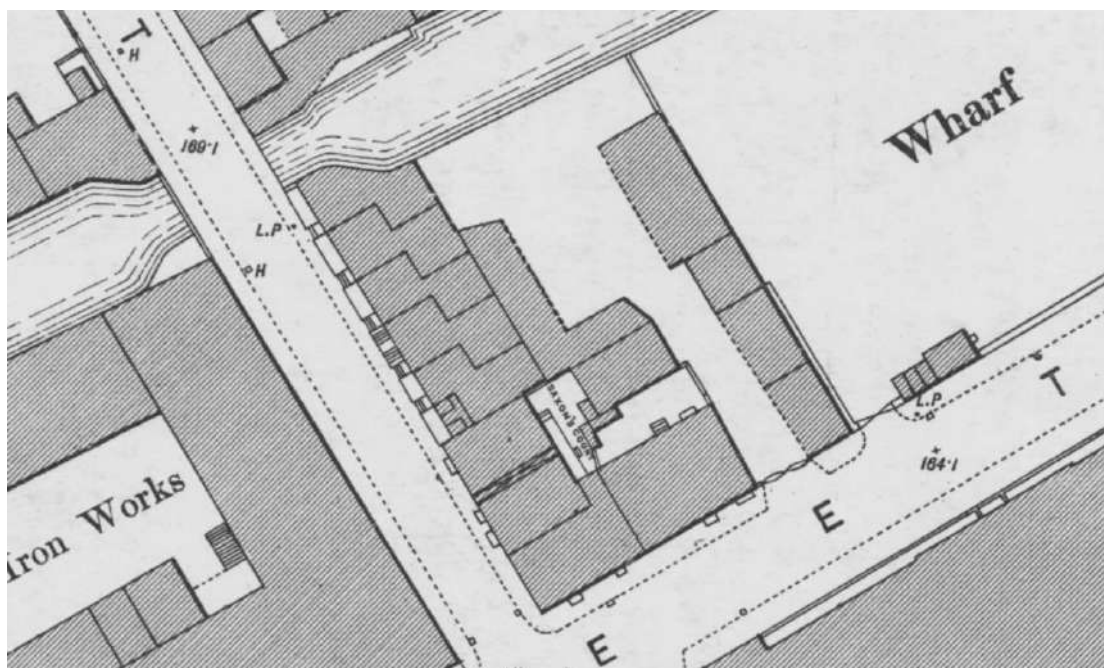


Plate 11: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891

To the north-east of the main group of properties, a large rectangular space was indicated as a wharf on the 1891 Town Plan (Plates 10 & 11).

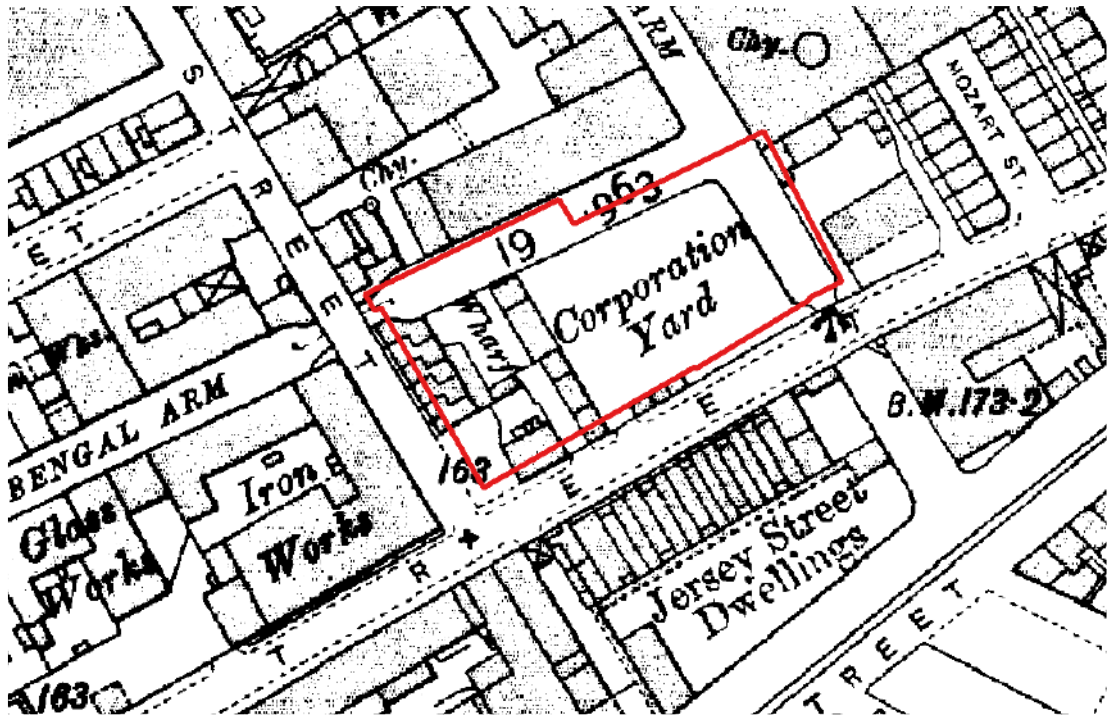


Plate 12: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey map of 1908

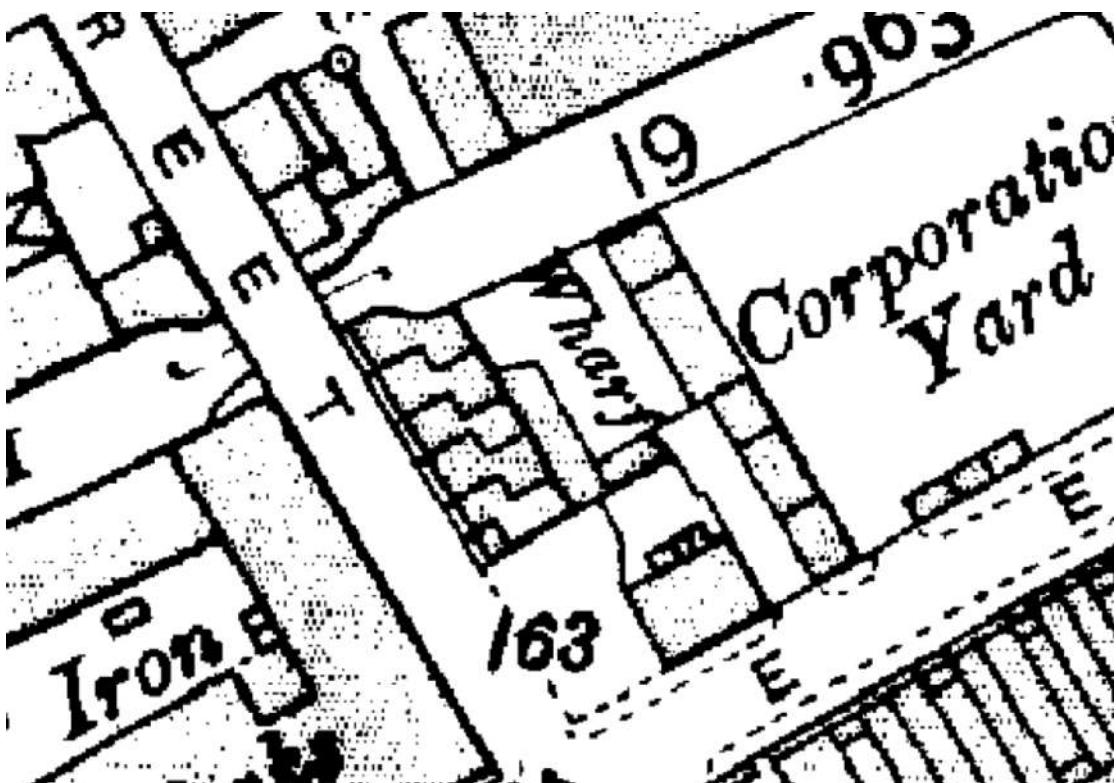


Plate 13: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey map of 1908



Plate 14: No. 117 Jersey Street, Lord Napier Inn (G. Jackson), 1903, note the chimney of the City Corn mill, rear of shot (ref. m10149)



Plate 15: Nos. 55-63 Poland Street, Ancoats, 1908, note the chimney of the City Corn mill, rear of shot (m10403)

By the time of the next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1908, the houses at the junction of Poland Street and Jersey Street had been cleared. This is also corroborated by a photograph from 1903 of the Lord Napier Inn and the adjoining house (Plate 14). Timber supports had been installed to support the building following the demolition of the houses to the south-west (Plate 14). The 1908 Ordnance survey map also shows the outbuilding at the rear of the Lord Napier Inn had been demolished, to form part of the property's backyard. A series of small outbuilding were erected immediately behind the properties on Jersey Street, possibly functioning as privies. Within the wharf, a new building was constructed between the existing sheds and the canal. The wharf occupying the north-eastern half of the site was labelled as the Corporation Yard.

The next group of properties to be condemned were Nos 55-63 Poland Street, which were demolished c.1908. They are shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping from 1908 but were absent from the 1922 edition. The Ordnance Survey map of 1922 reveals yet another building had been constructed along the canal arm in the north-west of the site (Plate 17). Other than those changes already noted, the site remained largely unchanged from 1908.



