



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

**Archaeological
Evaluation
Interim Report:**

Daisy Mill,
Longsight,
Manchester

Client: Laing
O'Rourke

**Technical
Report:**
Graham
Mottershead

Report No:
22/2015





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Summary

Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O'Rourke to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Daisy Mill, Stockport Road, Longsight, Manchester (centred on SJ 86242 96198) as part of a scheme to construct a new school. This report consists of the results from the first nine evaluation trenches. Although further evaluation is required within the yard to the rear of the mill and within the mill footprint following the demolition of Daisy Mill it was felt an interim report was necessary as Laing O'Rourke wish to progress the bulk excavation and piling work within the park prior to, or alongside, the demolition of the mill.

An Archaeological and Heritage Assessment has shown that the study area had begun to be developed by 1848 with a small row of buildings labelled 'Longsight Terrace'. By 1893-4 terraced housing covered most of the study area with larger building at the southeast labelled 'Carriage and Tramways Depot'. By 1908 a laundry, club and billiard hall were built to the southeast of the Depot. The tramways depot was converted into a factory by 1922 with a mineral water works built immediately to its northwest. This layout then continued until the early 1960's with the terraces and industrial buildings being cleared between 1963 and 1972. The area was subsequently landscaped into a park during the late 20th century.

The trenches within the current study area revealed that substantial remains of the terraced housing survives, at cellar level, across much of the site. Intact wall and floor remains of house cellars were uncovered within trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 6 and 8. The nature of the remains suggested that the buildings may be of a slightly earlier than generally thought for the large scale development of Longsight. Some very late remains survived from the mineral water works within trench 1 and very late structural remains relating to buildings in the southeast of the study area survived in trench 9. These remains were, in places, at depth due to the nature of the undulating landscaped surface.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O'Rourke to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Daisy Mill, Stockport Road, Longsight, Manchester (centred on SJ 86242 96198) (*Fig 1*) as part of a scheme to construct a new school. The work was carried out in order to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource, enabling informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. The evaluation was undertaken over a two week period, between 3rd and 16th October 2015 inclusive.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, compiled by Adam Thompson of Salford Archaeology and submitted September 2015, as well as an Archaeology and Heritage Assessment of the site, undertaken by Atkins in August 2015.

1.2 Location, Topography and Current Land Use

The excavation area is located within the Longsight district of Manchester, (centre on SJ 86242 96198) and is bounded by Stockport Road/A6 to the southwest, Longport Avenue to the northwest and Cochrane Avenue and South Street to the northeast. To the northwest is St Lukes Primary School and to the southeast the City Jamia' Masjid Islamic Academy. The study area is located at approximately 48.5m AOD.



Plate 1: Aerial view of site bounded in red

The site comprises a roughly 'L'-shaped plot of which the southeastern portion contains Daisy Mill and its rear yard. This is covered with concrete and tarmac hard standing. The rest of the area comprises an open park with areas of tree cover. The ground has been landscaped into an undulating grassed surface with mounds up to 3.5m higher than the original ground level.

The underlying solid geology, as mapped by the British Geological Society (www.bgs.ac.uk), consists of Chester Pebble Beds Formation sandstone. This is overlain by superficial deposits consisting of boulder clays and glacial till.

1.3 Personnel

The project was conducted by professional archaeologists from Salford Archaeology. On-site excavations were conducted by Graham Mottershead and Lewis Stitt. This report was compiled, written and illustrated by Graham Mottershead. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

1.4 Monitoring

Norman Redhead, the County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester (Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service, GMAAS) monitored the archaeological works.



2. Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

The land currently comprises an open park area with the standing but derelict Daisy Mill to the southeast, with a yard behind.

2.2 Historical Background

An Archaeology and Heritage Assessment was conducted during August 2015 by Atkins, the summary of which is reproduced below:

No sites of prehistoric, Romano-British or Medieval date are known within the study area. The A6 (Stockport Road) immediately to the southwest of the site is part of the projected line of the Manchester to Buxton Roman road.

Although local legend suggests the name 'Longsight' stems from a general in the army of Bonnie Prince Charlie using the high ground in the area as a viewing point across to Manchester during the 1745 Jacobite Uprising, it is more likely that the name is derived from 'Long-shut', meaning a stretch of narrow valley.

The development of Longsight, originally known as Grindlow Marsh, began in the late 18th century within the Victoria Park/Daisy Bank Road area. This continued throughout the early to mid 19th century with Victorian villas being erected in the Victoria Park area and overlooking what is now Crowcroft Park. A small row of buildings is depicted within the study area on the mapping of 1848. At this time much of the Longsight area comprised fields and gardens with sporadic settlement of farms and small villas. A carriage and engine depot lay to the northeast of the study area on the line of the London North Western Railway. In 1851 Belle Vue Zoological Gardens was opened to the northeast, later incorporating a zoo, gardens and leisure facilities, until its closure in 1977.

It is generally accepted that the main thrust of the dense housing development within the area began in the late 1880's, the district becoming part of the City of Manchester in 1890. The 1893-4 mapping shows a dense pattern of houses and streets, mainly comprising cellared double depth housing with privies to the rear. The southeast area of the site was at this time occupied by the Carriage and Tramways Company depot. It may be that development begins slightly earlier in the 19th century as there is a gap of 46 years between the 1st edition mapping of 1848 and the second edition of 1894, a period during which Manchester saw a huge increase in construction of housing.

By 1908 a laundry, billiard hall and club had been erected at the southeast side of the site. On the mapping of 1922 the depot had become 'Daisy Bank Works (Underclothing etc)' and a mineral water works had been built to its northwest.

The same pattern of housing and industrial buildings remains on the mapping until the demolition of the terraces and factories between 1963 and 1976. The landscaping of the current park occurred during the 1980's.



3. Methodology

3.1 Excavation Methodology

Before excavation, the client provided Salford Archaeology with service plans for the area and all trenches and surrounding areas were scanned with an appropriate instrument to ensure that no live cables would be disturbed during the programme of works. The trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket down to archaeological features or natural geology. On occasions, a 0.60m wide bucket was used to excavate out narrower areas. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. The locations of the trenches are shown on the trench location plan (*Fig 2*).

The evaluation trenches were placed across the study area in order to determine the presence, extent, depth and state of preservation of the remains identified by the archaeological DBA. Some leeway was allowed for movement of the trenches from the original marked positions due to services and terrain features.

Where depth allowed further excavations proceeded by hand. In any excavations deemed too deep to enter cleaning was carried out by machine.

Three of the trenches to the rear of Daisy Mill (trenches 10, 11 and 12) could not be excavated during the initial phase of works and will be excavated at the same time as trenches within the mill footprint following the demolition of Daisy Mill.

Excavated spoil was placed in specified areas, at least 1m away from trench edges.

3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on Salford Archaeology pro-forma trench sheets. All trenches were recorded either digitally using a Total Station Theodolite or by hand, whichever was deemed most appropriate.

Photography of all relevant phases and features were undertaken in digital format. General working photographs were taken during the archaeological works, to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken.

Where appropriate, finds were recorded by context, with significant 'small finds' located within three dimensions to the nearest 10mm, bagged and labelled separately.

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts were carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. All archaeological works carried out by the Salford Archaeology are carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

4. Evaluation Results

4.1 Introduction

In this report, all fills, layers and structural features are in rounded brackets (***) and cuts are in square brackets [***]. Features will be named and denoted by their principal cut number (see appendix 1 for a list of contexts).

Across the study area the ground surface was characterised by an undulating landscaped surface of mounds and troughs with a turf covering. These landscape features had height differences of up to 3.5m in places resulting in the level of archaeological features being at widely varying depths, often within the same trench, but at a uniform AoD height. The landscaping material was a compact mixed clay and rubble of between 1m and 2.5m in depth and overlay a loose mixed demolition layer resulting from the clearing of the housing and industrial buildings between 1963 and 1972.

