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Archaeological Excavation Report

Crown Street,
Phase 2,
Castlefield,
Manchester

Planning Ref:
126668/FO/2020

Client:
Renaker Build Ltd

Technical Report:
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Location: The study area is bounded by Crown Street, Mancunian Way, and Crown Street in the Castlefield area of Manchester city centre

NGR: Centred at NGR 383165 397235

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Summary

Renaker Build Ltd has secured planning consent for the second phase of redevelopment of land that straddles Crown Street in the Castlefield area of Manchester city centre (centred on NGR 383165 397235). Forming a key element of the Great Jackson Street Framework Area, the consented scheme allows for the erection of two 52-storey residential buildings, the delivery of which will necessitate earth-moving works that have potential to impact on any surviving buried remains of archaeological interest (Planning Ref: 126668/FO/2020).

An archaeological desk-based assessment that was carried out to support the planning application for the development concluded that the site had potential to contain below-ground remains of archaeological interest. In particular, it was concluded that the site had potential to contain the foundations of 19th-century industrial works and 18th- and 19th-century workers' housing. In addition, the assessment highlighted some potential to contain archaeological remains deriving from Romano-British activity.

In the light of the conclusions drawn from the desk-based study, and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, Manchester City Council recommended that a condition be attached to planning consent that allowed for an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation to be carried out in advance of development. Following further consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, it was recommended, in the first instance, that the archaeological remains should be investigated via the excavation of nine trial trenches, targeted on the footprint of former buildings of potential archaeological interest. The trial trenches were excavated by Salford Archaeology in August 2020, and demonstrated that some foundations of late 18th- and early 19th-century workers' houses survived intact. The most archaeologically interesting remains within the site were undoubtedly the foundations of the back-to-back dwellings at Paradise Court.

The results of the archaeological evaluation allowed GMAAS to make the informed decision that further investigation should be undertaken in relation to the back-to-back dwellings at Paradise Court. This subsequent excavation uncovered the remains of several back-to-back dwellings and various artefacts associated with those buildings. A considerable amount of development and change at Paradise Court was visible in the archaeological record, including the blocking of doorways, the addition of coal chutes, and the addition of cellar lights. These developments likely reflected the change in use of the cellars from residential living quarters – as evidenced by the earlier census data – to storage, particularly for coal. This change likely reflected both changing attitudes to housing in the 19th century, and the various pieces of legislation that sought to improve living conditions in Manchester. A relatively large and interesting collection of artefacts were also recovered from the site which was able to inform on the lives of the inhabitants more than most assemblages from similar 19th-century domestic sites. In particular, a considerable number of coins and complete glass and ceramic vessels were recovered.

Though the remains had been truncated throughout, the excavation helped to shed further light on the living conditions of some of the poorest residents in Manchester through the 19th century.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Renaker Build Ltd has secured planning consent for the second phase of redevelopment of land that straddles Crown Street in the Castlefield area of Manchester city centre. Forming a key element of the Great Jackson Street Framework Area, the consented scheme allows for the erection of two 52-storey residential buildings, each incorporating a podium accommodating residential amenity facilities and ground-floor and first-floor commercial units, private and public basement car parking, landscaping and a public park, servicing and access arrangements, highways improvements, and associated works (Planning Ref: 126668/FO/2020). The delivery of the scheme will necessitate earth-moving works that have potential to impact on any surviving buried remains of archaeological interest.

At an early stage in the design process, Renaker Build Ltd commissioned an archaeological desk-based assessment of the study area (Miller 2020). This concluded that the proposed development area had been developed initially between the late 18th century and the early 19th century, with most of site covered by a range of different forms of workers' housing by the mid-19th century, together with a public house and associated brewery. In the early 20th century a gym and wash-house was constructed within the site boundary, replacing most of the back-to-back houses, while those remaining houses were progressively cleared through the mid-20th century.

Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their role as advisors to Manchester City Council, it was recommended that it would be appropriate to undertake a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation in advance of development. It was recommended, in the first instance, that the investigation should comprise the excavation of nine evaluation trenches, targeted on the footprint of former buildings of potential interest, to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains. In addition, areas that did not appear to have been subject to intensive development in the 19th and 20th centuries were also targeted to establish the potential for any below-ground remains deriving from Romano-British activity.

The results obtained from these trenches demonstrated that some remains of late 18th- and early 19th-century workers' houses survived within the site boundary; there was no evidence for any archaeological remains pre-dating the late 18th century. However, most of the late 18th- and 19th-century buildings that did not contain basements did not survive, and even those that did contain a cellar had been subject to some later disturbance. The most archaeologically interesting remains within the site were undoubtedly the foundations of the early 19th-century back-to-back dwellings at Paradise Court that were uncovered primarily in Trench 5, with some further foundations of late 18th-century houses encountered in the north-western part of the site.

In the light of the results obtained from the initial trenching, GMAAS recommended that it would be appropriate to carry out further intrusive investigation of the early 19th-century back-to-back houses on Paradise Court. The excavation was carried out in July and August 2020.

1.2 Academic Aims

The principal aim of the project was to provide a detailed archaeological record of the remains of the early 19th-century houses that formed Paradise Court as a means of offsetting the harm of their ultimate loss during the delivery of the consented scheme of redevelopment. This was achieved by the excavation of an open-area trench measuring approximately 35m x 12m (totalling 420 square metres).

1.3 Objectives

The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation were:

- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- to excavate and record the physical remains of the late 18th- and early 19th-century workers' housing (Paradise Court); and
- to make available the results of the work.

It was anticipated that the archaeological investigation would address several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England*. In particular, it is suggested that there are many aspects of 19th-century urban life which are insufficiently covered within the documentary record, and archaeological research is needed to shed light on the urban working classes in general within the region (Newman and McNeil 2007):

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

1.3 Location

The study area is bounded by Crown Street, the Mancunian Way and Crown Street in the Castlefield area of Manchester city centre (centred at NGR 383165 397235). The site is broadly triangular in shape, and comprises approximately 1.1ha (Plate 1).

The underlying solid geology of the site, as mapped by the British Geological Survey at 1:50000, is comprised of the Chester Formation - Sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period.

The overlying drift geology is comprised of Devensian sand and gravel. These superficial deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

The study area occupies flat land standing at 33m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).



Plate 1: Site boundary superimposed onto recent aerial imagery (Google Earth)

2. Historical Background

The following section summarises the historical background to the site, and is intended to provide a context in which to consider the results obtained from the excavation.

2.1 Prehistoric Periods

The current understanding of any human activity in the Greater Manchester area during the prehistoric period is poor, although it is reasonable to suggest that the Castlefield area may have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and its location close to the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell (UMAU, 2002). However, physical evidence is lacking, and there are no known prehistoric remains within 250m of the site, and arguably the best evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity was yielded from an archaeological excavation that was targeted on a plot of land adjacent to Liverpool Road in Castlefield (Gregory 2007, 181). During the course of this work, two Mesolithic flints, one Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake, and a single fragment of late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery were recovered, although none was found in securely stratified deposits.

2.2 Romano-British Period

The first military occupation of Manchester was established during the governorship of Agricola (AD 77-84), and commenced with a five-acre wooden fort, known as *Mamucium* (Bruton 1909), situated a short distance to the west of the site. The fort underwent several phases of development subsequently, the earlier defences being deconstructed and improved. The military complex evolved in response to the on-going military campaigns, from a purely defensive site to an established supply depot, essential to the expansion and consolidation of control in the north (Gregory 2007).

The maturation of the military complex can be seen in the growing body of evidence for a military annexe, occupying an area to the north and east of the fort (Arrowsmith 2016, 9-12). Evidence pertaining to this annexe is relatively scant and thus the exact nature of early settlement is unclear. Whilst the present development site lies on the opposite side of the River Medlock to the Roman fort and the northern *vicus*, there is some evidence for Roman activity in this locality. Three Roman coins were found a short distance east of the site, all of which dated to the 3rd century AD: Gallienus 253-68 AD; Claudius Gothicus 268-70 AD; Aurelianus 270-5 AD.

Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Ribchester to the north, Castleshaw, and York to the north-east, Wigan to the north-west, Chester to the south, and Buxton to the south-east. The present development site lies a short distance to the east of the projected course of the Roman road leading south-westwards towards Chester, across the River Medlock. The precise course of this road across the river, however, is uncertain. One possibility is that it followed the line of Knott Mill Bridge and Chester Road.

An alternative route of the Roman road is suggested by one of the earliest known plans of the Castlefield area, dated 1765, which shows routeway curving from the north side of the road to the bridge (then known as Knot Mill or Aldport Lane) and terminating on the east bank of the Medlock. The key to this map describes this route as a 'hollow way to the ford', implying that this was a crossing point of some antiquity (Miller and Cook 2019).

Several Roman finds discovered on the south side of the Medlock have been reported by antiquarians since the 17th century, including fragments of pottery recorded in the 1770s by Whitaker, and a tomb, comprising a wooden coffin in a grave lined with tiles, found in 1832 at a location which Charles Roeder described subsequently as 'evidently near Great Jackson Street' (Miller and Cook 2019).

Perhaps the best-known Roman finds from the south side of the River Medlock, however, are three sculptured stones found at a depth of c. 2m by workmen sinking a drain in 1821. One of has been identified as *Cautopates*, a figure associated with the worship of the Mithras, from which it is inferred that a *Mithraeum*, or building used for the worship of the god, stood within the locality. The precise spot at which the three stones were found is not certain, but they are described as having been discovered 'in the line of the Roman road from Manchester to Chester' (Bruton 1909, 35).

Other finds are described as having been discovered in the vicinity of Knott Mill, including an altar to the goddess *Fortuna Conservatrix*, found in 1612 'under the roote of an oak in Medlock neere Knott Mill' (Bruton 1909, 20). In 1760, a centurial stone recording the building of a length of wall (presumably of the fort), was found 'on the south bank of the Medlock near Knott Mill, on the left of the road from Manchester to Stretford' (Bruton 1909, 32).

An archaeological investigation undertaken at the junction of Deansgate and Great Bridgewater Street in 2005 revealed important remains dating from the Roman period. These remains were interpreted as being associated with the civilian settlement attached to the Roman fort. The earliest phase of Roman activity was characterised by a group of substantial gravel pits, likely to have been associated with construction of roads in the settlement, with some evidence for tree clearance, the laying out of boundary ditches, and timber-framed buildings. The area appeared to have been abandoned in c. AD 120-60, although a later phase of Roman activity saw the most intense occupation with structures built on a grid-like layout fronting onto a street, with commercial premises, possibly roadside shops.

Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out another excavation on the junction of Chester Road and Great Jackson Street in 2008. This provided important new information on the character development of Roman Manchester, and indicated that temples and mausolea probably lined the Roman road from Chester as it dropped down to the ford across the River Medlock. Significantly, a Roman altar was recovered from this excavation. This had been dumped into a pit away from the road, suggesting that the area was re-used for other purposes. Physical evidence for a sequence of inter-cutting pits and an enclosure ditch were also identified.

Excavations at Owen Street in 2016 identified a spread of relict plough soil, containing Roman pottery and a series of ditches, the longest with a total recorded length of 36.8m was lined on one side by a row of post holes, cut into the bedrock (Salford Archaeology 2016). The remains of another ditch was encountered during excavations on the Crown Street Phase 1 site. These features may have formed part of a field system, delineating a plot of agricultural land. Further evidence for Roman activity in the area was recovered from an archaeological excavation on the south bank of the River Medlock at 2-4 Chester Road, where an assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered, together with some evidence for stone-quarrying activity (Miller and Cook 2019).

2.3 Medieval Period

There is scant archaeological evidence in the region as a whole that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest, although the area around Manchester is known to have come under the control of several kingdoms during this period. In AD 620, Edwin of Northumbria conquered and occupied Manchester, and it may have been at this time that settlement in the town was established around the cathedral (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). A gold finger ring, discovered in antiquity, has been traced to the Castlefield area, providing rare physical evidence for human activity in Manchester during this period.

In AD 919, the Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Elder established a fortified base, or *burh*, at Manchester, which was then part of Viking Northumbria. It has been suggested that the burh lay within the area around the cathedral, on the northern edge of the modern city centre. The area of the cathedral had certainly become a new focus for settlement by the late 11th century, and the site occupied presently by Chetham's School is thought to have been the site of a castle founded by Manchester's Norman barons. This early settlement at the confluence of the Irwell and Irk seems to have been bounded on the landward side by Hanging Ditch, whose curving line ran between the two rivers, taking a line that was followed subsequently by Toad Lane, the forerunner of Todd Street and Corporation Street. Post-Conquest Manchester was established around the manor house and parish church of St Mary, located over 1km to the north-east of the proposed development area. In 1223, the right to hold an annual fair was obtained, and the town was important enough to be granted a charter in 1301 (Kidd 1993, 14). A deer park, named Aldport Park was located towards the south end of Deansgate, bordered to the north by modern day Peter Street and Quay Street, and to the south by the River Medlock. The park is documented from the late 13th century and is thought to have still been existence in the 16th century (UMAU 2001).

2.4 Post-medieval and Industrial Periods

The vicinity of Castlefield remained almost wholly undeveloped until the 18th century; the only known activity in the area during the late medieval period was focused upon a mill at Knott Mill to the north-east of the present site (GMAU 1993). The earliest reference to this mill dates from 1509, when a licence was given for the mill dam. It has been suggested that the mill, and subsequently this part of Manchester, derived its name from the miller (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 178). The site of the mill is thought to have been incorporated into, or built upon, by the Duke's Warehouse.

The onset of the rapid industrialisation centred on Manchester from the 18th century resulted in a massive expansion of the town's population. It was during this period that some of the principal streets, including Deansgate, Market Street and Shude Hill, developed commercially (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 180).

By the 1780s, the national demand for textiles, particularly cotton, began to rise, resulting in a dramatic increase in mill building that transformed Manchester into a centre of the factory-based cotton manufacturing industry of international repute (Baines 1835). This process of industrial development was facilitated greatly by the introduction of canals, which provided the first efficient means of transporting bulk loads of goods. The first true industrial canal in Britain was that built by the Duke of Bridgewater, which was completed from his mines at Worsley to Manchester in 1764 (Hadfield and Biddle 1970).

An important feature of the canal terminus was the distinctive canal warehouse, where perishable goods were stored between being delivered to the town and distributed locally. The first major warehouse to be erected in association with the canal was the Duke's Warehouse, which was built soon after 1765 (Taylor *et al* 2002, 10). This was soon complemented by Hensall, Gilbert and Company's Warehouse (known latterly as the Grocers' Warehouse in c. 1776, the Merchants' Warehouse in 1825, and Middle Warehouse in 1828-31 (Greene 2002).

The surviving warehouses are a distinct element of the streetscape in Castlefield and add an important characteristic to the area. In addition, the Bridgewater Canal Company also had offices in the Castlefield area, including the extant building situated a short distance to the north of the site. This building is presently afforded statutory protection as a Grade II listed building.



Plate 2: Extract from Laurent's Plan of Manchester and Salford, 1793, showing the approximate site location

2.5 Development of the Site

The earliest published maps that show the site at a meaningful scale are Charles Laurent's Map of Manchester & Salford, published in 1793 (Plate 2), and William Green's survey of 1787-94 (Figure 2). These capture the site in its early stages of development and depict a grid-iron of streets laid out in anticipation of development. Green's map also shows 'Mr Jackson's' Farm just beyond the south-eastern boundary of the site, reflecting the previously rural character of the location. The rural landscape is also reflected by a series of field boundaries that cross the area, including one aligned north-east/south-west across the centre of the site. Jackson's Farm appears to have straddled a track that was formalised subsequently as Jackson's Lane and comprised buildings on both sides of the thoroughfare.

