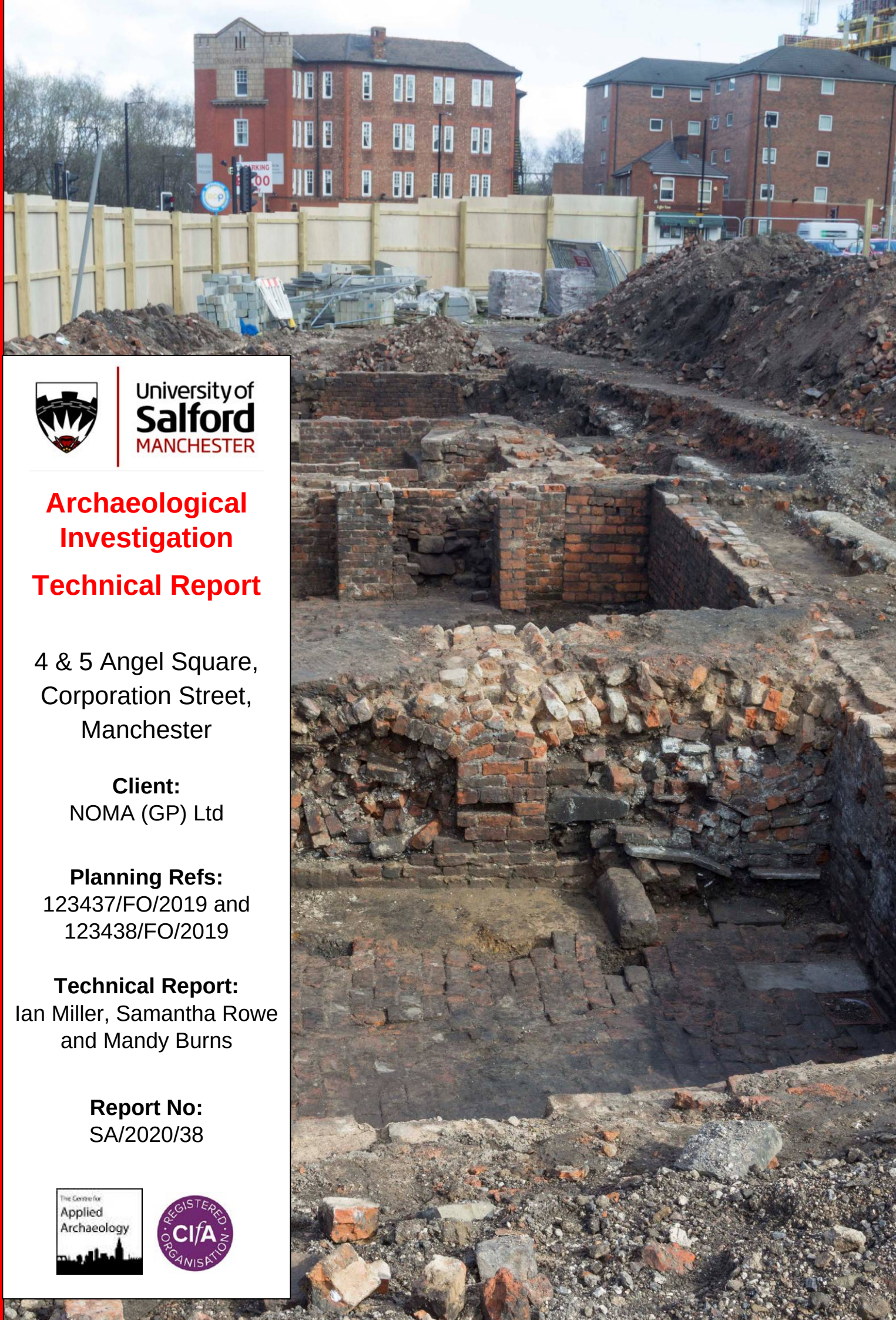

University of Salford MANCHESTER

Archaeological Investigation

Technical Report

4 & 5 Angel Square, Corporation Street, Manchester

Client:
NOMA (GP) Ltd

Planning Refs:
123437/FO/2019 and 123438/FO/2019

Technical Report:
Ian Miller, Samantha Rowe and Mandy Burns

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The Centre for Applied Archaeology

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Summary

NOMA (GP) Ltd has obtained planning consent for the redevelopment of land situated in Manchester city centre as part of the NOMA Regeneration. Two adjacent parcels of land within the regeneration area, referred to as 4 Angel Square (Planning Ref: 123437/FO/2019) and 5 Angel Square (Planning Ref: 123438/FO/2019), are situated on the east side of Corporation Street and the north side of Miller Street. The delivery of the consented scheme will necessitate considerable earth-moving works with a potential to damage or remove any below-ground archaeological remains that exist across the site.

In order to secure archaeological interests, Manchester City Council attached a condition to planning consent that required a scheme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken as part of the development. Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, it was recommended that an appropriate scheme of archaeological works in the first instance would comprise a scheme of evaluation trenching. In September 2019, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by NOMA (GP) Ltd to undertake the recommended programme of evaluation, which comprised the excavation of eight trenches. Based on the results obtained from the evaluation trenching, two parts of the site were targeted for further and more detailed excavation. The first, larger, area measured *c.* 25m x 6m and was placed across the footprint of four post-medieval buildings that had occupied Nos 110 – 116 Long Millgate, together with the site of the former Chetham Arms inn in the western part of the site. Some further excavation of a well that was uncovered in Trench 2 was also carried out. Four phases in the development of the site were recognised from the excavated remains, spanning the post-medieval period to the 20th century.

The archaeological investigation has provided a valuable opportunity to examine the remains for former buildings on the fringe of the medieval core of Manchester. Whilst it is not possible to ascribe a firm date to the earliest foundations encountered during the excavation, it is likely that they represented the remains of a building erected in the 17th century, based on the combined use of stone and thin hand-made bricks in the fabric of a vaulted cellar, coupled with the recovery of a single sherd of 17th-century pottery. The vestiges of the cellar wall for the former Chetham Arms was also identified, which is similarly likely to have been constructed in the 17th century.

The excavated buildings on Long Millgate had been subject to considerable remodelling, or complete reconstruction, before the end of the 18th century. It is likely that Nos 110 and 112 Long Millgate were constructed using a two-up and two-down cottage plan-type, although probably with an additional storey containing a loom-shop and two-room cellars that may have been used as separate dwellings. This may reflect the increasing pressure on the local housing stock as Manchester's population expanded exponentially, creating a huge demand for dwellings. It was also during this period that rows of workers' houses were erected along Beswick Row and Blakeley Street, although the late 18th-century remains uncovered in that part of the site appeared to represent a workshop rather than a dwelling.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

NOMA (GP) Ltd has obtained planning consent for the redevelopment of land situated in Manchester city centre as part of the NOMA Regeneration. Two adjacent parcels of land within the regeneration area, referred to as 4 Angel Square (Planning Ref: 123437/FO/2019) and 5 Angel Square (Planning Ref: 123438/FO/2019), are situated on the east side of Corporation Street and the north side of Miller Street (Figure 1). The delivery of the design proposals will necessitate considerable ground-breaking works that may damage or remove any below-ground archaeological remains of archaeological interest that survive *in-situ*.

The development area lies on the northern fringe of the medieval core of Manchester, focused on Corporation Street, which was known formerly as Long Millgate, a thoroughfare with medieval origins. Further away from Long Millgate, the land probably remained undeveloped until the late 18th century, when the area experienced rapid industrial development and an associated expansion of population, resulting in the creation of a dense network of workers' housing across the area. An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site was carried out to support the planning applications, and concluded that the site holds considerable potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest, relating to both the later medieval and post-medieval settlement along Long Millgate, as well the 18th- and 19th-century workers' housing and commercial buildings that occupied much of the site (Salford Archaeology 2019a). The majority of these buildings were cleared in the 20th century.

In light of the conclusions drawn from the desk-based study and following consultation with Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, it was recommended that the development required an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken in advance of development. In the light of this recommendation, Manchester City Council attached two conditions to planning consent.

Condition 3 attached to consent for the redevelopment of 4 Angel Square (Planning Ref: 123437/FO/2019) required, in the first instance, a historic building investigation of the three buildings that are to be demolished. The wording of the condition stated:

'No soft-strip, demolition or development groundworks shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by Manchester Planning Authority. The WSI shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:

- archaeological building survey (Historic England level 2);

- archaeological evaluation through trial trenching;

- dependent on the above, targeted open area excavation and recording (subject to a separate WSI).

2. A programme for post-investigation assessment to include:

- production of a final report on the results of the investigations and their significance.

3. Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

4. Dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations commensurate with their significance.

5. Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.

6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.'

In September 2019, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by NOMA (GP) Ltd to undertake the recommended investigation and fulfil the archaeological planning obligations. The historic building investigation was undertaken in October 2019 (Salford Archaeology 2019b), whilst the evaluation trenching was carried out in two phases, with the first tranche comprising the excavation of five trenches across the eastern and northern parts of the site, which was completed in December 2019; the remaining three trenches were placed across the western part of the site, and were excavated in March 2020 (Figure 2).

Based on the results obtained from the initial evaluation trenching and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as Archaeological Advisors to Manchester City Council, two parts of the site were targeted for further and more detailed excavation. The first, larger, area was placed across the western part of the site, parallel and adjacent to Corporation Street, whilst the second area examined the footprint of 18th-century buildings in the north-eastern part of the site.

2. The Setting

2.1 Location

The study area is located in Manchester city centre, and is bounded by Miller Street to the south, Dantzic Street to the east, Rochdale Road to the west, and an area of car-parking to the north (centred at NGR SJ 84225 99040). The majority of the site was cleared of buildings in the later 20th and early 21st century, and at the time of the archaeological investigation was in use for car-parking with the southern part used a storage yard, to the rear of a cluster of redundant buildings in the south-west corner of the site, including the Ducie Bridge public house (Plate 1).