Where observed, the natural ground comprised firm mid brown to light grey boulder clay.

4.2 Trench 1

This trench was located in the southeast part of the park area, beginning close to the fence separating the park from the rear yard of the mill, and running northwest. It measured 25m in length and 2m in width. It was excavated to a maximum depth 2.8m (*Fig 3*).

The trench was overlain by a 200mm to 300mm thick layer of turf and topsoil (**100**) which lay above a 1.8m to 0.5m deep layer of compact clay and rubble landscaping material (**101**). Below this was a 0.5m to 1m thick deposit of loose demolition rubble (**102**) containing brick, stone, cinders, clay, slate and plaster.

At the southeast end of trench 1 was a 0.6m square pad (**103**) of machine made brick with hard grey Portland cement. This lay within a roughly rectangular 1.6m by 1.2m feature cut into the 1960's demolition rubble. This feature was filled with a mixed yellow clay (**104**). Due to the depth excavation at this point and the unstable nature of the sides the trench was not continued any deeper.



Plate 2: Brick pad 103, looking northwest

A late concrete (105) floor surface lay 1.8m to the northwest of the brick pad, at 48.73m AoD. This spanned the width of the trench and was 3m in length. Beyond this was loose demolition rubble (102) which was not excavated any further into due to the depth and unstable nature of the trench. A brick wall (106) was observed running through this material northeast/southwest across the trench 1.1m to the northwest of the concrete floor. The wall was two stretcher courses of machine made brick with hard grey Portland cement.



Plate 3: Brick wall 106 and concrete surface 105, looking east

4.3 Trench 2

This trench was located within the southeastern side of the park, at the southeast of the paved path and to the west of trench 1. It ran southeast/northwest, measured 21m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.7m. The trench was foreshortened at its northwest end due to the presence of a high pressure water main (*Fig 4*).

The trench was overlain by a 200mm to 300mm thick layer of turf and topsoil (200) which lay above a 2.5m to 1.6m deep layer of compact clay and rubble landscaping material (201). Below this was a 0.5m to 1m thick deposit of loose demolition rubble (202) containing brick, stone, cinders, clay, slate and plaster. Across southeast 13.9m of the trench it wasn't possible to excavate below the demolition layer due to the depth and unstable nature of the excavation.



Plate 4: Depth of excavation in trench 2, looking southeast

Within the northwest end of the trench a handmade brick wall (**203**) ran northwest for 4.3m and then turned southwest into the trench edge. This was built from handmade bricks in a header bond with white lime mortar. To the northeast and northwest of the wall was a stone flag floor surface (**204**) at 47.28m AoD. It is likely that the wall and flag surface extended beneath the demolition to the southeast but could not be reached due to the depth.



Plate 5: Wall 203 and flag floor 204, looking southwest

4.4 Trench 3

This trench was located within the park, to the northwest of the paved path and to the southwest of the wooden sculpture. It ran southeast/northwest, measured 22m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.7m. The trench was foreshortened at its southeast end due to the presence of a series of live electricity cables (*Fig 5*).

The trench was overlain by a 200mm thick layer of turf and topsoil (**300**) which lay above a 1m deep layer of compact clay and rubble landscaping material (**301**). Below this in places was a 0.9m thick deposit of loose demolition rubble (**302**) containing brick, stone, cinders, clay, slate and plaster.

Below the turf at the southeast end of the trench was a stone filled linear cut with a blue plastic duct (**303**) running east/west across the trench. The presence of this meant that the southeast 3.4m could not be excavated further. Beyond this, at a depth of 1.9m, was a floor surface (**311**) of handmade brick overlain by loose demolition rubble (**302**).



Plate 6: Brick floor 311, looking northwest

The surface ran from beneath the bund left in for the service duct and continued northwest for 4.6m where it ended at a brick wall. This wall (**304**) ran across the trench slightly offset from northeast/southwest and comprised a single stretcher course of handmade brick with white lime mortar. A second identical brick wall (**306**) ran parallel to this 3.1m to the northwest. Between the walls a bund had to be left containing two live electricity cables (**305**).

Running northwest from wall (**306**) was a second brick wall (**307**). This also comprised a single stretcher course of handmade brick with white lime mortar and ran for 5.5m where terminating. Running northeast into the trench edge from a point 3m along wall (**307**) was a 0.75m wide stretch of stone flagging (**308**).



Plate 7: Wall 307 and floor 308, looking northwest

A 3.3m stretch of brick wall (**309**) lay 0.8m to the northwest of wall (**307**), at the northeast edge of the trench. This comprised two stretcher courses of handmade brick with white lime mortar and terminated at both ends. Walls (**306**), (**307**), (**309**) and flags (**308**) were all built onto firm natural boulder clay (**310**) at 48.46m AoD.



Plate 8: Wall 309, looking north

4.5 Trench 4

This trench was located within the park, to the northwest of the paved path and to the immediate southwest of the school playing field fence. It ran southwest/northeast, measured 27m by 2.2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5m (*Fig 6*).

The trench was overlain by a 200mm to 300mm thick layer of turf and topsoil (**400**) which lay above a 1.8m deep layer of compact clay and rubble landscaping material (**401**). Below this was a 0.4m thick deposit of loose demolition rubble (**402**) containing brick, stone, cinders, clay, slate and plaster.

The northeast 9.6m were only excavated to a depth of 250mm as fragments of corrugated chrysotile asbestos roof sheeting was observed within the fill.

Between 9.6m and 12.8m light grey brown firm natural clay (**406**) was reached at 47.36m AoD. Beyond this the clay had been cut into by a modern intrusion (**405**) filled with compact clay and rubble containing rubber and plastic hoses, plastic bags and rags. This was not bottomed due to its depth. Running across the top of the intrusion was a line 'Danger Electricity' tiles (**403**).

At the southwest end of the trench was a surface of sandstone sets (**404**) at 47.89m AoD. This began 5.3m from the southwest end of the trench and ran into the trench edges.



Plate 9: Sandstone set surface 404, looking southwest

4.6 Trench 5

This trench was located within the northwest side of the park to the northwest of trench 3. It ran northeast/southwest, measured 28.5m by 2m wide at the northeast end and 2.4m wide at the southwest end due to collapse. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 3m (Fig 7).

The trench was overlain by a 200mm to 300mm thick layer of turf and topsoil (500) which lay above a 0.5m to 0.7m deep layer of loose clay and rubble landscaping material (401). Below this was a 0.5m to 0.7m thick deposit of compact clay and rubble (402) above a 0.8m to 1.3m deep layer of loose demolition rubble (520) containing brick, stone, cinders, clay, slate, wooden planking and plaster.

The northeast 5m of the trench were only excavated to 250mm depth due to the presence of fragments of corrugated chrysotile asbestos roof sheeting. Beyond this a brick wall (503) ran northwest/southeast across the trench. It comprised a single header course of handmade brick with white lime mortar. Beyond this wall was a 4.2m stretch of stone flag flooring (504) at 47.09m AoD. This ended at a brick wall (505) with an identical wall (507) running parallel 1m to the southwest and another identical wall (509) running parallel 1m southwest of that. All three walls comprised a single stretcher course of handmade brick with white lime mortar and were felt on excavation to be narrow passageways within the cellars of two terraced houses with the central wall (507) being the dividing wall between the buildings. Between the walls were handmade brick floor surfaces (508).