The only street crossing the site named on Green's map is Hulme Place, known subsequently as Silver Street, as shown on Swire's map of 1824 (Plate 3). Several buildings are shown on the map, including a large brewery at the north-eastern end of Hulme Place, occupying the location identified by the Historic Environment Record as the site of the putative Roman Mithraeum; both of these sites of potential archaeological interest lie beyond the site boundary. The brewery may be that listed in a trade directory for 1797 as belonging to Beswick & Wild (Scholes 1797, 14), whilst the residence of James Wild, steward to Sir John Parker Mosley (Lord of the Manor), is given as Hulme Place (*op cit*, 136). This raises the possibility that James Wild lived at the brewery.

The buildings within the site shown on Green's map comprise two blocks of workers' housing to the north of the field boundary and a pond that presumably derived from agricultural activity rather than being constructed for industrial purposes (Figure 2). In addition, a rectangular range with a narrow range and formal gardens to the rear situated beyond the north-eastern corner of the site can be identified as the Officers' Mess of the Manchester Regiment. Several maps of the area were produced during the first decade of the 19th century, such as Dean and Pigot's map of 1809, although all these maps were published at a small scale, thus precluding any meaningful analysis of individual buildings. The next available maps of the study area include those produced by Johnson in 1819 and Swire in 1824 (Plate 3).

These maps show that the area had been subject to further development in the early 19th century, which seemingly included straightening and formalising Jackson's Lane as a thoroughfare, and additional buildings across the site. These included two additional double-depth houses that were built immediately to the west of the 18th-century housing fronting Silver Street, and a public house occupying the junction of Pryme Street and Silver Street that documentary evidence indicates to have been licensed in 1801 (Potts 1983, 23). A probable coal yard lay to the south of the public house, with a range of double-depth housing with outshoots extending beyond the southern edge of the Site. A row of workers' houses was also built parallel to the rear of the properties between Pryme Street and Southern Street. Workers' housing was also erected between Crown Street and Southam Street.

The next available detailed map of the site is that produced by Bancks & Co in 1831 (Figure 4). This shows that some further development had occurred in the area during the second half of the 1820s, including the erection of a smithy that fronted onto the eastern side of Southam Street, beyond the site boundary. A small block of probable industrial buildings is also shown to have been erected opposite the cotton mill on Southam Street, immediately to the north of the site. The block of houses between Crown Street and Southam Street are shown to have been expanded to create a dense block of workers' houses with various plan forms.



Plate 3: Extract from Swire's map of 1824, showing the approximate site boundary

The site had been developed almost entirely by the mid-1840s, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile that was published in 1845 and at a larger scale of 60": 1 mile in 1851 (Plate 4). These maps, and particularly the 1851 edition, provide considerable detail of the various buildings within the site. The Swan Brewery and an associated public house had been built to the north of Melbourne Street along the southern edge of the site (Plate 5).

Further areas of blind-back and back-to-back housing were also constructed between Southam Street and Swan Street and either side of James' Place, together with a row of double-depth properties along the north side of Melbourne Street along the southern edge of the site. The coal yard on the west side of Pryme Street is annotated as such and is listed in a trade directory for 1850 as being occupied by William Proudman (Slater 1850, 83). Another coal dealer, Charles Roberts, is listed at 17 Pryme Street in the same directory. Roberts' premises are not marked on the Ordnance Survey map, although it is possible that it was the plot of land situated immediately to the north of the Swan Inn and Brewery on Pryme Street.



Plate 4: Site boundary superimposed on an extract from the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851



Plate 5: Photograph of Melbourne Street, taken from Pryme Street, 1890s

The next available edition of Ordnance Survey mapping was surveyed in the late 1880s and published at a scale of 1:500 in 1891 and at 25":1 mile in 1896. This shows the Crown Street Works to have been erected on the west side of Crown Street, abutting workers' houses on the north side of James' Place; the works is annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 as a spring mattress works. Another three double-depth houses had also been built by 1891, placed immediately to the south of the Crown Street Works on Crown Street, together with a large, rectangular building between Swan Street and Pryme Street, seemingly replacing part of the Swan Brewery.

The early 20th century witnessed some alteration to the pattern of housing throughout the site, which included the replacement of the back-to-back workers' housing around Paradise Court and the industrial building to the south with Proctor Gym, as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1908. A public bath had also been constructed immediately to the south of Proctor Gym on Pryme Street and opened in December 1904 (Plate 6). The completion of the Proctor Gym was announced in the local press:

'The slums in Hulme which bore the finely ironical name of Paradise Court have been swept away, and on their site there is being erected an institution which will make the place a little more worthy of the name by which it has hitherto been called. It may be remembered that when the dwelling houses were demolished the ground on which they stood was handed over to the Committee for Securing Open Spaces for Recreation, an organisation composed of public-spirited citizens who had at heart the improvement of the conditions of life in some of the more congested quarters of Manchester. On the ground thus given them, and with the sum of £4,000, a gift of the trustees of the late Mr Daniel Proctor - who was up to the close of his life an active member of the Open Spaces Committee - the Committee determined to erect a gymnasium to be called after the generous donor of the money with which it has been built. The gymnasium, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs W and G Higginbottom, architects, of this city, is now on the eve of completion, and it is expected that early in the new year it will be thrown open for the use of those for whose benefit it is intended. It has been arranged that the open Spaces Committee shall in the first instance thoroughly organise the gymnasium and retain control of it for three years, during which they shall be responsible for the furnishings and working expenses, including the salaries of a competent instructor and other assistants. They make a special appeal for financial help to all those who are interested in the good work. On the expiration of the three years the gymnasium will be handed over to the Parks Committee of the Corporation. It will probably be the first institution of its kind under municipal management. The accompanying sketch sufficiently illustrates the character of the design, which has been worked out in common brick, with Ruabon red terra-cotta facings. There are two entrances to the buildings from Silver Street, one for members and the other for the public. The accommodation for the members consists of a large room, lighted by a lantern light running along the entire length of the roof, and by windows looking into Pryme Street. All the gymnasium apparatus is to be fitted on the movable principle, so that when occasion requires the whole of the floor space can be made available for the purposes of musical drill and other exercises requiring large floor space. Across one end of this large room there is a gallery for the use of the public, and leading off this gallery there are large rooms for fencing and other exercises and a committee room.

In addition to the gymnasium, the building also provides three large five courts, slipper and shower baths, a reading room (which is to be supplied with suitable newspapers and periodicals), dressing rooms, lavatories, etc. The building is to be in all respects thoroughly well equipped, and is likely to be regarded as a model for future institutions of the same kind in Manchester and elsewhere. Messrs Wilson and Toft, of Gaythorn, are the contractors. The hot water appliances, of which the building is supplied throughout, have been furnished by Messrs J M Leigh and Son, Deansgate' (*Manchester Guardian*, 23 November 1891).



Plate 6: Photograph showing the Pryme Street Baths, 1906

The next editions of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1922 and 1932, similarly shows little change. By 1950-51, however, many of the houses in the area had begun to be cleared. Those along the western side of Crown Street to the north of the site had been demolished and replaced by a starch works, whilst some of the workers' houses on Silver Street had been cleared and remained vacant. Most of the remaining buildings in the site were cleared during the second half of the 20th and early 21st centuries, and the area used subsequently for car-parking purposes.

2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

Nine archaeological trenches were previously excavated at Crown Street Phase 2, the results of which helped to inform the current phase of archaeological excavation (Miller and Radford 2020). The excavation demonstrated that most of the 18th- and 19th-century buildings across the site had been disturbed or destroyed by later activity – most had not contained cellars. The evaluation did show that some of the cellared remains related to Paradise Court survived to a moderate extent though considerable foundations related to the early 20th-century gym and public baths had disturbed those remains.

The survival of below-ground remains of archaeological interest in the immediate vicinity was demonstrated during intrusive investigations that were carried out by Salford Archaeology in June and July 2018 on the Crown Street Phase 1 development area. Following an initial scheme of evaluation trenching, two areas situated to the north of Silvercroft Street were targeted for excavation and exposed a suite of archaeological remains. The earliest of these was part of a substantial linear feature of Roman date, that probably functioned as a boundary or enclosure ditch. This Roman ditch lay beneath the foundations of an early 19th-century textile mill that became known as Pryme Street Mill.

The remains of an early 19th-century brewery were also exposed, the largest room of which was a basement that contained a well uncovered in the corner that will have supplied an ample amount of water for the brewing process. Three large grindstones recovered from the excavation may have derived from the brewery, having been employed to grind the malt to a 'grist'. The results obtained from the excavation were published in November 2019 as a volume of the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series (Miller and Cook 2019).

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Excavation

The principal aim of the archaeological excavation was to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and record all remains found. This was achieved by the excavation of an area totalling 420 square metres across the cellared dwellings associated with the 19th-century slum, Paradise Court.

All archaeological work was conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological excavation (ClfA 2014). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the trench targeted for archaeological investigation was laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The position of this area was then scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool.

Machine excavation was used to define carefully the extent of any structural remains. This was carried out using a mechanical excavator of appropriate power under close archaeological supervision. 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 subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation was undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, utilising *pro-forma* context sheets, and was accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

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 archaeological investigation was generated. Photography was undertaken in accordance with HE guidance, Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice (July 2015). All frames included a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records were maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

The precise location of all archaeological structures encountered was surveyed using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process generated scaled plans within AutoCAD, which were then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings were generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, and all information was tied into Ordnance Datum.

4. Excavation Results

4.1 Introduction

An area totalling approximately 35m x 12m was excavated across the site. This excavation area was targeted across the footprint of the 18th- and early 19th-century dwellings known as Paradise Court. These structures were identified to be of potentially archaeological interest in the desk-based assessment (Miller 2020), and subsequently during the archaeological evaluation (Miller and Radford 2020).

The remains uncovered at Crown Street could be assigned to three simple phases:

Phase 1: late 18th to early 19th century

Phase 2: mid- to late 19th century

Phase 3: late 19th to early 20th century

Phase 1 consisted of the initial construction of the back-to-back house at Paradise Court which took place in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Phase 2 consisted of the various adaptations to the original structure which took place in the 19th century. Most of the houses showed signs of later development and adaptations which included the blocking of doors, removal of stairways, the addition of windows, etc. Some of the remains related to Phase 2 could be more accurately dated, though the remains have been placed within the broad 'development' Phase 2. Phase 3 represented those remains that post-dated the demolition of the dwellings at Paradise Court. These were mostly associated with the late 19th-century gym and wash-house which was constructed across the footprint of the court.

The entire excavation area was covered by a concrete slab, up to 0.3m thick, which was associated with the current phase of development. Immediately below this was the overburden layer, **02**. This consisted of mixed clay material with various modern material including concrete and brick fragments, and had a maximum thickness of 0.45m.

4.2 Phase 1

4.2.1 Introduction

Phase 1 consisted of the original construction of the dwellings at Paradise Court built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Plate 7). Some of those dwellings appeared to have been built by the time of Green's and Laurent's maps of the 1790s, although the court appeared to take its full cloistered form in the early 19th century. The structures of Phase 1 consisted of the cellared remains of back-to-back dwellings of a type that was commonly built during that period around Hulme and the surrounding area.

The full surviving footprint of ten dwellings were uncovered during the archaeological excavation. All of the excavated dwellings contained cellars which covered an area of 12-13m². Most had access through external staircases, which had undergone modification or removal during Phase 2.

Immediately below the flagstone floors of the dwellings (which survived) was 0.05 made-ground material (**03**), which consisted of clay with occasional brick fragments. Immediately below this was the natural geology (**01**), a mid-yellow-brown clay-sand.



Plate 7: Houses 1-4, looking south-east



Plate 8: House 1, looking south

4.2.2 House 1

House 1 was located at the southernmost point of the site (Figure 5). It lay adjacent to House 2 and House 3. A further unexcavated house was located to the south-west (Plate 8). The interior of House 1 measured 3.4m x 3.75m with an external staircase-corridor, which had an additional width of 1.5m. The south-western edge of House 1 consisted of wall **1013**. Wall **1013** was a single-course brick structure which had a surviving length of 6.6m and was keyed in to wall **1007**. It survived to a maximum height of 0.65m. Wall **1007** was a double-coursed brick wall which formed the south-eastern external wall of House 1. It had a maximum length of 3.8m with a maximum surviving height of 1.25m. Set within wall **1007** was a 0.85m-wide threshold that led to the staircase corridor beyond. The threshold had been blocked during Phase 2. A single-coursed brick wall (**1005**) was keyed in to wall **1007** and formed the north-eastern side of House 1, creating a partition to House 3 (Figure 5). The north-western partition between Houses 1 and 2 did not survive.

Two small double-coursed wall stubs (**1048**) protruded from wall **1005**. Though disturbed this structure likely represented the foundations of a fireplace. The walls protruded for a maximum length of 0.4m, and contained an area 0.8m wide.

To the south-east of House 1 was the external staircase corridor, though it had undergone significant changes in Phase 2. Wall **1009** formed the south-western end of the staircase and abutted walls **1007** and **1010**. It was bonded with a soft yellow sandy mortar and was more crudely constructed than the house walls such as **1007**. It was three-courses wide, survived to a maximum height of 0.8m, and had a maximum length of 1.15m.

Wall **1010** was aligned north-east/south-west and formed the outer walls of the staircase corridor. It was double-coursed, survived to a maximum height of 0.8m and had a maximum length of 2.6m. It appeared to abut a brick structure (**1011**), which was presumably the remaining brick foundations of the staircase. A groove that measured 0.1m x 0.1m in the staircase face of wall **1010** may have been a slot for a gate or door post.

Structure **1011** abutted wall **1007** and measured 1.1m x 1.35m. It survived to a maximum height of 0.4m, and probably formed part of the foundations for the staircase, though it had likely been reduced with the treads removed during Phase 2.

4.2.3 House 2

House 2 was located at the western corner of the excavation area, adjacent to House 1 and House 4. The interior of the house measured 3.75m x 3.3m (Plate 9). The north-eastern side of the house was formed by single-course brick wall **1005**, which divided House 2 from House 4 (Figure 5). Set within wall **1005** were the remains of a brick fireplace (**1049**). The fireplace was characterised by two double-coursed wall stubs that measured 0.4m x 0.22m and enclosed an area 0.7m wide.

Wall **1005** was keyed in to wall **1016**, which formed the north-western external wall of House 2. Wall **1016** was a double-coursed structure that was a continuation of wall **1020**, and survived to a maximum height of 0.75m. Wall **1016** was keyed in to single-course wall **1013**, which formed the south-western side of House 2. It survived to a maximum height of 0.65m.

An area of flagstone floor (**1015**) covered most of the cellar of House 2. It measured 1.8m x 3.35m. No doorway or threshold was associated with House 2.



Plate 9: House 2, looking north-west

4.2.4 House 3

House 3 was located in the south-east centre of the excavation area, adjacent to House 1, House 4, and House 5 (Plate 10). The surviving area of House 3 measured 3.4m x 3.5m. The north-eastern wall of House 3 did not survive (Figures 5 and 6). The south-eastern external wall of House 3 was formed by **1006**, which was a double-coursed continuation of wall **1007**. It comprised hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar, survived to a height of 0.9m, and had a maximum surviving length of 2.95m. At the southern end of the wall, adjacent to wall **1005**, was a blocked-up threshold, which had a maximum width of 0.82m.

Wall **1005** was a the single-course partition between Houses 1 and 3, and was keyed in to wall **1006** / **1007**. It survived only to the height of the remaining flagstone floor. Wall **1047** was the single-course partition between Houses 3 and 4, forming the north-western limit of House 3. It survived to a single course above the level of the flagstone floor. There was a threshold in the centre of the wall **1047** that had a width of 0.9m and connected Houses 3 and 4, although it was entirely clear whether this was an original doorway or a later insertion. A small area of fragmented flagstone floor survived in the vicinity of wall **1047**.

4.2.5 House 4

House 4 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area, adjacent to House 2, House 3 and House 6 (Figures 5 and 6). The surviving internal area of the house measured 3.35m x 3.45m. Wall **1047** formed the south-eastern end of House 4, and divided it from House 3. It was a single-course wall composed of hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar. The wall survived for a length of 3.4m, although it had been truncated at the north-eastern end. A central threshold with a width of 0.9m connected House 4 to House 3.