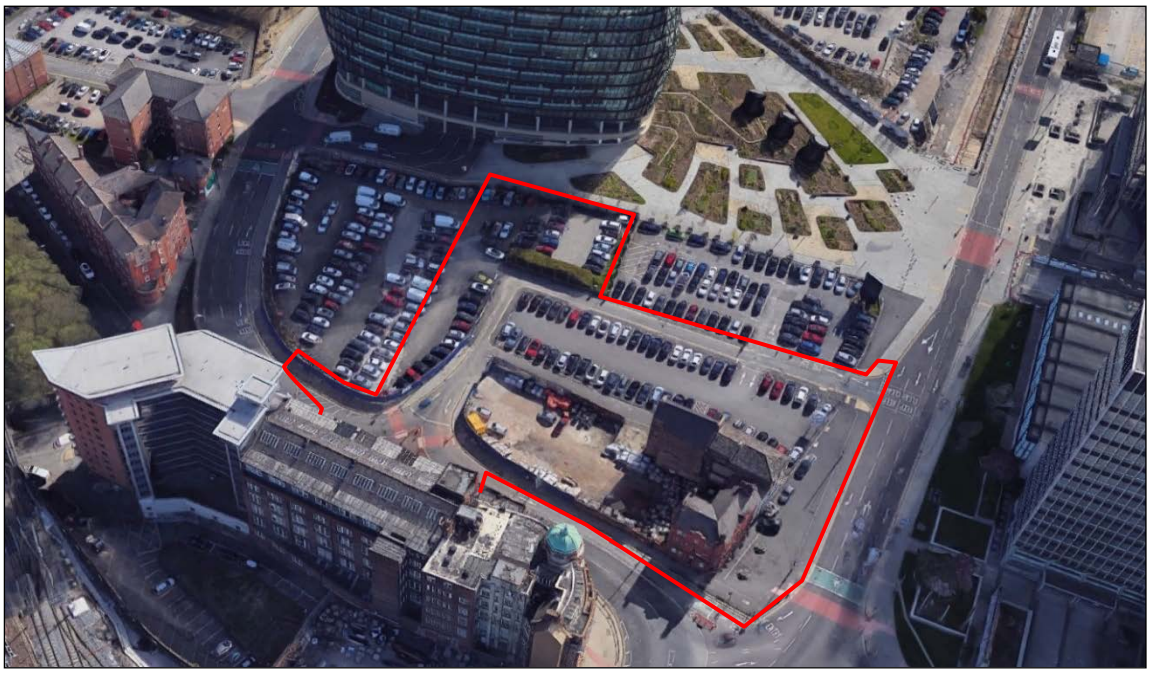

Plate 1: The development area boundary superimposed on a recent aerial image looking east across the site

2.2 Topography

Topographically, the Manchester Conurbation as a region lies within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey river valley; whilst the rivers Irwell, Medlock, and Irk represent the principal watercourses in Manchester (Countryside Commission 1998, 125). The site lies on the east side of the valley of the River Irk; across the area ground levels fall from east to west towards the river.

2.3 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Carboniferous sedimentary material and a series of Permo-Triassic rocks, consisting mainly of New Red Sandstone. The overlying drift incorporates Pleistocene boulder clays of glacial origin, and sands, gravels, and clays of fluviatile/lacustrine origin (Hall *et al* 1995, 8).

3. Historical Overview

3.1 Medieval Development of Manchester

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

By the 13th century, the Grelley family had established a manor house at the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Irk, and the medieval town grew up around it (Hartwell *et al* 2004, 256). It was from this hall that they governed both the manor and the extensive barony.

The study area is located partially within the north-eastern extent of the medieval settlement, on the east side of Long Millgate. This was one of the town's longest and most populous streets, which extended along the south side of the River Irk to Manchester's manorial corn mill. Millgate is documented from the early 14th century, but the mill is referred to in documents relating to the first half of the 12th century. Long Millgate also led to Scotland Bridge over the River Irk, one of the principal routes into Manchester. Long Millgate was superseded in the 1850s when Corporation Street was extended from Withy Grove to Ducie Bridge.

Long Millgate is shown on the earliest known plan of Manchester, dating to *c.*1650, which shows a continuous line of properties along the east side of the street (Plate 2). This map also shows several properties along Miller Street and Shudehill. Miller's Lane, the forerunner of Miller Street, is documented from the 1580s, and may have originated as a convenient link between the manorial corn mill and the eastern approach to the town via Shudehill and what is now Swan Street.

Plate 2: Plan of Manchester dating to c.1650, with arrow marking approximate location of the study area

3.2 Post-medieval Expansion

By 1539, John Leland was able to describe Manchester as the 'finest and busiest town in the whole of Lancashire, with the best buildings and the greatest population' (Chandler 1993, 263), at a time when the textile industries in south Lancashire were beginning to flourish. From the early 17th century, Manchester emerged as a centre for the textile finishing processes, as woollen cloth was brought in from outlying areas for bleaching and dying. Most importantly, however, Manchester expanded its role as a market centre for textiles produced in the region and, by the 1790s, Manchester's thriving export market was beginning to displace London as a centre of overseas trade in cotton cloth (Edwards 1967, 176).

This period was characterised by an accelerated pace of development, which is captured on the first detailed plans of the Site that were produced by Charles Laurent in 1793 and William Green in 1794 (Plate 3). These surveys show the study area to have been developed almost entirely, evidently by a range of different building types. These are likely to have been predominantly workers' housing, the earliest of which were artisans' dwellings of three storeys and a basement. The buildings excavated in Area 1 included several lining Long Millgate, which are likely to have been amongst the earliest and largest properties, with later buildings beginning to infill the open land to the rear. Area 2 investigated a row of narrow buildings, which may represent the smallest form of workers' housing, or possibly outbuildings or workshops associated with houses on Beswick Row.

Plate 3: Location of the two excavation areas superimposed on William Green's map of 1787-94

3.3 19th-Century Expansion

This area of Manchester also included inferior, and generally later, housing in the form of back-to-backs: twin rows of one-up one-down houses sharing a common rear wall. In the course of the first half of the 19th century, houses of all types within the area became notorious for their overcrowding and insanitary conditions. Engels famously described the squalid state of Long Millgate and its neighbouring courts, an area containing dwellings from the pre-industrial town as well as more recent workers' houses (Engels 1845).

The next available maps of the study area are those produced by Pigot in 1819, Johnson in 1820, and Swire in 1824. Whilst these maps were produced at a fairly small scale, they show that further development had taken place in the space between Long Millgate and Beswick Row. Bancks & Co's map of 1831 shows the buildings within the study area in more detail (Plate 4). A number of larger buildings along Long Millgate are likely to represent commercial premises and a market is identified on Miller Street. The majority of the site, however, appears to have been occupied by workers' houses of various types: 'through houses' can be discerned running along the eastern side of Beswick Row and along Blakeley Street, with blind back and back-to-back houses also evident along the same roads and within the courts and alleys elsewhere within the study area.

The footprint of the buildings shown on Bancks & Co's map within Area 1 and Area 2 are largely the same as that captured on Green's map, comprising larger properties along the Long Millgate frontage and smaller houses to the rear. Area 2 also includes the footprint of a double-depth house erected along Blakeley Street on a plot shown on Green's map as undeveloped, with a row of small buildings to the rear.

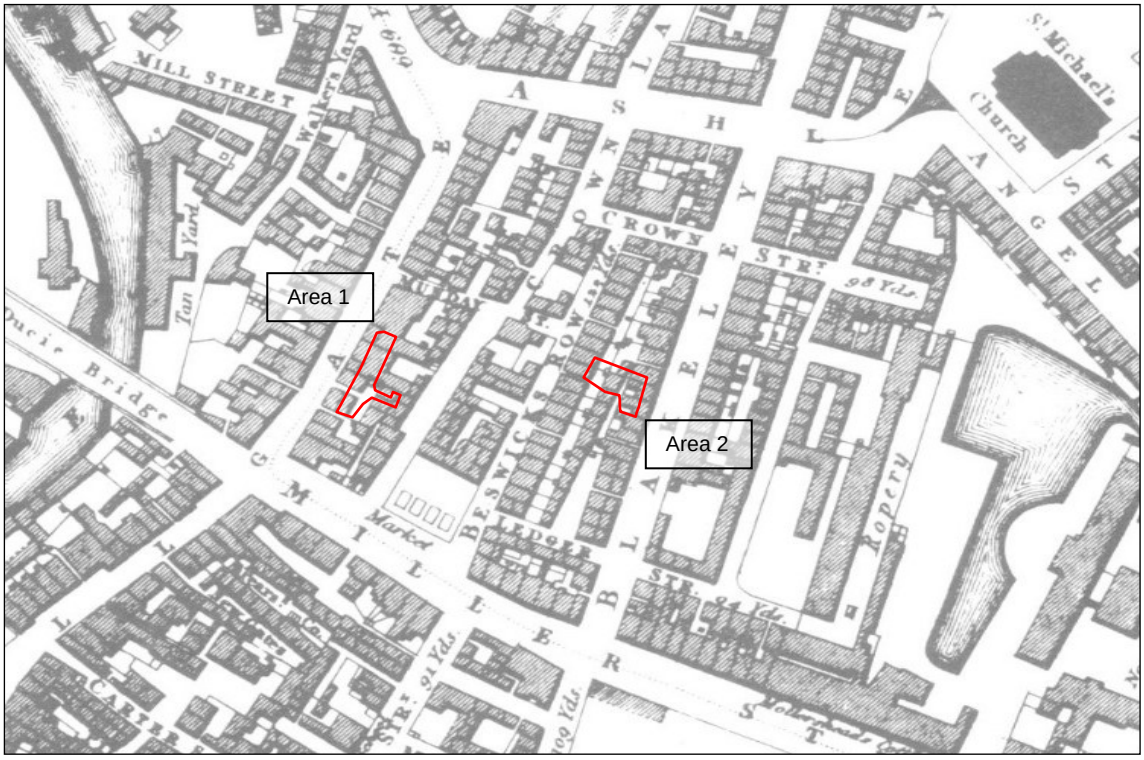

Plate 4: Location of the two excavation areas superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831

The Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1850 and Adshead's map of 1851 (Plate 5) show a similar layout of the extent of development on Bancks & Co's 1831, but provides much more detail. Along Long Millgate, three public houses are identified: the Ducie Bridge Inn, the Chetham Arms, and the Crown & Cushion Inn. St. Michael's School is identified on Miller Street. Adshead's map also identifies the numerous courts around which were situated various types of workers' housing, including Hulme's Court, Comet Court, Berry's Court, Crown Court, Munday Court, Munday Place, Lancashire Court, Shaw's Court and Mellor's Court. The latter is annotated on Adshead's map and is shown to have comprised a block of back-to-back houses on the eastern side and a row of single-depth cottages on the western side, which extended northwards across Area 2 as No 1 Court; these buildings have a slightly different footprint to those shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. No 1 Court, moreover, is not shown on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851, seemingly depicting the area as undeveloped, suggesting that the buildings shown on the earlier mapping had been cleared in anticipation of new housing. It is of note that the Census returns for 1841 list 11 houses at Mellor's Court, which corresponds to the buildings shown on Adshead's map and the Town Plan, but No 1 Court is not listed (HO 107/574/12).