Plate 16: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey map of 1922

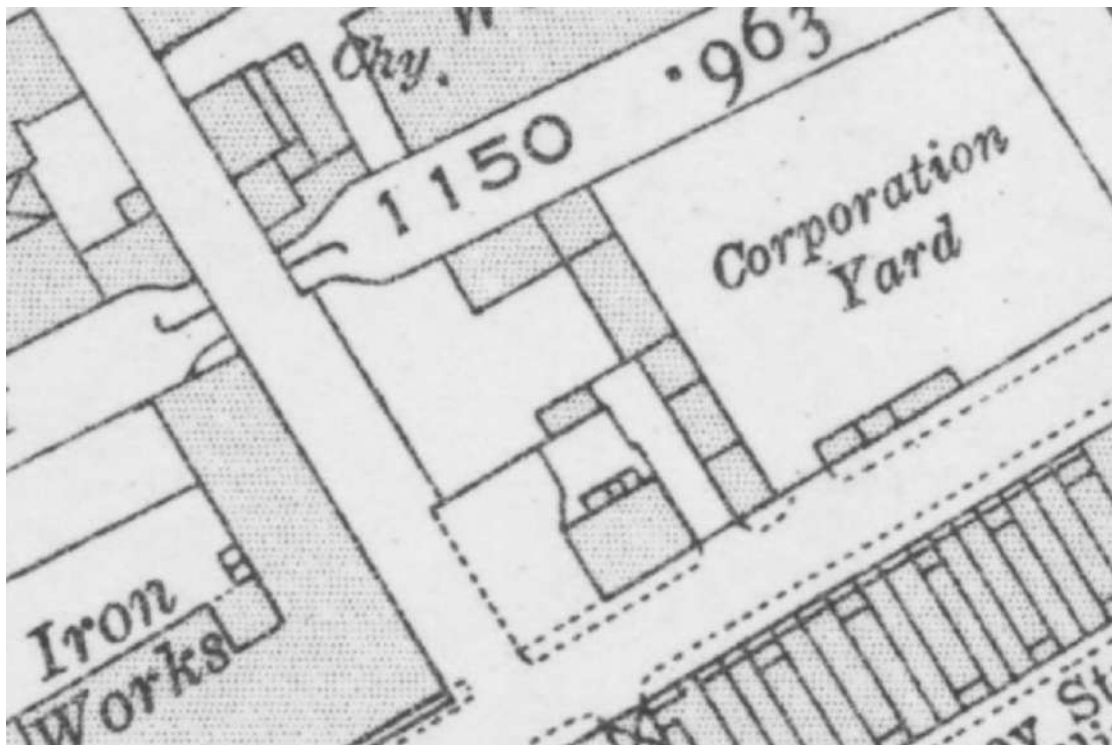


Plate 17: Ordnance Survey map of 1922

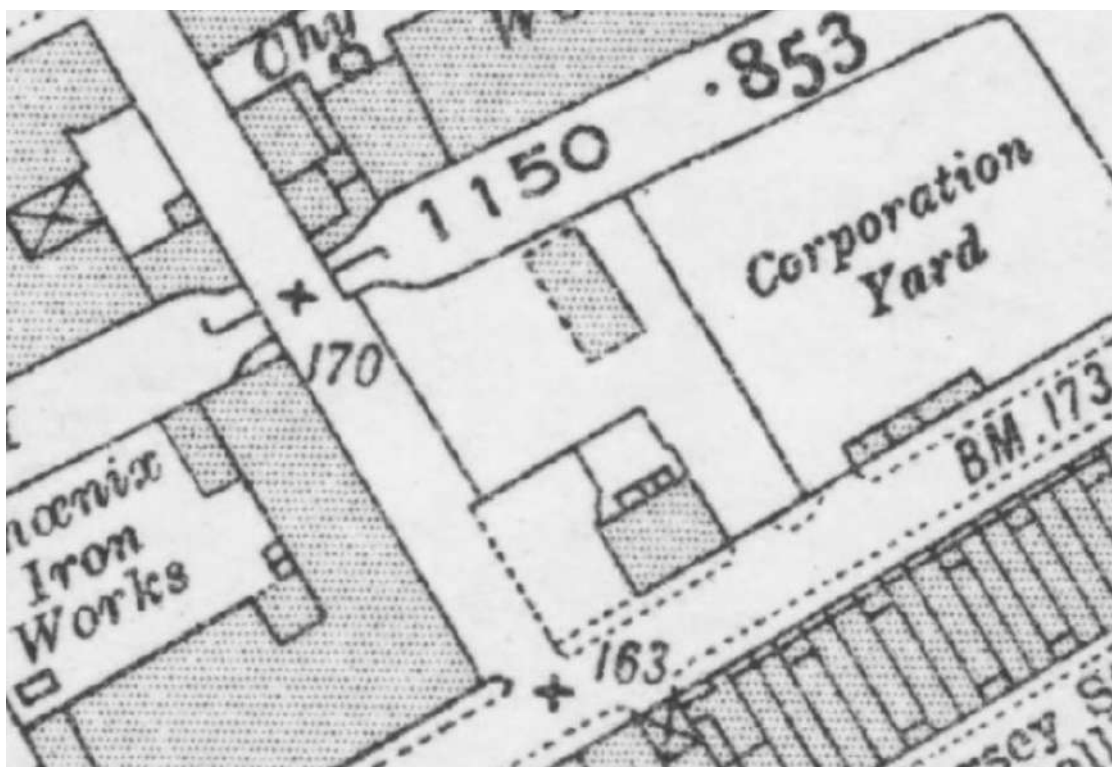


Plate 18: Ordnance Survey map of 1931

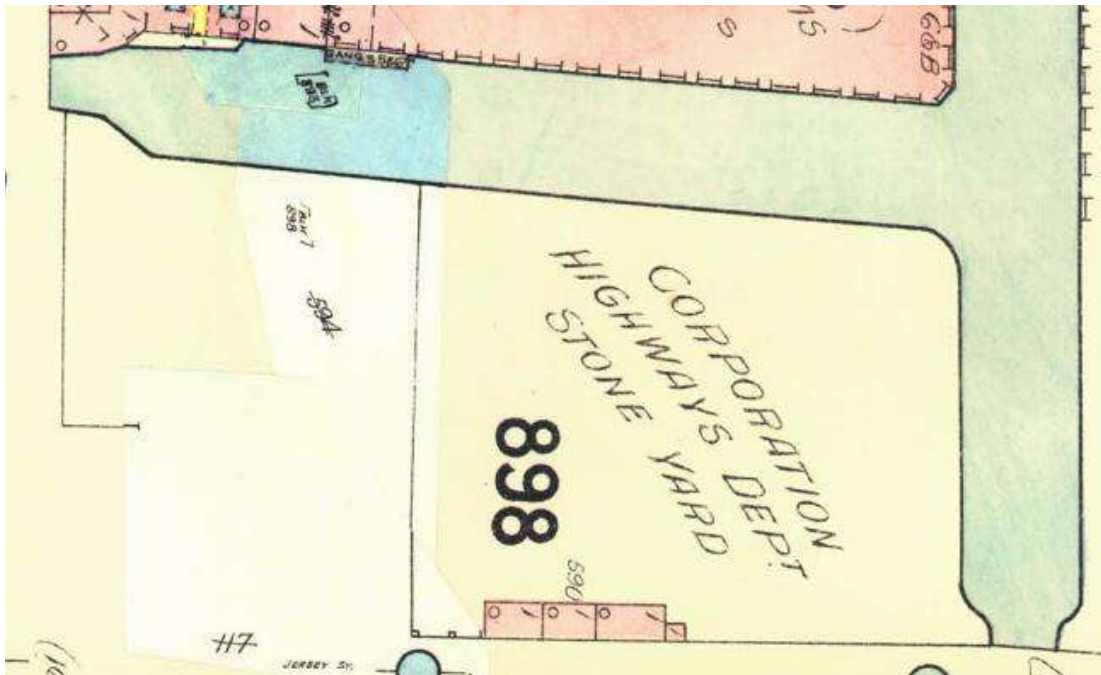


Plate 19: Extract from Goad's Insurance Plan of March 1928, revised in 1943. Note the vacant area of the site, which has been amended and the house No 117 crossed out. The eastern part of the site was occupied the Corporation Highways Dept. Stone Yard; it had single storey sheds.

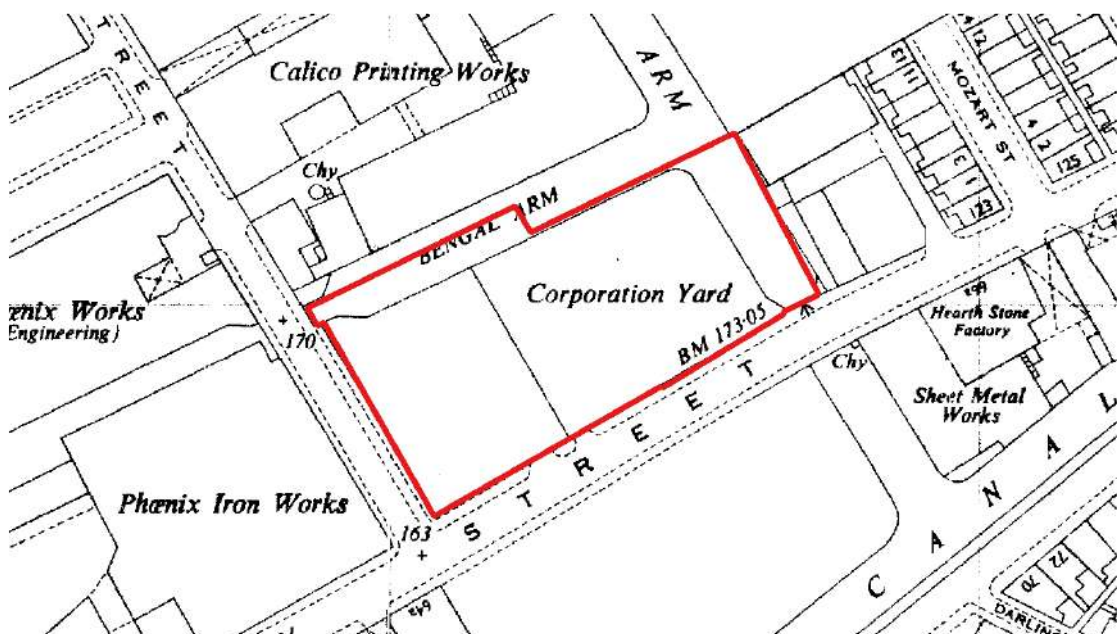


Plate 20: Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey map of 1948

The Ordnance Survey map of 1931 shows all the late 19th and early 20th century sheds within the wharf had been cleared by this date and were replaced by a single shed. The corporation yard remained in use until the at

least the mid-20th century (Plates 19 & 20). The Lord Napier Inn was still standing in 1931, appearing both on the historic mapping and in the rate books (M9 10671-1931-1932). The publican at this time was James Bernard Rafferty; he leased the pub, which was at this time tied to the Manchester Brewery Co. Ltd. A revision of Goad's Insurance Plan from 1943 shows the pub had been cleared by this date and the house number (117) had been crossed out. The site is shown as vacant on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1948.

METHODOLOGY

The archaeological works was undertaken according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Salford Archaeology (Mottershead 2023), which was subsequently revised in consultation with both GMAAS and Sisk to coordinate the works to run concurrently with the site remediation.

All archaeological work was conducted following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) '*Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*' (CIfA 2020 [a]). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the area targeted for archaeological investigation was laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The position of the trenches was then scanned for live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations were regularly scanned as work progressed. Machine excavation was used to carefully define the extent of any surviving structures, features, and other remains. This was carried out using a mechanical excavator of appropriate size and power, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form, and where possible, date.

Once the extent of buried archaeological remains was established, they were then subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording by trained professional archaeologists.

All contexts were recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details were incorporated into a Harris matrix. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts were cross-referenced from record sheets using sequential numbering.

A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained and similarly general views from standard viewpoints of the overall site at all stages of the excavation was generated. Photography was undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidance, '*Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice*' (Historic England 2015). All frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photograph records will be maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

The precise location of all archaeological remains encountered was surveyed using a Leica GNSS unit in conjunction with overhead drone photography to produce an orthographic image. This process generated scaled plans within AutoCAD, which were then subjected to manual survey enhancement. All information was geo-rectified to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and all levels were tied into Ordnance Datum.

The finds recovery and sampling methodologies were undertaken in accordance with current ClfA guidelines '*Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*' and were subjected to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration (ClfA, 2020). Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Introduction

The SMR investigation saw an area, measuring 33m x 22m excavated in the south-western half of the development site (Figs 2&3). The excavation area was bounded to the north Jersey Street to the south-east, Poland street to the south-west, the former Prussia Street and Bengal Street arm of the Rochdale Canal to the north-east and north-west respectively.

The deposits and features were attributed to one geological and five archaeological phases, which are described below.

- Phase 1: Late 18th century
 - Jersey Street (Elliot Street) and Poland Street Houses
- Phase 2: Early 19th century
 - Poland Street House
 - Outbuilding
 - Yards and Privies
- Phase 3: Early to mid-19th century
 - Coal Wharf – yard, lodge, weigh bridge, crane
 - Construction of terrace houses along Poland Street
 - Workshop
- Phase 4: Mid to late 19th century
 - Wharf sheds
 - Remodelling of Poland Street Houses
 - Remodelling of the Jersey Street Houses
- Phase 5: Late 19th to 20th century
 - Privies
 - Shed
 - Slum clearance
 - Clothes Factory

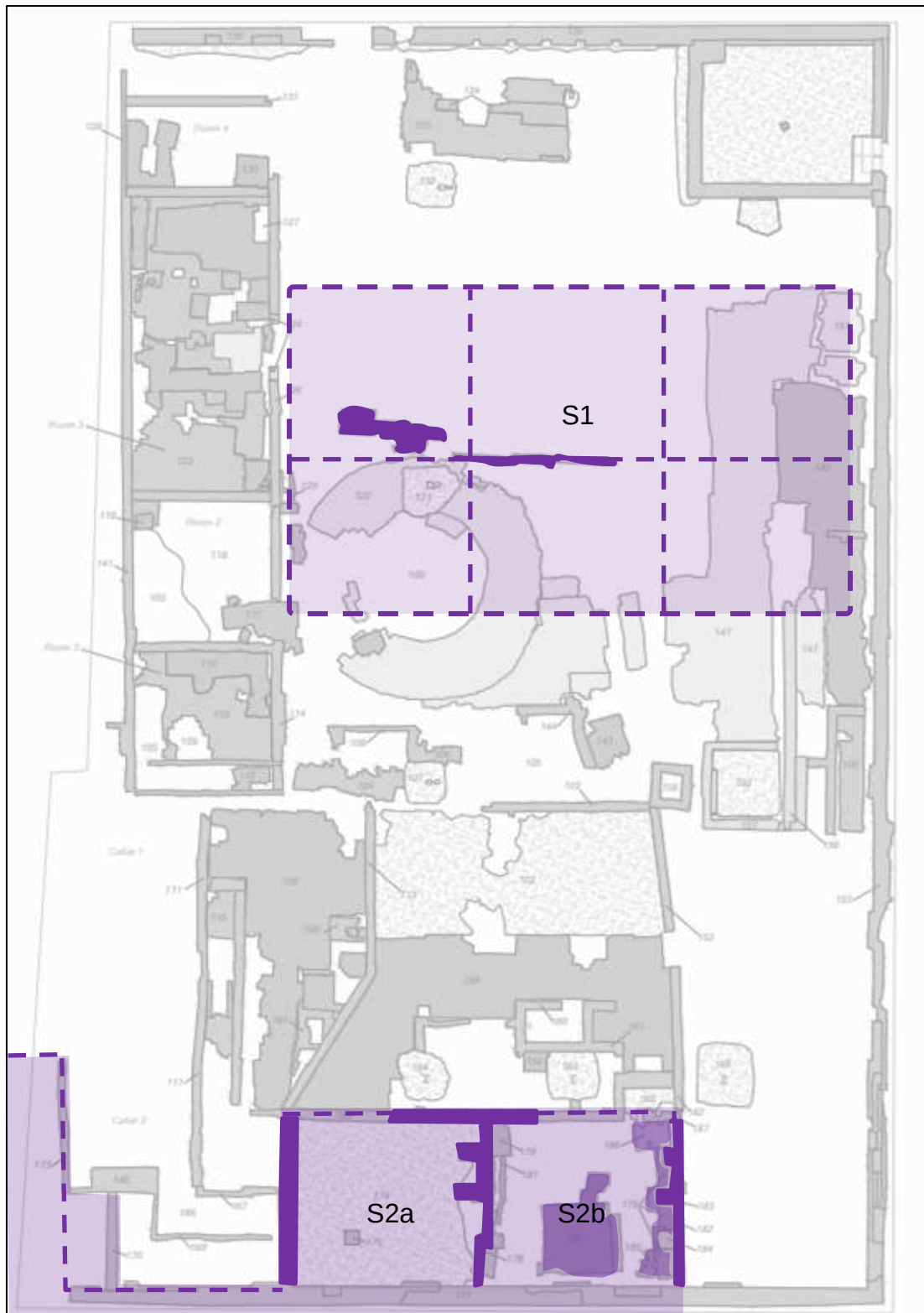


Plate 21: Phase 1 walls and surfaces (solid purple) shown within the excavated footprint of known 18th-century buildings (shaded purple; outlined with dashed lines)

Phase 1: Late 18th century

Two structural groups (S1, S2) corresponding to elements of 18th-century buildings first shown on Green's map surveyed 1787-94 represent the earliest remains identified on site.