Wall **1005** formed the south-western limit of House 4, and was keyed in to walls **1047** and **1016**. It was a single-course wide and survived to the height of the remaining flagstone floor. It had a maximum length of 6.4m through the Houses 3 and 4.



Plate 10: House 3, looking east



Plate 11: House 4, looking north-west

Wall **1020** was a continuation of wall **1016** and formed the north-western external wall of House 4. It was double-coursed, had a maximum length of 3.4m, and survived to a maximum height of 0.85m. A sandy mortar render partially survived on the interior face of the wall. A threshold was located at the western corner of wall **1020** adjacent to wall **1005**, affording access to an external stair from the enclosed central courtyard (Figures 3 and 4). An area of flagstone floor (**1019**) covered an area 3.4m x 1.9m in House 4.

An external staircase (**1018**) affording access from the central courtyard was located to the north-west of House 4 (Plate 12). It was formed by a double-coursed brick wall that lay parallel to stair **1020**. The stairwell had an internal width of 0.9m, and led upwards towards the south-west for a maximum length of 2.75m. The stairwell consisted of a brick foundation covered by rectangular flagstone treads. The flagstones measured 0.9m x 0.3m, while the individual steps had a height of 0.35m. The treads were keyed in to the outer wall of staircase **1018**.



*Plate 12: The staircase **1018** associated House 4, looking south-west*

A further brick structure (**1017**) was exposed to the south-west of staircase **1018**. It may have related to the staircase, or potentially have formed a cellar light associated with House 2. It measured 1.5m x 0.75m, but continued beyond the limit of excavation towards the south-west. It survived at the same height as the highest point of wall **1016**.



Plate 13: Remains of the corridor and threshold associated with House 5, looking south-east

4.2.6 House 5

House 5 was located in the south-eastern part of the site, adjacent to Houses 3, 6 and 7. The total area measured 3.4m x 3.5m, although it had been truncated by later activity (Plate 13).

Wall **1033** formed the south-eastern external wall of House 5 and consisted of a double-course wall that survived only to ground level. It measured 3.45m in length, including the threshold at its north-eastern end. The threshold was contained between two sandstone blocks and had a width of 0.75m. Wall **1033** was a continuation of wall **1034**.

Wall **1028** was keyed in to wall **1033**, which was a single-course construction that formed the north-eastern side of House 5. Wall **1032** formed the north-western side of House 5, on the other side of which was House 6. It was a single-course wall composed of hand-made bricks that was aligned north-east/south-west and was keyed in to wall **1028**, which formed an internal partition to House 7 (Figure 5). The section of wall **1032** within House 5 survived for a maximum length of 1.75m.

Wall **1037** was laid parallel to wall **1033** with which it formed the external corridor or stairway. Wall **1037** survived to a maximum height of 0.75m, and had a maximum length of 6.75m. No treads related to stairs were uncovered, whilst the corridor had been blocked with a cellar light added during Phase 2.

4.2.7 House 6

House 6 was located in the north-central part of the site, adjacent to House 5 to the south-east, House 8 to the north-east and House 4 to the south-west (Figures 5 and 6). The surviving area of House 6 measured 3.75m x 3m, although the centre and western areas had been destroyed by later activity (Plate 14). The south-eastern side of House 6 was formed by single-course brick wall **1032** which was adjacent to House 5. The section of wall **1032** within House 6 survived for a maximum length of 1.75m.

Wall **1032** was keyed in to the wall **1026**, which was aligned north-west/south-east and formed the internal partition between Houses 8 and 6. Wall **1026** represented a continuation of wall **1028**, but the section within House 6 survived only to the height of the cellar floor. It comprised hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar.

Wall **1023** was a double-coursed structure that formed the north-western external wall of House 6. Wall **1023** survived to a maximum height of 0.75m, and had a maximum length of 3.55m. It had been truncated at both the north-east and south-west. It was keyed into wall **1026** where two thresholds were located for House 6 and House 8. The thresholds were lined with usual sandstone blocks that measured 0.45m x 0.25m x 0.35m. The threshold into House 6 had a maximum width of 0.85m. A small area of flagstone floor was located adjacent to wall **1026** and **1023**.



Plate 14: House 6, looking north-west



Plate 15: Excavation of Houses 6 and 7, looking south

4.2.8 House 7

House 7 was located in the south-eastern part of the excavation area, and lay adjacent to House 9, 5, and 8 (Figures 5 and 6). House 7 represented one of the better-preserved dwellings uncovered, and was the only dwellings for which all four enclosing walls survived (Plate 15 and 16). The interior of the house measured 3.85m x 3.4m.

The double-coursed wall that formed the south-eastern external wall of the house (**1034**) had a length of 3.85m, and survived to a maximum height of 0.75m. As with all the other component walls, **1034** comprised hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar. Set within wall **1034** was a threshold with a width of 0.75m. At the base it was lined with two sandstone blocks. The three other walls (**1032**, **1038**, and **1028**) consisted of the single-course structures, all composed of hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar, consistent with an early 19th-century construction date. Set within wall **1032** was a threshold covered by a flagstone with a width of 0.85m. This connected Houses 7 and 8. Several flagstones survived around the interior of the walls of House 7 (Plate 17).

Situated in the north-eastern part of the cellar was fireplace **1039**, which was keyed in to wall **1038** and mirrored the fireplace **1040** of House 9 (Plate 18). It survived to a height of 0.38m and contained an area 0.85m which was covered by flagstone. Above the flagstone were two crude single-course walls that were not keyed in to wall **1038**. Wall **1038** comprised a single course of hand-made bricks that formed an internal partition to House 9 (Figure 5).



Plate 16: House 6, looking north-east



Plate 17: House 7, looking south-east



*Plate 18: Remains of the fireplace **1039**, associated with House 7, looking north-east*

4.2.9 House 8

House 8 was located in the north-eastern part of the site, adjacent to Houses 6, 7, and 10 (Figures 5 and 6). House 8 measured 4.9m x 3.4m, including the rear corridor shared with House 6 (Plate 19).

At the south-east of House 8 was the single-course brick wall composed of hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar (**1032**), forming an internal partition to House 7 (Figure 5). A flagstone threshold was set within the centre of wall **1032**, which measured 0.85m and connected to House 7.

North-west/south-east-aligned wall **1026** formed the south-western side of the house and an internal partition to House 6, and was likely a truncated continuation of wall **1028**. It survived only to ground level, was single-coursed, and measured 1.55m. It was abutted by a sandstone block that formed the entrance to the dwelling.

The eastern and northern walls of House 8 did not survive, although the rearmost wall of the external corridor (**1027**) survived to a maximum height of 0.85m. It was up to three-courses wide, and was aligned north-east/south-west. A small area of disturbed flagstone floor was also present.



Plate 19: House 8 looking north-west

4.2.10 House 9

House 9 was located at the eastern edge of the excavation area. It lay adjacent to House 10 to the north-west and House 7 to the south-east (Figures 5 and 6). Houses 9 and 10 were some of the most truncated dwellings uncovered during the excavation. Most of the eastern area of the house, including most of the flagstone floor, the eastern wall, and the threshold had been destroyed by later activity. The surviving area of House 9 measured 2.75 x 3.4m (Figure 5).

The south-eastern external wall of the house, along Back Silver Street, was formed by wall **1034**, a double-coursed wall of hand-made bricks that survived to a maximum height of 1.05m. The wall came to a stopped end 2.85m from the south-west corner of the house. This stopped end also contained a single sandstone block, and was the original entrance to the house. The doorway had been truncated by a later structure (**1025**).

Wall **1034** was keyed in to a single-course brick wall (**1038**) that was aligned north-west/south-east, and separated Houses 9 and 7, and continued to the north-west to Houses 8 and 10 (Figure 5).

Wall **1038** was keyed in to wall **1032**, a single-course brick wall aligned north-east/south-west and formed the north-western side of House 9. Wall **1032** had a maximum length through Houses 5, 7 and 9 of 7.4m. It appeared to form a further threshold at the eastern end, joining Houses 9 and 10. A small amount of flagstone floor survived within House 9, including over the threshold within wall **1032**. The foundations for a fireplace (**1040**) were set within wall **1038** and consisted of two double-coursed brick walls that extended 0.5m and enclosed an area 0.9m (Plate 20).



*Plate 20: The back-to-back fireplaces **1040** and **1039**, looking south-west*

4.2.11 House 10

House 10 was located at the northern corner of the excavation area, and had been largely truncated by later structures associated with Phase 3. The surviving area of the house measured 2.7m x 4.9m, including the outer corridor (Plate 21). A single-course wall of hand-made bricks (**1032**) formed the internal partition between Houses 9 and 10, and that there had been a flagstone threshold between the two dwellings.

A small section of double-coursed brick wall surrounded by flagstones (**1041**) likely represented one half of a fireplace that would have keyed in to wall **1038**, although it had been truncated. The section of fireplace wall measured 0.4m x 0.24m. Wall **1042** was double-coursed, aligned north-east/south-west and measured 2.4m in length. This wall formed the external wall of House 10, facing onto the central courtyard. At the north-east of wall **1042** was a stopped-end with a sandstone block, forming one half of the threshold which mirrored House 9.

Laid parallel to wall **1042** was wall **1044**, which was double coursed and measured 2.4m in length. It lay 0.9m to the north-west of wall **1044** with which it formed a flagstone floored corridor. Wall **1044** was likely a continuation of wall **1027** (Figure 5). Wall **1043** was aligned north-west/south-east and was keyed in to wall **1042** and **1044**. It was double-coursed, and had a maximum length of 0.9m.



Plate 21: Remains of House 10, looking south-east



Plate 22: The blocked and demolished stairway associated with House 1

4.3 Phase 2

4.3.1 Introduction

Phase 2 consisted of a series of adaptations and remodelling of those dwellings constructed in Phase 1. Phase 2 may have taken place through the 19th century, although based upon the building materials and finds evidence most of the development likely took place in the late 19th century, not long prior the clearance of the site. The changes recorded in Phase 2 included the blocking of doorways, the addition of cellar lights, and the further partitioning of rooms.

4.3.2 Adaptions to House 1

House 1 had some of the better-preserved remains related to changes implemented during Phase 2. A single-skin brick wall (**1014**) was laid parallel and adjacent to wall **1013**. It was likely the most crudely built wall excavated at the site, and was bonded with a hard, dark-grey-black mortar. It survived to a height of 0.65m, and had a maximum length of 2.05m.

A dark-grey-black mortared repair (**1012**) was also present along wall **1013** in the southern corner. It was thought less likely that this had been a blocked doorway, but was some other repair to the wall. It measured 0.68m wide, and survived to a height of 0.65m. The steps and flagstones associated with the external staircase and structure **1011** had been removed during Phase 2 (Plate 22). The staircase had been backfilled by an ashy material that included fragments of brick and stone (**1001**). This material filled the entirety of the staircase and had a maximum depth of 0.9m. The threshold within wall **1007** had also been blocked during Phase 2 (Plate 23). The blocked-up doorway was double-coursed and bonded with a hard, dark-grey-black mortar. It filled the entirety of the threshold with a width of 0.85m. Within the blocked doorway was a flagstone coal chute that had a width of 0.35m.

4.3.3 Adaptions to House 3

A single-course brick wall (**1003**) had been added to the western corner of House 2. The wall survived to a single course in height, and was noticeably built above the surviving flagstone floor. It abutted wall **1047** and was laid parallel to wall **1005**, enclosing an area 0.8m wide.

As was the case with House 1, the area beyond the threshold of House 3 in wall **1006** had been built up to a minimum height of 0.9m with a layer of ashy debris (**1002**). The threshold within wall **1006** had been blocked up by a double-coursed brick wall that also contained a flagstone coal chute (**1050**). It survived to a maximum height of 0.85m, and filled the width of the threshold, 0.82m. The blocking of the doorway provided good evidence for the use of the cellar having changed from residential to storage.

Adjacent to the new coal chute was large cellar light or window (**1004**), which was also bonded with a dark-grey-black mortar and abutted wall **1006**. It was rectangular in plan and consisted of four brick walls containing a stone-based recess (Plate 24). The entire structure measured 1.25m x 0.55m, while the central stone area was at a depth of 0.22m.



Plate 23: The blocked-up doorway and coal chute **1008** associated with House 1, looking south-east

4.3.4 Adaptions to House 4

A cellar light (**1021**) had been added to House 4 during Phase 2. It consisted of a double-coursed L-shaped brick wall that abutted the outer walls of the staircase **1018** and the outer wall of House 4 (**1020**). The walls were bonded with a hard, dark-grey mortar (Plate 25). The cellar light itself measured 1.8m x 0.45m, and consisted of a stone recess surround by the brick wall that abutted wall **1020**.

4.3.5 Adaptions to House 5

Two brick walls had been added to House 5 sometime after its initial construction. Both walls were single-coursed, aligned north-west/south-west, and were bonded with a hard, dark-grey-black mortar. They were built above an area of surviving flagstone floor, and enclosed an area that measured 0.6m wide. Both walls were crudely constructed and stood to a maximum height of 0.35m.

Wall **1030** abutted and was adjacent to wall **1028**. It had a maximum length of 1.5m. Wall **1031** measured 0.7m and abutted wall **1032**. Wall **1045** was a blocking of the corridor formed by walls **1033** and **1037** (Plate 26). It was a double-coursed structure bonded with a hard, dark-grey-black mortar and abutted walls **1033** and **1037**. It had a width of 0.85m, and was constructed above the level of the surviving flagstone floor. It survived to a maximum height of 0.65m.



*Plate 24: The cellar light **1004** associated with House 3*



*Plate 25: The cellar light **1021** associated with House 4, looking south-west*



*Plate 26: The blocked doorway **1045** at House 5, looking east*

4.3.6 *Adaptions to House 6*

Structure **1022** was a later adaption to House 6, and consisted of a double-coursed, L-shaped wall and cellar light. The structure was bonded with a hard, dark-grey-black mortar, whilst the surrounding Phase 1 walls were bonded with a soft, yellow, sandy mortar. It appeared to join walls **1023** and **1027** and had been built into wall **1023** with an area of stonework that appeared to have been a sill. The cellar light measured 1.05m x 0.45m (Plate 27).



*Plate 27: Cellar light **1022** in House 6, looking north-west*

4.3.7 Adaptions to House 7

Wall **1029** was single-coursed and measured 1.4m in length and survived to a maximum height of 0.4m. It was crudely constructed, was aligned north-west/south-west, abutted wall **1028** and was constructed above the remaining flagstone floor.

A cellar light (**1036**) had also been added to the south-east of House 7, abutting wall **1034** (Plate 28). Like the other adaptations, structure **1036** was constructed of brick and stone and bonded with a hard, dark-grey-black mortar. It was somewhat disturbed but measured 2.25m x 0.7m, with a central stone recess that was at a depth of 0.3m.

The threshold within wall **1034** and corridor stairwell beyond between walls **1034** and **1037** had been blocked by brick wall **1046**. Wall **1046** was double-coursed, was not keyed in to the surround wall **1034**, was built above the stone threshold floor, and survived to a maximum height of 0.5m. It filled the full threshold which had a width of 0.75m. It was bonded with a hard, dark-grey-black mortar.



*Plate 28: The blocked doorway **1046** and cellar light **1036** of House 7, looking south-east*

4.3.8 Adaptions to House 9

A cellar light (**1035**) had clearly been added to House 9 sometime after its construction. The structure was bonded with a hard, dark-grey-black mortar. It consisted of a rectangular brick structure which was built against wall **1034**. It measured 1.35m x 0.65m, and contained a central stone recess that measured 1.25m x 0.4m at a depth of 0.2m (Plate 29).



*Plate 29: Cellar light **1035** associated with House 9, looking south-west*

4.4 Phase 3

4.4.1 Summary

Phase 3 comprised those remains that post-dated the demolition of the dwellings at Paradise Court in the late 19th century. This consisted primarily of a series of large brick walls and foundations associated with the early 20th-century gym and public bath referred to as 'Proctor's Gymnasium'. The historical evidence indicated that Paradise Court had been cleared specifically for the construction of the gym and wash-house.