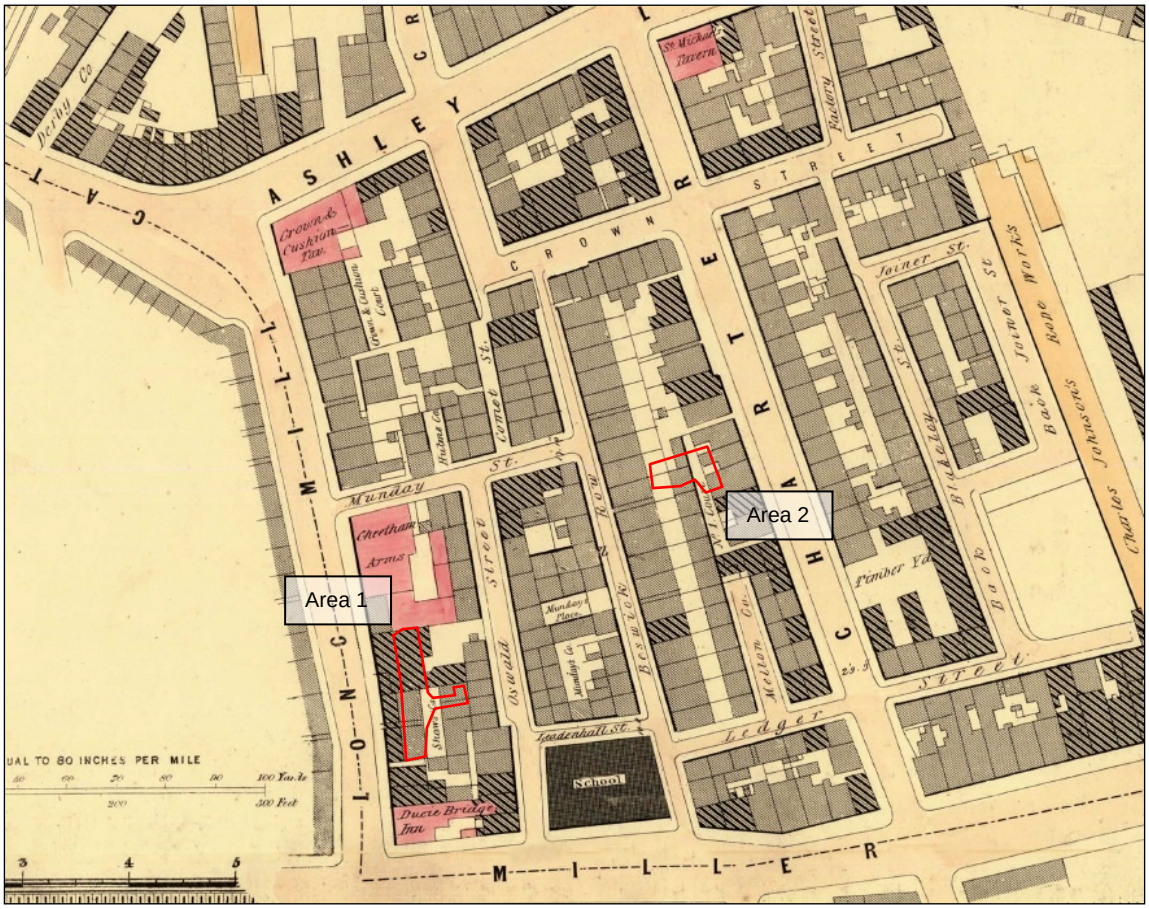

Plate 5: Location of the two excavation areas superimposed on Joseph Adshead's map of 1851

Goad's fire insurance plan of 1888 suggests the layout of the site had changed little since 1851, however the plan provides further detail, especially regarding the types of commercial properties along Long Millgate (Plate 6). Some of the businesses identified, such as the 'Shoe Factory' on Oswald Street and Munday Court (as well as the dwellings on either side) appear to have started life as back-to-back dwellings but had at some point between 1851-88 been 'knocked-through' into double-depth properties. Elsewhere, the Chetham Arms is identified as being of 'brick and timber' construction, suggesting a potentially early post-medieval date of construction. Goad's plan also indicates that the majority of the block of larger houses located between Ashley Lane and Crown Street had by the 1880s been converted to lodging houses; this was a feature common to Angel Meadow. Other businesses identified within the study area on Goad's Plan include a warehouse for glass on Long Millgate, a picture-frame factory on Oswald Street, and a public house on Crown Street (The Three Crowns).

The buildings in Area 1 had evidently been subject to some remodelling since the mid-19th century. Nos 110 and 112 Long Millgate are both shown as commercial premises that appear to have subsumed the single-room dwellings to the rear, although the covered passage to Shaw's Court remained. Nos 114 and 116 Long Millgate amalgamated into a single building that was used as a glass warehouse, and Area 2 is shown to have been occupied by a row of two-storey, single-room dwellings.

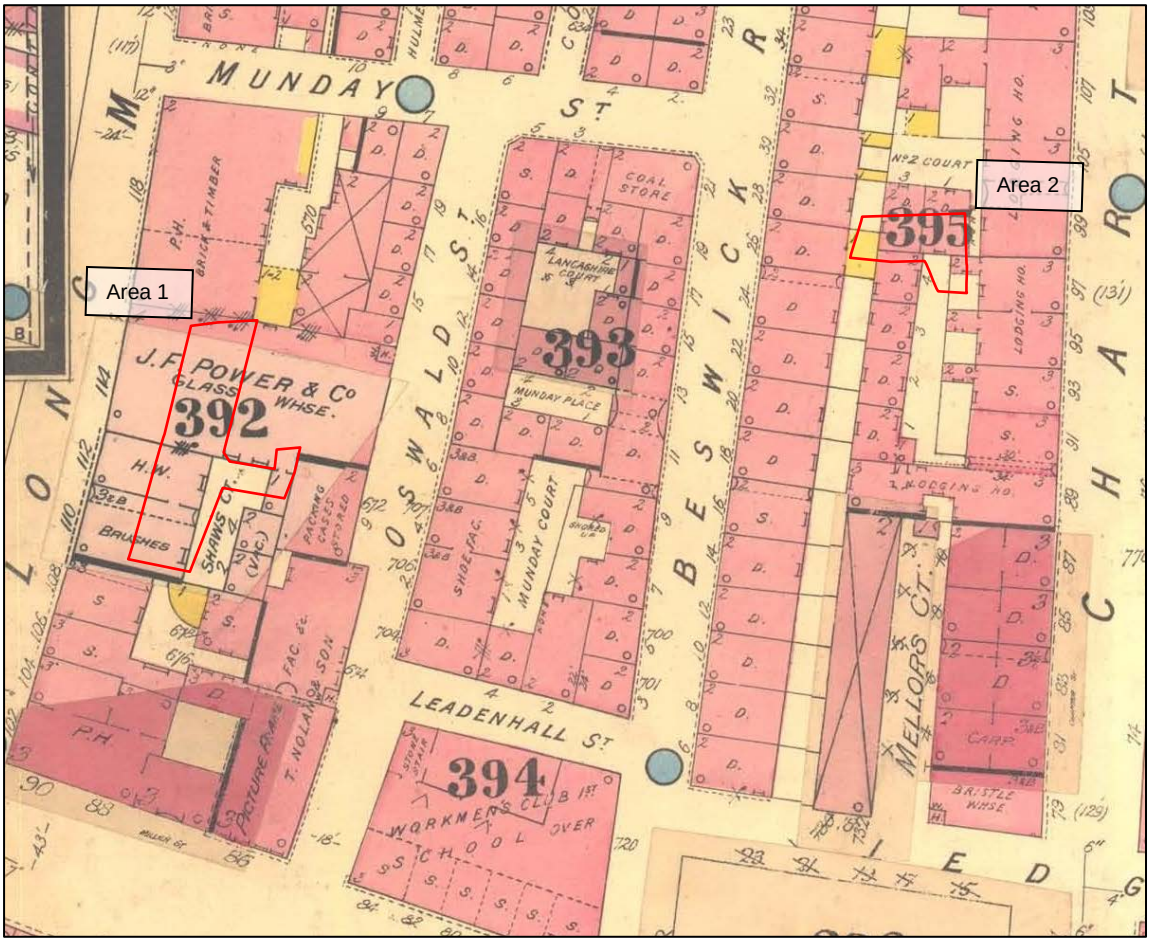

Plate 6: Location of the two excavation areas superimposed on Goad's insurance plan of 1888

The early 20th-century saw the beginning of a programme of slum clearance in Manchester, with the poorest of the early 19th-century houses being pulled down in a programme that continued throughout the 20th century. However, the footprint of the buildings within the two excavation areas remains unchanged on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map published in 1908, which the exception of the single-depth workers' houses along No 1 Court that crossed the eastern part of Area 2. The next editions of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1922 and 1933, show the same configuration of buildings in the excavation areas.