Plate 22: S1 - wall [200] and floor surface [128]

S1 (Phase 1)

A row of houses was constructed in the north-western half of the site in the late 18th century. Most of the walls and floors of the house had been truncated by later activity, leaving only traces of a single-skin internal wall [200] and an associated floor [128], which survived beneath the yard surfaces [122] of the 19th-century coal wharf. The 0.11m-wide wall [200] was oriented north-east/south-west and survived to a maximum length of 4.18m. A floor surface [128] had been laid up to the wall on its north-western side. The floor surface comprised three 60mm-thick pale yellow / yellowish grey sandstone flags, which covered an area of 2.70 x 0.80m.



Plate 23: Flagstone floor [128]; looking north-east. Scales 2x1m

S2 (Phase 1)

Two houses were constructed along Jersey Street in the south-eastern part of the site in the late 18th century. Two partially exposed cellars (structure numbers: S2a and S2b) represent the rear cellar rooms of the properties. These cellars both had an internal footprint of 4.89m (NE/SW) by 4.55m+ (NW/SE).

Walls: The cellars were demarcated by three external walls, ascribed a single context number [166], and were separated by a party wall [178]. The south-eastern side of the cellars lay beyond the limit of excavation. The original fabric of the walls [166]/[178] comprised handmade brick bonded with pale yellowish white lime-based mortar.

The external walls [166] to the building were 0.25m wide and survived to a height of 1.05-1.13m. A cellar light [193] had been built into the north-western wall of cellar S2a (see below) and had been blocked during a later phase of the building's use; the adjacent section of wall [166] to the north-east had also be subject to repair. The north-eastern corner of cellar S2b had been significantly remodelled in the late 19th century, however the original wall line

could be traced in plan, returning to the south-east. A vertical phase break between the original wall [166] and the remodelled north-east corner [196] may denote the position of a doorway.

A vertical phase break was visible in the cellars' rear wall [166] at the point where the rear wall [166] party wall [178] would have met. A fracture ran the full height of the wall and several misaligned courses were also noted.

A wall stub protruding from the north-eastern wall [166] of cellar S2b may have formed a remnant of the dividing wall between the front and rear cellars of the building.

The party wall [178] between the two cellars was formed primarily of a single-skin partition. The wall [178] widened out to 0.25m at its north-western end to form the rear wall of the cellar's hearth or fireplace. At its south-eastern end, the wall [178] stepped inwards slightly, forming a shallow alcove within the north-eastern cellar (S2b).

S2a: The south-western cellar retained several original features, including a cellar light [193] and the setting for a fireplace or hearth. No trace of the original floor surface survived within the cellar, which had been resurfaced with concrete [174] during a later phase of use.

Two brick pillars [176]/[177] keyed into the party wall [178] formed the jambs of a small fireplace situated in the north-western corner of the cellar (S2a). The recess between the pillars [176]/[177] measured 0.67m.

This cellar was lit by means of a cellar light [201] built into the north-western wall [166]. The window aperture was 0.86m wide. It had been blocked-up in the late 19th century, however vertical recesses either side of the blocking [194] mark the position of the original timber jambs, which had since rotted away.



Plate 24: Cellars S2a/S2b looking north-west



Plate 35: Original elements of the rear, north-western wall [166] left of shot, [166], looking north-west. Note the vertical phase break with remodelled wall [196] beyond. (scale: 2m)



*Plate 36: Rear wall [166] of cellar S2a with blocked cellar light [201]; looking north-west.
(scale: 2m)*

S2b: as with the adjoining cellar S2a, cellar S2b retained several original features.

Two brick pillars [183]/[187] keyed into the eastern wall [166] denote the position of the cellar's fireplace. The pillars [183]/[187] were set 0.67m apart defining a 0.67m-wide hearth. The face of the wall [166] between the brick pillars [183]/[187] was heat-affected and stained with soot. Another slightly larger brick pillar [184] to the south-east may have formed a support for a fireplace on the first or second floor of the building. The faces of the pillar [184] and wall behind showed no sign of being heat-affected and instead retained traces of limewash.

The north-western cellar retained elements of its original floor surfaces, comprising both handmade brick [185] and sandstone flags [180]. Flags [186]/[179] arranged along the north-east wall [166] were laid at a slightly higher level.

A stone-capped drain [181]/[178] was constructed alongside the party wall [177] within the north-eastern cellar (S2b) (Plate 37). The side walls and base of the drain were constructed of handmade brick; it was capped with sandstone flags. The drain [178] was 3.10m long, 0.54m wide and a maximum depth of 0.34m



Plate 37: Cellar S2b, looking north-east showing the drain [178] in the foreground (scales: 1m)



Plate 38: Floor surfaces [179]/[180] within cellar S2b looking south-east. Scale: 2m

Other buildings (Phase 1)

A further group of structures situated close to the junction of Poland Street and Jersey Street in the south-eastern half of the excavation encompassed elements of properties first shown on Green's map of 1787-94. Much of the buildings' original 18th-century footprint lay beyond the limits of excavation with only the rear walls and later extensions having been exposed archaeologically.

Phase 2: Early 19th century (Fig 4)

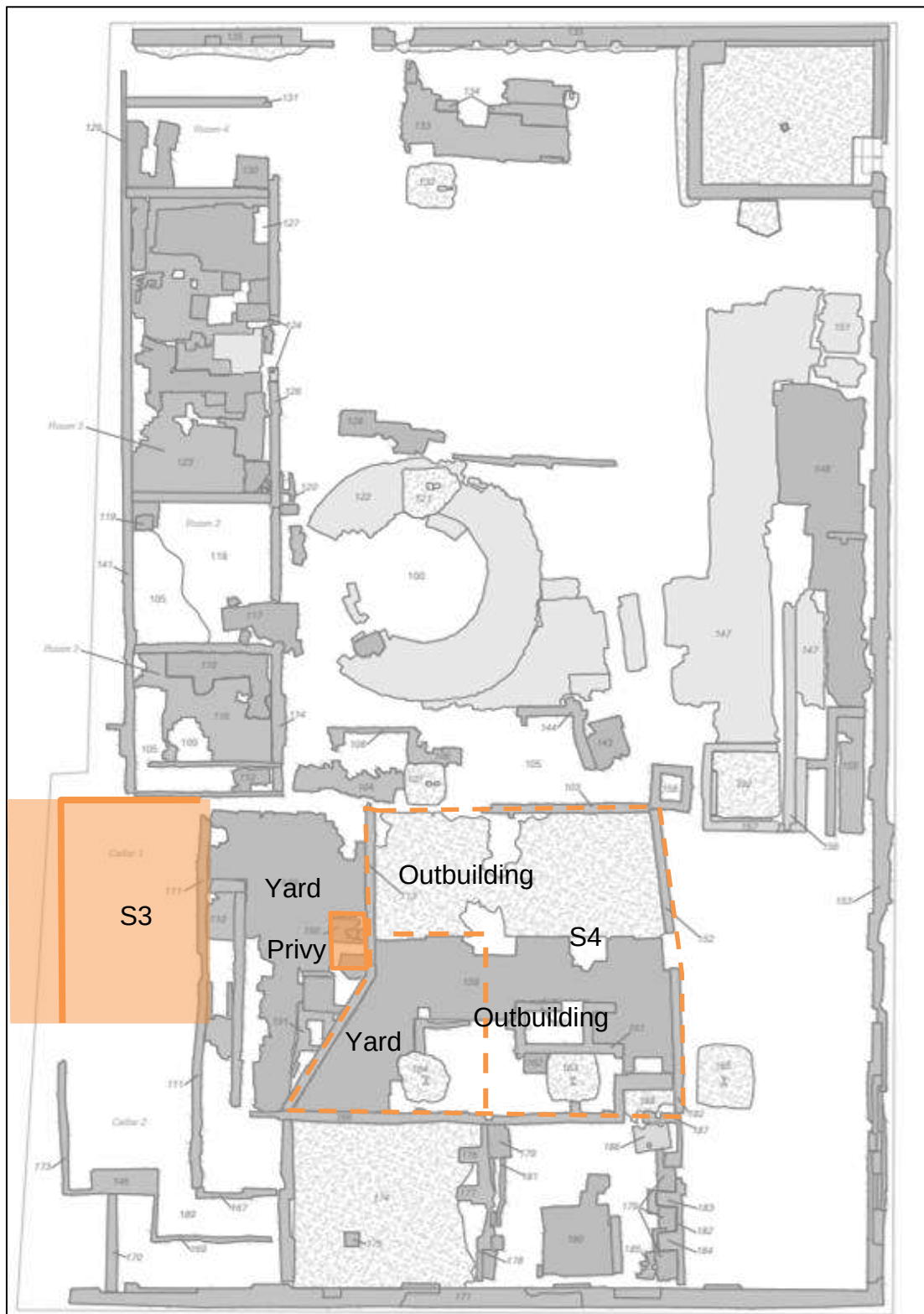


Plate 39: Phase 2 Early 19th century extensions (orange)

In the early-19th century (Phase 2), the properties on Jersey Street were extended to the rear with an L-shaped range of outbuildings and enclosed yard. Around the same time, one of the houses on Poland Street was extended to the rear. The excavation allowed for part of the cellar (S3) of this extension to be excavated.



Plate 40: Partially excavated cellar (S3) looking south-west. Note the blocked cellar light [205] in the foreground (scale: 2m)

Cellared extension to Poland Street House (S3)

Three sides to a cellared room (S3) were exposed within the excavation. The cellared room measured 3.89m (north-east/south-west) by c.4.77m.

The exposed walls [202]/[203]/[204] were all built from handmade brick bonded with lime-based mortar. An aperture [205] within the north-western cellar wall [202] was interpreted as a cellar light.

Extension to the Jersey Street Houses (S4) and enclosed yard

Three walls [113]/[103]/[182] constructed to the rear of the Jersey Street houses (S2) defined the extent on an L-shaped range of outbuildings and an enclosed yard. Most of the exposed brickwork was bonded in a grey ashy

mortar, redolent of a mid- to late-19th century construction date (Phase 4), excepting a short section of the north-western wall [103], which retained traces of a light, orangey white lime-based mortar. A short projecting wall stub was keyed into wall [103] and could represent an internal division within the northern outbuilding. Whilst the overall arrangement of the structures corresponds closely to the layout shown on Bancks and Co.'s 1831 map, the walls appear to have been rebuilt along the same lines in the late-19th century.



Plate 41: Yard surface [109]

Yard and Privy (associated with Saxon's Court)

A yard surface [109] was laid out to the south-west of the kinked wall [113]. The surface may have once continued further to the south-east. The surviving surface [109] was formed of rectangular sandstone flags, recorded over an area of 4.47m x 4.05m.

A privy [190] was constructed along the north-eastern edge of the yard [109]. The privy structure This represents one of several structures constructed in this location in the 19th century. The earliest were constructed roughly midway along the yard wall [113] at the point at which the wall changed direction.

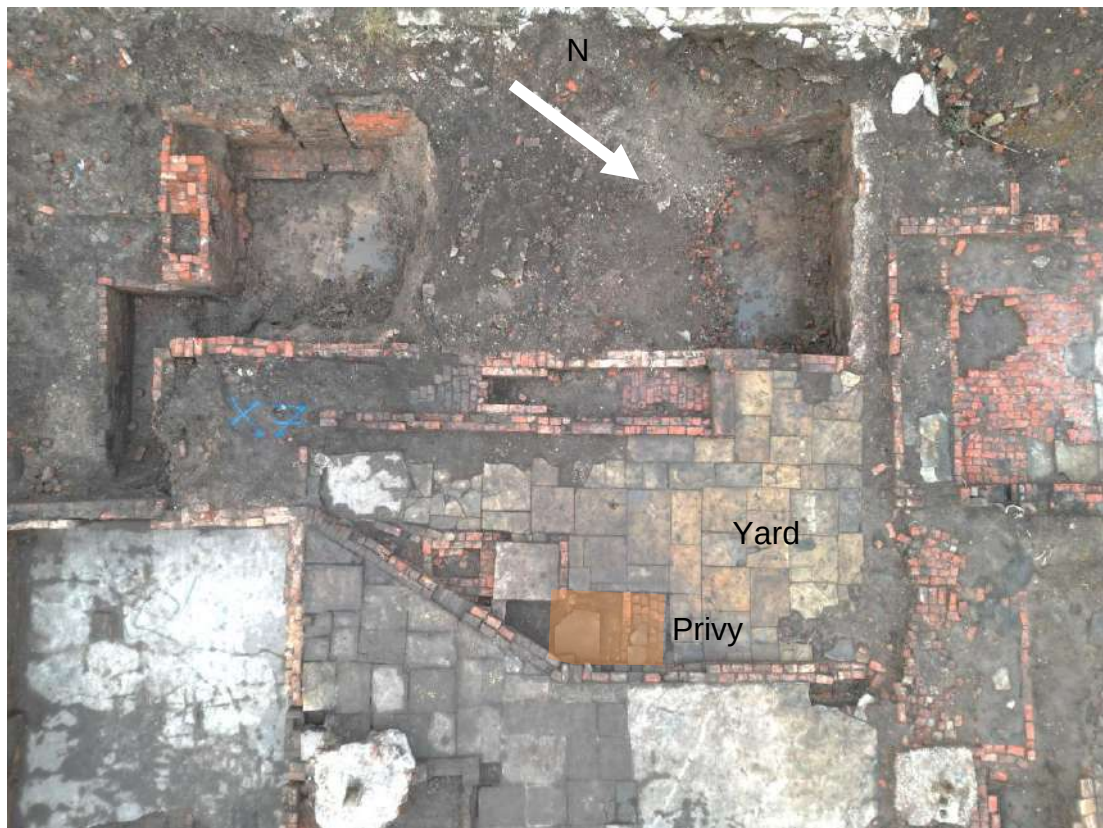


Plate 42: The yard [109] and privy [190] serving Saxon's Court

Phase 3: Early to mid-19th century (Figs 4-6)