The Phase 3 remains were particularly robust, whilst the foundations were mostly deeper than the original basements of the dwellings; in areas of the site where Phase 3 remains were located generally no remains related to Phase 1 and 2 survived. The remains of Phase 3 were recoded as structure **1025**, a series large brick walls and foundations which covered the entirety of the excavation, but were particularly prominent around Houses 9 and 10 (Plate 30). The brick walls were up to five-courses wide, with an additional two-course foundation step.



*Plate 30: Excavation area looking south-west showing the various brick walls associated with structure **1025***

5. Finds

5.1 Introduction

A small artefactual assemblage (401 artefacts with a total combined weight of 29.9kg) was recovered from the excavation, and comprises a range of materials including pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipes, ceramic building material, animal bone, metalwork and organics. The artefactual assemblage is dominated by pottery and bottle glass ranging from the late 18th to mid-20th century. The earliest accurately dated item from the site is a George III penny from AD 1799. The aim of the finds assessment is to evaluate all classes of archaeological material from the excavation to assess their research potential and regional significance.

All material was collected from demolition fills of the trenches excavated across the court housing on site, and many of the objects recovered would have been used during the lifetime of the court housing, including leather shoes, marbles, pottery, coinage and clay tobacco pipes. The demolition fills were grouped by houses; deposit **1000** encompasses Houses 1-6 and deposit **2000** encompasses Houses 7-10. All finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds laboratory in sealed and labelled polyethylene bags. All finds were washed, except metal and organic material, which were dry brushed, and grouped by material for assessment.

Material	Contexts	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	2	8	102
Ceramic other	3	4	158
Clay tobacco pipe	3	54	173
Copper	4	23	212
Glass	4	49	12262
Iron	2	4	346
Leather	3	6	430
Lead	1	2	391
Pottery	3	232	14642
Shell	2	11	203
Stone	1	5	98
Tile	1	1	826
Wood	2	2	82
Total		401	29925

Table 1: All materials recovered from the Crown Street site

5.2 The Pottery

A total of 232 sherds of pottery were recovered from the site from three demolition fill deposits (Table 2). The majority of the pottery comprises mid- to late 19th-century stoneware, consisting of ginger beer or mineral water bottles, as well as sherds of larger jugs and a marmalade jar. The majority of the pottery is fragmentary though some profiles are present as well as several local makers' stamps on the bottles (Table 3). It is possible these had been redeposited and dumped on the site from elsewhere.

The assemblage also contains sherds of plain china and transfer-printed wares, brown-glazed earthenware consisting of teapot fragments, industrial slipware including mochaware sherds, a sherd of a porcelain saucer and a small quantity of coarsewares. Most of the pottery consists of stoneware bottles or sherds of dishes and cups typical of a 19th-century dwelling assemblage. The pottery provides no further research potential.

Ware Type	Contexts	Count	Weight (g)
Brown-glazed earthenware	3	11	435
China	2	49	1324
Dark-glazed coarseware	2	17	1243
Industrial slipware	3	19	357
Porcelain	1	1	16
Stoneware	3	82	10236
Transfer-printed ware	2	52	992
Unglazed earthenware	1	1	39

Table 2: All the pottery recovered from Crown Street by type, count and weight

Context	Description	Date
1000	Stoneware bottle 'F COOPER HULME MANCHESTER'	Late 19th
1000	Stoneware bottle 'R KELLY MANCHESTER'	Late 19th
1000, 2000	2 stoneware bottles 'C DAVIES MANCHESTER'	Late 19th
1000	Stoneware bottle 'R KELLY HENHUR STREET QUEENS ROAD'	Late 19th
1000, 2000	3 stoneware bottles and two bases 'R & J NUTTALL MANCHESTER' Slater's Directory 1886 23 Marsh Street Ancoats	Late 19th
1000, 2000	2 stoneware bottles 'HOPE BROS COOKES STREET HULME MANCHESTER'	Late 19th
1000	Marmalade jar 'GRAY & SONS PATENT PORTOBELLO'	Late 19th

Table 3: List of stoneware bottles and jars with makers' stamps

5.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipes

A total of 54 clay tobacco pipe fragments were retrieved from demolition deposits on the site. This includes 43 clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, one nipple mouthpiece, and ten fragments of pipe bowls forming four bowls. Two of the pipe stems have a batch number of '34' stamped on the stem (Plate 31). One of the crushed pipe bowls depicts a leaf pattern, and another larger bowl has a raised thorn design (Plate 32). All the pipes date to the mid- to late 19th century, but present no makers' stamps and provide no further research potential.



Plate 31: Pipe stem with '34' batch number (1000)



Plate 32: Thorn pipe bowl design (1000)

5.4 The Glass

A total of 49 glass objects were recovered from the excavations. This mainly consist of complete or fragmentary glass bottles mainly dating to the late 19th to early 20th century. The bottle collection includes Codd bottles and opaque mineral water bottles, including local manufacturer labels (Table 4). The glass also consists of a glass marble, possibly from a Codd bottle, some glass sheeting or thick window glass, and three large lumps of glass waste, as well as a glass waste droplet (Plate 33). These are likely to be waste glass products from a nearby glass manufacturing site. The glass has been fully catalogued and provides no further research potential.

Context	Description	Date
1000	Squat bottle 'M CUMMINS MANCHESTER' (Plate 34)	Late 19th
1000	Complete bottle 'J MOORHOUSE & Co HULME' with horse and cart design (Plate 35)	Late 19th
1000	Codd bottle 'A CRAVEN HULME EST 1842' Slater's Directory 1886, 1895 Austin Craven 14 Mytton Street, Hulme	Mid-late 19th
1000, 2000	Three bottles 'A ASTORG MANCHESTER' (Plate 36)	Late 19th
1000	Bottle 'M MORRIS SWINTON MANCHESTER'	Late 19th
1000, 2000	Two bottles with cork inside 'E MATHER SALFORD'	Late 19th
1000, 2000	Three bottles 'STANDARD MINERAL WATER COMPANY HULME MANCHESTER'	Late 19th
2000	Codd bottle 'JOHN BUCKLEY MANCHESTER'	Late 19th
2000	Fragmentary blue poison bottle	Late 19th

Table 4: List of glass bottles with manufacturing labels

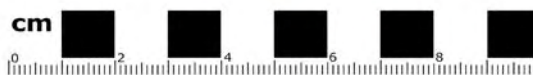


Plate 33: Glass manufacturing waste (1001)



Plate 34: M CUMMINS bottle (1000)



Plate 35: MOORHOUSE bottle (1000)



Plate 36: A ASTORG bottle (1000)

5.5 Metalwork

A total of 29 metal items were recorded from the excavation. This includes two pieces of lead in the form of a waste strip and fitting, as well as three iron nails and a horseshoe fragment.

23 copper objects were retrieved from the site. This includes a silvered button with loop back, a domed button with 'BIRMINGHAM' etched on the reverse (Plate 37), a two-holed button, a corroded button with missing loop back, four copper tubes from machinery, a small thimble-shaped mount, and a copper door handle/knob. These are likely to date from the period of use of the dwellings on the site and are typically 19th century in date.

The assemblage also contains 10 coins from the Georgian and Victorian periods (Table 5). The earliest coin is a 1799 Georgian penny from deposit 2000.

The majority of the metal items may be associated with the period of use of the court housing during the late 18th to early 19th century, though their redeposited nature makes this unclear. The metalwork provides no further research potential.

Context	Description	Date
1000	'GEORGIUS III...18...' penny	1800-1820
1000	'GEORGIUS III...180[9]' penny	1809?
1000	Irish token 'WILLIAM FITZ GIBBON AND Co MERCHANTS CORK' farthing (Plate 38)	1835
2000	'GEORGIUS III...1799' penny (Plate 39)	1799
2000	'GEORGIUS III DG REX 1806' penny (Plate 40)	1806
1000	'[VICTORIA DG] BRITT REG [FD] FARTHING 1865' (Plate 41)	1865
2000	'VICTORIA DG BRITT REG FD FARTHING 1865'	1865
1002	'VICTORIA DG BRITT REG FD 1880' penny	1880
2000	'VICTORIA DG BRITT REG FD' penny	1837-1901
2000	Victoria half penny	1860s

Table 5: List and description of all the coinage recovered from Crown Street



Plate 37: Loop fasten button and domed button (1000)

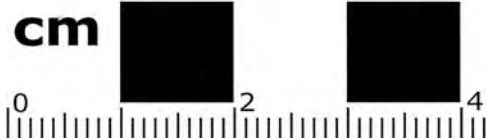


Plate 38: WILLIAM FITZ GIBBON token (1000)

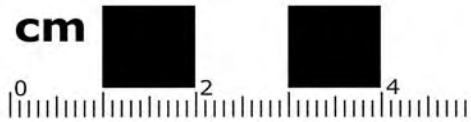


Plate 39: George III 1799 penny (2000)

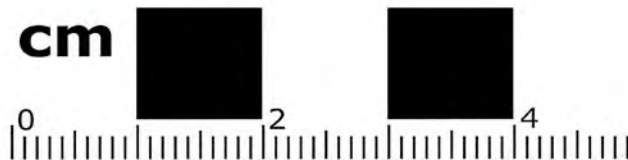


Plate 40: George III 1806 penny (2000)

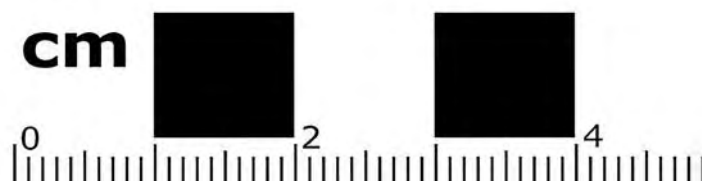


Plate 41: Victoria 1865 farthing (1000)

5.6 Organics and Leather

A limited quantity of organics were recovered from the site. This includes eight animal bones, mainly ribs of domesticated breeds and 11 shells including oyster and clam shells. A decorated wooden knife handle with corroded iron blade (Plate 42) and the wooden sole of a shoe was also retrieved from the site.

Several leather shoe fragments were recovered from the site, including the fragments of a working boot and a child's pump with studded sole (Plates 43 and 44). These may derive from individuals who lived in the court housing during the early 19th century.

Due to the fragmentary nature of the organic material and the redeposited nature of the contexts, the organics provide no further research material.



Plate 42: Wooden knife handle with criss-cross pattern (1001)



Plate 43: Leather fragment of worker's boot (1000)



Plate 44: Leather child's shoe/pump (1000)

5.7 Other Material

A limited number of other materials was recovered from the site including a plain unglazed earthenware floor tile, a ceramic insulator, three stone marbles and two glazed stone balls used as part of the Victorian carpet ball game popular in the mid- to late 19th century (Plate 45).

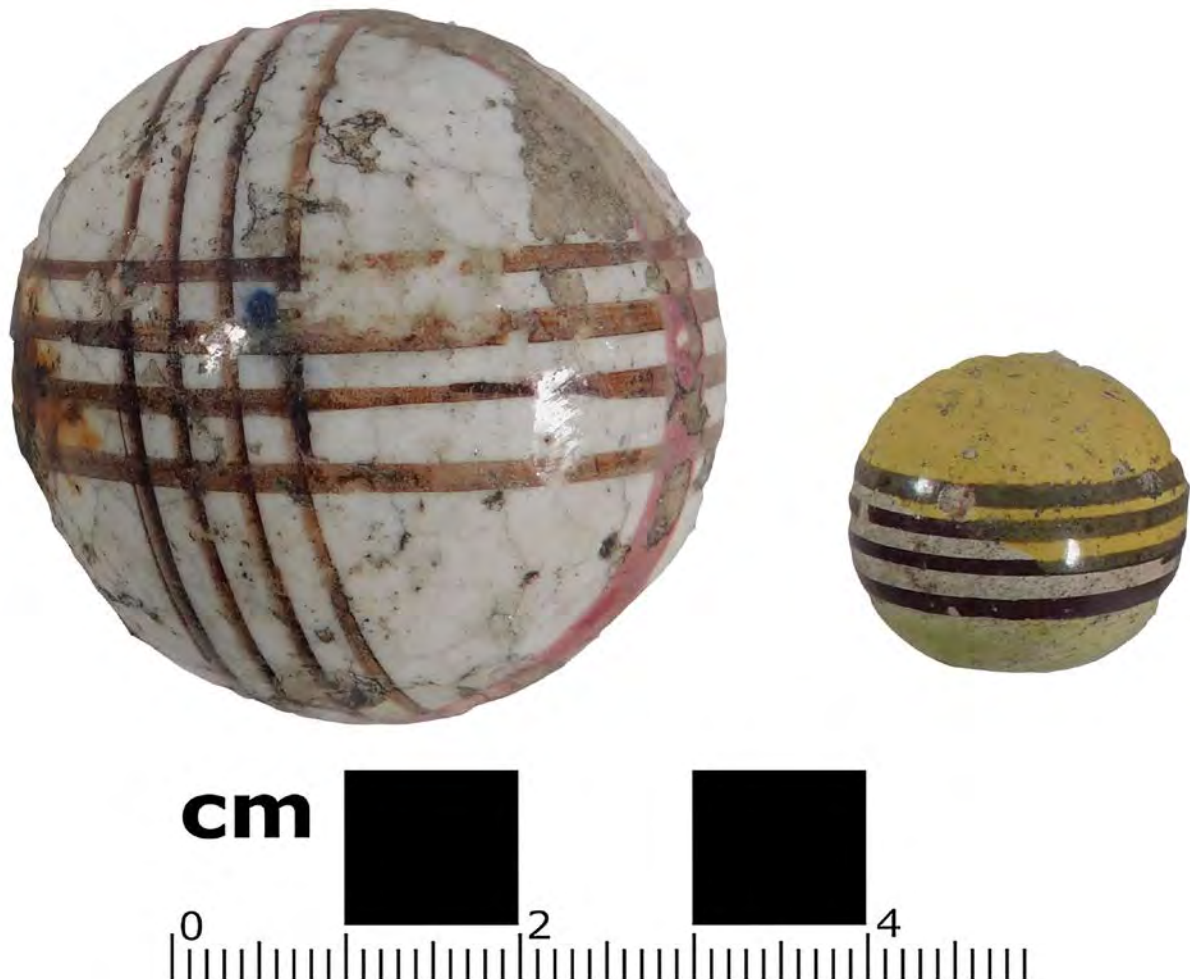


Plate 45: Victorian carpet balls (2000)

5.8 Conclusion

The finds from Crown Street are limited in number and consist of redeposited material filling in the demolished court housing structure on the site. Some of the objects may be associated with the period of usage of the court housing during the 19th century, though some material may have been redeposited from other sites. The material presents an overview of the material and types of objects being utilised in urban Manchester during the 19th century. The assemblage has been recorded and provides no further research potential. It is recommended that the material is discarded.

6. Discussion

6.1 *Paradise Court*

6.1.1 *Introduction*

The excavation uncovered some remains of archaeological interest, comprising the foundations and cellars of 18th- and 19th-century workers' housing. This included the remains of at least ten individual dwellings constructed as a group of back-to-backs around a central courtyard. Various structural remains related to the early 20th-century occupation of the site were also uncovered across the site, although these were of little archaeological interest. No remains pre-dating the 18th century were found during the excavation.

6.1.2 *The Post-Paradise Court Remains*

All of the structural remains associated with Paradise Court had been disturbed by the later 20th-century activity, which had removed some of the walls and floor surfaces. These later walls (**1025**) were most likely related to the later 'Proctor Gymnasium' which replaced the Paradise Court dwellings in the early 20th century. As early as 1890, plans were drawn up for the demolition of Paradise Court under the auspices of AW Smith, chairman of the 'Unhealthy Dwellings Committee' and for its replacement with the Proctor Gymnasium.