The area immediately to the east of the study area suffered extensive damage by the bombs of the Luftwaffe in 1940, although records indicate that the site itself suffered no direct damage during the Second World War. However, the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1949 shows 110-118 Long Millgate to have been demolished, and the Chetham Arms to have been replaced by a warehouse. All the buildings that occupied Area 2, and the houses along Beswick Row, had also been cleared by that date.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A considerable amount of archaeological work has been undertaken in the immediate locale of the study in recent years. One of the first archaeological investigations was carried in 2005, when Channel 4's *Time Team* excavated four evaluation trenches of varying dimensions across the footprint of Arkwright's Mill. This uncovered structural remains of the late 18th-century mill, as well as the remains of the rebuilding following a devastating fire in 1854 (Wessex Archaeology 2006). The cellar of a late 18th-century house on Angel Street was also excavated. This had originally contained two rooms, each equipped with a fireplace. The cellar was sub-divided in the 19th century, providing two single-room dwellings which could therefore have been occupied by two families, and thus provided more rent (Wessex Archaeology 2006, 15-18; Nevell 2008, 143-4).

A large excavation within the immediate vicinity of the present study was undertaken in 2009, beneath the footprint of the new Headquarters Building for the Co-operative Group. The remains of approximately 75 structures were identified, almost exclusively relating to domestic dwellings, with the majority dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Four broad phases of activity were recognised, with the earliest structure appearing to represent the cellar of a mid-18th-century town house. Other houses mainly comprised two-up and two-down type artisans' dwellings, with top floor loomshops, and two-room cellars with independent access, which had probably been used as cellar dwellings. Evidence for the decline of the area was also observed, with various buildings being partitioned to facilitate an expansion of the local population, and also perhaps to maximise rent revenue. These larger dwellings were converted subsequently into notorious lodging houses, whilst the cellars continued to provide accommodation for the poorest families, which were frequently of Irish origin (Miller and Wild 2015).

In 2012, further excavation was carried out adjacent and parallel to Angel Street in advance of road widening works (Miller and Wild 2015). The work complemented the previous large-scale excavation in 2009, with different plan-types identified on the Angel Street frontage, most notably 18th-century dwellings that included back extensions, a variant of the terraced house that only developed on a large scale in the second half of the following century. The remains of back-to-back cellar dwellings were also observed. Whilst their method of construction was similar to the earlier, higher-status buildings, the size and arrangement of the structures provided a fine example of the conditions that led to Angel Meadow gaining its infamous reputation. The 2012 works also involved excavating a single trench within the current development area, close to Corporation Street. The trench partially revealed a small structure constructed of hand-made bricks, which were tentatively attributed a mid-18th-century date. An analysis of 19th-century mapping suggests that the buried remains related to one of the small dwellings on the west side of Hulme Court, or the rear of one of the brick and timber-framed dwellings fronting Long Millgate.

4. Methodology

4.1 Excavation Methodology

In the first instance, the intrusive investigation of the site comprised the excavation of eight evaluation trenches of varying sizes, targeted on sites of potential archaeological interest. Prior to the commencement of any excavation, the areas of trenching were scanned with a cable-avoidance tool. Each evaluation trench was excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with toothless bucket. Spoil was placed next to the excavated areas, which was then backfilled on completion of the investigation.

Based on the results obtained from the initial evaluation trenching, and following consultation with GMAAS, two parts of the site were targeted for further and more detailed excavation. The methodology employed for the excavation was essentially the same as that utilised for the initial evaluation trenching.

4.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on Salford Archaeology *pro-forma* trench sheets. The trench was located by hand and by total station.

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

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts were carried out to acceptable archaeological standards, and in accordance with the methodology stated in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. All archaeological works carried out by Salford Archaeology are carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The following section summarises the results obtained from the archaeological investigation, comprising the two tranches of evaluation trenching that were carried out in December 2019 and March 2020, and the two open-area excavations that targeted the remains of archaeological interest that were identified in evaluation Trenches 1 and 8 (Figure 2).

5.2 Area 1 Overview

Trench / Area 1 was aligned north-east/south-west across the footprint of cellared buildings fronting onto Long Millgate. The initial evaluation trench was excavated during early March 2020, and confirmed that the foundations of buildings shown on Green's map of 1787-94 survived *in-situ* (Figure 3). Well-preserved remains of four buildings were uncovered in the evaluation trench immediately to the south-west of the former Chetham Arms, leading to a final phase of more detailed investigation. This comprised the excavation of a single trench (Area 1) that measured *c.* 25m x 6m, together with some limited additional excavation of a well that was uncovered in Trench 2 (Figure 2).

The remains of four buildings recorded during the excavation correspond to Nos 110 – 116 Long Millgate identified on 19th-century mapping, and are referred to as such in the narrative below (Plate 7). Four phases in the development of the site were recognised from the excavated remains, spanning the post-medieval period to the 20th century.

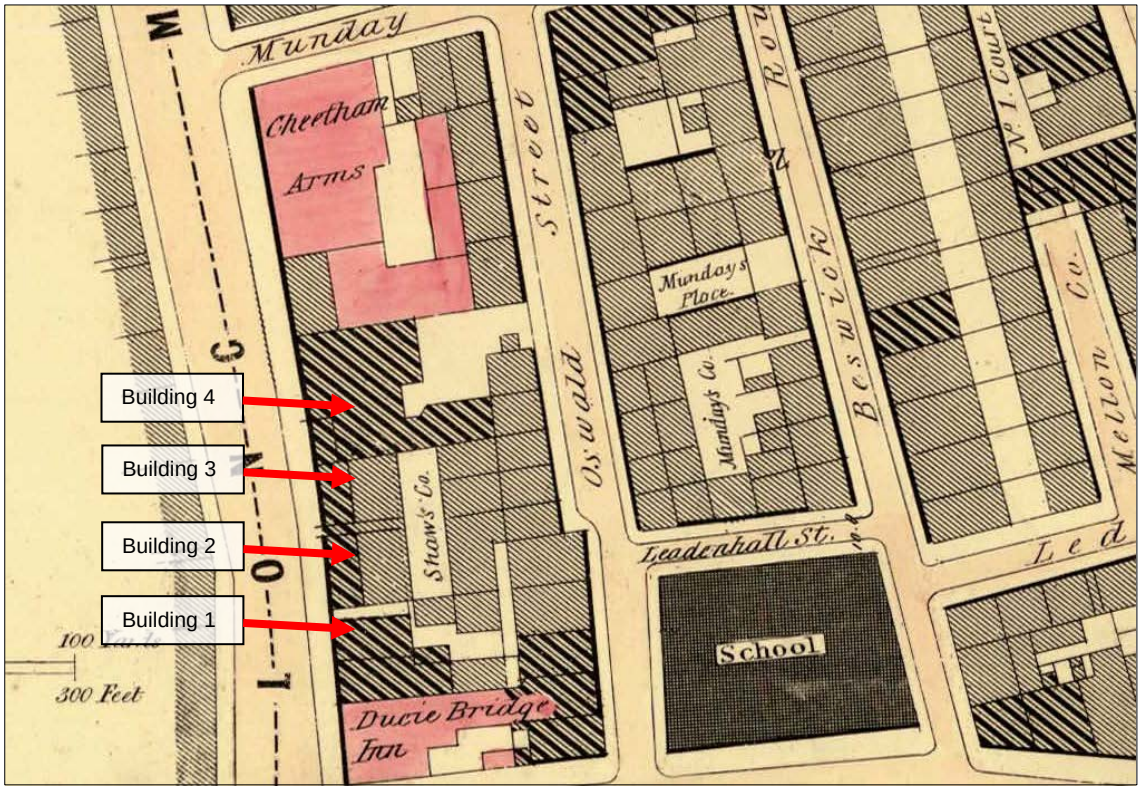

Plate 7: Extract from Adshead's map of 1851, with arrow marking the excavated buildings

5.3 Building 1 (110 Long Millgate), Area 1

5.3.1 Phase 1 (Pre-18th century)

Building 1 was located at the south-west end of the excavation area, and comprised a room that measured 4m x 3.08m (Plate 8). The fabric of the component walls, however, all comprised hand-made bricks bonded with sandy mortar, consistent with an 18th-century construction date (Phase 2); the absence of any stone building materials in the foundations, coupled with finds' evidence, has been used as the basis of the dating ascribed to the building, with no indication of any earlier remains.

5.3.2 Phase 2 (18th century to mid-19th century)

Building 1 was demarcated by walls *201, 202, 203* and brick-vaulted arches *206* to the north-east (Figure 6). The position of the excavated walls correspond closely with the footprint of a single-fronted, double-depth building shown on William Green's map of 1787-94, which appears to show a narrow passage separating the building from the adjacent property to the north-east (Figure 3). A similar building footprint is captured on the detailed Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851, which appears to show 110 Long Millgate as a pair of back-to-back cottages, with the rear house facing onto an enclosed yard identified as Shaw's Court. This map also confirms that the houses were separated from 112 Long Millgate by a covered passage that afforded access to Shaw's Court from Long Millgate. The location of the brick-vaulted arches (*206*) revealed during the excavation correspond to the position of the covered passage (Figure 4). A similar layout is shown on Joseph Adshead's map of 1851, which additionally annotates the front part of the building as a commercial property, and the rear in use as a dwelling (Plate 7).

Wall *201* formed the south-western side of Building 1, and was two brick-courses in width. It was excavated to a length of 4.74m, and survived to a height of 1.23m (equating to 16 brick courses). The wall was keyed into the south-eastern wall *(202)* of the room, and extended beyond the edge of the excavated trench to the north-west, indicating that the front room of the building had also been cellared.

Plate 8: The excavated remains of Building 1, looking north-west towards wall 203. Scale 2m

The north-western wall *(203)* survived to a length of 3.87m, was 0.24m wide (two brick-courses) and 1.04m high (Plate 8). The fabric again comprised hand-made bricks bonded with sandy lime-based mortar. Evidence of two stopped-ends was visible in the brickwork at the north-eastern end of the wall, indicative of a former doorway (blocked with brick subsequently) that will have provided access into the front room. This suggests the two cellars formed part of a single property, rather than two back-to-back houses.