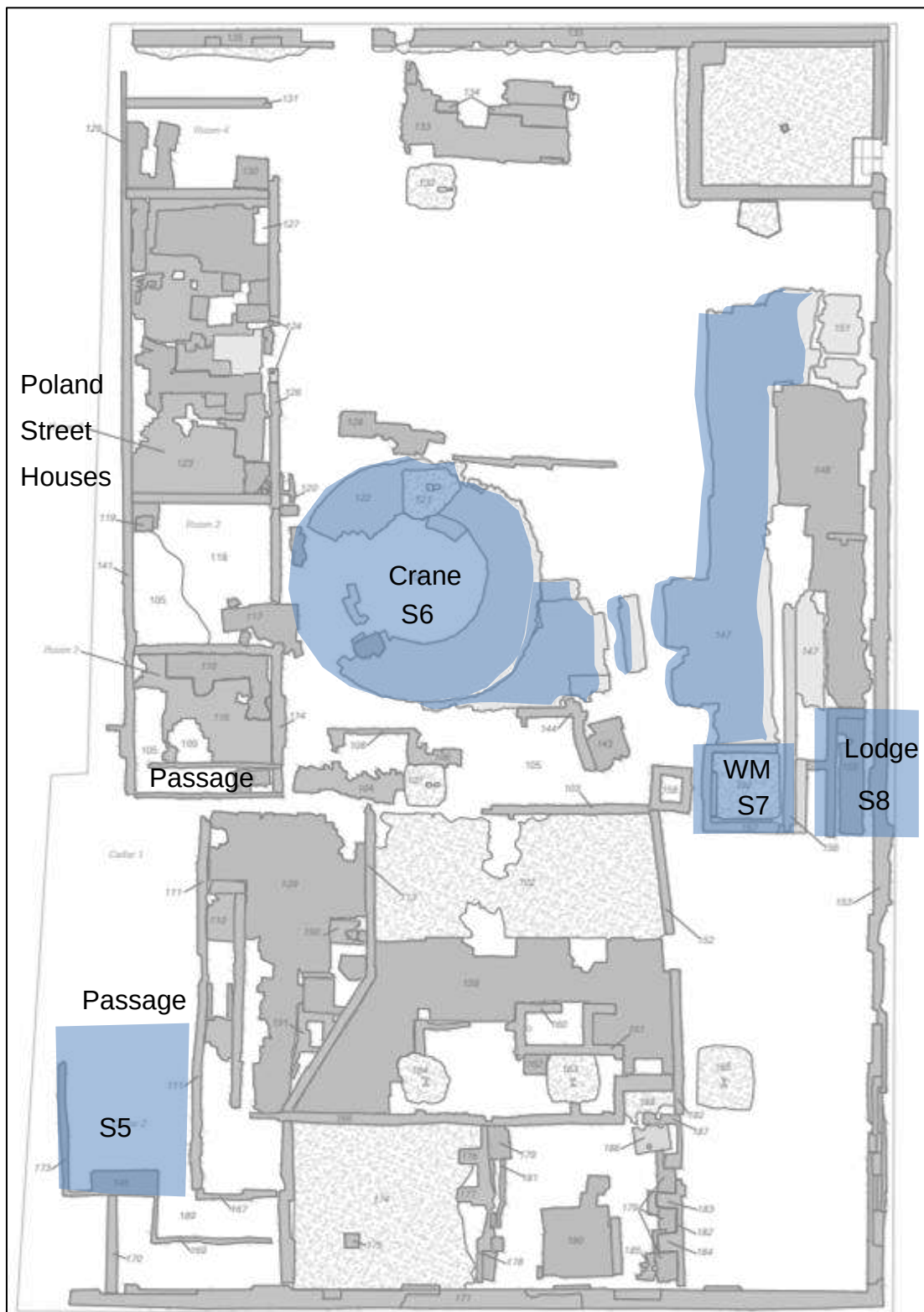


Plate 43: Phase 3 Early 19th to mid-19th century extensions (blue)

The majority of developments attributed to this phase relate to the development of a coal wharf in the north-western half of the site. The creation of the wharf necessitated the levelling of houses in the north-western part of the site to create an open yard.

Cellar, Saxon's Court (S5)

The south-eastern house making up Saxon's Court was extended to the rear in this period. The rear extension included a cellar of broadly similar proportions to that exposed to the north-west (S3). An area of approximately 3.45m² was revealed during the excavation; the full dimensions are likely to have been 3.45m x 4.77m.

The cellar was defined by three walls [111]/[146]/[173] constructed from handmade brick and lime-based mortar. The north-eastern and south-western walls [111]/[173] were 0.25m wide. The wall [146] to the south-east was formed of a single skin of brick (0.11m wide). The walls retained traces of a sandy render and limewash.



Plate 44: Initial exposure of cellar (S4) forming Saxon's Court, looking south-west (scale: 2m)



Plate 45: Rear cellar of Saxon's Court (S4) looking south-west (scale: 2m)

A fireplace was built into the south-eastern wall [146]; it measured 1.78m (north-east/south-west) by 0.66m (north-west/south-east). The jambs were 0.33m and 0.48m wide and the recess for the hearth was 0.79m wide.

The opening for a doorway [206] between the front and back cellars had been built into the south-western wall [173]. It had been blocked-up in the late-19th century (Phase 4), however vertical recesses either side of the blocking denote the position of the timber door jambs.

The floor of the cellar was formed of handmade brick [172]. This survived alongside the fireplace and south-western wall [173] of the cellar.

An L-shaped corridor was constructed to the south-east of the main cellar (S5) and was defined by two walls [167]/[169] the fabric of these walls and two adjacent walls [170]/[168].

Wharf (S6-8)

Following the construction of the Prussia Street and Bengal Street arms of the Rochdale Canal a series of wharfs were established, including those within the development site. To make way for the wharf the row of 18th-century houses (S1) were cleared and the ground level raised above the level of the 18th-

century ground surface, as indicated by the surviving floor [128] of the row of houses (S1). A series of contiguous surfaces [147] were laid down to form an open yard. The surfaces were formed primarily of rectangular sandstone setts and sub-rectangular cobbles.



Plate 45: Aerial view of surface [122] with circular aperture possibly denoting the position of a crane or jib (S6)

Crane (S6)

An unusual feature within the coal wharf was an arrangement of setts [122], forming an annular shape in plan. These had evidently been laid around a structure or mechanism, which had since been removed. One possibility is this could have been the location of a rotating crane or jib (S6). The extrapolated external diameter of the surface [122] was 6.56m.

Weighing Machine (S7)

Another structure (S7) easily attributed to this phase of the site's use was a rectangular weighing machine [157]. This was constructed at the entrance to the wharf and was formed of rectangular rough-faced sandstone laid atop a

brick base. The structure measured 2.00m x 2.20m and was approximately 0.35m deep.



Plate 46: Weighing machine (S7) scales: 1m

Lodge (S8)

To the north-east of the weighing machine was a brick-walled structure with an internal brick floor [155]. This structure was only partially exposed but could be seen to relate to a rectangular building (4.50m x 5.00m) shown on the 1851 Town Plan. This has been interpreted as a porter's lodge or watch house, controlling the entrance to the wharf.

Poland Street Houses

The rear, ground floor rooms of four or five buildings, together with a narrow ginnel or passageway [112] were revealed along the south-western limit of the excavation. These structures were seen to correspond to a row of houses first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1851 Town Plan. The rooms were of varying proportions and had evidently been subject to remodelling in the late 19th century (Phase 4). None of the surviving walls or surfaces could confidently be ascribed to this phase.

Phase 4: Mid to late 19th century (Fig 7)

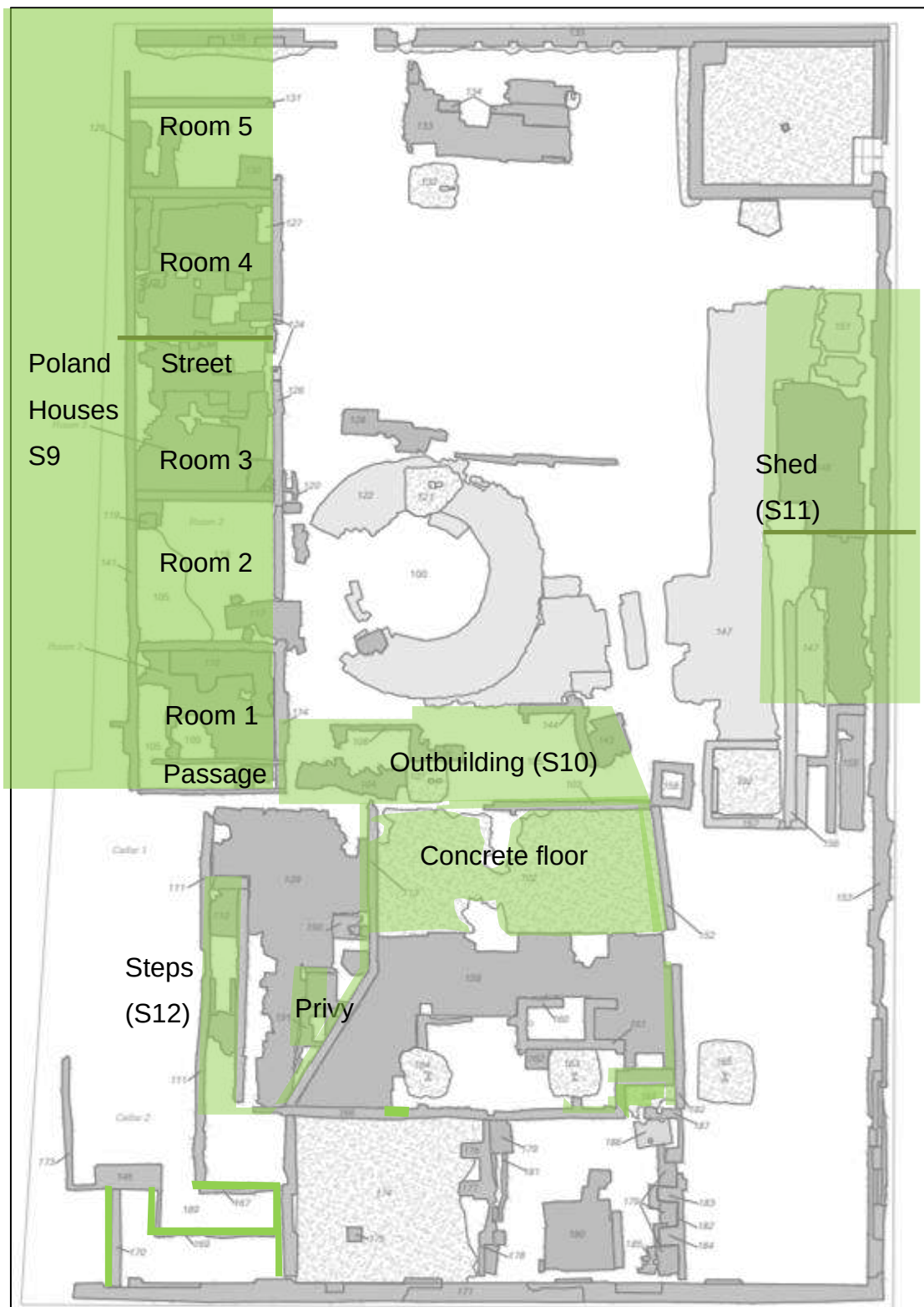


Plate 47: Phase 4 Mid to late 19th century

Further developments within the yard forming the coal wharf took place during the late 19th century and included the construction of a series of sheds along the north-eastern side of the wharf and an L-shaped range, to the rear of the Jersey Street and Poland Street houses. The Poland Street properties also appear to have been remodelled during this period and the majority of walls and floor surfaces, likely relate to the buildings depicted on the 1891 OS map.



Plate 48: Example of the floor surfaces within the Poland Street Houses (S9, Room 4)

Poland Street Houses (S9) Rooms 1-4

The size and shape of the Poland Street houses correspond closely with the reconfigured properties, as shown on the 1891 Town Plan. Five ground floor rooms were identified. The exposed walls [114]/[141]/[131]/[127] were constructed using a mixture of handmade and wire-cut bricks, which were bonded with black ash mortar. Internally, the rooms were floored with an assortment of brick, firebrick, sandstone flags (contexts: [130]/[123]/[117]/[116]/[115]/[119]. Of particular note were the use of large blocks of refractory brick to form the foundation of a step in the corner of Room 2. Two sandstone blocks [124] with sockets for door jambs were constructed into the walls of Rooms 3/4.

The surface [112] of the adjacent passage to the south-east of the houses was formed from flags.