The larger five- to six-course brick walls associated with the gymnasium had foundations that were deeper than those of the dwellings, and had in many cases cut through those earlier structures. Some of the walls with shallower foundations associated with the gymnasium in some cases appeared to have made use of the earlier brick foundations and were built directly onto those earlier walls.

6.1.3 *The Remains of Paradise Court*

The layout of the dwellings at Paradise Court was as a rectangular block of back-to-back dwellings. Further houses were added in the early 19th century to create the 'court' that consisted of an open yard with a privy. Only one wing of Paradise Court was indicated to contain cellars on the 19th-century historic mapping, and it was these cellared dwellings which were the target of the archaeological excavation. The earlier evaluation indicated that little to no remains related to the non-cellared dwellings at Paradise Court survived (Miller and Radford 2020).

The dwellings bore strong similarities to other back-to-back dwellings excavated across Greater Manchester, such as those at New Blakeley Street and Angel Meadow. Each room of the dwellings was around 12-13m², and most were accessed from an external staircase or corridor which presumably led to the street (or courtyard) level, though no evidence of the original ground-level surface were uncovered during the excavation. Where the corresponding walls survived, it appeared that all of the dwellings contained a fireplace that had a corresponding fireplace to the rear, such as structures **1039** and **1040**.

The supporting walls of the dwellings were double-coursed, whilst the walls that separated the houses were only a single course. Where the floors of the houses survived, they appeared to have been constructed solely of flagstone. The dwellings, though not identical, were very similar both in size, layout, and construction. The external entrances to the dwellings differed between the various houses and were located in different positions within the rear walls. For example, the external entrance to House 3 was in the corner, whilst the doorway into House 1 was in the centre of the room. There were also likely differences between the various external stairwells though these had been heavily modified during Phase 2. Of all the houses excavated, only House 2 had no threshold. No phase breaks were discerned within any of the surrounding brick walls. The brick walls were later dismantled by hand to ascertain whether any blocked or demolished staircases existed, but none were found. Most likely the cellar of House 2 was accessed by an internal wooden staircase or ladder which left no archaeological evidence.

One of the more interesting and unusual features of the houses were the inter-dwellings thresholds. In all cases where the rear dividing wall survived, walls **1032** and **1047**, thresholds connecting the back-to-back houses were found. These thresholds connected Houses 3 to 4, 7 to 8, and 9 to 10. Presumably the other houses once had similar thresholds, but the rear walls did not survive. There was no evidence that these walls had been 'knocked' through at a later date, but the thresholds were uniform throughout and most likely had been part of the initial construction during Phase 1.

It was unclear what purpose these doorways had during the occupation of dwellings, especially as the Census indicated that many of the cellars were used as individual dwellings, with the above floors occupied by a different family. The location of these thresholds may have also explained the somewhat odd placement of the fireplaces – rather than on the back-to-back rear walls they were placed along the side-by-side dividing walls, such as with House 7 and 9, which sometimes meant that they were close to the external staircase.

The combined historic and cartographic evidence demonstrates the houses were completed in the early 19th century. They remained largely unaltered until the turn of the century. Throughout their history, the houses retained a relatively low status. During their earliest use the cellars were used as separate dwellings. Within the rooms, domestic fixtures and fittings were removed, and street entrances blocked. Some of the cellars appear to have been used by the rooms above, probably providing storage space for coal.

The primary use of the cellars as dwellings was probably during the boom period between the 1830s and 1840s. At this time overcrowding within the site would have been at its highest. In lieu of the limited historical data pertaining to tenancies for the cellars, the amount of living space offers a reasonable proxy for the living standards. In order to put this into perspective, it is necessary to examine the results from Paradise Court alongside other investigations in Manchester city centre, including several key excavations that have been carried out in Ancoats: Bradley Street (OA North 2005); Bengal Street / Jersey Street (OA North 2006); George Leigh Street (OA North 2008); Loom Street (UMAU 2008); and Gerrard's Court (Cook 2020).

The floor space within the back-to-back cellars of Gerrard's Court in Ancoats was typically 14' x 12½'. Considering there was only one point of access to the cellars and that these only had functioning fireplaces in the front rooms, it is likely that the cellar dwellings were double-depth and that the total amount of living space was around 33m². The individual rooms were larger than some that have been found nearby, such as those of very early back-to-back cellars exposed along Bengal Street, which measured 12' x 10½' (3.7m x 3.2m) (OA North, 2006). Early 19th-century cellar dwellings were also investigated on the southern side of Bradley Street in Ancoats; the room sizes were of similarly meagre proportions: 11½' by 10½' (3.5m x 3.2m). The cellars at Bradley Street were originally occupied separately, only being knocked-through to form a single cellar-dwelling in the latter half of the 19th century. Larger rooms were recorded during investigations along Jersey Street, where the rear cellars were excavated; these measured 16 x 10½ ft (4.9m x 3.2m). Each contained a fireplace, with all apparently accessed from the front cellar in a similar manner to the houses forming Gerrard's Court. The smallest rooms, although un-cellared, were found at Shillings Place; the smaller rooms were between 6½' and 8' deep. Collectively, these excavations have demonstrated just how varied the room sizes and layouts of the properties were; this has been taken as evidence that the houses were constructed by different speculators, without planning or regulation (Miller and Wild 2007, 58-60).

As has been proven in Ancoats, towards the mid-19th century an increasing proportion of the houses were taken up by settlers from Ireland, as documented in the Census returns for 1841 and 1851. A similar situation is recorded in the same Census records for Paradise Court. Numbers of Irish migrants to Manchester in the early 19th century were accelerated by those fleeing devastating effects of the Irish Potato Famine 1845-49. Despite multiple changes in ownership, the site remained embedded in the Irish community.

6.1.4 *Adaptions to the Houses*

Most of the dwellings uncovered at Crown Street showed a considerable amount of development during Phase 2. Phase 2 adaptions were found within Houses, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9. It was possible that further adaptions had been undertaken at Houses 2, 8, and 10, but that those did not survive due to the later intrusive structure, **1025**. Phase 2 covered a broad period from the early 19th century to the demolition of the dwellings in the c. 1890s, prior to the construction of Proctors Gymnasium.

Several of the dwellings, specifically Houses 1, 3, 5, and 7, contained evidence for the later partitioning of the single-room dwellings. This consisted of single-course brick walls, such as **1031**, which were not keyed in to the original Phase 1 walls and were always built above the surviving flagstone floors. These walls were bonded with a hard, black mortar and were very crudely constructed. Wall **1014** consisted solely of roughly coursed stretchers which had been sloppily mortared together and not pointed. Unlike the Phase 1 walls, the later walls showed no sign of render or whitewash. Most of these divisions appeared to have been constructed to create small internal rooms or cupboards; in House 5 the two new walls, **1030** and **1031**, created a space only 0.6m wide. It was possible that these small rooms were used to store coal, probably in the later 19th century once the cellars were no longer occupied as individual dwellings.

Cellar lights had also been added to most of the dwellings, including Houses 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9. These structures were broadly of the same design, though some were larger than others. These structures, such as **1035**, consisted of rectangular brick structures with a central stone recess. These structures mostly abutted the external walls of Phase 1 though presumably alterations were made to those walls which did not survive archaeologically. The exception was structure **1022** in House 6, which clearly had a stone sill integrated in the rear wall, **1023**. It was unclear based upon the archaeological remains whether any cellar lights had been associated with Phase 1. More likely, the Phase 2 cellar lights were a new construction at the dwellings in the mid-19th century, probably related to various social reform and sanitation programs which were underway at that time. For example, in 1867 the Manchester Waterworks and Improvement Act required landlord to renovate and recondition back-to-back dwellings (Nevell 2017, 4).

Probably the most interesting Phase 2 structures were the blocked doorways related to the external staircases. These blocked doorways were associated with Houses 1, 3, and 7. As with other adaptations, it was likely that more of the dwellings had once been blocked but that the remains did not survive due the later disturbance associated with structure **1025**. Like the addition of cellar lights, the blocking of the cellars likely related to social reform of the mid- to late 19th century. Frederick Engels indicated that cellar dwellings in Little Ireland were blocked up as early as 1831 – though by 1841 they had been emptied and inhabited again (Engels 1845, 47-8). In 1853, a new local by-law prevented the construction of and inhabitation of cellars, though this law was clearly flouted (Nevell 2017, 4-5).

However, the uniformity of blocked doorways **1046**, **1008**, and **1050** indicated that these features were likely contemporary and part of the same phase of works. All were double-coursed, bonded with the same very hard dark-grey mortar, were well-built, and two of which contained very similar coal chutes. Significantly, in the layer **1002**, which lay beneath and behind the blocked door and coal-chute, **1050**, a copper coin dated 1880 was recovered. This indicated that the cellars must have been blocked up c. 1880-90s, when the site was cleared for the construction of the new gym and wash-house. The integration of the coal chutes along with the blocked-up doorways gave some indication that by that time the cellars were likely not used as living quarters.

6.1.5 Social History

The archaeological investigations at Crown Street allowed for some further light to be shed on the social history of Manchester, particularly of the poorer working classes. This was undertaken with an examination of various historical records, Census records, the archaeological remains, and the finds evidence.

The 1845 sanitation report indicated that Hulme contained 2,345 houses and 97 cellar dwellings, which housed close to 4,000 inhabitants at that time (*Manchester Times*, 30 August 1845). Those inhabitants shared only 127 privies; one privy per nearly 20 homes. The report specifically examined the dwellings within the site boundary as a poor example of sanitation. It stated that Paradise Court, Silver Street, Pryme Street, Back Silver Street, and Southam Street contained 44 houses, ten cellars, 212 inhabitants, and only four privies. In 1853 Paradise Court was described as containing 'deposits of refuse, very dirty, and abounds with unpleasant odours' (*Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser*, 24 September 1853).

The Census records for 1841 indicated that at least three cellars were occupied as separate dwellings, though likely the number was higher. Of those occupied cellars listed in 1841, all of the families were Irish. In that same Census most working people were associated with the various trades of the cotton industry with professions such as 'doffers', 'tenters', and 'pickers'. Probably the most unusual profession listed in 1841, was the 35-year old presumed-lodger, Ellen Renshaw, who lived in the cellar under number 3 Paradise Court and whose occupation was listed as 'herb gatherer'. A decade later at the time of the 1851 Census, at least two of the properties at Paradise Court were listed simply as 'uninhabited'.

As might be expected with the known historical circumstances of Irish immigration, which increased rapidly in the 1840s particularly to northern England, more than one in three of the residents at Paradise Court were born in Ireland. The number of Irish people was even higher if the English-born children of immigrants were considered. This had increased as a fraction of the total number of residents since the previous Census in 1841, when around 1 in 4 occupants were Irish.

In several of the dwellings (Nos 3, 5 and 9), the cellars were identified in the 1851 Census as separate dwellings. Most occupants, male and female, as young as 12, continued to work in the cotton industry. Thomas Kean, a 15-year old from Longford in Ireland, who lived at No. 3 Paradise Court, had his occupation listed as a 'scavenger'. The high frequency of relatively young heads of households listed as 'widow' gave some indication of life expectancy. A note in the *Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser*, 29 October 1842, stated that a resident of No. 7 Paradise Court, Mary Ann, a widow and an alcoholic, had committed suicide via opium overdose after pawning all her possessions to pay for her drink habit.

By the time of the 1861 Census, the total number of residents had fallen considerably – if it is assumed that the census number were accurate for that year. In 1851, 96 occupants were listed, but by 1861 only 42 occupants were listed. However, of those 42 a total of 23 were born in Ireland, around 55%. The number of Irish at Paradise Court had steadily increased during that period: $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1841, $\frac{1}{3}$ in 1851 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1861. As had been the case with previous census', at least three families were listed as occupying cellars at Paradise Court, and once again most of those were Irish.

By the Census of 1881, it appears that more of the Paradise Court dwellings were uninhabited and that the total number of residents had fallen considerably to a total of only 37, down from a high of 97 in 1841. Some of the residents were still Irish immigrants, such as Dennis Sweeney, a boarder and farm labourer at No. 2 Paradise Court, though the number of Irish-born residents had dropped considerably when compared to the earlier census'. Only four had been born in Ireland, down to $\frac{1}{10}$ from a high of $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1861. Various other residents had moved to Paradise Court from around Britain. A further noticeable change was that by the 1880s the employment of the residents had begun to be much more varied. While in the 1840-50s most of the working residents had been employed in the cotton industry, by the 1880s occupations included van drivers, iron workers, painters, etc, a development which likely reflected the move away from cotton towards the end of the 19th century across Manchester.

Hulme, where Paradise Court was located, had been incorporated into the City of Manchester in 1838, which meant that it fell under the Manchester Board of Health, founded in 1831 specifically to tackle cholera, and was also party to later legislation which sought to improve housing and the condition of the working classes. By the late 19th century, dwellings without running water or dedicated toilets were condemned as 'slums' and were targeted for clearance (Nevell 2017, 3-4). In 1867, the Manchester Waterworks and Improvement Act required landlords to improve and renovate their existing properties. It was likely that many of the archaeological developments associated with Phase 2 were associated with the mid-19th-century reforms related to living conditions. The clearest of those adaptations was the blocking of the external entrances to the cellars c. 1880-90s, which likely correlated to the cellars no longer being inhabited. The census results also broadly supported that conclusion; cellars were listed as occupied in 1841, 1851, and 1881, but none were listed in 1871 or 1881.

However, despite the changes that were enacted at Paradise Court and attempts to alleviate the living conditions, the dwellings were still considered of poor quality and local government cleared the site anyway. A special article in the *Manchester Times*, 3 October 1890, titled 'The State of Hulme' described Paradise Court as having: 'the reputation of being as offensive a place as could be found in the whole city of Manchester. It was doubtful if there was a worse place in England – although in saying this I am assuming that Manchester can be beaten in slums, which I am perhaps not justified in doing.' The last census record for Paradise Court was 1881, while the last poor rate assessment was dated to 1888. No census records for Paradise Court were undertaken in 1891, and it seemed likely that as early as 1888-9 the Paradise Court dwellings were – officially – unoccupied. Based upon the historical and cartographic sources available, the structures were likely cleared sometime in the 1890s.

7. Conclusion

7.1 Summary

The results obtained from the archaeological excavation have demonstrated that remains of late 18th- and early 19th-century workers' houses survived within the site boundary, in the block known as Paradise Court. Though the remains had been in some cases severely truncated by the later 20th-century activity, enough of the Paradise Court structures survived to help shed further light on the living conditions of some of Manchester's poorest 19th-century inhabitants.

A relatively large and interesting collection of artefacts were also recovered from the site which was able to inform on the lives of the inhabitants more than most assemblages from similar 19th-century domestic sites. In particular, a considerable number of coins and complete glass and ceramic vessels were recovered.

A considerable amount of development and change had also occurred at Paradise Court and was visible in the archaeological record. This included the blocking of doorways, the addition of coal chutes, and the addition of cellar lights. These developments likely reflected the changes in use at the site; it was likely that the cellars mostly changed from residential living quarters – as evidenced by the earlier census data – and were later mostly used for storage, particularly for coal. Most of those developments, such as the addition of cellar lights, also likely reflected both changing attitudes to housing in the 19th century and the various pieces of legislation which sought to improve living conditions in Manchester.

This archaeological investigation has provided a detailed record of buried archaeological remains of high local significance. In particular, the excavated remains of former workers' dwellings represent a key element in the character of Hulme: tracts of housing intended solely for the occupation of the new urban working class. This work meets key initiative in the current *North West Archaeological Research Framework*:

Initiative 7.6: 'a study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and east Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types and to inform conservation agenda' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139);

Initiative 7.7: 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households...' (*ibid*);

Initiative 7.25: 'Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas regarded as slums' (*op cit*, 147).

The remains were arguably better-preserved than other sites that have been excavated locally, including those at Piccadilly Place in 2005 (Miller *et al* 2010), and Bengal Street (Wild 2007) and Loom Street (Nevell 2017) in 2007. Moreover, when looked at together with other excavations undertaken in other parts of Manchester city centre, this work as a whole has real value. In particular, this has outlined the divergent efforts made to improve and modernise early 19th-century dwellings that set each site apart. Each house, it seems, has a separate and unique life history.