Plate 10: Walls 505, 507 and 509, brick floor 508 and flag floor 510, looking south

To the southwest of the passageways was a 3.5m stretch of stone flag flooring (510) which ended at a northwest/southeast brick wall (511) with a single stretcher course of hand bricks with white lime mortar. A second identical wall (512) ran parallel 0.8m to the north of this with the gap between the two being filled by loose demolition rubble (502). A 2.3m

long stretch of stone flag flooring (**513**) with 2.9m long stretch of handmade brick flooring (**514**) beyond it ending at a single stretcher course wide handmade brick wall (**515**) with white lime mortar. From this wall ran a 5.1m stretch of stone flag floor surface (**516**) which terminated at a brick wall (**517**), identical to wall (**515**), at the southwest end of the trench.



Plate 11: Walls 511, 512 and 515 brick floor 514 and flag floors 513 and 516, looking north

After the full excavation of the trench was completed part of the southwest end of the northwest trench edge collapsed revealing an in situ brick wall (**518**) set back 300mm from the trench edge. The top of this wall was 1.1m below the ground surface and it comprised handmade bricks in a stretcher bond with white lime mortar. Visible within the wall and corresponding with the break between flag surface (**513**) and brick surface (**514**) was a 1.5m wide doorway blocked with brick (**519**).



Plate 12: Wall 518 in trench section, with blocked doorway 519, looking north

4.7 Trench 6

This trench was located to the northwest of trench 5, running parallel to it. It measured 25m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.8m (*Fig 8*).

The trench was overlain by a 200mm to 300mm thick layer of turf and topsoil (**600**) which lay above a 0.5m to 0.7m deep layer of loose clay and rubble landscaping material (**601**). Below this was a 0.5m to 0.7m thick deposit of compact clay and rubble (**602**) above a

1.1m deep layer of loose demolition rubble (**607**) containing brick, stone, cinders, clay, slate, wooden planking and plaster.

At the northeast end of the trench, at 46.48m AoD, was a stone flagged floor surface (**603**) which terminated 3.2m from the northeast end of the trench. Beyond this was a stretch of natural mid brown firm boulder clay (**604**). At 11m from the northeast end of the trench the natural had been cut into and filled with a compact clay and rubble material (**605**) which ran for 3m before disappearing beneath a 4m wide floor surface (**606**) of handmade brick at 47.00m AoD.



Plate 13: Flag floor 603 with brick floor 606 visible in background, looking southwest

At this point the trench was very unstable and began to continually collapse. For this reason excavation had to be abandoned.

4.8 Trench 7

This trench was located to the northwest of trench 6, running perpendicular to it to the northwest. It measured 16.7m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.6m (*Fig 9*).

The trench was overlain by a 200mm to 300mm thick layer of turf and topsoil (**700**) which lay above a 400mm thick deposit of compact clay and rubble (**701**) above an 800mm to 900mm layer of loose clay and demolition rubble (**702**) containing brick, stone, cinders, clay, slate, wooden planking and plaster. Below this clay natural grey brown firm boulder clay (**703**) was visible across the whole trench rising from 46.58m AoD at the northwest to 47.13m AoD at the southeast. No features or structures were observed within the clay.



Plate 14: Trench 7, depth of natural clay, looking west

4.9 Trench 8

This trench was located on the northwest side of the paved path, to the south of the primary school fencing and to the southeast of trench 4. It measured 10.4m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.34m. It was foreshortened at both ends due to the presence of potentially live services (*Fig 10*).

It was overlain by 150mm of turf and topsoil (**800**) with 1m of compact clay and rubble landscaping material (**801**) below it. Beneath this was c. 1.2m of loose demolition rubble (**802**) containing brick, stone, cinders, clay, slate, wooden planking and plaster.

At a depth of c. 1m a brick wall (**803**) was observed within the southwest trench edge, running slightly offset from it for 4.3m and then turning northeast. This was two stretcher courses wide and of handmade brick with white lime mortar. The wall was also covered in a light blue/white plaster suggesting that the internal side of the cellar had been uncovered. Within the wall was the remains of a cellar hearth (**804**) set 400mm out for the wall and running back into the trench end. It is not at present known whether range had been built into the hearth as the depth of the trench and unstable nature of its sides precluded further investigation.



Plate 15: Wall 803 and hearth 804, looking southwest

Within the interior of the walls, at 47.04m AoD, was a stone flagged floor surface (**805**). To the southeast of the cellar, presumably originally beneath the former road surface, was

natural mid brown firm boulder clay (806). No evidence of the road was observed during the excavation of the trench.



Plate 16: Internal flagged cellar floor 805, natural clay 806 in background, looking southeast

4.10 Trench 9

This trench was located within the yard to the rear of Daisy Mill running northeast/southwest. It measured 18m by 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. It was foreshortened at both ends due to the presence of live services (*Fig 11*).

The trench was overlain by 200mm of tarmac with 150mm of MoT bedding (900). Below this was 150mm to 200mm of very compact clay and rubble (901). Below this was a levelling/infill layer of loose cinders (902).

At the northwest end of the trench was a concrete column base (903). Only the southern corner was visible within the trench so the full size is not known but the base comprised three steps with a total height of 0.9m. A second column base (904) lay 3.2m to the southwest of this and was 1.2m in width. Base (903) sat upon a concrete floor surface (902) which extended 1.2m from the northeast trench edge, ending at a machine made brick floor surface (905) on which column base (904) sat.



Plate 17: Concrete bases 903 and 904, concrete floor 902 and brick floor 905, looking north

To the immediate southwest of brick floor (904) was a very substantial 2.1m wide brick plinth (906) raised 0.7m higher than the brick floor and having a flat upper surface. It was

built from 20th century brick with hard black cement. Between this structure and the brick and concrete structure to the southwest was a 0.9m gap filled with clay infill material (907).



Plate 18: Brick structure 906, looking southwest

The southwest 8.1m of the trench comprised a substantial machine made brick retaining wall (908) running along the southeast edge of the trench and measuring over 0.8m in width. Against the retaining wall was an expanse of concrete (909) running the length of the wall. This may have contained a service.



Plate 19: Brick retaining wall 908 and concrete structure 909, looking southwest



5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

The area of Daisy Mill Park had been extensively landscaped during the late 20th century resulting in an undulating grassed surfaced crisscrossed by footpaths. The landscaped mounds were of varying heights of up to 3m. The landscaping works had been carried out above a demolition layer spread across the site and sealing the below ground archaeology across much of the area. This resulted in the landscaped surface protecting the archaeological remains from further damage and preserving them below the demolition layer. Although the remains had survived well across most of the park area the landscaping meant that the archaeology was buried to a depth of between 0.5m and 3.5m.

5.2 Housing and Street Pattern

The evaluation suggested that the remains of the workers housing depicted on the late 19th century mapping had survived at cellar level below a sealing layer of spread demolition material across most of the park area. Due to the sealing layer of demolition material the level of survival of buildings cellars, yards and roads appeared to be very across much of the area.

Although there was evidence of later activity in some areas the building remains uncovered in the evaluation were almost uniformly built from handmade brick with lime mortar and, where observed, had handmade brick or stone flag flooring. This would strongly indicate an earlier date than that usually accepted as the beginning of large scale housing development in Longsight. The remains resemble those found all across Manchester dating to between the 1820's and 1850's. As the 1st edition O.S. mapping of 1848 shows very few buildings it can be assumed that the large scale housing began shortly after the 1848 survey, possibly dating mainly to the early 1850's. In particular the structures uncovered in trenches 5 and 8 resemble early to mid 19th century workers housing recorded in excavations across much of Greater Manchester, including those at Angel Meadow, Ancoats (OAN 2011), Piccadilly Place, Manchester (OAN 2010), Chapel Wharf, Salford (UMAU 2008) and Pollard Street, Ancoats (UMAU 2007). It would be worthwhile during any further phase of work to conduct a brief desk top study into the mid 19th century Census Returns, Trade Directories and Rate Books in order to ascertain when street patterns emerge and whether there were any residences or businesses in occupation prior to the 1890's.