Outbuilding (S10)

An L-shaped range of outbuildings was established to the rear of the Poland Street and Jersey Street properties in the mid- to late 19th century. The remains of this building were represented archaeologically by the south-eastern range, which comprised two brick walls [144]/[108] and a series of internal floor surfaces [104]/[106]/[143]. The surviving extent of the building can be extrapolated from these elements and the preexisting walls. This south-eastern element of the building had a footprint of 9.32m x 2.36m.

Wharf sheds (S11)

The only tangible remains of the open-fronted sheds on the wharfs north-western side was a large expanse of sandstone flags [148], extending over an area of 8.37m x 2.10m, which were seen to represent approximately one-third of the buildings' internal floorplan. A putative brick partition was recorded in the middle of the structure.

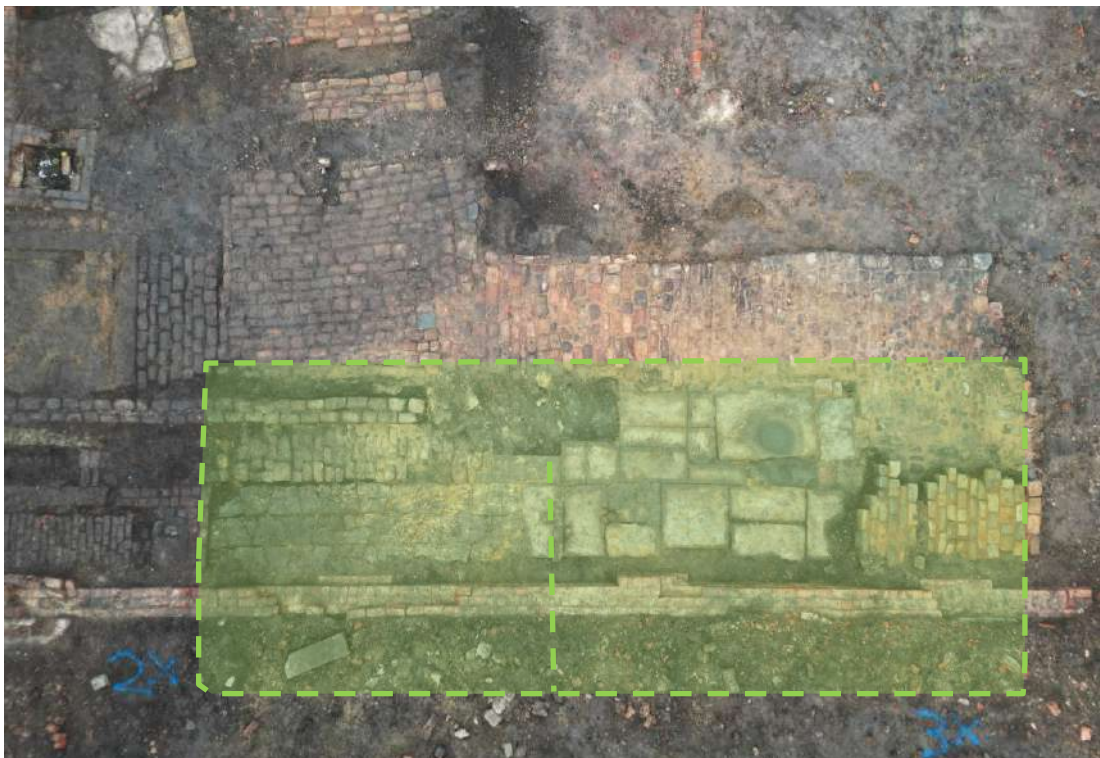


Plate 49: Wharf sheds (S11)

Jersey Street Houses and outbuildings

The properties on Jersey Street were modified in the late 19th century. The cellar light [201] in the south-eastern cellared room (S2a) was blocked during this phase comprised handmade brick bonded with grey ashy mortar.

The north-eastern corner of the cellar (S2b) was remodelled with the supposed blocking of an entranceway and small rectangular extension [196]. The extension necessitated the demolition of part of the north-western wall [166] of the cellar. Internally, the small extension was floored with concrete.

Broadly contemporaneous with extension formed by wall [196] was the rebuilding of the walls of the outbuildings to the rear of the Jersey Street buildings; the rebuilt walls [103]/[113]/[182] followed the line of the earlier structures but the brickwork was bonded with grey ashy mortar. The north-eastern room or outbuilding was floored with concrete [102] during this phase of use.

To the west of the yard wall [113] was a rectangular ash pit and privy [191]. This comprised a brick-lined pit and adjacent enclosed room with a flagstone floor.

Other structures:

A series of other walls [170]/[169]/[167]/[168] were constructed to the south and west of cellars S5 and S2a, respectively. Two of the walls [167]/[169] defined an L-shaped corridor. This could have functioned as store for coal associated with the adjacent cellar (S5).

A rectangular structure (S12) formed of a linear wall [110] running parallel to the rear walls [202]/[111] of cellar's S3 and S5. A large sandstone block at the structure's north-western end likely functioned as the tread of a set of steps. The structure (S12) had an overall footprint of 6.33m x 1.11m.

Phase 5: Late 19th to 20th century (Figs 8 & 9)

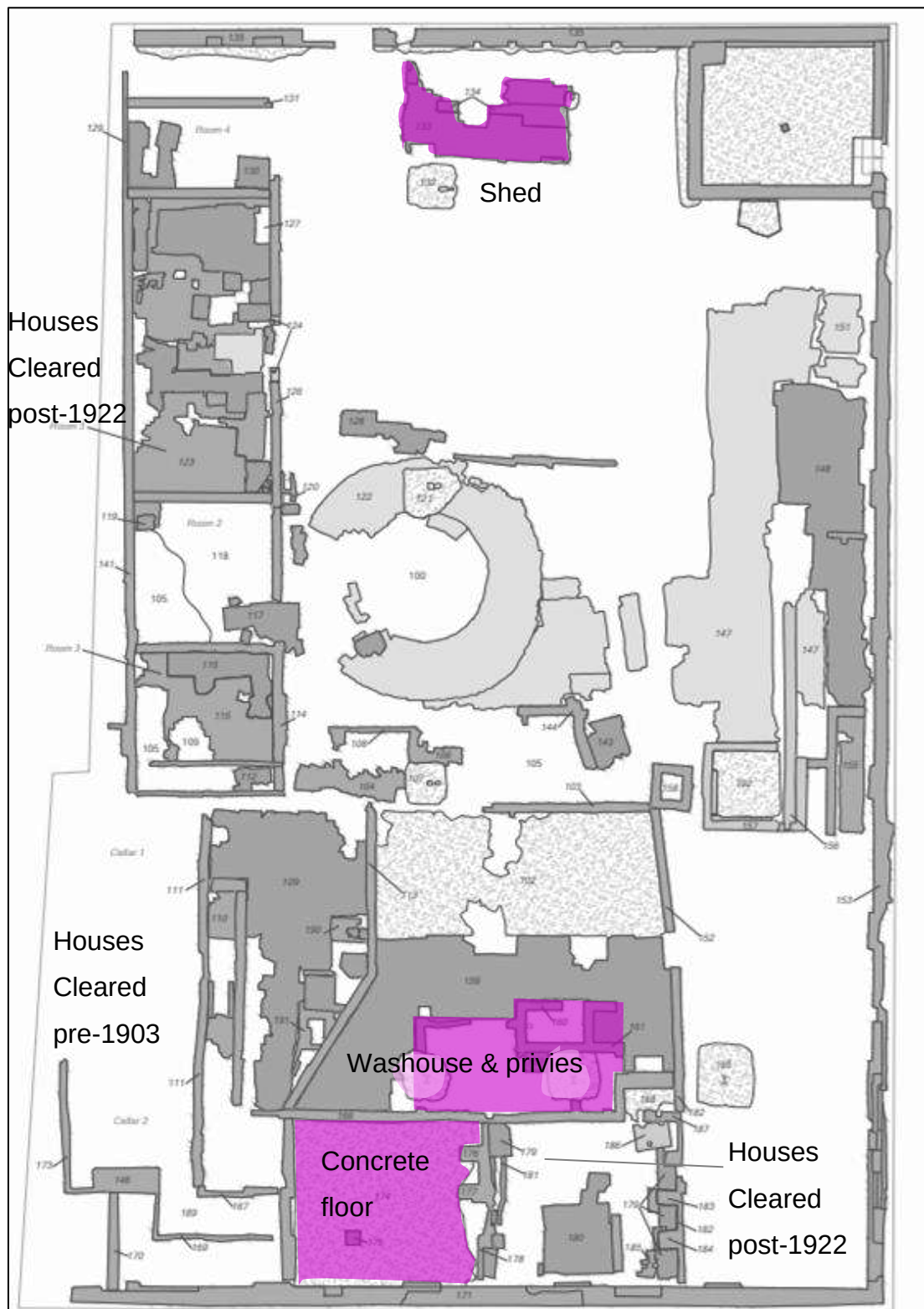


Plate 50: Phase 5 - Late 19th-century and early 20th-century structures (pink)

Phase 5: Late 19th to early 20th century

A block [160] was constructed to the rear of the Jersey Street properties in the late 19th century. This comprised one large room and three smaller cubicles. The structure likely functioned as a washhouse with the adjoining smaller rooms functioning as privies. A small vestige of floor survived in one of the rooms [162].



Plate 51: Privy to the rear of the Jersey Street Houses, part of structure [160]

The houses along Poland Street were cleared c.1908 and those at the junction of Jersey Street and Poland Street including Saxon's Court were cleared in the lead up to 1903.

A concrete floor was laid down in the south-western cellar (S2a) on Jersey Street; this had likely been laid down the latter half of the 19th century or early 20th century.

Phase 5: Early 20th century c.1908-

A rectangular building was constructed in the north-west of the site in the early 20th century. This survived as a brick surface [133] with timber joists [134]. These correspond to the south-western corner of a rectangular building shown

on the 1908 OS map. This likely formed part of the floor and foundations for a shed.

The houses along Jersey Street were likely cleared between this date and the late 1930s.



Plate 52: Floor surfaces and timbers [135] associated with a shed within the wharf

Phase 5: Mid to late-20th century

In the second half of the 20th century, a clothing factory was constructed within the site. All of the earlier buildings including the houses on Jersey Street had been cleared in advance of its construction. The Bengal Arm of the Rochdale Canal was closed and infilled around this time. The walls [171]/[153]/[135] and internal stanchions [132]/[121]/[107]/[164]/[163]/[165] of the factory were revealed within the excavation.

Finds

An assessment of the finds is presented in Appendix 2.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Key Results

In summary, the archaeological excavation has successfully addressed the aims set out in the Project Design. The investigation has provided a detailed record of archaeological remains present on the site.

The earliest identifiable remains relate to two groups of 18th century buildings, which were both surveyed on William Green's *Map of Manchester and Salford* published 1794.

The site witnessed further development in the early 19th century, following the expansion of the canal network and the establishment of several wharfs within. The properties along Jersey Street and Poland Street underwent several phases of expansion in the first half of the 19th century with the houses having been extended to the rear and accompanied by outbuildings. The identification of the beerhouse and brewery as one of the cellars (S2b) and its associated outbuildings to the rear (S4) is also significant in showing how the 18th-century housing stock was modified for commercial purposes.

Both the archaeological and historical evidence point to three of the excavated cellars (S2a, S2b, S5) having functioned at some point as cellar dwellings. This was suggested archaeologically by the presence of fireplaces and cellar lights. A number of key structures associated with the small wharf to the rear of the houses were exposed archaeologically. These included a possible location of a crane (S6), weighing machine (S7) and lodge (S8). The structures were established after the demolition of the northern block of houses (S1) and preceded the development of the properties along Poland Street (S9).

By the late-19th century several changes were made to the houses within the site. The row of properties constructed along Poland Street (S9), originally built in the mid-19th century were reconfigured. This may relate to their partial conversion to a school – as alluded to on the 1880 sanitary map – or else reflect some degree of improvement along the lines of public health. The blocking up of cellar lights of both houses on Jersey Street (S2a) and Poland Street (S3) certainly appears to signal adherence to bye-laws prohibiting cellar

dwellings. Improvements are also evidence with the replacement of some floors with concrete.

The wharf clearly continued to be economically viable into the 20th century and new buildings were added between 1891 and 1922. Remnants of these later structures were found in the north of the site.

Key Initiatives

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

Ind25: To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?

It has been possible to demonstrate that the expansion of one of the houses on Jersey Street coincided with the conversion of the premises to a beerhouse. This clearly necessitated more usable space and outbuildings to the rear likely functioned as storage and housed brewing equipment.

A number of other workshops are alluded to in the documentary sources, which might relate to some of the structural remains uncovered within the site. It has not however been possible to identify any installations within these buildings that tie them down to any specific industries carried out. It is however known from the documentary evidence that hatting and smithing were carried out at various points within the site's use.

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

It has been possible to record and examine two yards of workers housing, one of which formed the yard associated with Saxon's court. The excavation has identified several privies within these yards built in various stages between the early 19th and late 19th century. The identified structures can be phased according to their appearance on the historic maps, showing an increased number of facilities in the late 19th century.

Ind68: What can archaeological studies tell us about commodity storage and exchange buildings?