Much of the brickwork was missing at the south-western end, and it was thus not possible to confirm that wall *203* was keyed-into wall *201*, although it is most likely that they were of a contemporary build. It was confirmed, however, that wall *203* was of the same construction phase as the brick-vaulted arches *(206)* that formed the north-eastern wall of the room (Figure 6). Brick-vaulted arches *206* were filled with demolition rubble and bricked-up on the north-east side (Plate 9). A central pillar, 0.47m wide (four brick courses) supported two arches either side, which survived to a height of 1m (11 brick courses). In total, the arches measured 4.02m x 1.63m wide, whilst their low height suggests that they were probably used for storage.

The rear, south-eastern wall *(202)* of the building comprised three courses of hand-made bricks, again bonded with sandy lime-based mortar. The wall measured 10.20m in length, continuing into Building 2, and survived to a height of 1.15m (Plate 10). The bricks in the centre of the wall were somewhat stained, suggesting that this might have been the position of a cellar-light window, although no structural evidence survived.

The floor of the room for the most part comprised hand-made bricks, although a single flagstone was uncovered close to the north-eastern corner, suggesting this may have been the position of a stair to the ground floor that was inserted during the later 19th century. The brick floor had been laid directly onto a layer of sandy gravel, which almost certainly represented the natural drift geology.

Plate 9: Brick vaulting (206), looking north-east. Scale 2m

Plate 10: The south-western wall (202), looking south-east. Scale 2m

Fireplace *205* at the south-western end of Room 1 was the result of two construction phases. The original hearth was 1.37m wide with two cheeks of hand-made bricks bonded with sandy mortar at each side, providing the fireplace with a total length of 2.12m; unusually, the left cheek was four brick-courses wide, whilst the right cheek was two brick-courses wide. The fireplace cheeks both extended into the room by 0.49m, and survived to a height of 0.98m (Plate 11). The presence of the fireplace suggests that the cellar had been intended as domestic accommodation when constructed in the late 18th century.

Plate 11: The south-eastern wall (201) and blocked fireplace 205, looking south-west. Scale 2m

5.3.3 Phase 3 (1860s to mid-20th century)

Building 1 was evidently subject to considerable remodelling during the second half of the 19th century, indicative of the repurposing that is implied from the detail shown on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891 (Figure 5) and Goad's fire insurance plan of 1888, which shows 110 and 112 Long Millgate as a three-storey commercial property with a basement (Plate 12). The abandonment of the cellar as dwelling was implied by the sealing of fireplace *205* at the south-western end of the excavated room, whilst the wire-cut bricks bonded with black-ash mortar can be dated to the second half of the 19th century (Plate 11).

The doorway between the excavated room and the cellar at the front of the property was also blocked during this period. It is possible that this represented the complete abandonment of the cellar or, perhaps more likely, that a new access stair from the ground floor was inserted in the north-east corner of the excavated room. The room evidently remained accessible in the 20th century, as a drain was inserted through the floor in the eastern part of the room.

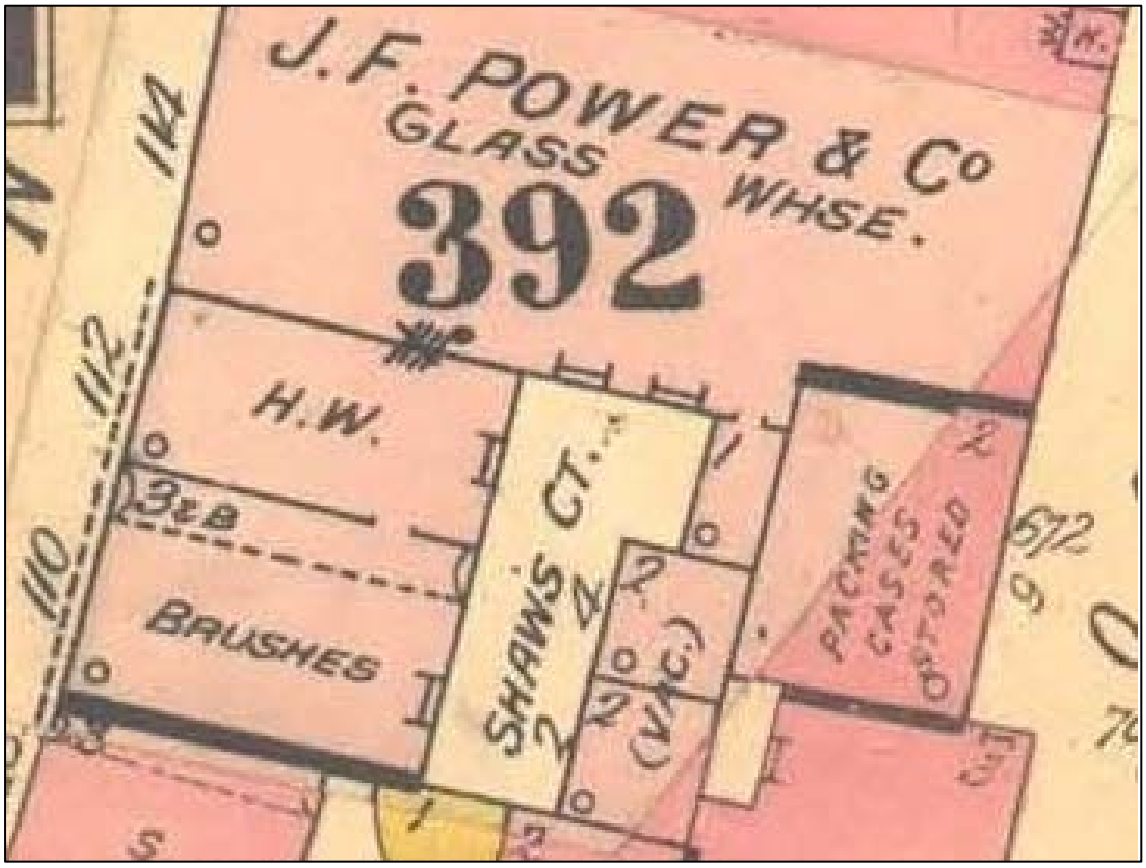

Plate 12: Extract from Goad's insurance plan of 1888, showing the footprint of the repurposed building at 110 Long Millgate

5.3.4 Phase 4 (Late 20th century)

The building was demolished between 1933 and 1949. The infilled cellar was crossed subsequently by drainage features, including a ceramic foul-water pipe that was cut through the south-western *(202)* and north-western *(203)* walls.

5.4 Building 2 (112 Long Millgate), Area 1

5.4.1 Phase 1 (Pre-18th century)

Building 2 lay immediately to the north-east side of Building 1. Whilst both buildings were clearly of a single phase of construction (Phase 2), as the rear wall was continuous across both properties, Building 2 had slightly larger dimensions, measuring 4.80m x 4m. As with Building 1, there was no physical evidence for pre-18th-century fabric.

5.4.2 Phase 2 (18th century to mid-19th century)

The north-western wall of the room (*207*), which formed a partition with the front cellar of the building, comprised hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar (Plate 13). Evidence for a doorway affording access to the front cellar was identified at the south-western end of wall *207*. The rest of the wall survived to a height of 1.14m (14 brick-courses) and was 0.25m wide (two brick courses) where it was keyed-into wall *210* at its north-eastern extent; it did not continue any further north-east.

The south-eastern end of the room was formed by the brick-vaulted arches *(206)* that supported the covered passageway at ground level between 110 and 112 Long Millgate were keyed into walls *202* and *207*. The brick vaults had been bricked-up using hand-made brick bonded with lime mortar, seemingly as part of the original construction (Plate 14).

The south-east wall, a continuation of wall *202,* showed clear signs of a partial rebuild at its north-eastern end, represented by wire-cut bricks bonded with black-ash mortar dating to around 1860 onwards. This reconstruction work appeared to include the blocking up of an original cellar light (Plate 15).

Plate 13: Room 2, looking north-west towards wall 207, showing the doorway. Scale 2m

Plate 14: Building 2, showing blocked brick vaulting 206, looking south-west towards Building 1. Scale 2m

Plate 15: Building 2, showing walls 202 and 208 (Phase 3), looking south-east. Scale 2m

The fabric of the north-east wall *(210)* of the room comprised hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar, and abutting an earlier wall composed of faced, pink sandstone blocks on the north-east side (Building 3). Wall *210* continued north-west beyond wall *207* and the edge of the excavated trench, extending into the front cellar of the building. The exact width of the wall could not be properly determined because of vaulting, but appeared to be two brick-courses wide.

The wall contained a fireplace *(211)* in its centre, although this had been remodelled subsequently. The two cheeks of fireplace *211* were entirely brick-built, four brick-courses wide and survived to a height of 1.04m (Plate 16). Blocks of sandstone visible at the rear of the fireplace formed part of the south-western wall of Building 3 (Plate 17).

The room contained a partially surviving brick floor *(209)* laid directly onto the natural sand and gravel. Its surviving measurements were 2.42m x 4.53m. The component bricks were all hand-made and bonded with sandy, lime-based mortar, consistent with an 18th-century construction date.

Plate 16: Room 2, walls 210, 211, fireplace 212, 213 and 221, looking north-east. Scale 2m

Plate 17: Detailed view of fireplace 211, showing the stone wall foundations, looking north-east. Scale 2m

5.4.3 Phase 3 (1860s to mid-20th century)

The building retained physical evidence for some remodelling during the second half of the 19th century, including the blocking of a possible cellar light in the south-east wall.

A short brick wall *(208)* comprising wire-cut brick bonded with black-ash mortar, indicative of a later 19th-century construction date, was built against the south-east wall (*202*). Wall *208* measured 1.44m long, 0.36m wide (three brick courses) and survived to 0.53m high (five brick courses). Its intended function was not entirely clear, although it may have formed part of an access stair from the ground floor.