5.4 Industrial Buildings

The mapping suggested that remains of industrial buildings may have survived at the very eastern side of the park area and to the rear of Daisy Mill. At the eastern edge of the park the remains were deeply buried, as discussed above, but on excavation were found to have been almost entirely truncated by later disturbance with only a small stretch of later brick wall and a concrete floor surviving in trench 1. The mapping shows evidence that these areas underwent many alterations and phases of rebuilding prior to the final demolition of all but Daisy Mill itself. These activities had clearly removed any of the earlier industrial remains.

Similarly in the yard area to the rear of Daisy Mill, the remains uncovered in trench 9 were all of a 20th century date and had removed any earlier remains. It is not yet possible to come to a conclusion regarding the whole area to the rear of the mill as there are still three evaluation to excavate in phase 2 of the evaluation.



6. Archive

The archive comprises of digital drawings, survey data, site registers and digital photographs. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology.

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).



8. Acknowledgments

The Centre for Applied Archaeology would like to thank Laing O'Rourke for commissioning the archaeological works. CfAA would also like to thank Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice through GMAAS. The on-site excavations were conducted by Graham Mottershead and Lewis Stitt. This report was written, illustrated and compiled by Graham Mottershead. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

9. Sources

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Maps

Casson & Berry's Map of Manchester & Salford 1772

Green's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1787-1794

Roper's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1807

Pigot's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1813

Johnson's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1819

Pigot's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1821

Swire's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1824

Pigot's Map of Manchester & Salford, 1836

Ordnance Survey 5" to 1 mile 1848

Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile Lancashire Sheet CIV.15 1893 (surveyed 1888-89)

Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile Lancashire Sheet CIV.15 1908

Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile Lancashire Sheet CIV.15 1922

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1950



Appendix 1: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Trench location plan
- Figure 3: Trench 1 plan
- Figure 4: Trench 2 plan
- Figure 5: Trench 3 plan
- Figure 6: Trench 4 plan
- Figure 7: Trench 5 plan
- Figure 8: Trench 6 plan
- Figure 9: Trench 7 plan
- Figure 10: Trench 8 plan
- Figure 11: Trench 9 plan



Fig 1: Site location map (study area shaded in red)



Fig 2: Trench location plan

0 50 m
1:1000 at A3

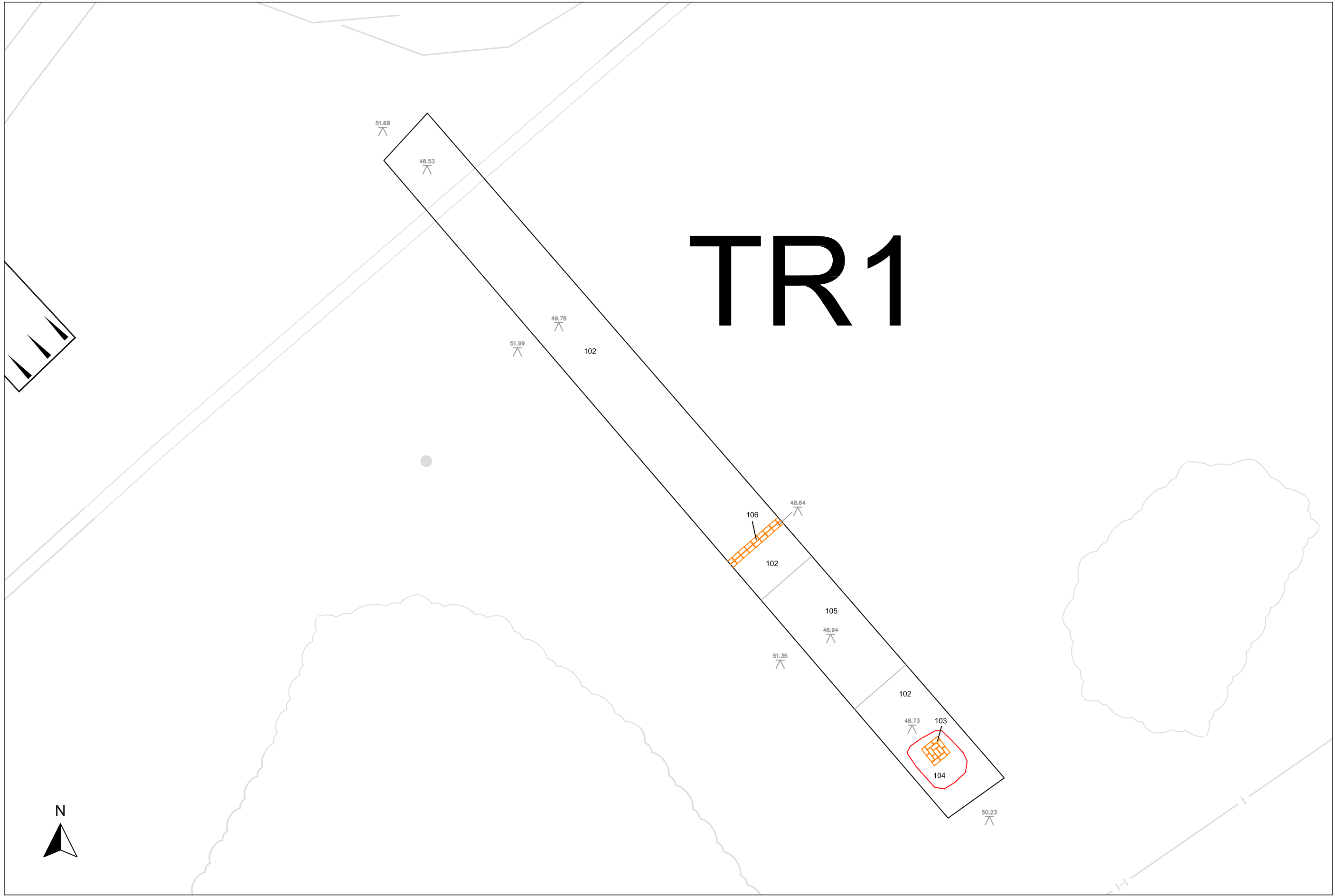
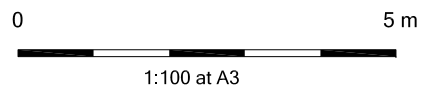