The creation of the wharf in the late 1830s resulted in several large sheds being erected within the site. Other installations such as the weighing machine, possible crane and lodge were also built. The archaeological investigation has helped add detail to what these buildings looked like. It has also contributed to our understanding of the overall configuration of a stone (later coal) wharf. For future sites of this sort in the region, being able to return to this as an example, will be invaluable in identifying other structures and buildings.

Dissemination

The project archive comprises site drawings, context sheets, digital scans and surveys and photographs. A copy of this report will ultimately be deposited with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). The requirements for any further dissemination shall be determined by GMAAS.

ARCHIVE

The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current ClfA guidelines updated 2020. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in Greater Manchester. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format and deposited with the ADS (Archaeological Data Service). The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being offered for deposition with the Manchester Museum of Science and Industry (subject to their approval).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Salford Archaeology would firstly like to thank Manchester Life Development Company 3 Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork. The project would not have been possible without the assistance of Josh Daniels of John Sisk & Son, who helped ensure the smooth running of the project on the ground. Thanks are also extended to Ian Miller of GMAAS for monitoring the work. The authors would like to thank Dave Laverty, Julian Thorley, Andy Coutts, Lucia Percy, Jenny Addis, John Roberts, Harrison Peters, Jordan Perris, and Lorraine McVinnie for their work on-site. The project was managed by Oliver Cook, who was also responsible for editing this report.

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1840 Manchester Rate Book for Jersey Street (Manchester Rate Book 1706-1900 M 9/40/2/128)

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
100	A1	Deposit	Form: Natural Description: Soft, mid-yellowish-orange, silty-clay natural geological substrate with occasional small angular and sub-angular stone inclusions	33m	22m	-	-	-
101	A1	Deposit	Form: Levelling layer overlying the natural Description: Loose/friable, dark-brownish-grey, clayey-silt demolition layer with frequent broken redbrick and worked stone, small to medium sub-angular to angular stones, and plaster and mortar fragment inclusions throughout.	33m	22m	-	1	-
102	A1	Surface	Form: Internal surface Materials: concrete	6.74	2.18	0.03	2	S4

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
103	A1	Masonry	Form: wall Orientation: North-east to south-west Materials: handmade redbrick wall (Avg brick size: 21cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a light-yellowish-grey, sandy mortar (largely rebuilt with a grey ashy mortar in Phase 4)	3.02	0.23	0.44	2-4	S4
104	A1	Surface	Form: surface Materials: handmade redbrick (Avg brick size: 22cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid predominantly on bed, pressed into deposit (105)	2.87	0.66	0.07	4	S9
105	A1	Deposit	Form: Layer Description: Soft, mid-brown, sandy-clay layer with frequent flecks of ash throughout	3.00	1.00	-	4	S9
106	A1	Surface	Form: surface Materials: handmade redbrick floor surface	0.98	0.48	0.07	4	S9

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			(Avg brick size: 22cm x 11cm x 7cm), pressed on bed into deposit (105)					
107	A1	Concrete	Form: Stanchion Materials: Concrete	1.02	1.02	0.69	5	-
108	A1	Masonry	Form: wall Orientation: North-east to south-west/north-west to south-east aligned Materials: wire-cut redbrick, L shaped wall (Avg brick size: 22cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a sandy-lime mortar.	3.16	0.11-0.23	At least 0.07	4	S10
109	A1	Surface	Form: external yard surface, the shape of the yard reflects the surrounding walls. Materials: Sandstone flagged floor surface (Avg. flag size: 78cm x 65cm x 4cm)	4.47	4.05	0.04	2	-

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
110	A1	Masonry	Form: staircase Orientation: north-west to south-east aligned Materials: handmade redbrick wall with inset rectangular, sandstone slab and further thin, handmade redbrick skin on the internal side of the wall, forming a staircase foundation. The structure was bonded with a sandy-lime mortar and was slightly raised at the south-east end.	5.82	0.95	0.47	4	
111	A1	Masonry	Form: wall Orientation: North-west to south-east aligned, wire-cut red brick wall of Cellar S5, laid in a stretcher bond with a hard, sandy-lime mortar	4.77	0.24	1.37	3	S5

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
112	A1	Surface	Form: surface Materials: sandstone flagged floor surface (Avg flag size: 90cm x 48cm x 4cm)	0.9	0.59	0.04	4	Passage to south of S9
113	A1	Masonry	Form: wall Orientation: North-west to south-east Materials: handmade redbrick wall (Avg brick size: 24cm x 12cm x 8cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a cemented, sandy mortar with regular, large sub-rounded lime inclusions (wall largely rebuilt in Phase 4 with grey ashy mortar)	2.34	0.3	0.08	2-4	S4
114	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east/north-east to south-west aligned, L-shaped, wire-cut redbrick wall (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x	6.25	0.11-0.25	0.4-0.45	4	S9

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			8cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a dark-grey, compacted, mortar					
115	A1	Masonry	Handmade redbrick floor surface of Room 1 (Avg brick size: 24cm x 12cm x 8cm), laid on bed, pressed into deposit (105).	3.51	2.86	0.08	4	S9
116	A1	Masonry	Sandstone flagged floor surface (Avg flag size: 91cm x 54cm x 4cm), pressed into deposit (105)	2.59	0.54	0.04	4	S9
117	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, sandstone flagged floor surface (Avg flag size: 70cm x 56cm x 6-24cm), laid with a mottled dark-greyish-orange sand and black ashy bedding material.	1.97	1.03	0.39	4	S9
118	A1	Deposit	Loose, light-orangeish-yellow, clayey-sand, degraded sandstone layer in room 2	2.28	3.62	0.03	4	S9

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
119	A1	Masonry	Thin, roughface sandstone flag and handmade redbrick floor surface/ threshold (Avg flag size: 37cm x 31cm x 2cm; Avg brick size: 24cm x 12cm x 8cm), bonded with an ashy black mortar. The bricks were laid in a stretcher bond.	0.7	0.69	0.14	4	S9
120	A1	Masonry	Rectangular, brown salt-glazed ceramic drain with a handmade redbrick and stone block surround (Avg drainpipe segment size: 27cm x 19cm; Avg brick size: 22cm x 11cm x 7cm; Avg stone block size: 44cm x 26cm x 9cm), pressed into deposit (105). All bricks were laid on bed.	1.12	0.44	0.09	4	S9
121	A1	Masonry	Concrete Stanchion.	1.29	1.14	0.69	5	-

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
122	A1	Masonry	Circular, sandstone sett and occasional large stone flag surface (Avg sett size: 22cm x 14cm x 12cm.		6.56 (dia)	0.12	3	S6
123	A1	Masonry	Sandstone sett and flag, handmade redbrick and handmadewhiteish-yellow firebrick floor surface (Avg redbrick size: 24cm x 11cm x 7cm; Avg firebrick size: 23cm x 12cm x 8cm; Avg sett size: 24cm x 11cm c 9cm; Avg flag size: 35-57cm x 63-96cm x 8cm), laid in even courses, pressed into deposit (105). All bricks were laid on bed.	3.48	7.56	0.08	4	S9
124	A1	Masonry	Fairface, squared, sandstone block, door fittings with squared hole in surface	0.44-0.47	0.23-0.24	0.1	4	S9

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
125	A1	Masonry	2 x north-east to south-west/ north-west to south-east aligned, wire-cut, red brick dividing walls (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11.5cm x 7cm), laid predominantly in a stretcher bond, excluding the lowest course, which was laid in a rowlock bond. No discernible bonding material.	NE-SW: 3.65 NW-SE: 2.6	0.24	NE-SW: 0.4 NW-SE: 0.28	4	S9
126	A1	Masonry	2 x north-east to south-west/ north-west to south-east aligned, wire-cut, red brick dividing walls (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11.5cm x 7cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a light-grey mortar.	NE-SW: 3.55 NW-SE: 3.1	NE-SW: 0.24 NW-SE: 0.25	NE-SW: 0.1 NW-SE: 0.25	4	S9
127	A1	Masonry	2 x north-east to south-west/ north-west to south-east aligned, wire-cut, red brick dividing walls	NE-SW: 3.66	NE-SW: 0.24	NE-SW: 0.3	4	S9

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			(room 3 + 4) (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11.5cm x 7cm), laid in an English Garden Wall bond with a light-grey, friable, gritty mortar.	NW-SE: 4.15	NW-SE: 0.23	NW-SE: 0.24		
128	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east aligned, squared sandstone flagged floor surface (Avg flag size: 90cm x 64cm x 6cm), laid in an ashlar bond onto natural deposit (100)	2.7	0.8	0.06	1	Associated with wall [200]
129	A1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
130	A1	Masonry	Rectangular stone flag and sett floor surface (Flag size: 21-54cm x 13-64cm x 4-5cm), laid flat in an irregular bonding pattern, pressed into deposit (105)	NE-section: 0.75 SW-section: 1.68	NE-section: 0.34 SW-section: 0.81	0.04-0.05	4	S9

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
131	A1	Masonry	Linear, north-east to south-west aligned, wire-cut redbrick wall (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11.5cm x unobserved depth), laid in a stretcher bond. No bonding material was discernible.	3.6	0.24	-	4	S9
132	A1	Masonry	Concrete Stanchion with grey fabric with moderate broken brick, stone and metal fragments throughout the fabric	1.21	1.09	0.88	5	-
133	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, handmade redbrick floor surface (Avg brick size: 22cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid on bed with a dark-blackish-brown, ashy-clay mortar	4.24	2.37	0.07	5	Shed
134	A1	Timber	4 x long wooden Beams in brick floor surface [133] (Longest beam:	3.4	0.56	-	5	Shed

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			2.03m x 0.28m; Shortest beam: 0.58m x 0.12m)					
135	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, machine-made redbrick wall of modern building (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 9cm), laid in an English Garden Wall bond with a light-yellowish-grey, sandy-lime mortar.	19.7	0.79	0.44	5	Clothes Factory
136	A1	Masonry	Concrete floor surface.	4.01	0.36	0.04	5	Clothes Factory
137	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, U-shaped, machine-made redbrick walls of modern building (Avg brick size: 22cm x 10cm x 7.5cm), laid in an English Garden Wall bond with a cemented, light-yellowish-grey, sandy-lime mortar	4.95	4.06 (wall is 0.35m thick)	Unobserved (only seen in plan)	5	Clothes Factory

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			with small ashy and lime inclusions					
138	A1	Masonry	Concrete floor surface with central rectangular depression for fitting/drainpipe.	4.41	3.6	Unobserved (only seen in plan)	5	Clothes Factory
139	A1	Masonry	Rectangular concrete block stairs (avg block size: 123cm x 32cm x 19cm).	1.23	0.71	0.59	5	Clothes Factory
140	A1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
141	A1	Masonry	Linear, north-west to south-east aligned, wire-cut red brick central dividing wall within housing block (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11.5cm x 7cm), laid in an English Garden Wall bond with a light-grey, compact, gritty mortar	19.2	0.23	0.28	4	S9
142	A1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
143	A1	Masonry	Sandstone flagged floor surface beside the road	1.22	1	0.04	4	S10
144	A1	Masonry	Irregular, north-east to south-west/north-west to south-east aligned, curved L-shape, handmade redbrick wall, laid in a stretcher bond with a hard, greyish-black mortar.	2.97	0.23	0.44-0.45	4	S10
145	A1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
146	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, handmade redbrick fireplace in S5 (Avg brick size: 24cm x 12cm x 8cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a sandy-lime mortar. The fireplace was covered in a sandy-lime render.	2.42	0.66	0.61	3	S5
147	A1	Masonry	Roughly T-shaped, dark-blueish-grey stone sett and occasional	7.3	10.65	0.2	4	S11

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			rounded, orangey-red cobblestone road surface with rare redbrick repairs (Avg sett size: 11-28cm x 16-24cm x 7-12cm; Avg brick size: 24cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid in regular courses.					
148	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east aligned, mid-blueish-grey, fairface, York stone flagged surface (Avg flag size: 51-129cm x 47-92cm x 6cm), laid in regular courses	5.2	2.24	0.06	4	S11
149	A1	Deposit	Compacted, dry, light-yellowish-brown, sand layer with frequent small to large chalk/lime and rounded stone inclusions throughout, overlaying cobbled road [147] and [148].	10.65	4.11	0.06-0.07	-	-

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
150	A1	Deposit	Loose, dry, dark-black sand/cinder rendering layer with occasional orangish-brown mottled patches, frequent small to medium, slag and occasional, small to very large, lime inclusions throughout. Layer under cobbles setts [151].	3.3	1.55	0.25	-	-
151	A1	Masonry	Light-yellowish-grey sandstone sett road surface running to [122] (Avg sett size: 10-18cm x 29cm x 12-17cm), laid in regular courses.	2.35	1.22	0.17	4	S11
152	A1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
153	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east aligned, machine-made redbrick external wall of modern building (avg brick size: 24cm x 12cm x 8cm), laid in	33	28.6	1.2	5	Clothes Factory

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			an English Garden Wall bond with a sandy-;lime mortar					
154	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, linear, wire-cut redbrick wall (Avg 23cm x 11.5cm x 7cm), laid in an English Garden Wall bond with a light-grey, friable, gritty mortar	4.15	0.23	0.24	-	-
155	A1	Masonry	Handmade redbrick floor surface (Avg brick size: 21cm x 11cm x 8cm), laid in a mixed rowlock and stretcher bond with a mid-greyish-yellow, clayey-sand mortar with moderate, flecks to small, lime, charcoal and redbrick fragment inclusions	3.23	1.04	0.11-0.37	3	S8
156	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east aligned, sandstone sett surface (Avg sett size: 15cm x 27cm x unobserved	4.5	0.34	-	4	S11