A short wall *(212)* was also added to the north-east end of wall *(210)*, which seemed to have formed part of a blocking of fireplace *211*. Another small, L-shaped, wall *(213)* had then added to the front of the north-east cheek of the fireplace sometime after it had been bricked up. The component bricks were again wire-cut and bonded with black-ash mortar, indicating a post-1860s construction date. The wall measured 0.47m long, 0.25m wide (two brick courses) and survived to 0.96m high, its function was unclear

5.4.4 Phase 4 (Late 20th century)

The building was demolished between 1933 and 1949, and the cellar infilled with rubble *(214)*.

5.5 Building 3 (114 Long Millgate), Area 1

5.5.1 Phase 1 (Pre-18th century)

Building 3 lay immediately to the north-east of Building 2 and, whilst it had been subject to extensive remodelling, elements of an earlier structure survived. The south-western wall *(215)* of the building, abutted by wall *210* (Building 2), comprised sandstone ashlar to a height of 1m, atop which were the brick-built springing courses for a vaulted ceiling (Plate 18). The wall measured 3.61m long and survived to a maximum height of 1.37m.

In contrast to the hand-made bricks employed in earliest fabric of Building 1 and Building 2, those used for the springing courses of wall *215* were noticeably thinner, and consistent with a 17th-century date. The stone ashlars and the overlying courses of hand-made bricks were all bonded with lime-based mortar.

The north-eastern side of the cellar was formed by wall *224*, which formed a partition between Building 4. Unlike *215*, wall *224* was composed entirely of hand-made bricks, and survived to a height of 1.50m. Its excavated length was 3.24m, and it was 0.23m wide (two brick courses). The north-western end of wall *224* incorporated the springing courses for the vaulted ceiling.

Built into wall *224* was a curving, stone staircase *(223)* that had been bricked-up by wall *222* (Phase 2). Six of the stone steps survived *in-situ*, with each step measuring 1m long by a maximum of 0.42m wide and 0.22m high (Plate 19). The remains of a flagstone floor *(234)* survived at the foot of the stairs (Plate 20), and appeared to have covered the entire cellar floor originally, although most of the flagstone had been removed, revealing a drain cut into the natural sand and gravel.

Plate 18: Room 3, wall and vaulted roof remains 215, looking south-west. Scale 2m

Plate 19: Staircase 223, looking north-west. Scale 1m

5.5.2 Phase 2 (18th century to mid-19th century)

As with Buildings 1 and 2, Building 3 evidently underwent considerable remodelling during the later 19th century, creating the building that is depicted on William Green's map of 1787-94. Amongst the structural alterations implemented during this phase was the insertion of a partition across the vaulted cellar, complete with a 1.02m-wide central doorway to enable access between the front and rear rooms (Plate 20). The two sections of the partition wall *(216* and *218)* were constructed of hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar, and abutted wall *215* to the south-west and wall *224* to the north-east. The total width of the room measured 2.95m with wall *(218)* continuing north-east past the bottom of the original stone stairs (*223*) from the ground floor.

The south-eastern side of the cellar was formed by wall *217*, the position of which corresponds to the rear wall correspond to this wall demarcating the rear wall of the building shown on Green's map of 1787-94 and that of Bancks & Co of 1831. The wall measured 6.68m long by 0.36m wide (three brick courses), indicative of an external wall, and survived to a height of 1.50m. The component bricks were hand-made and were bonded with sandy lime-based mortar. The appeared to have been cut through stone-built wall *215* at its south-western end and wall *224* to the north-east, continuing into Building 4, where it was keyed into wall *228* (Figure 6). A further wall (*220*) abutted wall *217* and extended beyond the excavation area to the south-east. This was of the same height as wall *217*, but the was no floor at the base (Plate 21).

The original stone stairs (*223*) were also blocked off during this phase by a single brick-course wall *(222)*, which was built of hand-made bricks (Plate 20). As no replacement stairs were inserted, it seems that the only means of access to the room was via the front cellar. Wall *222* was keyed into the rear wall of the room (*217*), and was evidently of the same construction phase.

Plate 20: Room 3, walls 216 / 218 separated by a doorway, looking north-west. Scale 2m

Plate 21: Wall 220 extending to the south-east from the rear wall of the cellar, looking south-west. Scale 2m

The vestiges of a flagstone floor *(234)* survived in the north-eastern part of the cellar, and at the bottom of the stairs *223*. The floor had been laid on natural sand and gravel. This may well have been the original floor that was re-laid when the cellar was remodelled; the use of flagstones for the floor was in contrast to the brick-built floors excavated in Buildings 1 and 2.

5.5.3 Phase 3 (1860s to mid-20th century)

The detail provided by the sequence of historical maps indicates that No 114 and 116 Long Millgate (Buildings 3 and 4) were amalgamated during the late 19th century, and an extension added to the rear of No 116. However, the excavation did not provide any physical evidence for significant alterations to Building 3 during this period.

5.5.4 Phase 4 (Late 20th century)

The Ordnance Survey map of 1944 clearly shows the building had been demolished and replaced by a large warehouse.

5.6 Building 4 (116 Long Millgate), Area 1

5.6.1 Phase 1 (Pre-18th century)

Building 4 was located immediately to the north-east of Building 3, situated on the south-eastern side of the Chetham Arms. Most of the excavated remains of the cellar for this building dated to the 19th century, although fragments of earlier structural fabric probably derived from a building of pre-18th-century date were also identified, including a short section of the north-eastern wall *(232)*.

Wall *232* separated Building 4 from the Chetham Arms, and had evidently been subject to some reconstruction work in the late 18th or 19th century, represented by brick-built additions to the original stone fabric (Plate 22). The stone-built element comprised large faced blocks of pink sandstone, which seemed to represent the south-eastern corner of a pre-18th-century cellar; evidence for a return wall extending to the north-east was identified, although any continuation of this wall had been removed during 20th-century redevelopment (Figure 6). The wall survived to a height of 1.46m, and incorporated some hand-made bricks that may have represented later repairs. The southern end of the original cellar was represented by wall *224*, which formed the party wall with Building 3.

Access to the cellar from the ground floor of the building was facilitated by a brick- and stone-built stair *(225),* which was supported on the north-eastern side by wall *226* (Figure 6). Six of the stone steps were uncovered, with the remainder extending beyond the edge of the excavated area. Each of the stone steps measured 0.89m long by 0.26m wide, with a height of 0.20m. Supporting wall *226* comprising hand-made brick bonded with sandy mortar (Plates 23 and 24).

Plate 22: The remains of stone-built wall 232, looking north-east. Scale 2m

Plate 23: Building 4, showing with staircase 225 and flagstone floor 229, looking south-west. Scale 2m

Plate 24: Detail of stairs 225, looking south-west. Scale 1m

5.6.2 Phase 2 (18th century to mid-19th century)

Wall *232*, forming the northern end of the cellar, was rebuilt or extended during this period. This section of the wall comprised hand-made brick bonded with sandy mortar. A horizontal line of four missing bricks suggested there had been a wooden structure, possibly shelving for storing stock (Plate 25). The wall was excavated to a length of 5.21m, and was four brick-courses wide.

The foundations of a brick wall (*228*) were uncovered in the south-eastern part of the cellar. This abutted wall *217* that extended to the north-east from Building 3, and continued beyond the north-western edge of the excavated trench (Figure 6). The rationale for this wall is unclear, as it appeared to form a narrow corridor that accessed a probable storage space to the rear of the stair (Figure 6). The line of the wall was respected by the flagstone floor of the cellar, which is likely to have been laid during this phase.

Plate 25: Walls 231 and 232, looking north-east. Scale 2m

5.6.3 Phase 3 (1860s to mid-20th century)

The detail provided by the sequence of historical maps indicates that No 114 and 116 Long Millgate (Buildings 3 and 4) were amalgamated during the late 19th century, and an extension added to the rear of No 116. However, the excavation did not provide any physical evidence for significant alterations to Building 4 during this period.

5.6.4 Phase 4 (Later 20th century)

Building 4 was demolished between 1933 and 1949.

5.6 The Chetham Arms

5.6.1 Phase 1 (pre-18th century)

The Chetham Arms occupied the area uncovered at the north-eastern end of Area 1. However, the excavation confirmed that the physical remains of the former inn had been removed almost entirely during the redevelopment of the site in the 20th century (Phase 4), although fragmentary elements of the original cellar wall *(232)* survived *in-situ* behind a 20th-century wall. The south-west-facing elevation of the surviving part of the wall was exposed in the cellar of Building 3, whilst the north-east-facing elevation was uncovered by the removal of the 20th-century wall (Plate 26). This comprised faced sandstone blocks that survived to a maximum height of six courses. For the most part, the wall was four-courses wide, although the stub of the wall return, which would have formed the rear of the cellar, was just two-courses wide.

Plate 26: The vestiges of the stone-built cellar wall and the 20th-century warehouse wall, looking south-west. Scale 2m

5.6.2 Phase 4 (Later 20th century)

Building 4 was replaced by a large warehouse that was built between 1933 and 1949. The brick-built wall *(233)* of this warehouse was comprised a single course of wire-cut bricks that had been built close to the original wall, a narrow cavity and a five brick-course wide element. The bricks were bonded with black-ash mortar (Plates 27 and 28).

Plate 27: Walls 232 and 232 representing the Chetham Arms and the 20th-century warehouse, looking south-west. Scale 2m

Plate 28: Wall 232 representing the Chetham Arms and the 20th-century warehouse wall 233, looking north-west. Scale 1m

5.7 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned north-west/south-east across the footprint of back-to-back and blind-back workers' housing around Shaw's Court, which are shown on Green's map of 1787-94. Nearly all the structural remains of these houses had been removed completely, although a well *(003)* was revealed at the south-east end of the trench, together with a brick-built wall *(235)* to the north-east (Plate 29).