Fig 3: Trench 1 plan



TR2

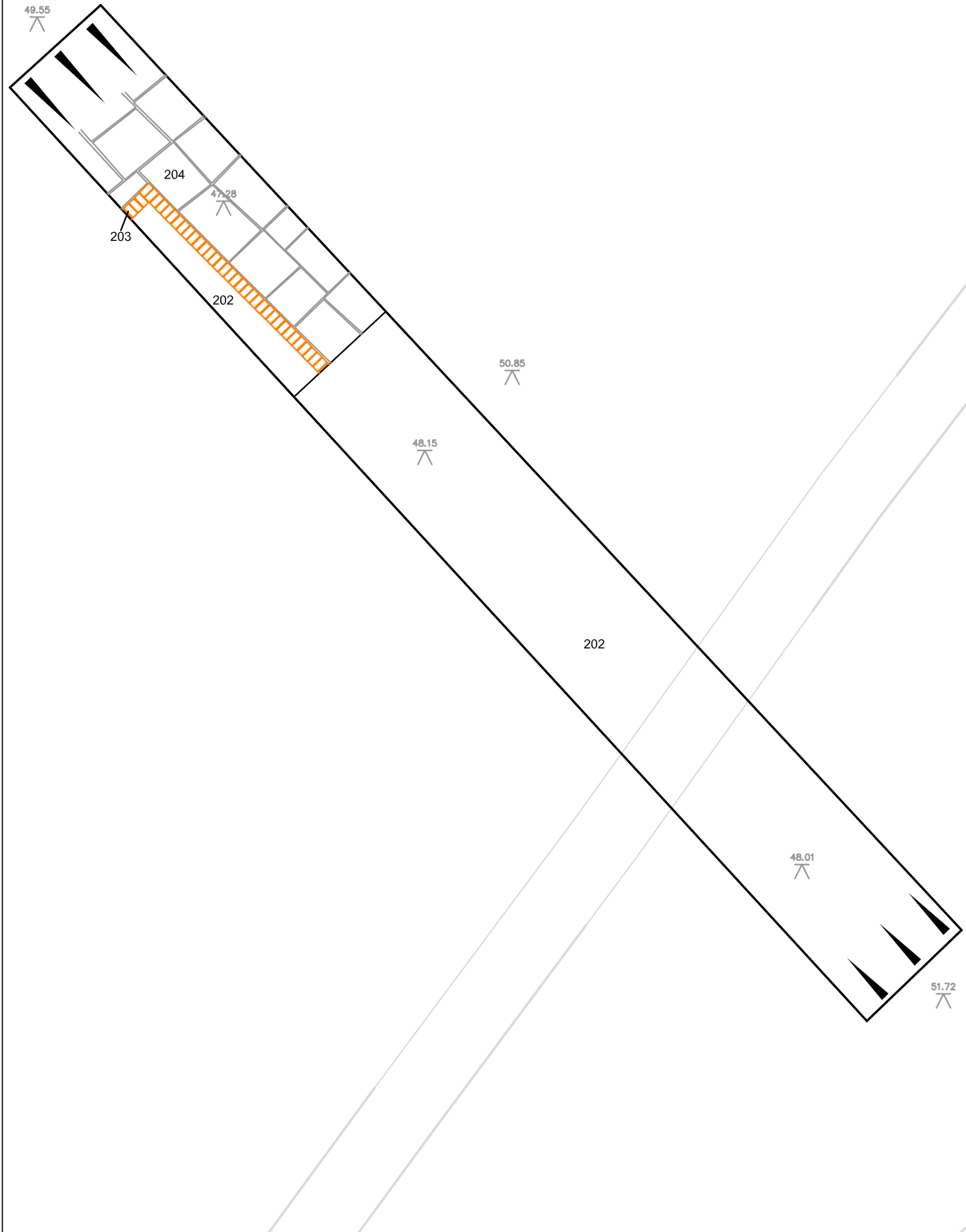
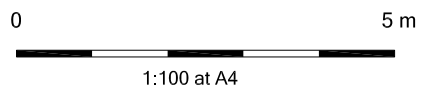