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			depth), laid in regular courses with a cemented, grey-black mortar					
157	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, squared, roughface, sandstone block weighing machine (Avg block size: 86cm x 36cm x 35cm)	2	2.2	0.35	3	
158	A1	Masonry	Machine—made brick manhole (Avg brick size: 25cm x 12cm x 8cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a cemented sandy-lime mortar	1.02	1.13	0.13	5	-
159	A1	Masonry	Fairface, sandstone flag floor surface (Avg flag size: 53-54cm x 30-40cm x 5cm)	7.71	4.43	0.05	1-4	-
160	A1	Masonry	Squared, wire-cut redbrick retaining walls of privy (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid predominantly in a stretcher bond with a blackish-brown, sandy	-	0.23	0.25	5	-

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			mortar with occasional ash inclusions					
161	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east/north-west to south-east aligned, L-shaped, handmade redbrick wall of privy (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a dark-blackish-brown, ashy mortar with very small, lime inclusions	?	0.23	0.25	5	-
162	A1	Masonry	Dark-blueish-grey, sandstone flagged floor surface in privy (Singular flag)	0.59	0.51	0.05	5	-
163	A1	Masonry	Light-whiteish-grey, squared, concrete stanchion with I-shaped steel girder.	1.32	1.26	0.85	5	-

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
164	A1	Masonry	Light-whiteish-grey concrete stanchion with I-shaped steel girder.	1.05	1.22	0.67	5	-
165	A1	Masonry	Light-whiteish-grey concrete stanchion with I-shaped steel girder.	1.41	1.45	0.56	5	-
166	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west/north-west to south-east aligned, L-shaped, wire-cut redbrick cellar wall (Avg brick size: 24cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid in a stretcher(NW-SE) and English Garden Wall bond (NE-SW), with a light-yellowish-orange sandy mortar	9.1	0.25	1.05-1.13	4	External walls of S2
167	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, wire-cut redbrick wall (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid in a predominantly stretcher bond	2.1	0.25	1.5	4	-

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			with one course of headers, bonded with black ash mortar					
168	A1	Masonry	Form: rectilinear brick wall, handmade redbrick wall (Avg brick size: 22.5cm x 10cm x 8cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a black ash mortar	1.3	0.4	1.22	4	-
169	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east/north-east to south-west aligned, internal, redbrick wall (Avg 24cm x 12cm x 8cm), laid in an English Garden Wall bond with a sandy-lime mortar	3.8	0.12	0.83	4	-
170	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east aligned, handmade redbrick cellar wall (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid in a stretcher bond with	2.56	0.24	0.25	4	-

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			a yellowish-grey, sandy-lime mortar					
171	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, machine-made redbrick modern wall (Avg brick size: 22cm x 10.5cm x 7cm), laid in an English Garden Wall bond with a sandy mortar	22	0.46	1.48	5	Clothes Factory
172	A1	Masonry	Handmade redbrick floor surface in Cellar 2 (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid on bed with no discernible bonding material; same as [208], number duplicated in post-ex.	3.33	2.34	0.07	3	S5
173	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east/north-east to south-west aligned, L-shaped, handmade redbrick wall (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x	4.77	0.25	1.20	3	S5

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			7cm), laid in an English Garden Wall bond with a sandy-lime mortar					
174	A1	Masonry	Concrete floor surface	5.2	2.1	0.1	4	S2a
175	A1	Masonry	Squared, handmade redbrick pad (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x unobserved depth), laid on bed with a possible sandy mortar	0.35	0.35	At least 0.03	1?	S2a
176	A1	Masonry	Squared, handmade redbrick pillar base (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x unobserved depth), laid on bed	0.35	0.35	-	1	S2a (forming part of setting for a fireplace / hearth)
177	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east aligned, handmade redbrick wall (Avg brick size: 22cm x 18cm x 8cm), laid in a stretcher bond with no discernible bonding material	0.67	0.45	0.08	1	S2a (forming part of setting for a fireplace / hearth)

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
178	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east aligned, handmade redbrick, wall (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm), bonded with a lime mortar. Acted as the partition between S2a and S2b	3.1	0.54	0.10-24	1	S2a/S2b
179	A1	Masonry	Large York stone flagged floor surface (Avg flag size: 53cm x 42cm x 4cm), laid in an ashlar bond with a black ashy mortar	0.93	0.53	0.14	1	S2b
180	A1	Masonry	Roughly-hewn, York stone flag and redbrick floor surface (Avg brick size: 22cm x 11.1cm x 8cm; Flag sizes: 36-92cm x 25-80cm x 7cm), with bricks laid in a header bond with a sandy-lime mortar	2.77	2.00	0.04	1	S2b
181	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east aligned, handmade redbrick drain (Avg	2.03	0.28	0.15	1	S2b

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			brick size: 22cm x 11.1cm x 7cm), laid in a stretcher bond with no discernible bonding material					
182	A1	Masonry	North-west to south-east aligned, handmade redbrick wall of Cellar 4 (Avg brick size: 22cm x 11.1cm x 7cm), laid predominantly in a stretcher bond with some headers, bonded with a sandy-lime mortar. Rebuilt entirely in Phase 4 with grey ashy mortar.	9.22	0.23	1.17	2-4	S4
183	A1	Masonry	Handmade redbrick buttress/pillar (Avg brick size: 22cm x 11.1cm x 7cm), laid in an irregular bond with a sandy-lime mortar	0.4	0.38	1.1	-	-
184	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, handmade redbrick and dark-greyish-yellow sandstone flag	0.53	0.47-0.56	0.92	1	S2b

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			buttress/pillar with sandstone flag foundation (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm; Flag size: 56cm x 32cm x 9cm), with bricks laid in a stretcher bond with a concreted, black sandy mortar. The buttress had a light-blue plaster on its faces.					
185	A1	Masonry	Handmade redbrick floor surface with loosely-placed roughly-hewn, sandstone flag on top (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm; Flag size: 23cm x 9cm x 3cm), with bricks laid in a stretcher bond with a black, clayey-sand mortar	0.58	0.72	0.07	1	S2b

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
186	A1	Masonry	Singular, light-grey, moulded concrete flag with purpose-built moulded indents in edge and drilled holes in the centre	0.92	0.67	0.09	1	S2b
187	A1	Masonry	Handmade redbrick buttress/pillar forming fireplace setting with	0.4	0.38	0.10	1	S2b
188	A1	Masonry	Concrete floor surface	1.38	0.7	0.04	4	S2b
189	A1	Masonry	Handmade redbrick corridor floor surface (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid in a stretcher bond with a sandy-lime mortar	3.2	1.09	0.07	4	-
190	A1	Masonry	Form: Rectangular ash pit and adjacent surface. Privy structure Materials: (?wire-cut) redbrick floor (Avg brick size: 24cm x 12cm x 5cm). Dimensions given for surface and ash pit.	0.96 0.96	0.65 0.89	0.1 -	2	-

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
191	A1	Masonry	Form: Rectangular ash pit and privy. Materials: wire-cut brick (Avg brick size: 22cm x 11.1cm x 7cm) bonded with grey ashy mortar. The floor of the privy was formed of a large sandstone flag. Other: Dimensions given for both the ash pit and privy floor.	1.7 1.0	1.3 0.89	0.34 -	4	-
192	A1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
193	A1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
194	A1	Masonry	Form: blocking of cellar light [201], north-east to south-west aligned, wire-cut redbrick wall blocking of cellar light [201] (Avg brick size: 23cm x 11cm x 7cm), laid in an irregular bond with a light-yellowish-orange, sandy mortar	0.86	0.26	0.41	4	Blocking of window light [201] S2a
195	A1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
196	A1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
197	A1	Masonry	North-east to south-west aligned, wire-cut redbrick dividing wall of dwellings (Rooms 3 + 4, S9)	3.55	0.24	0.1-0.25	4	Room 3/4, S9.
198	A1	Masonry	Form: Foundation for wall [171]. Materials: Light-grey concrete with mixed broken redbrick and stone inclusion throughout	9.64	4.3	0.6	5	Wall [171]
200	A1	Masonry	Form: wall; forms the Orientation: NE/SW Materials: handmade brick, light yellowish white, lime-based mortar. Number assigned post-ex.	4.18	0.11	-	1	Associated with floor [128]
201	A1	Masonry	Form: Cellar light; rectangular aperture within wall [166]. Other details: later blocked by [194]. Vertical voids / recesses either side of the blocking denote the	0.86	0.26	0.41	1	Wall [166]

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Group / Association
			position of jambs. Number assigned post-ex.					
202	A1	Masonry	Form: Linear wall Orientation: NW/SE Materials: handmade brick, light yellowish	4.77	0.25	1.40	2	Cellar S3
203	A1	Masonry	Form: Linear wall Orientation: NE/SW Materials: handmade brick, light yellowish	3.89	-	1.40	2	Cellar S3
204	A1	Masonry	Form: Linear wall Orientation: NW/SE Materials: handmade brick, light yellowish	2.77+	-	1.40	2	Cellar S3
205	A1	Masonry	Form: Rectangular cellar light within wall [202] Other details: Blocked in Phase 3	1.33	0.25	-	2	Cellar S3
206	A1	Masonry	Form: Rectangular doorway within wall [173]	-	0.78	1.20	3	S5
207	A1	Masonry	Form: Blocking of doorway [206]	-	0.78	1.20	3	S5

APPENDIX 2: FINDS REPORT

The Finds Evidence

Introduction

A small artefactual assemblage comprising 67 artefacts, weighing 3804.1g was recovered from the excavations at Eliza Yard, Ancoats, Greater Manchester. The assemblage comprises finds from a limited number of material categories and is dominated by late 18th/19th to early 20th century ceramics, with smaller quantities of glass and a part of crucible used glass making. For quantification and full contents of the assemblage, see Table A2.1. The aim of the finds report is to describe and quantify the material evidence recovered, along with some chronological interpretation, relating it as far as possible to other known finds from the same site or area, in line with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines (2022).

Methodology

The examination of the artefactual assemblage was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England in MoRPHE (2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Universal guidance for archaeological excavation, with particular reference to part 3 concerning project execution (2023), Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014, updated 2020) and Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014, updated 2020). The pottery was examined with reference to A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016).

The finds recovered from the excavation comprises pottery, animal bone, glass, a ceramic crucible and industrial waste. All categories of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the finds records generated during the course of the fieldwork. The finds were categorised according to type and class and have been entered onto a database in order to prepare an archive catalogue. The finds were then given a unique accession

number (Finds Number/FN) and digitally photographed. Full details of all recovered material reside within the project archive held at Salford Archaeology.

Overview

The material recovered during the excavation derives from the mid-20th century demolition deposit (101). The pottery, which accounts for 64.2% of the assemblage by object count (43 fragments) is domestic in character and is likely to have derived from the housing that formerly occupied the site. However, as most of the material recovered from the site represents backfilling and redeposited material, it offers little in the way of further research potential. Of note is a crucible and glass vessel that is potentially associated with the Percival, Vickers & Co Ltd glass works, located 20m to the south west of the site that operated until 1881, and was excavated in 2003 (Wilmott et al 2012). Alternatively, in the case of the crucible, this object may suggest a hitherto unknown glass making site at Eliza Yard.

Material	Object count	Weight (g)	Number of contexts	% by object count	% by weight (g)	Period
Pottery	43	1798	1	64.2%	47.3%	Post-medieval/ Industrial
glass	1	93.2	1	1.5%	2.4%	Late 17th-19th century
Industrial, stone and building	5	1588.7	1	7.5%	41.8%	19th-20th century

material						
Organic (animal bone and marine shell)	18	324.2	1	26.9%	8.5%	Not closely datable
Totals	67	3804.1		100.0 %	100.0 %	

Table A1: all material recovered

Main contexts with finds

The pottery

Some 43 pottery fragments weighing 1798g were recovered from demolition deposit (101). The assemblage might be considered typical for late 18th/19th and 20th century industrial Manchester, comprising small amounts of fine wares and more utilitarian coarse wares. Amongst the finewares, the earliest type were two undecorated creamware fragments. A base with a footring and flaring wall is from a bowl or plate, plus an undiagnostic curved body sherd. Although Creamware has its origins in the 1740s, it is the late 18th century that it becomes dominant, before declining in popularity by the 1820s (Barker 2008). A single fragment of refined white earthenware with blue shell edge rim and Neo-classically inspired symmetrical scalloped rim, dates to c 1800-1830s. This type of pottery was one of the most widely used tablewares and the cheapest available with decoration between 1780 and 1860 (Barker 2010, 15; Hunter and Miller 1994, 443 quoted in Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015). A plate rim with moulded wheat ear pattern and a handle, both in white earthenware have a more general 19th or early 20th century date. A

similar date is also applicable to the small fragments of transfer printed wares in various hues belonging to cups, plates and saucers.

Six industrial slipware fragments were also recovered, consisting of sherds with annular decoration, multi-chambered slip cabling, and engine turned with white and black checkerboard decoration (FN08; Plate A2.1). Industrial slipwares were the cheapest hollow wares available with decoration between the 1790s and late 19th century, and consequently widespread on sites of lower socio-economic status (Barker 2008).