7. Archive

7.1 Archive

The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current guidelines (ClfA 2014). 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.

The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in north-west England. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The project archive will ultimately be offered to the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester for long-term deposition. A copy of this report will be lodged with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, and the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed. In addition, a copy of the report will be publicly available for downloading via the University of Salford's Figshare website, a data repository designed to manage and share research data outputs:

<https://salford.figshare.com/>

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Appendix 1: Context List

Context Number	House Number	Description
01	-	Natural ground
02	-	Overburden
03	-	Made-ground
1000	1-6	Backfilled 'cellar fill' demolition material from Houses 1-6
1001	1	Backfill layer immediately below the coal chute construction 1008
1002	3	Backfill layer immediately below the coal chute construction 1004
1003	3	Single-course brick wall
1004	3	Cellar light
1005	1-4	Single-course brick wall
1006	3	Double-course brick wall
1007	1	Double-course brick wall
1008	1	Blocked doorway and coal chute
1009	1	Triple-course brick wall
1010	1	Double-course brick wall
1011	1	Stairway foundations
1012	1	Single-course brick wall repair
1013	1-2	Single-course brick wall
1014	1	Single-course brick wall
1015	2	Flagstone floor
1016	2	Double-course brick wall
1017	2	Cellar light (?)
1018	4	Staircase
1019	4	Flagstone floor
1020	4	Double-course brick wall
1021	4	Cellar light
1022	6	Cellar light
1023	6	Double-course brick wall
1024	6	Flagstone floor
1025	-	Bricks walls of Proctor's Gym
1026	6, 8	Single-course brick wall
1027	6, 8	Triple-course brick wall
1028	5,7	Single-course brick wall
1029	7	Single-course brick wall
1030	5	Single-course brick wall
1031	5	Single-course brick wall

Context Number	House Number	Description
1032	5-10	Single-course brick wall
1033	5	Double-course brick wall
1034	7, 9	Double-course brick wall
1035	9	Cellar light
1036	7	Cellar light
1037	5, 7	Double-course brick wall
1038	7, 9	Single-course brick wall
1039	7	Fireplace
1040	9	Fireplace
1041	10	Fireplace
1042	10	Double-course brick wall
1043	10	Double-course brick wall
1044	10	Double-course brick wall
1045	5	Blocked doorway
1046	7	Double-course brick wall
1047	3, 4	Single-course brick wall
1048	1	Fireplace
1049	2	Fireplace
1050	3	Double-course brick wall
2000	7-10	Backfilled 'cellar fill' demolition material from Houses 7-10

Appendix 2: Census Records

1841 Census for England and Wales

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Ann Swan	Cellar – 1 Paradise Court	Head	45		Ireland
Ellen Swan	Cellar – 1 Paradise Court		15	Cotton doubler	Ireland
Sarah Swan	Cellar – 1 Paradise Court		15	Cotton doubler	Lancashire
James Swan	Cellar – 1 Paradise Court		14	Cotton piercer	Lancashire
Charles Swan	Cellar – 1 Paradise Court		4		Lancashire
Michael Fitzsimmons	Cellar – 2 Paradise Court	Head	40	Dyer	Ireland
Ann Fitzsimmons	Cellar – 2 Paradise Court		30		Ireland
James Fitzsimmons	Cellar – 2 Paradise Court		8		Lancashire
Michael Fitzsimmons	Cellar – 2 Paradise Court		3		Lancashire
Ann Dunn	Cellar – 3 Paradise Court	Head	30	Paper manufacturer (?)	Ireland
William Dunn	Cellar – 3 Paradise Court		7		Lancashire
Ellen Renshaw	Cellar – 3 Paradise Court		35	Herb gatherer	Lancashire
Farrell McMullan	1 Paradise Court	Head	40	Labourer	Ireland
Mary McMullan	1 Paradise Court		30		Ireland
Selina McMullan	1 Paradise Court		15	Cotton tenter	Lancashire
Esther McMullan	1 Paradise Court		15	Cotton doffer	Lancashire
Jane McMullan	1 Paradise Court		14		Lancashire
William McMullan	1 Paradise Court		7		Lancashire
Maria Buckley	3 Paradise Court	Head	20		Lancashire
Charlotte Buckley	3 Paradise Court		3		Lancashire
Mary Buckley	3 Paradise Court		1		Lancashire
Sarah Harrop	3 Paradise Court		13	Buttery (?)	Lancashire
Alice Moscrop	7 Paradise Court	Head	40	Cotton cander	Lancashire

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Ann Moscrop	7 Paradise Court		14	Cotton winder	Lancashire
Josiah Moscrop	7 Paradise Court		12		Lancashire
John Moscrop	7 Paradise Court		9		Lancashire
Moses Moscrop	7 Paradise Court		3		Lancashire
Jonathan Moscrop	7 Paradise Court		1		Lancashire
Mary Buror	7 Paradise Court		50	Washerwoman	Lancashire
John Buror	7 Paradise Court		17	Cotton stripper	Lancashire
Elizabeth Gallighar	9 Paradise Court	Head	30	Cotton picker	Ireland
Alice Gallighar	9 Paradise Court		30	Cotton picker	Ireland
Margaret Gallighar	9 Paradise Court		30	Cotton Picker	Ireland
Joseph Gallighar	9 Paradise Court		8		Lancashire
Dominick Conlin	11 Paradise Court		30	Labourer	Ireland
Mary Conlin	11 Paradise Court		20		Ireland
Ann Conlin	11 Paradise Court		2		Ireland
Mary Conlin	11 Paradise Court		40	Washerwoman	Ireland
Rowland Thomas	13 Paradise Court	Head	30	Labourer	England
Mary Thomas	13 Paradise Court		40		England
Rowland Thomas	13 Paradise Court		8		England
Richard Thomas	13 Paradise Court		5		Lancashire
John Thomas	13 Paradise Court		2		Lancashire
Catherine Ledwage	13 Paradise Court		20	Cotton tenter	Lancashire
Thomas Ledwage	13 Paradise Court		1		Lancashire
Edward Richardson	15 Paradise Court	Head	25	Cotton carder	Scotland
Ellen Richardson	15 Paradise Court		20		England
William Richardson	15 Paradise Court		2		Lancashire
May Richardson	15 Paradise Court		0		Lancashire
Thomas Lamb	15 Paradise Court		55	Packer	England
Thomas Lamb	15 Paradise Court		15	Cotton doffer	Lancashire
John Lamb	15 Paradise Court		15	Cotton piercer	Lancashire

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
William Lamb	15 Paradise Court		9		Lancashire
Peter Cooper	2 Paradise Court	Head	25	Labourer	England
Hannah Cooper	2 Paradise Court		25		England
Thomas Cooper	2 Paradise Court		5		England
Margaret King	4 Paradise Court	Head	30	Cotton doubler	Lancashire
James King	4 Paradise Court		3		Lancashire
Eliza Baggott	4 Paradise Court		25	Cotton spinner	Lancashire
Henry Duckworth	4 Paradise Court		22	Dyer	Lancashire
Sarah Worthington	6 Paradise Court	Head	70		Lancashire
William Worthington	6 Paradise Court		30	Cotton spinner	Lancashire
Maria Worthington	6 Paradise Court		9		Lancashire
John Cowdroy	8 Paradise Court	Head	25	(?)	Ireland
Margaret Cowdroy	8 Paradise Court		25		Ireland
Helen Cowdroy	8 Paradise Court		2		Lancashire
John McGarry	22 Paradise Court	Head	35	Labour	Ireland
Elizabeth McGarry	22 Paradise Court		30		Ireland
Thomas McGarry	22 Paradise Court		9		Lancashire
John McGarry	22 Paradise Court		6		Lancashire
Elizabeth McGarry	22 Paradise Court		2		Lancashire
Bridget Lang	22 Paradise Court		20	Cotton feeder	Ireland
Patrick Meechan	22 Paradise Court		20	Boatman	Ireland
Mark Meechan	22 Paradise Court		25	Boatman	Ireland
Mary Timperley	24 Paradise Court	Head	65		Lancashire
Ellen Timperley	24 Paradise Court		25	Cotton piercer	Lancashire
William Timperley	24 Paradise Court		20	Clerk	Lancashire
Thomas Wild	10 Paradise Court	Head	25	Cotton weaver	Lancashire
Mary Wild	10 Paradise Court		25	Cotton weaver	Ireland
Thomas Wild	10 Paradise Court		12		Lancashire
Eliza Buckley	14 Paradise Court	Head	35		Lancashire

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Thomas Buckley	14 Paradise Court		20	Engineer	Lancashire
Mary Buckley	14 Paradise Court		15	Cotton weaver	Lancashire
William Buckley	14 Paradise Court		15	Moulder	Lancashire
Emma Buckley	14 Paradise Court		14	Cotton weaver	Lancashire
Phoebe Buckley	14 Paradise Court		10		Lancashire
James Buckley	14 Paradise Court		7		Lancashire
Jonathan Bradbury	14 Paradise Court		20	Labourer	Lancashire
Samuel Whalley	16 Paradise Court	Head	35	Silk weaver	England
Catherine Whalley	16 Paradise Court		30	Charwoman	Lancashire
Joseph Whalley	16 Paradise Court		8		Lancashire
Mary McKechny	18 Paradise Court	Head	50		England
Thomas McKechny	18 Paradise Court		20	Iron founder	Lancashire
Mary McKechny	18 Paradise Court		20		Lancashire
Allan McKechny	18 Paradise Court		20	Iron founder	Lancashire
John McKechny	18 Paradise Court		15		Lancashire

1851 Census for England and Wales

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Ann Johns	Paradise Court – cellar under No. 9	Head	60	Laundress	Mayo, Ireland
Catherine Cotton	Paradise Court – cellar under No. 5	Head	50	Charwoman	Seaford, Ireland
Michael Cotton	Paradise Court – cellar under No. 5	Son	15	Fustian Cutter	Hulme, Lancashire
Martin Tracy	Paradise Court – cellar under No. 3	Head	26	Fustian Cutter	Roscommon, Ireland
Sarah Tracy	Paradise Court – cellar under No. 3	Wife	21		Longford, Ireland
Mary Tracy	Paradise Court – cellar under No. 3	Daughter	1		Hulme, Lancashire
Betty Moores	11 Paradise Court	Head	45	Washwoman	Withington, Lancashire
Mary Moores	11 Paradise Court	Daughter	17	Silk Picker	Manchester, Lancashire
Maria Moores	11 Paradise Court	Daughter	13	Cotton Cander	Manchester Lancashire
Jane Cramston	15 Paradise Court	Head	30	Shoe Binder	Longford, Ireland
Mary Cramston	15 Paradise Court	Daughter	11		Dublin, Ireland
Theresa Cramston	15 Paradise Court	Daughter	11		Hulme, Lancashire
Eliza Cramston	15 Paradise Court	Daughter	1		Bootle, Lancashire
Ann Rylands	15 Paradise Court	Lodger	32	Domestic Servant	Birkenhead, Cheshire
Mary Farr	13 Paradise Court	Head	38	Winder in smallwares	Westmeath, Ireland
Patrick Farr	13 Paradise Court	Son	13	Learner in cotton factory	Longford, Ireland
Thomas Farr	13 Paradise Court	Son	8		Longford, Ireland
James Farr	13 Paradise Court	Son	3	Winder in smallwares	Longford, Ireland
Ellen Barnan	13 Paradise Court	Sister	36	Winder in smallwares	Longford, Ireland
Bridget Carly	13 Paradise Court	Lodger	19	Winder in smallwares	Longford, Ireland
Ann Carly	13 Paradise Court	Lodger	16	Winder in smallwares	Longford, Ireland

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Margaret Hutton	9 Paradise Court	Head	60	Cotton waste picker	Longford Ireland
Ann Healey	9 Paradise Court	Lodger	36	Cotton winder	Ireland
Mary Cook	9 Paradise Court	Lodger	18	Cotton spinner	Westmeath, Ireland
Joseph Ward	9 Paradise Court	Lodger	21	Brick layer labourer	Longford, Ireland
Ann Ward	9 Paradise Court	Lodger	20	Domestic Servant	Longford, Ireland
Mary Eagin	7 Paradise Court	Head	39	Waste picker	Ireland
Edward Eagin	7 Paradise Court	Son	12	Waste picker	Hulme, Lancashire
Ellen Quin	7 Paradise Court	Visitor	22	Cotton winder	Ireland
Ann Burns	7 Paradise Court	Servant	29	Domestic Servant	Armagh, Ireland
Marcelle Kean	3 Paradise Court	Head	54	Cotton winder	Longford, Ireland
Catherine Kean	3 Paradise Court	Daughter	21	Cotton winder	Longford, Ireland
Bridget Kean	3 Paradise Court	Daughter	19	Cotton winder	Longford, Ireland
Thomas Kean	3 Paradise Court	Son	15	Scavenger	Longford, Ireland
Eliza Kean	3 Paradise Court	Daughter	12	Scholar	Longford, Ireland
Ellen Kean	3 Paradise Court	Daughter	5	Scholar	Longford, Ireland
Joseph Oliver	1 Paradise Court	Head	50	Day gardener	Lancashire
Robert Oliver	1 Paradise Court	Son	16	Stone Mason	Liverpool, Lancashire
Samuel Oliver	1 Paradise Court	Son	15	General porter	Rusholme, Lancashire
Mary Oliver	1 Paradise Court	Daughter	12	Scholar	Rusholme, Lancashire
Ellen Goulding	16 Paradise Court	Head	39	Charwoman	Wem, Shropshire
Fletcher Goulding	16 Paradise Court	Son	21	Cotton weaver	Oldham, Lancashire
William Goulding	16 Paradise Court	Son	15	General labourer	Oldham, Lancashire
Mary Goulding	16 Paradise Court	Daughter	12	Scholar	Derby, Derbyshire
Joseph Goulding	16 Paradise Court	Son	9	Scholar	Derby, Derbyshire
Thomas Goulding	16 Paradise Court	Son	6	Scholar	Derby, Derbyshire

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Sarah Goulding	16 Paradise Court	Daughter	3		Hulme, Lancashire
Henry Hayes	16 Paradise Court	Lodger	46	Cotton weaver	Rochdale, Lancashire
Patrick Burns	20 Paradise Court	Head	58	Excavators labourer	Roscommon, Ireland
Elizabeth Burns	20 Paradise Court	Wife	40	Cotton frame tentor	Manchester, Lancashire
John Burns	20 Paradise Court	Brother	46	Excavators labourer	Roscommon, Ireland
Mary Burns	20 Paradise Court	Sister-in-law	40	Cotton frame tentor	Galway, Ireland
Thomas Burns	20 Paradise Court	Nephew	8	Scholar	Manchester, Lancashire
Ellen Burns	20 Paradise Court	Niece	6		Manchester, Lancashire
John Burns	20 Paradise Court	Niece	1		Manchester, Lancashire
'Uninhabited'	14 Paradise Court				
'Uninhabited'	19 Paradise Court				
'Uninhabited'	Paradise Court – Cellar under No.13				