Fig 4: Trench 2 plan



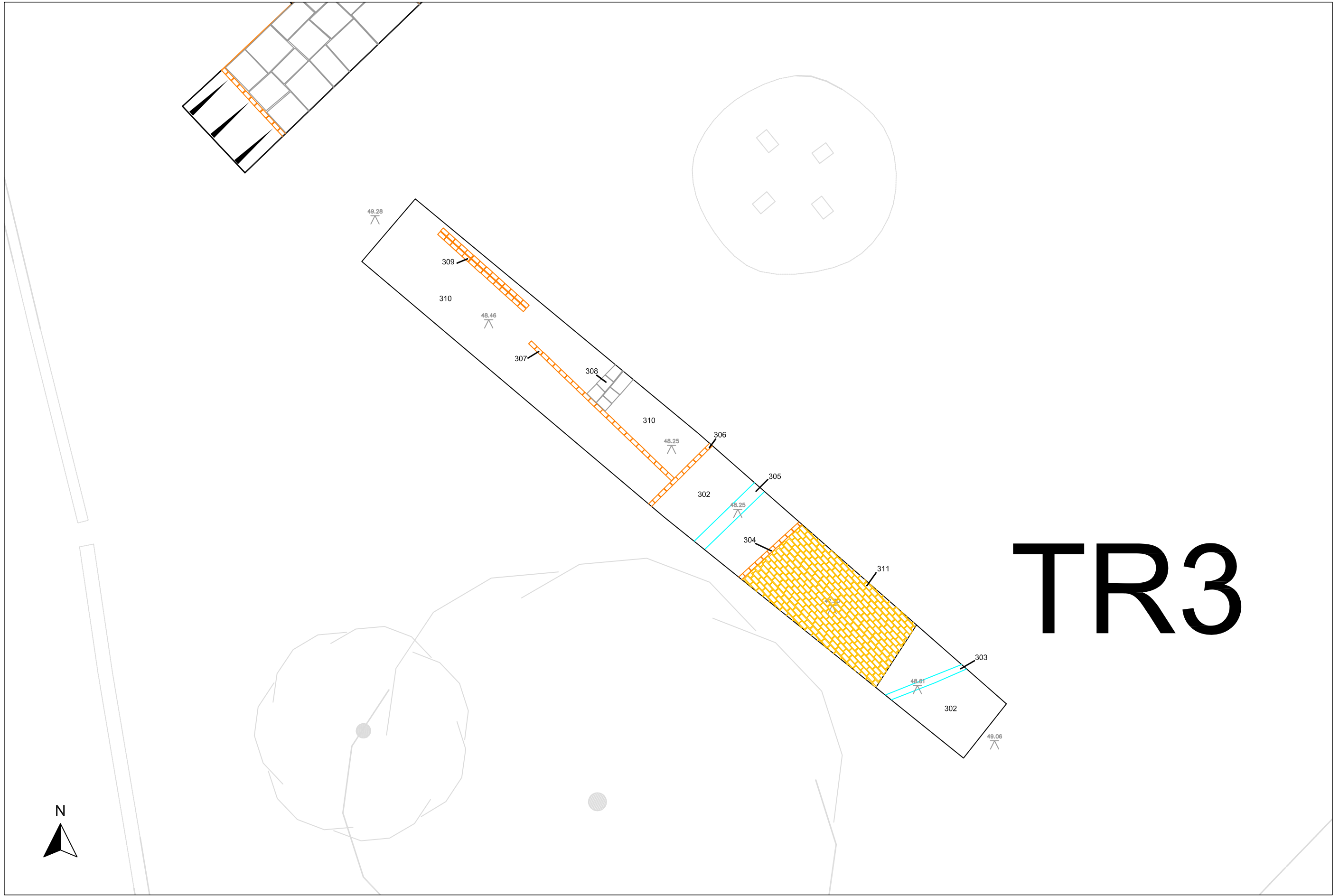


Fig 5: Trench 3 plan

0 5 m
1:100 at A3

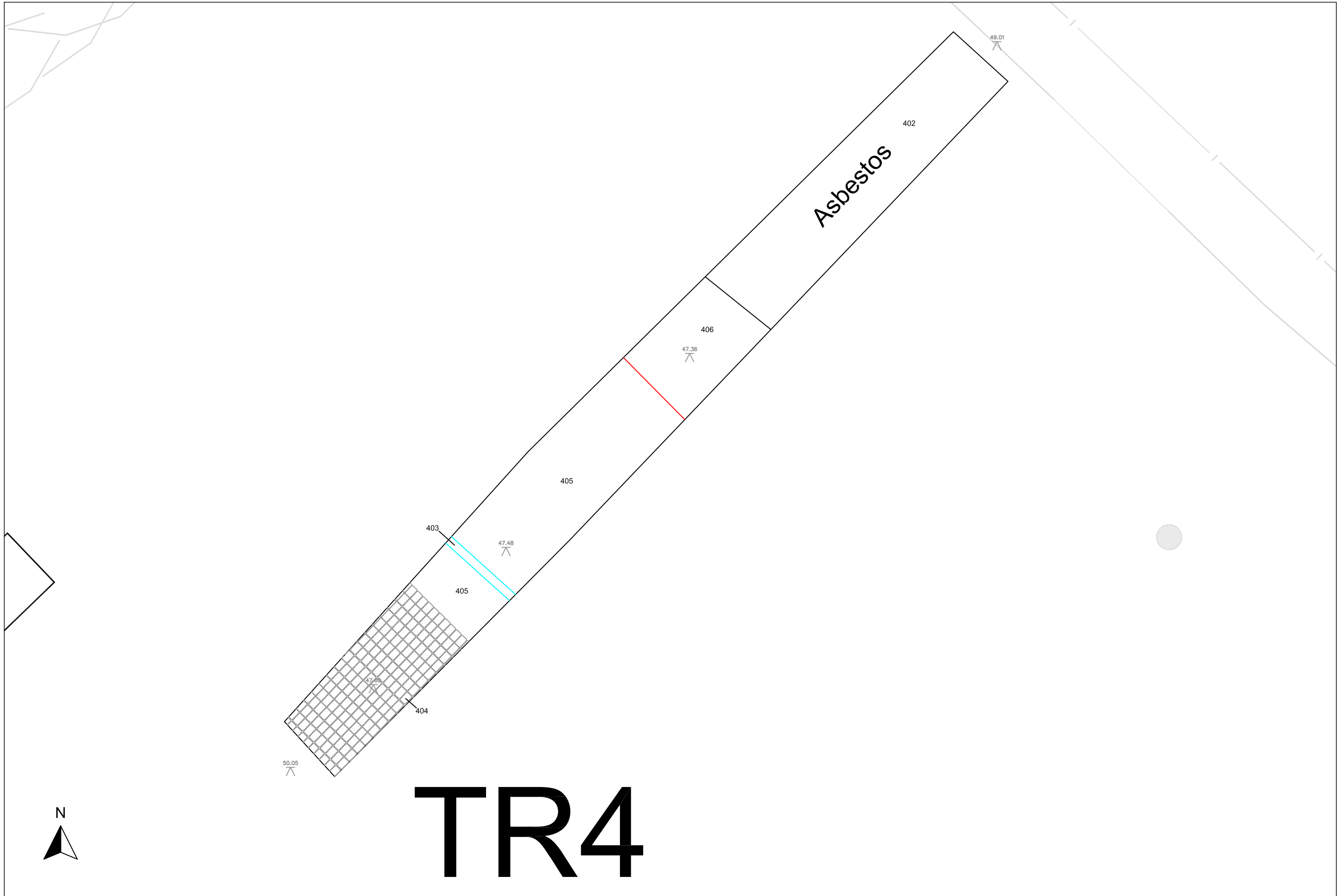
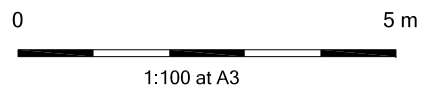