A dark glazed, complete coffee pot lid may date to the 19th or early 20th century. Dark glazed coffee jugs were still being manufactured around c 1914 indicating this was a long lived tradition (Stoke Museums 2024).

Coarse wares consisted of a mixture of dark glazed types and stoneware. The excavation yielded 16 fragments of stoneware, which includes Derbyshire-type stoneware, with recognisable fragments of bowls and bottles. Likewise, within the assemblage were late 19th-early century preserve jars and bottles. Six fragments of dark glazed coarse wares were collected, only one of which, a rim sherd, was diagnostic. Dark glazed earthenware is ubiquitous on Post-medieval and later sites in the North West of England, being a long lived tradition. It produced by country potteries or those on the urban fringes some of which operated until the early 19th century (Brears 1971, 191). Also found in the same deposit was a single ceramic gaming counter used in games of five stones or jacks (FN01; Plate A2.2). These are commonly found in late 19th century deposits (Licence 2015, fig 84, 101).

All the pottery, given the domestic nature, might well be associated the dwellings that once occupied the site until the middle of the 20th century. However, that it is derived from a demolition layer (101) and is therefore divorced from its original context, suggests it would be unlikely that further detailed study of the pottery could add significantly to the interpretation of the site.



Plate A2.1: Industrial slipware, FN08



Plate A2.2: Ceramic gaming piece, FN01 (2cm scale)

Crucible

Three ceramic crucible fragments (two joining) from the base of the vessel, were recovered from the above structure 122, although within demolition layer 101 (FN20; Plate A2.3). The inside surface is covered by a blue glassy layer, whilst the exterior is coated with a mixture of colourless glass with other areas coloured brown to purplish-red. The fabric is hard, coarse and grey with 5-10% inclusions of moderately well sorted flint and grey grog of coarse sand to granule size. By the 19th century most crucibles, as with this example, were made using refractory Stourbridge clay (Paynter and Dungworth 2018, 26). It has been speculated that the structure (122) where the crucible was found, may have been associated with glass making, although there is no other evidence to support this idea. Therefore, the likelihood that it may have arrived on the site as levelling material from the neighbouring glass works. Consequently, it is unlikely that it will sustain any other detailed analysis.



Plate A2.3: Joining crucible fragments from demolition deposit 101, FN20

Glass

A single vessel, from bowl or drinking vessel, in rose coloured glass with colourless scallop shells forming the base was collected from deposit 101 (FN17; Plate A2:4). This object is either an ornament or drinking vessel. It is possibly the result of material being dumped from the adjacent Percival, Vickers and Co. Ltd glass works located approximately 20m to the south west of the present site (see Willmott et al 2012). It should be noted that nothing similar to his vessel was illustrated in the registered designs of Percival Vickers between 1847 and 1902 (The History of Molineaux & Webb 2009-2021). As this is the only item in this category and that it was recovered from a demolition deposit it unlikely that it will support any other detailed analysis.

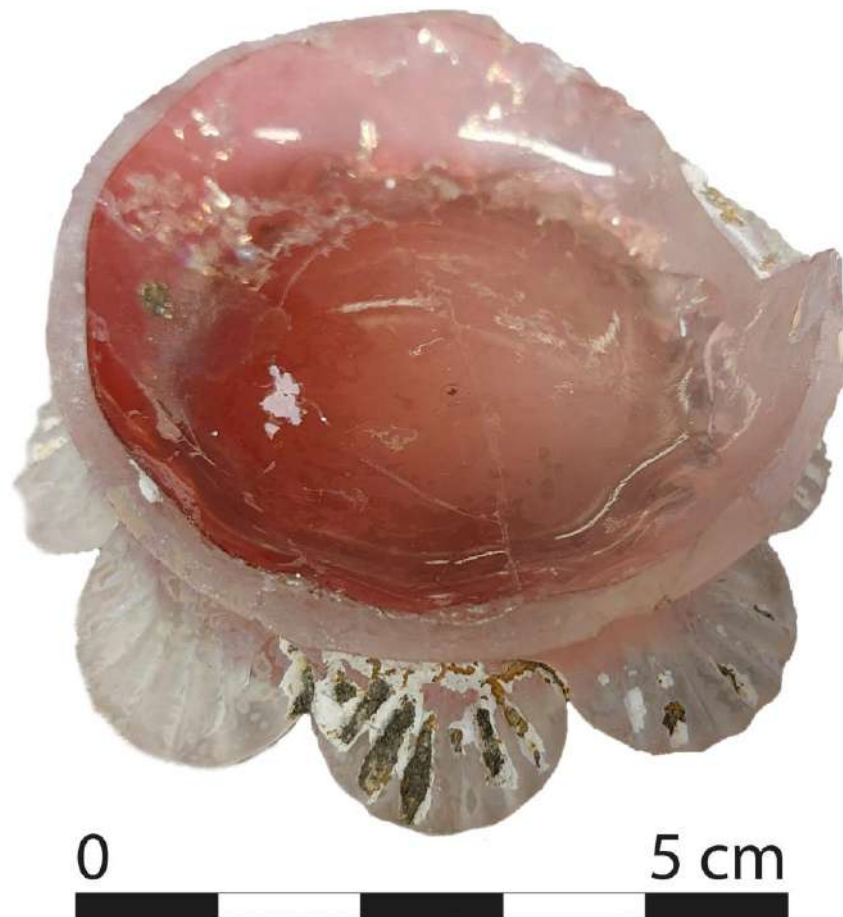


Plate A2:4: glass vessel, FN17

Industrial, stone and building material

Finds in this category consist of a single fragment of burnt shale and a piece of ceramic subject to secondary heating. These may have been deposited as parts of fuel ash and the burning of domestic waste.

Organic remains (animal bone and marine shell)

Seventeen animal bone fragments and a single oyster shell were identified. All are likely to be food waste. It would seem unlikely that further detailed study of the organic remains could add significantly to the interpretation of the site.

Potential of assemblage and recommendations

As all the material recovered derived from a demolition deposit, and therefore removed from its original context, it would seem unlikely that further detailed study could add significantly to the interpretation of the site. As all the finds have been fully recorded they can be discarded.

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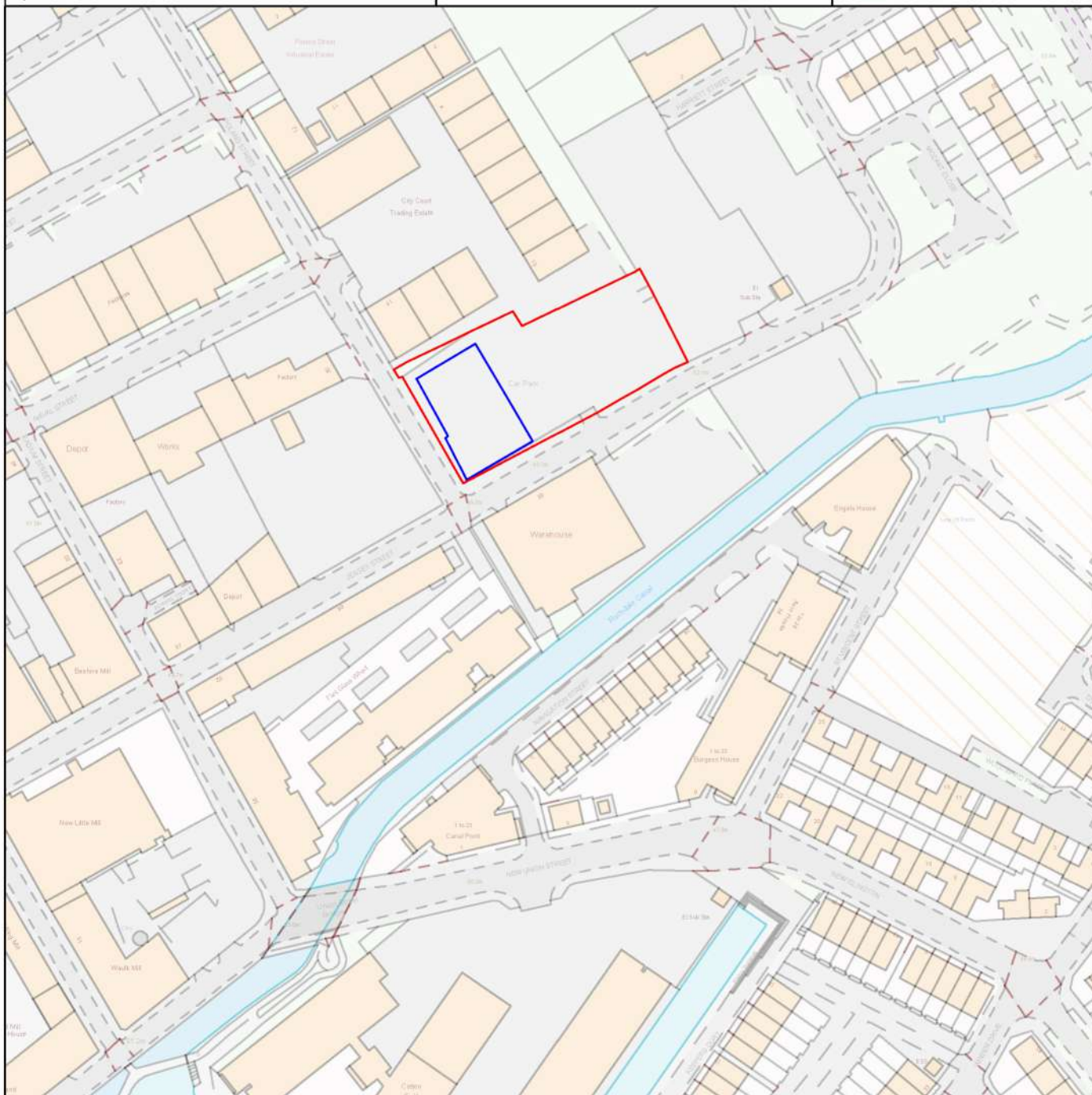
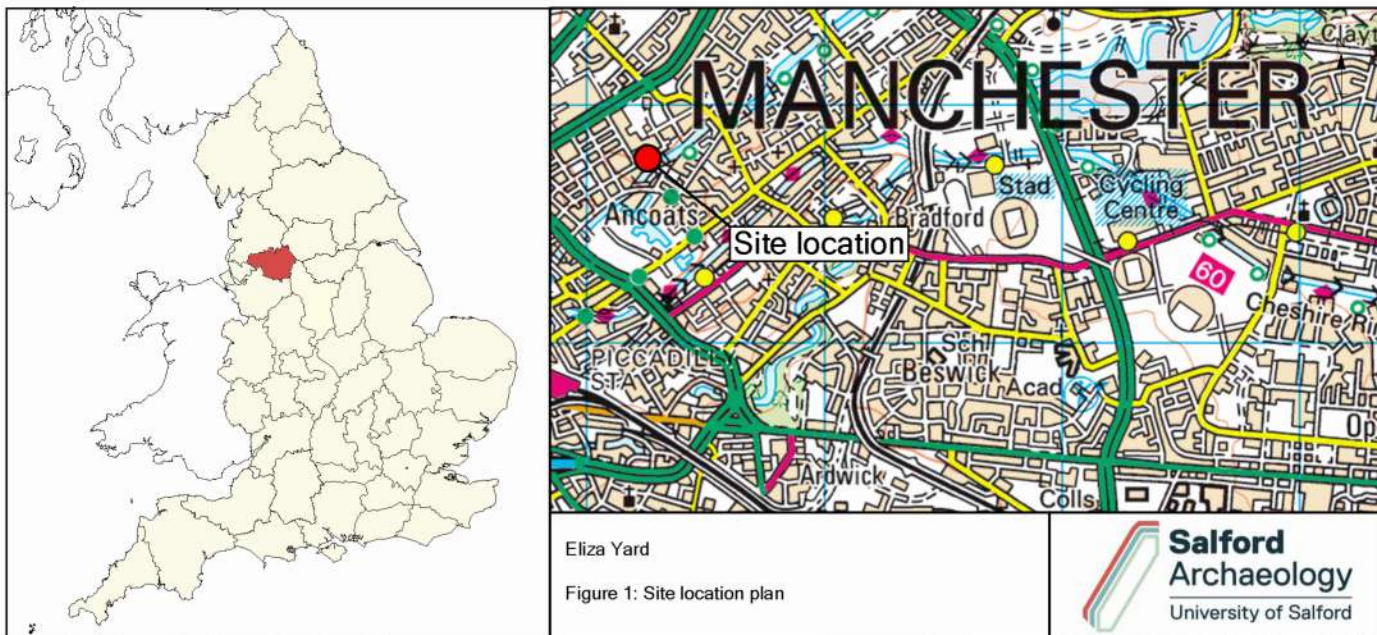
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APPENDIX 3 : FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed on the modern Ordnance Survey map with OSGB coordinate system
- Figure 3: Plan of excavated area
- Figure 4: Excavated remains superimposed on the Bancks' map of 1831
- Figure 5: Excavated remains superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of the 1850
- Figure 6: Excavated remains superimposed on Adshead's map of 1851
- Figure 7: Excavated remains superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891
- Figure 8: Excavated remains superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1908
- Figure 9: Excavated remains superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1922







Eliza Yard
Figure 3: Plan of excavated area

0 5 m

Scale at A3 1:100

Key:

Archaeological excavation	Concrete	Metal
Bricks	Flags	Drain
Stones	Cobbles	Steps