1861 Census for England and Wales

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Margaret Carri	2 Paradise Court	Head	50		Langford, Ireland
Thomas Carri	2 Paradise Court	Son	24	Dyer	Langford, Ireland
Ann Carri	2 Paradise Court	Daughter	22	Factory operative	Langford, Ireland
Elizabeth Carri	2 Paradise Court	Daughter	18	Factory operative	Langford, Ireland
Ellen Carri	2 Paradise Court	Daughter	14	Factory operative	Langford, Ireland
John Ceasey	Paradise Court	Head	24	Dyer	Clare, Ireland
Catherine Ceasey	Paradise Court	Wife	22		Galway, Ireland
Mary Ceasey	Paradise Court	Daughter	4		Hulme, Lancashire
Honora Ceasey	Paradise Court	Daughter	2		Hulme, Lancashire
Dolly Connolly	Paradise Court	Mother-in-law	40	Washerwoman	Galway, Ireland
Thomas Davies	Paradise Court	Head	45	Wheelwright	Manchester, Lancashire
Elizabeth Davies	Paradise Court	Wife	41		Liverpool, Lancashire
Emma Davies	Paradise Court	Daughter	16	Factory worker	Manchester, Lancashire
Alfred Davies	Paradise Court	Son	11	Foundry worker	Manchester, Lancashire
Catherine Green	Paradise Court	Head	40	Washwoman	Roscommon, Ireland
John Green	Paradise Court	Son	11		Manchester, Lancashire
Edward Green	Paradise Court	Son	4		Manchester, Lancashire
Kate Ashley	Paradise Court	Lodger	50	Washwoman	Westmeath, Ireland
Dennis Carabin	Paradise Court	Lodger	50	Foundry labourer	Galway, Ireland
Margaret Carabin	Paradise Court	Lodger	52		Galway, Ireland
Joseph Carabin	Paradise Court	Lodger	11	Foundry labourer	Hulme, Lancashire
Martha Hughes	Paradise Court	Head	45	Throstle spinner	Manchester, Lancashire
James Hughes	Paradise Court	Son	23	Labourer	Manchester, Lancashire
Joseph Hughes	Paradise Court	Son	22	Cabinet maker	Manchester, Lancashire

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Mary Barron	Cellar - Paradise Court	Head	60		Roscommon, Ireland
Maria Galeher	Cellar - Paradise Court	Granddaughter	18	Factory operator	Roscommon, Ireland
Jane Galeher	Cellar - Paradise Court	Granddaughter	15	Factory operator	Manchester, Lancashire
Mary Keeney	Cellar - Paradise Court	Head	34	Washwoman	Galway, Ireland
Patrick Keeney	Cellar - Paradise Court	Son	15	Factory boy	Galway, Ireland
Ellen Keeney	Cellar - Paradise Court	Daughter	3		Hulme, Lancashire
Bridget McKeough	Cellar - Paradise Court	Mother	60		Galway, Ireland
Robert Beorn	Cellar - Paradise Court	Head	50	Labourer	Ireland
Nancy Beorn	Cellar - Paradise Court	Wife	30		Ireland
Ruth Beorn	Cellar - Paradise Court	Daughter	7		Ireland
Catherine Beorn	Cellar - Paradise Court	Daughter	5		Ireland
Jane Beon	Cellar - Paradise Court	Daughter	2		Ireland
Harriet Beorn	Cellar - Paradise Court	Daughter	0		Ireland
Jeremiah Preston	Paradise Court	Head	36		Manchester, Lancashire
Sarah Preston	Paradise Court	Wife	30		Cheltenham, Gloucestershire
Thomas Preston	Paradise Court	Son	5		Manchester, Lancashire
Jonneh (?) Preston	Paradise Court	Son	4		Manchester, Lancashire
John Preston	Paradise Court	Son	1		Manchester, Lancashire
'Uninhabited'	Paradise Court				
'Uninhabited'	Paradise Court				

1871 Census for England and Wales

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Josh Breugh	3 Paradise Court	Head	23	(?) Maker	(?)
James Birchall	5 Paradise Court	Head	40	Factory worker	Manchester, Lancashire
Ann Birchall	5 Paradise Court	Wife	38		Manchester, Lancashire
Elizabeth Birchall	5 Paradise Court	Daughter	14		Manchester, Lancashire
Henry Taylor	7 Paradise Court	Head	27	Dyer	Lancashire
Catherine Taylor	7 Paradise Court	Wife	28	Cotton weaver	Lancashire
John Taylor	7 Paradise Court	Son	5	Scholar	Lancashire
William Taylor	7 Paradise Court	Son	0		Lancashire
William Hingley	11 Paradise Court	Head	68	Bricklayer	Manchester, Lancashire
Catherine Hingley	11 Paradise Court	Wife	66	(?) winder	Manchester, Lancashire
Martha Hughes	13 Paradise Court	Head	53	Throstle spinner	Manchester, Lancashire
Joseph Hughes	13 Paradise Court	Son	32	(?)	(?)
Bridget Cummings	4 Paradise Court	Head	54	(?)	(?)
Mary Anne Cummings	4 Paradise Court	Daughter	34		Hulme, Lancashire
Trasey Cummings	4 Paradise Court	Daughter	22	Winder	Hulme, Lancashire
Allen Burns	6 Paradise Court	Head	45	(?)	Longford, Ireland
Sarah Hart	6 Paradise Court	Daughter	24		Hulme, Lancashire
Alice Ann Hart	6 Paradise Court		0		Hulme, Lancashire
Ralf Smith	9 Paradise Court	Head	36	(?) maker	Manchester, Lancashire
Hannah Smith	9 Paradise Court	Wife	35		Manchester, Lancashire
Joe Smith	9 Paradise Court	Son	3		Manchester, Lancashire
Ellen Smith	9 Paradise Court	Daughter	0		Manchester, Lancashire

1881 Census for England and Wales

Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Charles Lloyd	1 Paradise Court	Head	30	Cabinet Maker	Manchester, Lancashire
Mary Lloyd	1 Paradise Court	Wife	26	Doubler miller	Salford, Lancashire
John Lloyd	1 Paradise Court	Son	8	Scholar	Manchester, Lancashire
Elizabeth Lloyd	1 Paradise Court	Daughter	5	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire
Emma Lloyd	1 Paradise Court	Daughter	2		Salford, Lancashire
Ann Bate	2 Paradise Court	Head	38		County Leitrim, Ireland
John Campbell	2 Paradise Court	Boarder	37	Stricker iron works	Glasgow, Lanarkshire
Robert Miller	2 Paradise Court	Boarder	20	Dyers labourer	Manchester, Lancashire
Dennis Sweeney	2 Paradise Court	Boarder	45	Farm labourer	County Leitrim, Ireland
Alexander McEwan	3 Paradise Court	Head	24	Engine Fitter	Manchester, Lancashire
Margaret McEwan	3 Paradise Court	Sister	22	Winder	Seacombe, Cheshire

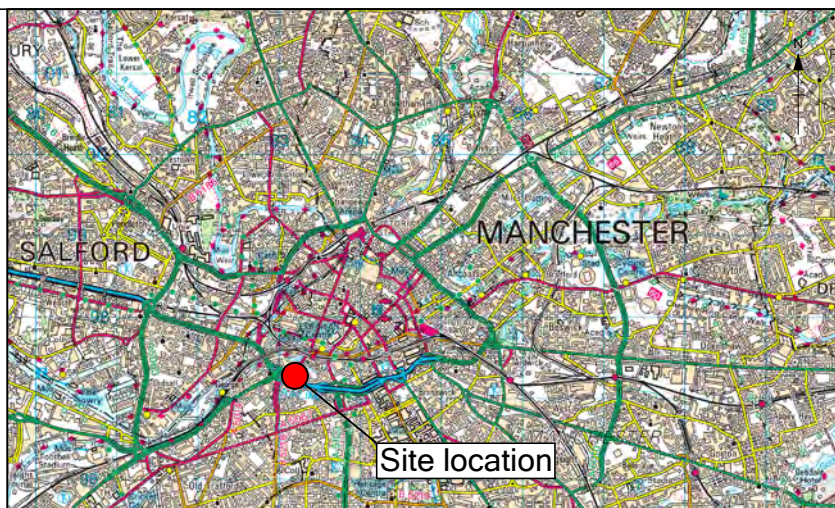
Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
George Walker	4 Paradise Court	Head	42	Iron Foundry labourer	Manchester, Lancashire
Elizabeth Walker	4 Paradise Court	Wife	42	Silk winder	Manchester, Lancashire
George Walker	4 Paradise Court	Son	16	Skewer maker	Manchester, Lancashire
Elizabeth Walker	4 Paradise Court	Daughter	9	Scholar	Manchester, Lancashire
William E Walker	4 Paradise Court	Son	6	Scholar	Manchester, Lancashire
Mary Walker	4 Paradise Court	Daughter	6	Scholar	Manchester, Lancashire
Joseph Heald	5 Paradise Court	Head	46	Van driver	Manchester, Lancashire
Mary Heald	5 Paradise Court	Wife	41	Smallware weaver	Manchester, Lancashire
James H Heald	5 Paradise Court	Son	19	Carter	Manchester, Lancashire
Sarah A Heald	5 Paradise Court	Daughter	9	Scholar	Manchester, Lancashire

Mary A Heald	5 Paradise Court	Daughter	6	Scholar	Manchester, Lancashire
Abraham Sutcliffe	6 Paradise Court	Head	24	House painter	Heckmondwike, Yorkshire
Alice Sutcliffe,	6 Paradise Court	Wife	23		Runcorn, Cheshire
Phillip Lowe	6 Paradise Court	Father-in-law	57	Railway labourer	Runcorn, Cheshire
Martha Lower	6 Paradise Court	Wife	55		Liverpool, Lancashire
Sarah A Smedley	6 Paradise Court	Daughter	34		Runcorn, Cheshire
Edward Hannigan	7 Paradise Court	Head	46	Scavenger	Ireland
Winifred Hannigan	7 Paradise Court	Wife	43		Galway, Ireland
Catherine Hannigan	7 Paradise Court	Daughter	13	Silk winder	Manchester, Lancashire
John Seddon	9 Paradise Court	Head	60	Licensed hawker	Chorley, Lancashire
James Richardson	11 Paradise Court	Head	45	French polisher	Liverpool, Lancashire
Elizabeth Richardson	11 Paradise Court	Wife	42		Liverpool, Lancashire
Isabella Richardson	11 Paradise Court	Daughter	19	Cotton Spinner	Liverpool, Lancashire

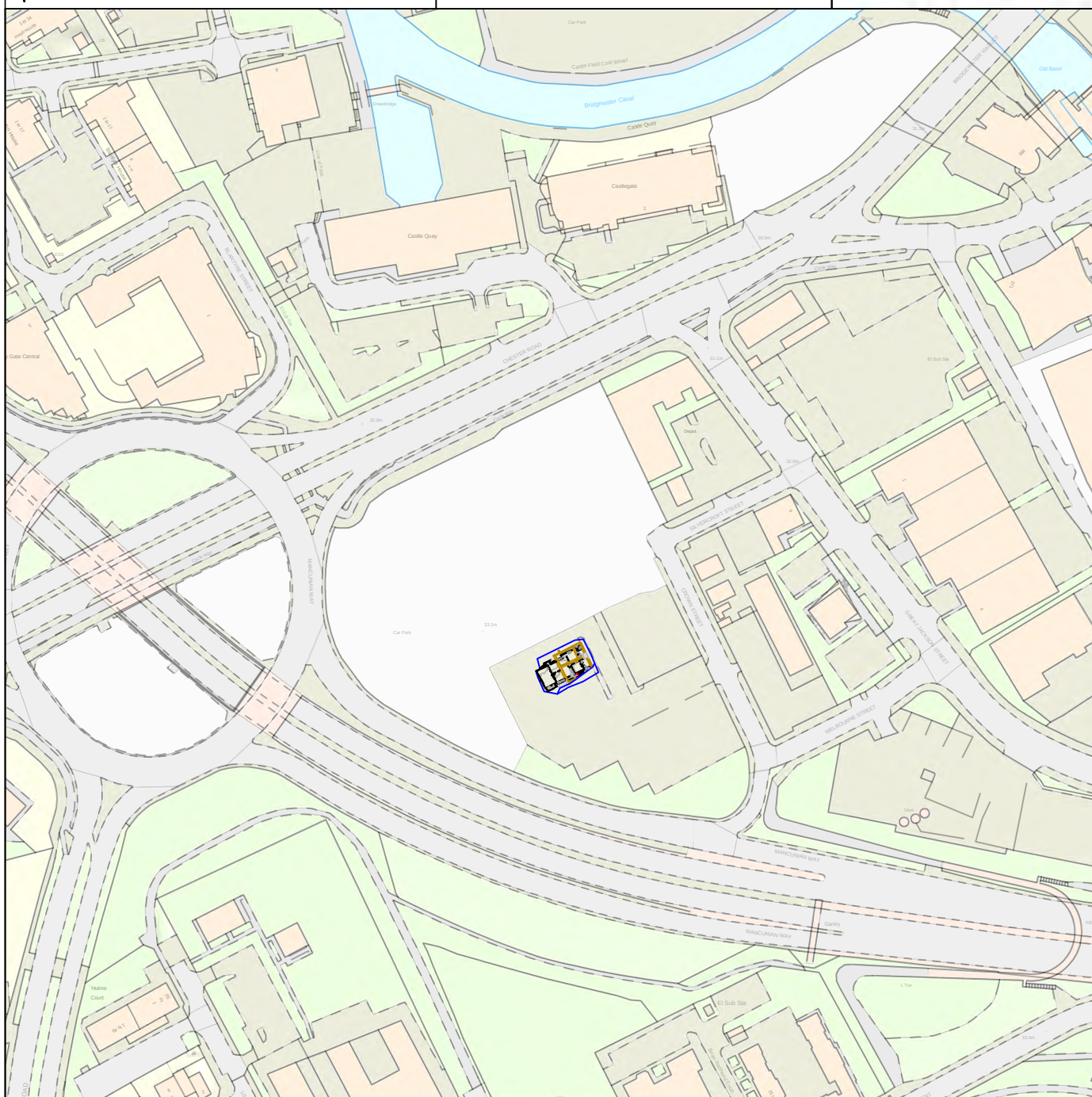
Name	Address	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Jane Richardson	11 Paradise Court	Daughter	17	Ticket printer	Liverpool, Lancashire
Lucy Richardson	11 Paradise Court	Daughter	13	Cotton spinner	Manchester, Lancashire
Margaret Hornsby	13 Paradise Court	Head	53	Charwoman	Bangor, Caernarvonshire

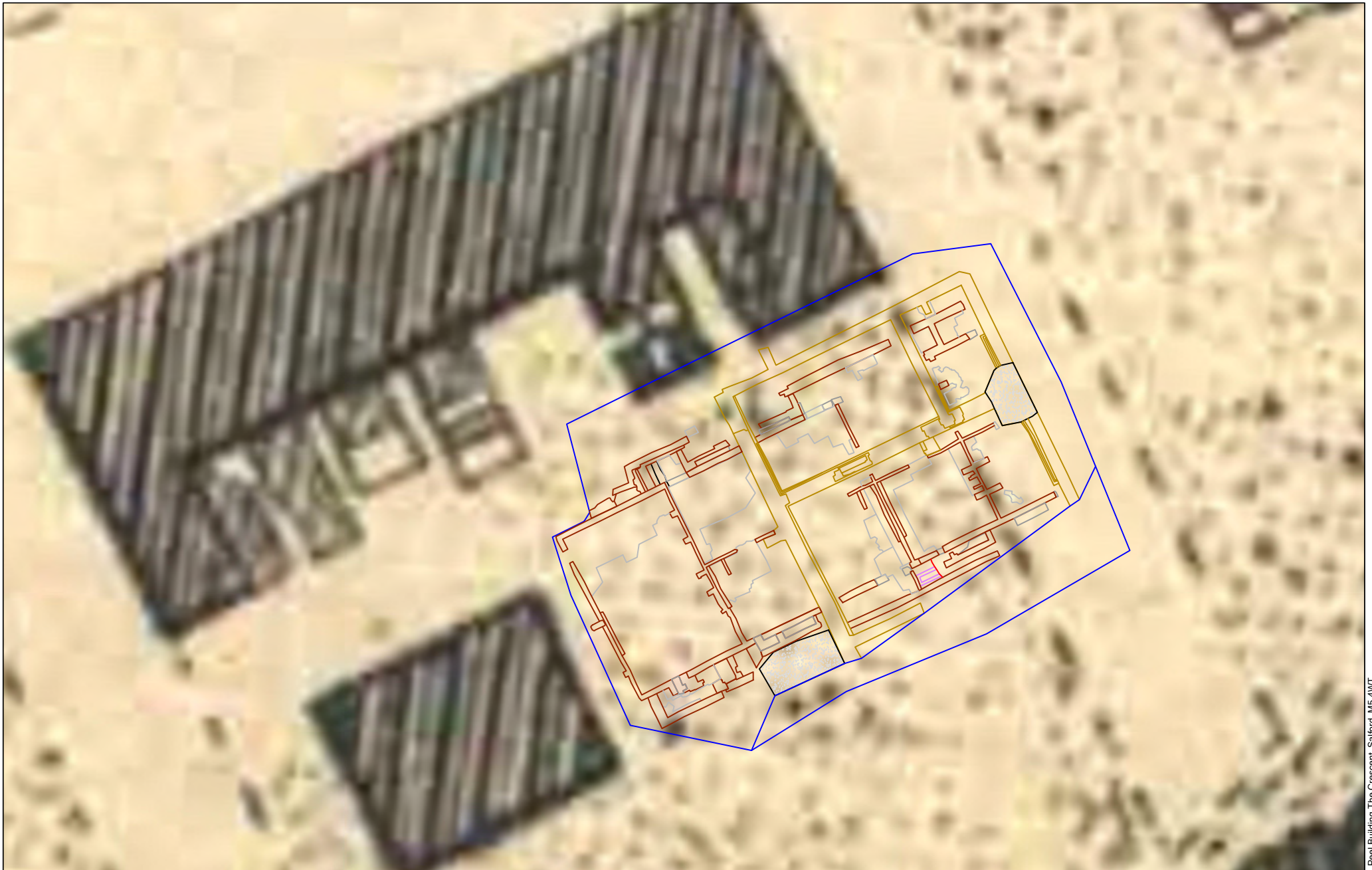
Appendix 3: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Archaeological excavation superimposed on Green's map of 1787-94
- Figure 3: Archaeological excavation superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851
- Figure 4: Archaeological excavation superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891
- Figure 5: Plan of the excavated remains
- Figure 6: Excavation area with photogrammetry superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891