Fig 6: Trench 4 plan



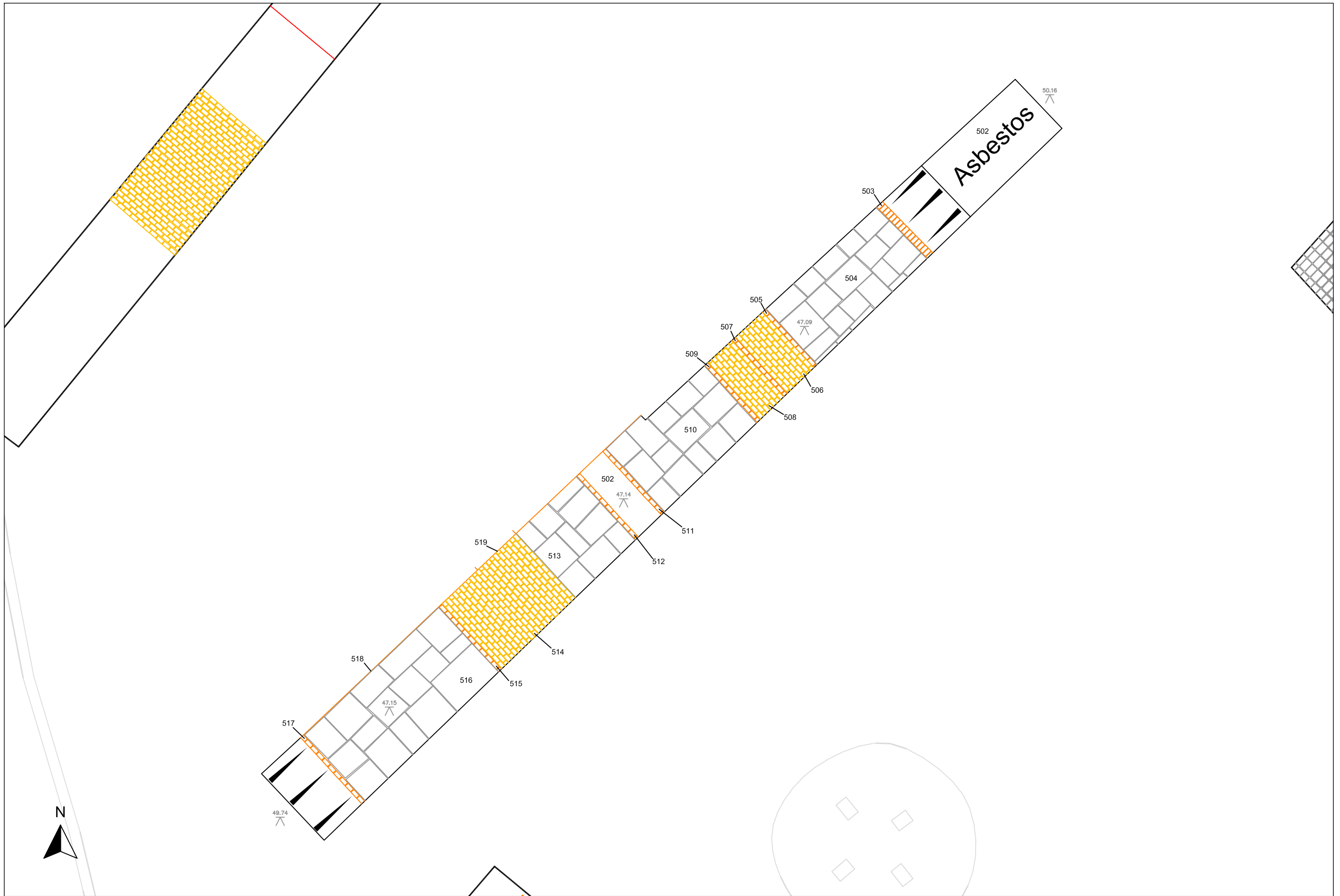


Fig 7: Trench 5 plan

0 5 m
1:100 at A3

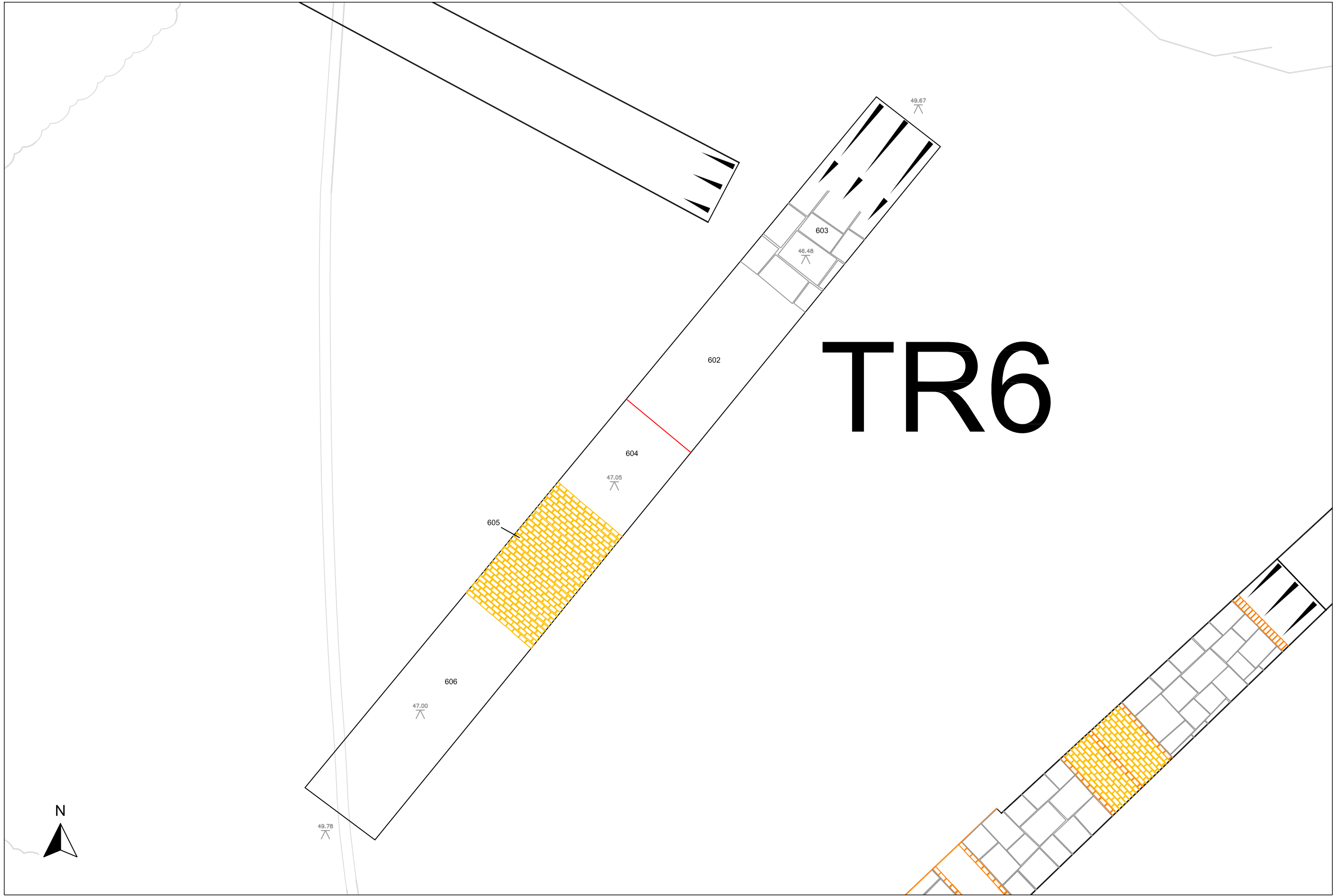
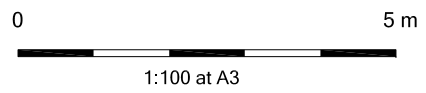


Fig 8: Trench 6 plan



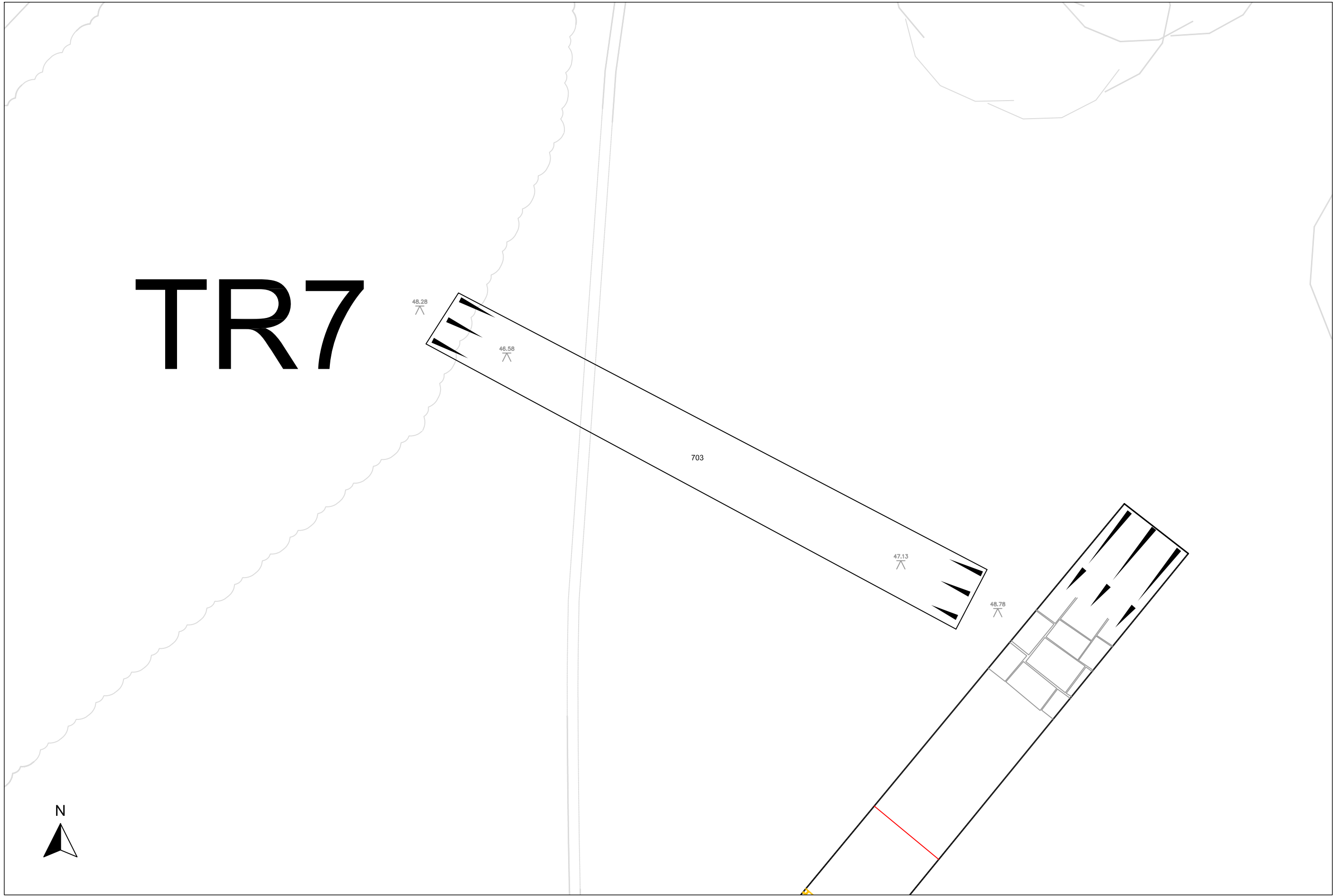
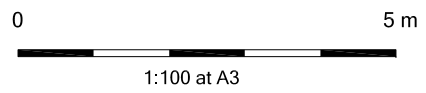