The well *(003)* had an internal diameter of 1m, and was constructed using crude hand-made bricks, each measuring 230mm x 110mm by 550mm, bonded with fine red sand. The bottom of the well was not reached at a depth of 3.60m, and it was filled with clean, redeposited, natural sand and gravel (Plates 30 and 31). Only three artefacts were recovered from a depth of 3m; these comprised three sherds of iron-glaze pottery with a date range spanning the 17th to 19th centuries. Analysis of the sequence of historical mapping shows that the well *(003)* was located within the footprint of a back-to-back house depicted on the Town Plan of 1851. It is therefore most likely that the well predated the construction of Shaw's Court, and probably served one of the post-medieval buildings that lined Long Millgate, becoming abandoned in the late 18th century.

Wall *235* comprised hand-made bricks, and was five brick-courses wide, suggesting that it had formed the foundations for a more substantial building that back-to-back houses. It is possible that it pertained to a later 19th-century warehouse, despite the use of hand-made bricks.

Plate 29: Trench 2, showing well 003 and wall 235, looking north-east. Scale 1m

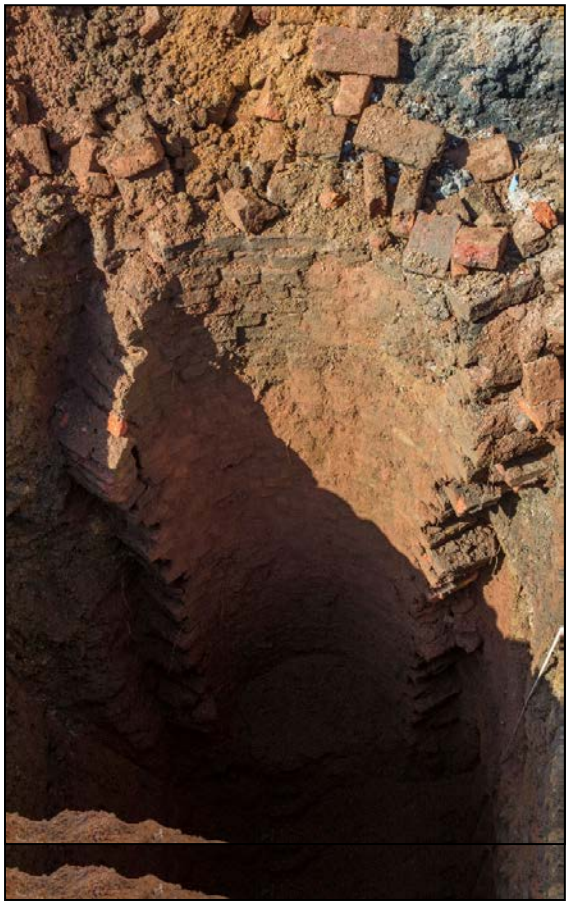

Plate 30: Half-section of well 003, looking north-west *Plate 31: The foundation of wall (235), looking north-east. Scale 1m*

Another wall *(004)* uncovered at the north-western end of the trench aligned with the north-western wall of a building shown on Green's map 1787-94 on the south-east side of Shaw's Court. However, the archaeological remains encountered did not match with the construction materials used during that period, and it is therefore likely that it incorporated re-used bricks. The lower row of bricks was laid randomly, and had one wire-cut brick at the edge in between hand-made bricks. No original bonding could be seen. Above this layer was a very hard layer of rough, light-grey concrete with broken brick aggregate. The wall was excavated to a length of 1.50m, was 0.31m wide and continued in both directions, cut into the natural sand and gravel.

A further wall *(005)*, situated 0.95m to the north-west of wall *004* aligned with a short wall of a probable outbuilding shown on Banck's & Co's map of 1831, and the Town Plan of 1851. After this, the building disappears from maps. The archaeological remains contradict this date slightly, although the bricks used were hand-made, they were bonded with black-ash mortar, which is uncommon before 1860. Therefore, it is possible that the wall was rebuilt later in the 19th century, despite its absence from later mapping. The wall was excavated to a length of 1.50m, and was 0.36m wide.

5.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the southern part of the study area, aligned north-west/south-east, targeting the footprint of 18th- to 19th-century workers' housing (Figure 2).

The excavation revealed a concrete floor (*027*) at a depth of 1.90m and associated brick wall with white glazed tiles (*026*). The wall was three brick-courses wide, one comprised yellow bricks with a white, glossy glaze usually associated with toilets/bathrooms. The other two courses were wire-cut brick bonded with black ash mortar, which dates from around 1860 to the first half of the 20th century (Plate 32). This wall no doubt represents an internal partition in the basement of a warehouse first shown on the OS 1920 map, the construction of which evidently removed any physical remains of the former houses.

No artefacts were recovered from the trench.

The results obtained from the excavation of Trench 3 indicated that the southern part of the plot between Beswick Row and Oswald Street is of no archaeological interest.

Plate 32: 20th-century basement partition wall in Trench 3, looking south-east. Scale 2m

5.5 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located towards the centre of the study and was aligned north/south (Figure 2). It was targeted on the footprint of 18th- and 19th-century workers' housing. The excavation revealed a concrete floor (*024*) at a depth of 2.20m, almost certainly representing part of the same 20th-century warehouse that was exposed in Trench 3 (Plate 32). A small sondage was excavated through the concrete floor to a depth of 3m from the modern surface, which revealed natural ground, with no indication of any layers of archaeological interest (Plate 33). The basement was filled with demolition rubble (*025*).

The results obtained from the excavation of Trench 4 indicated that the northern part of the plot between Beswick Row and Oswald Street is of no archaeological interest.

Plate 33: Trench 4, looking north. Scale 2m

5.6 Trench 5

Trench 5 was aligned north-west/south-east across the footprint of buildings fronting onto Long Millgate and workers' housing to the rear (Figure 2). Deep excavation at the south-east end of the trench a revealed 20th-century wall and a concrete floor at a depth of 2.80m from the existing footpath on Oswald Street (Plate 34). A 2m x 2m square was excavated at which point the decision was made not to investigate any further. The 1:1250 National Grid map of 1949 showed the entire north-eastern part of the study area had been encompassed by a large warehouse. Therefore, it was concluded that no further work was merited within the footprint of Trench 5.

Plate 34: Trench 5 showing 20th-century remains of a large basement, looking north-west. Scale 2m

5.7 Trench 6

Trench 6 was aligned north-west/south-east across the footprint of 19th-century workers' houses on the north-east side of former Munday Street, now Munster Street (Figure 3).

From the north-west, the first 6m comprised only natural sand and gravel at a depth of 0.60m below modern rubble levelling layers. Here, the natural material had been cut by a 1m wide linear feature (*010*) aligned north-east/south-west. The ditch was half sectioned and contained sterile, light grey sandy clay (*011*) about 5cm deep. Beyond the linear feature was 4m of natural material overlaid by modern levelling material including bright red sand and demolition rubble (Plate 35). The south-eastern end of the trench comprised 2.80m of crushed stone levelling for a modern man-hole (Plate 36).

Plate 35: The north-west end of Trench 6 showing linear feature 010 in the foreground, looking north-west. Scale 1m

Plate 36: Linear feature 010 crossing Trench 6, looking north-west. Scale 1m

5.8 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located to the north-east of the study area and was aligned north-west/south-east, forming continuation of Trench 6 (Figure 2). It was targeted on the footprint of 19th-century, back-to-back workers' houses on the north-east side of former Munday Street.

Excavation revealed only one historic feature, a round pit (*007*) with a diameter of 1m, that was exposed along the northern edge of the trench, overlaid by layers of bright red sand, re-deposited natural and demolition rubble (Plate 37). The edge of the feature was found at 11.20m from the north-west end of the trench. The feature was half-sectioned, revealing a 19th-century ceramic soil pipe (*009*) within a fill of black cinder (*008*). The 0.04m shallow sides were sloping, and the base was flat. The ceramic pipe almost certainly represented the U-bend location of a former toilet associated with the former houses. Further south-east was a linear feature (*003*) filled with modern pipe bedding, crossing the trench north-east/south-west. Further south-east was a linear band of concrete (*002*).

No artefacts were recovered from the trench.

The results obtained from the excavation of Trench 7 indicated that the northern part of site has been subject to considerable truncation that has removed all remains of archaeological interest.

Plate 37: Pit 007, looking north-east.

5.9 Trench 8 / Area 2

5.9.1 Overview

Trench 8 was located in the east corner of the study area and was aligned north-west/south-east (Figure 2). It was targeted on the footprint of 19th-century terraced houses on the east side Beswick Row, and the rear of properties along Blakeley Street.

Excavation revealed structural remains to the rear of the Beswick Row houses, probably representing outbuildings / privies. The north-west end of the trench was crossed by a three brick-course wide wall (*021*) built using hand-made bricks bonded with sandy lime-based mortar with later repairs or additions using black ash mortar. This wall was abutted on the south-east side by a brick-built privy (*022*) with a later cement screed floor (*023*) and the soil pipe still *in-situ* (Plate 38).

Plate 38: The structural remains revealed in Trench 8, looking south-east. Scale 1m

5.9.2 Phase 1 (Pre-18th century)

The excavation did not reveal any structural remains of archaeological interest that could be ascribed a pre-19th-century date. However, a thin layer or relic soil *(120)*, directly overlying the sand and gravel drift geology, is likely to have formed through natural processes during the medieval / post-medieval periods.

5.9.3 Phase 2 (Late 18th century)

The majority of the excavated remains can be attributed to the development of the area during the late 18th century, and their position corresponds closely to detail shown on William Green's map of 1787-94, relating to a row of small, single-depth structures situated to the rear of Beswick Row (Figure 8). These remains comprised several walls, two privies at the western end of the trench and a small yard at the eastern end (Plate 39).

A double-course wall (*111*) composed of hand-made bricks and bonded with lime-based mortar was aligned west-north-west / east-south-east along the trench. When superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94, the position of this wall seems to represent an internal partition across the row of buildings. The eastern (*114*) and western (*123*) walls of these buildings were also uncovered, although no floors or fixtures and fittings were present in the interior, and it remains uncertain whether these buildings were very small dwellings or workshops to the rear of the houses along Beswick Row.