Crown Street Phase II
Site location

**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 10 m
Scale at A4 1:200

Figure 2:

Archaeological excavation superimposed on Green's map
of 1787 - 94



Key:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Brick wall | Flag |
| Modern brick wall | Trench |
| Concrete | Drain |



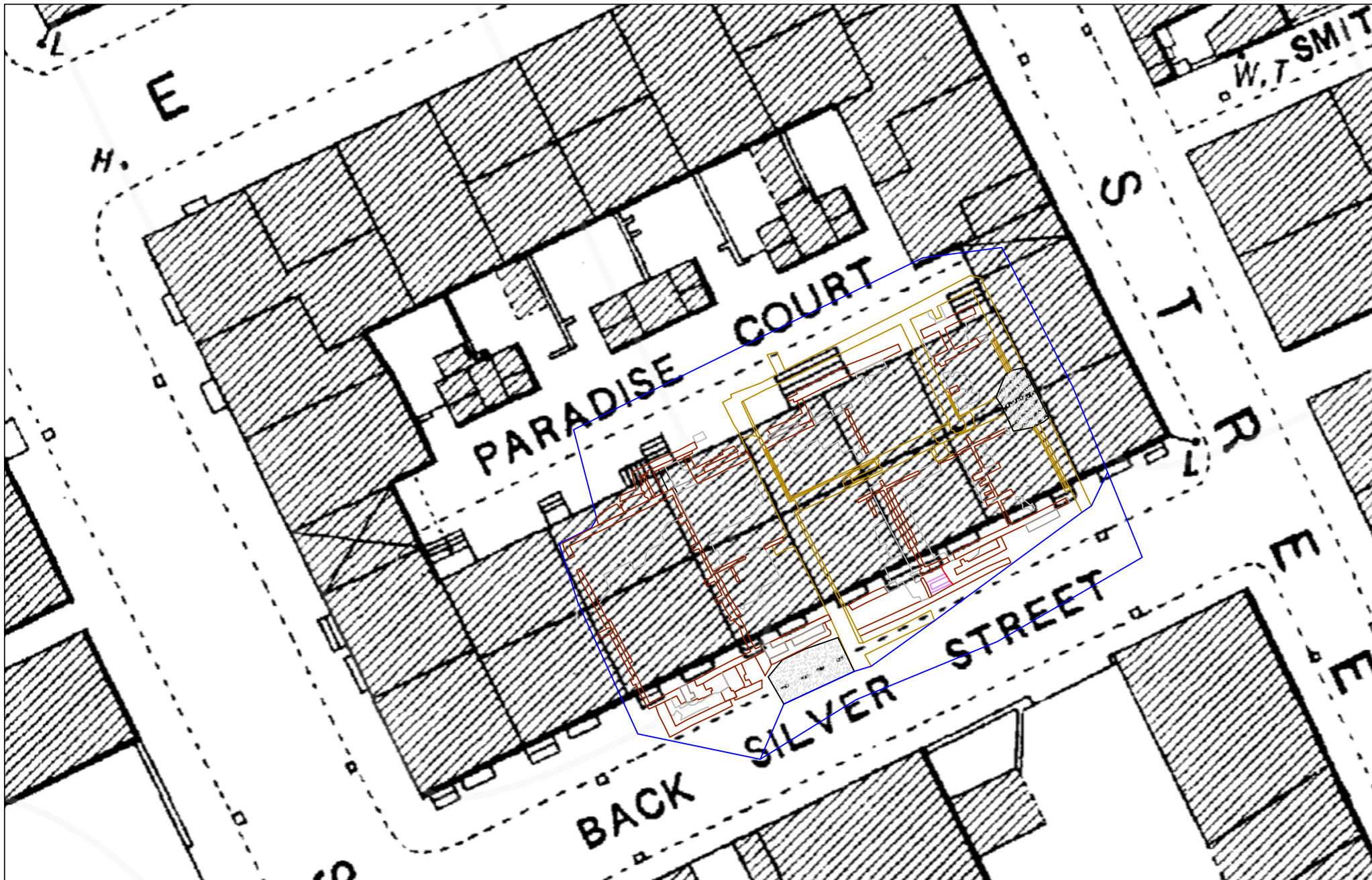
Figure 3:

Archaeological excavation superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851



Key:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Brick wall | Flag |
| Modern brick wall | Trench |
| Concrete | Drain |



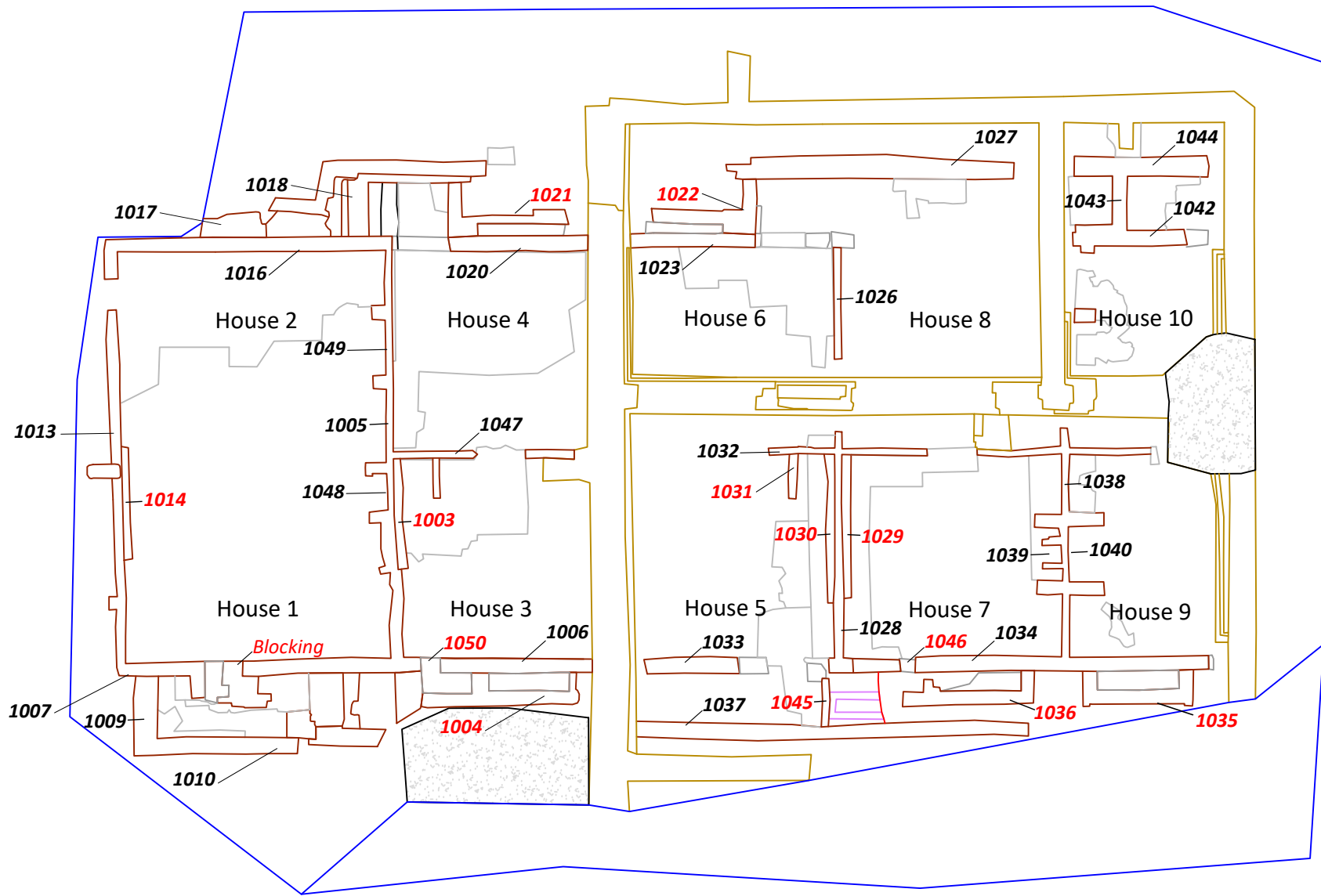


Figure 5:
Plan of the excavated remains



Key:		
Brick wall	Flag	1001 Phase 1
Modern brick wall	Trench	1002 Phase 2
Concrete	Drain	

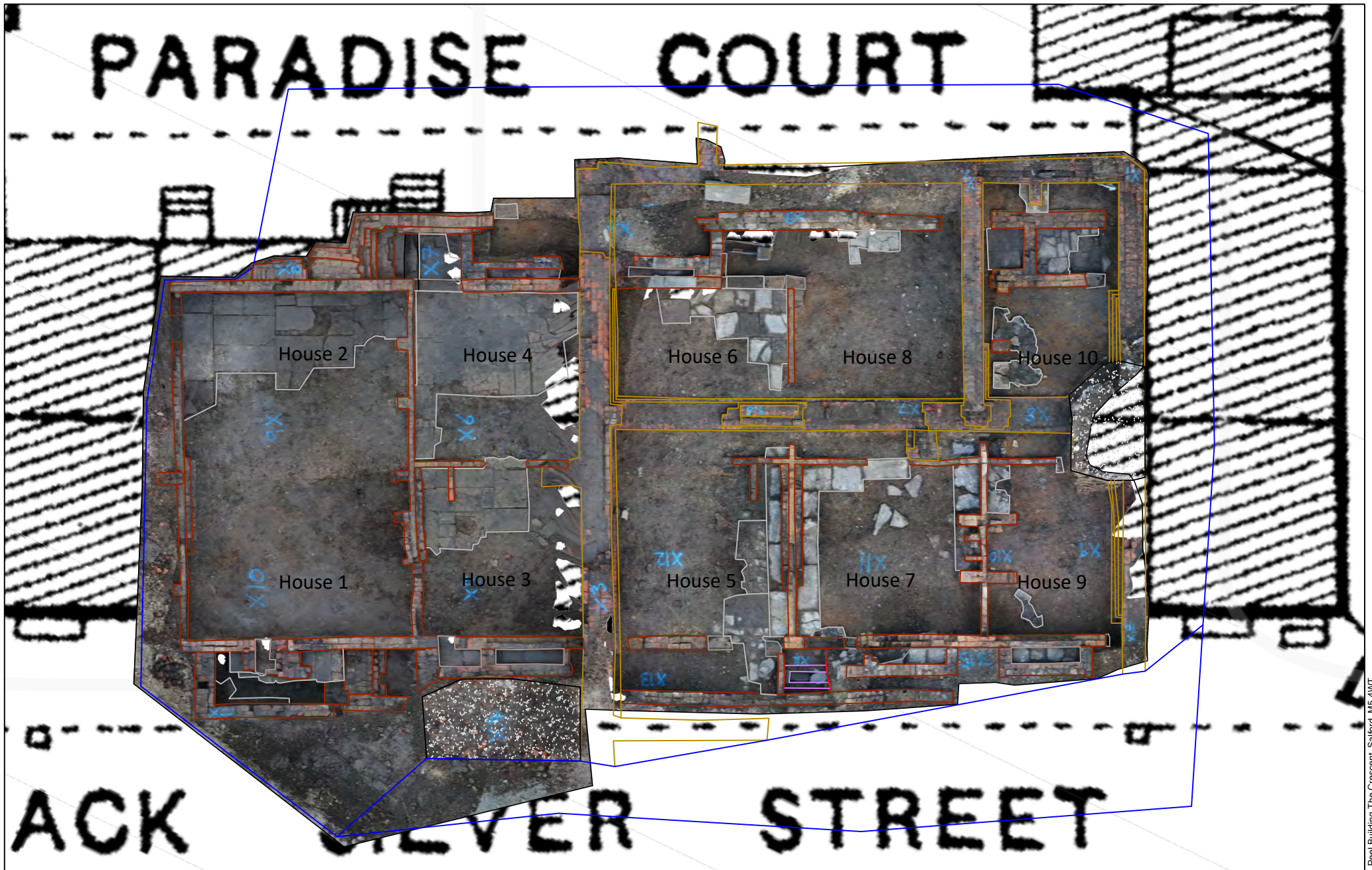


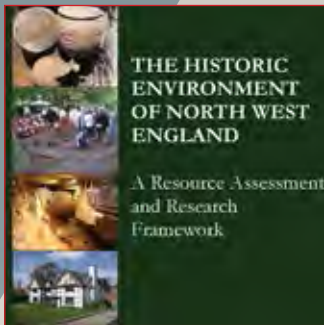
Figure 6:
Excavation area with photogrammetry superimposed on
the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891

Key:

	Brick wall		Flag
	Modern brick wall		Trench
	Concrete		Drain



CONSULTANCY



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



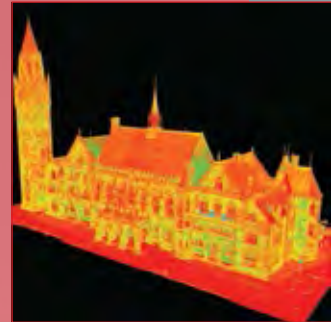
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



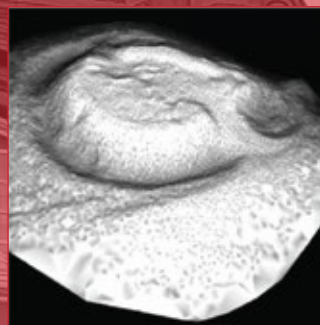
3D LASER SCANNING



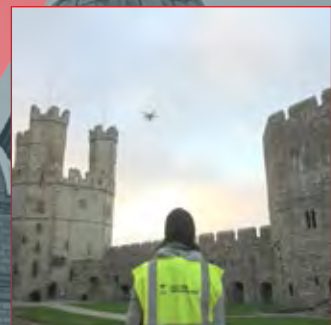
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



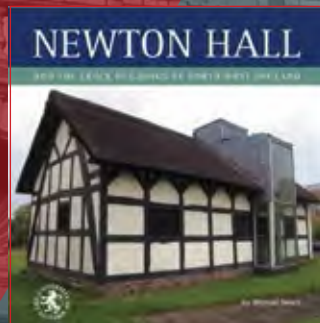
DRONE SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