Fig 9: Trench 7 plan



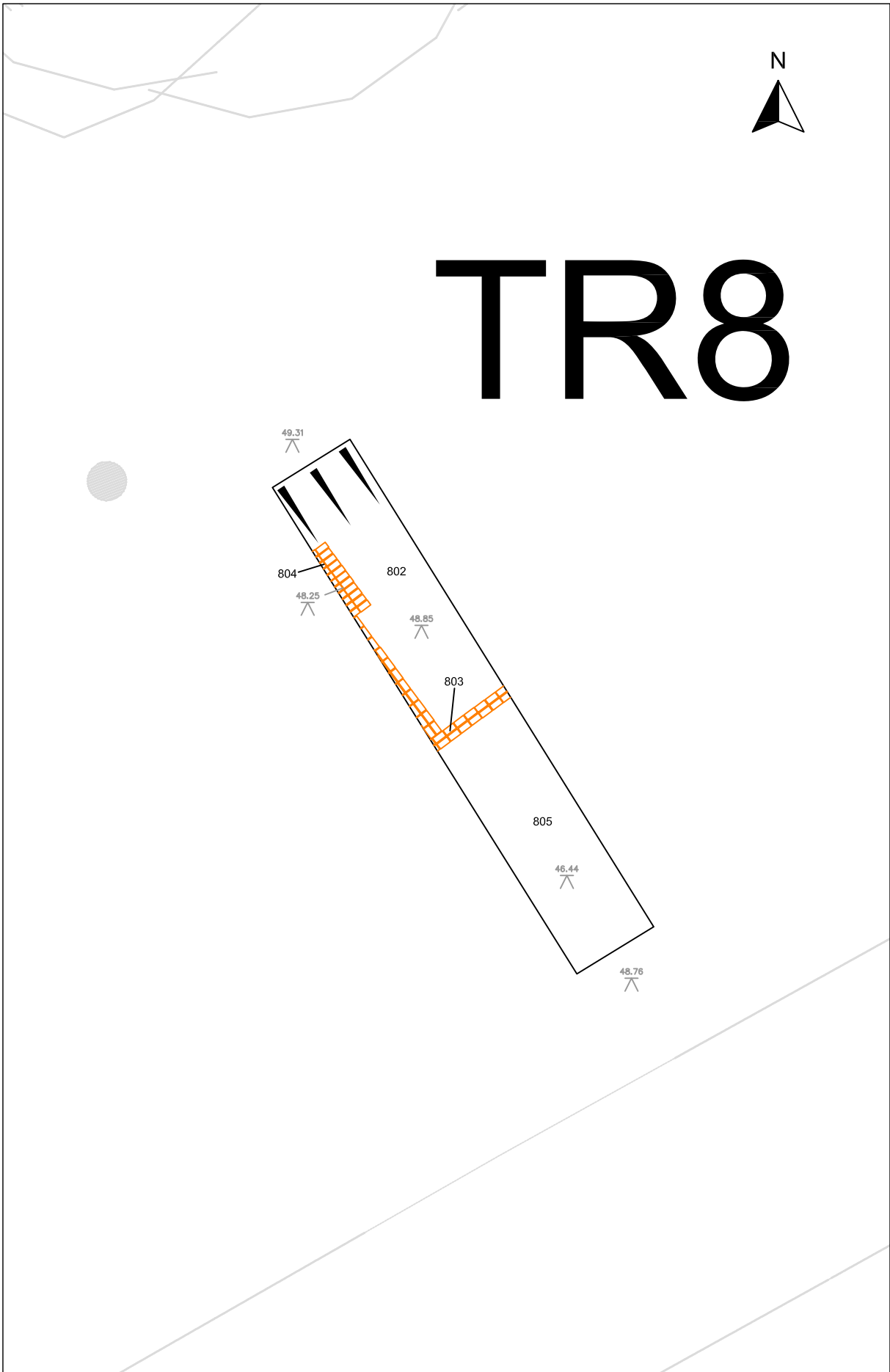
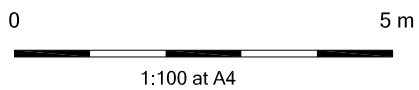


Fig 10: Trench 8 plan



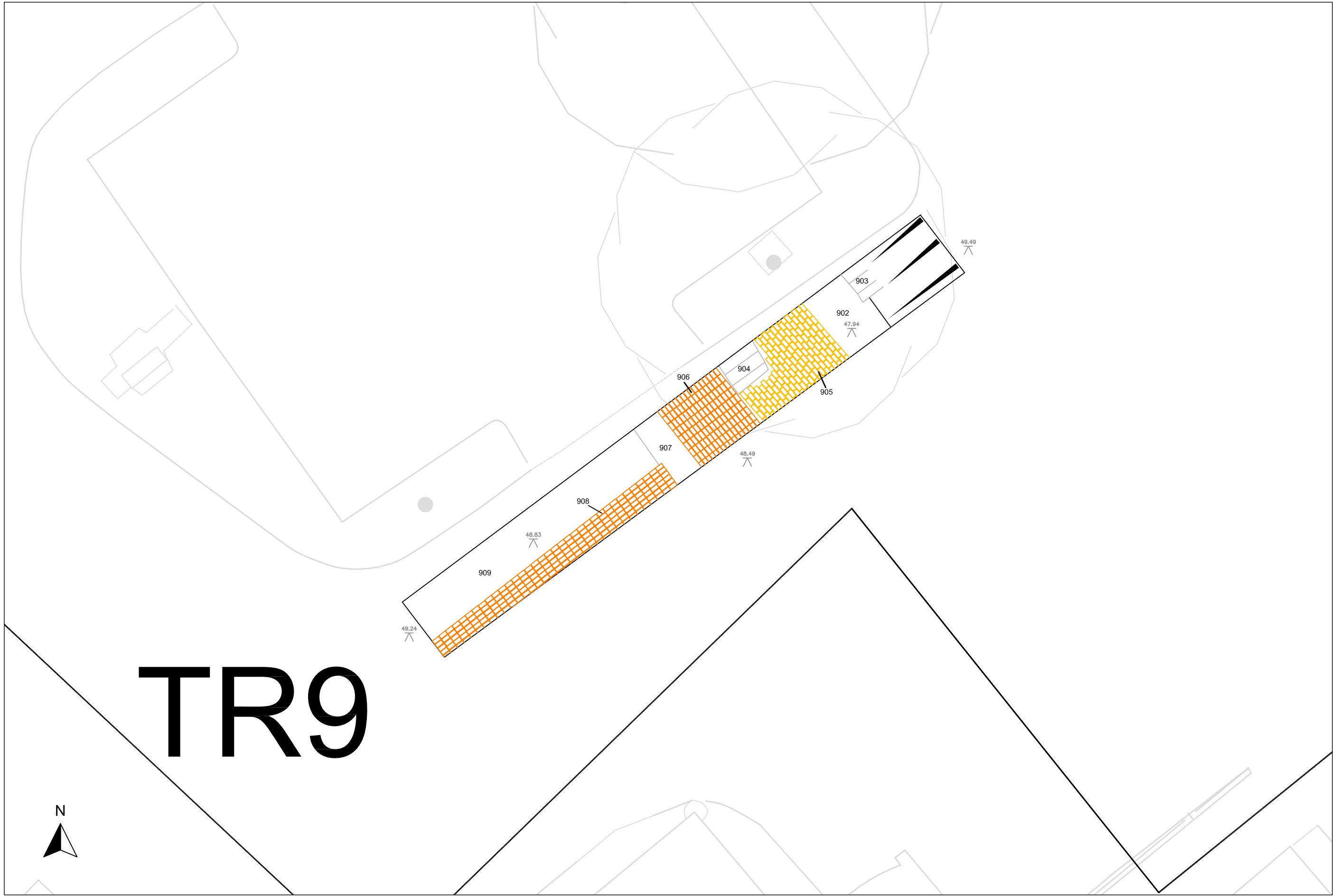


Fig 11: Trench 9 plan

0 5 m
1:100 at A3