Plate 39: General view across Trench 8, looking south-east. Scale 2m

Wall *(111)* measured 6m long, 0.23m wide (two brick-courses) and survived to a maximum height of 0.78m high (eight brick-courses), which included two brick-built arches that formed part of the wall towards its north-western end (Plates 40 and 41). The first arch measured 1.25m at the base by 0.51m high, and the second arch measured 1.41m at the base and was 0.54m high; the arches were packed with clay.

The wall did not co-join to the western wall (*123*) of the buildings shown on Green's map, but stopped short to leave a 0.8m gap at its north-western end, probably representing an entrance passage (Figure 10). The south-eastern wall (*114*) of the building was keyed into wall *111*, and was evidently of the same phase of construction. The fabric of wall *114* similarly comprised two courses of hand-made bricks, bonded with lime-based mortar.

The south-eastern end of wall *111* formed the part of an unusual square structure, which is also shown on Green's map of 1787-94; the other component walls were *109* to the south-east, *110* to the north-east and *112* to the north-west (Figure 10). Wall *109* measured 2.37m long and wall *110* measured 2.26m, and both were 0.23m (two brick courses) wide (Plate 42). Wall *112* may have been a later addition, as it abutted wall *111* and crossed over the end of wall *110*, suggesting that the structure may originally have been open-sided to the north-west (Plate 43).

These walls created a room that contained a floor *(113)* composed of hand-made bricks, which ended approximately 0.10m short of wall *(112).* In the centre of floor *113* were the remains of a two-brick wide pillar, perhaps intended as a central support for a work bench that spanned the room (Plate 42). The room was filled with black sooty material *(122)* and contained numerous fragments of pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipes, suggesting that it had been used as a receptacle for domestic waste after it had been abandoned.

Plate 40: Arches in wall (111), looking south-west. Scale 2m

Plate 41: Detailed view of the south-east arch in the foundation of wall (111), looking south-west. Scale 1m

Plate 42: The excavated remains of the square outbuilding, looking south-west. Scale 2m

Plate 43: Wall 112, forming the north-western side of the square outbuilding, looking south-east. Scale 1m

Excavation at the north-western end of the trench uncovered the fragmentary remains of a rear yard and two privies that were probably associated with houses lining the eastern side of Beswick Row, and immediately to the north-west of wall *123*, as shown on Green's map of 1787-94. The eastern wall *(115)* of the northern privy comprised poorly made hand-made bricks, bonded with sandy lime-based mortar; the southern wall (*119*) of the southern privy was similarly constructed. Both walls were cut through a thin levelling layer of cinders and ash *(121)* and relic soil *120*, and into the underlying natural geology. The floors of both privies were composed of flagstones *(118)*, although their survival was fragmentary (Plate 44).

Plate 44: The excavated remains of the privies, looking south-east. Scale 2m

5.9.4 Phase 3 (Early 19th century)

Further development of the area was carried out during the early 19th century, which included the addition of new houses along the west side of Blakeley Street. Physical evidence for this phase of activity was represented in the archaeological record by walls *100*, *101*, *102, 103, 105* and *107*, which were exposed at the eastern end of the trench.

Double-course wall *100*, composed of hand-made bricks bonded with lime-based mortar, was aligned north-east / south-west across the eastern end of the excavated trench (Figure 10). The position of this wall corresponds closely to the rear wall of a house fronting Blakeley Street, as shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. Situated to the west of wall *100* were the fragmentary remains of other brick-built walls, which demarcated the rear yard (wall *101*) and a small outbuilding (*103*) with a brick floor (*104*) that may have formed part of a privy, although this was only partially exposed (Plate 45); this outbuilding may have been part of the adjoining yard to the south-west. Two further walls *(105)* and *(107)* ran parallel to each other 0.20m apart on the south-east side of wall *101*.

Plate 45: Remains of a small outbuilding (103/104), looking north-east. Scale 1m

The late 18th-century square structure excavated in the centre of the trench appears to have been demolished in the mid-19th century, as the area is shown as cleared on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851. The next edition of this mapping, published in 1891, shows a completely different configuration of buildings in that part of the site, none of which correspond to the excavated remains (Figure 9).

6. The Finds

6.1 Introduction

A small artefactual assemblage was recovered from the evaluation and excavation, which have been assessed as one group and comprises a range of materials including fragments of pottery, clay tobacco pipes, glass, metalwork, and animal bone. The artefactual assemblage is dominated by 19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes. The earliest material is a single piece of 17th-century slipware from an unstratified deposit. The aim of the finds assessment was to evaluate all classes of archaeological material from the excavation to assess their research potential and regional significance.

All material was collected from demolition fill deposits from within numbered rooms. A 50% sampling policy was used for modern material from demolition deposits. 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.

The evaluation and excavation resulted in the recovery of 514 artefacts with a total combined weight of 24.7kg. The material was recovered from six demolition fill deposits and the backfill of a well (*028*) in Trench 2. The finds were catalogued by material, counted and weighed before being assessed in-house (Table 1). The assemblage is dominated by 19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes, a large proportion of which was recovered from well backfill *028*.

Material	Count	Weight (g)	Percentage of assemblage (%)
Animal bone	40	992	7.8
Ceramic (other)	12	878	2.3
Clay tobacco pipe	138	780	26.8
Copper alloy	2	13	0.4
Fabric	3	29	0.6
Glass	67	9517	13
Iron	11	1048	2.1
Lead	1	22	0.2
Pottery	238	11364	46.3
Shell	2	84	0.4
Total	**514**	**24727**	

Table 1: All materials recovered from Angel Square

6.2 The Pottery

A total of 238 sherds of pottery was retrieved from the site, the majority deriving from demolition deposits across the site. The majority of the assemblage consists of blue and white china, transfer-printed wares and pearlwares including bowls, plates and other table wares (Plate 46). These are typical mass-produced wares of a 19th-century urban home. The assemblage also contains creamware, a small amount of porcelain and industrial slipwares forming teacups and jugs (Plate 47). A total of 22 sherds of stoneware were also retrieved, including a single piece of white salt-glazed stoneware (Table 2).

The assemblage also contains kitchen wares including 16 sherds of dark-glazed earthenwares from storage vessels. Dark-glazed coarsewares were ubiquitous in the North West of England and largely consist of kitchen or dairy wares. They are inherently difficult to date and continued to be produced into the late 19th century. The coarsewares from this site are likely to be 19th century in date. A small self-coloured pot was recovered from deposit *028*, which is likely to be 18th- or 19th-century in date (Plate 48). A single handle sherd of black basalt was also recovered from deposit *028*, which is likely to be from a teapot or jug.

A single unstratified sherd of slipware was recovered from the site (Plate 49). This sherd is of the Staffordshire slipware type which exhibits a cream slip trail on a red earthen body. This resembles the Metropolitan slipwares of Essex, though were being produced in Staffordshire by the 1640s (Barker 1993, 14). This sherd is the earliest piece of evidence from the site, being late 17th century in date; this was the earliest fragment of pottery recovered from the excavation.

Pottery Type	Count	Weight (g)	Period
Black basalt ware	1	10	Late 18th or 19th century
Brown-glazed earthenware	2	7	19th century
China (blue and white)	74	1722	19th century
Creamware	32	1355	19th century
Dark-glazed coarseware	16	2859	18th to 20th century
Industrial slipware	31	716	19th century
Pearlware	51	1666	19th century
Porcelain	3	90	19th century
Self-coloured	3	92	18th to 19th century
Slipware	1	31	17th century
Stoneware	22	2716	19th century
Unglazed earthenware	2	100	19th to 20th century
Total	**238**	**11364**	

Table 2: Summary of the pottery types recovered from Angel Square

Plate 46: Variety of blue and white china and pearlware sherds from Angel Square

Plate 47: Sherds of industrial slipware jug and cup from Angel Square

Plate 48: Small self-coloured pot from Angel Square

Plate 49: Unstratified sherd of 17th-century slipware

6.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipes

A total of 138 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from demolition deposits and the fill (*028*) of a well in Trench 2. This consists of two mouthpieces, 22 bowls and 114 plain stem fragments. In total, 91% of the pipes were retrieved from deposit *028*, including 20 of the pipe bowls which are nearly all decorated and mostly date to the early 19th-century (Plate 50), although the assemblage does contain two 18th-century pipe bowls (Type 10).

Several of the pipe bowls have been smoked and most are decorated with floral designs or masonic symbols. At least some of the pipes appear to be from the same mould (Type 2). Type 1 with fluting and a floral design is almost identical to Dagnall's no.33 pipe from Shell House, Rainford (Dagnall 2001).

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage contains a good collection of early 19th-century decorated pipe bowls which should be drawn and published.

Context	Description	Date (AD)
028 Type 1	Three examples, complete tall upright bowl with spur, fluting and foliage design including leaf seam. Two smoked.	1820-1850
028 Type 2	Three examples, complete medium upright bowls with spur, fluting and masonic design with swirl. Two have been smoked. Likely to be from the same mould.	1820-1850
028 Type 3	Complete angled bowl with missing spur, floral motif, soot marks	1820-1850
028 Type 4	Complete upright bowl with spur, floral design with leaf seam. Smoked.	1820-1850
028 Type 5	Two complete tall upright bowl with spur, leaf seam and floral/masonic design with swirly letters. One smoked.	1820-1850
028, Building 1 Type 6	Three complete and one partial upright bowl with spur, floral design and leaf seam with pellets up seam, 'HOWE & HOOD' on one side. Both smoked.	1820-1850
028 Type 7	Complete upright bowl with spur, masonic design and fluting '...WARREL'. Smoked.	1820-1850
028 Type 8	Two complete upright plain bowl with spur and leaf seam. Smoked. One small and one tall.	1820-1850
028 Type 9	Partial bowl with iron corrosion, spur and fluting.	1820-1850
028, fill of staircase Type 10	One complete and one partial long plain bowl with long spur. One smoked.	1720-1780

Table 3: Catalogue of the clay tobacco pipe types

Plate 50: Clay tobacco pipe bowl types from Type 1-10, displayed in two columns (1-5, 6-10)

6.4 The Glass

A total of 67 glass fragments were recovered from demolition deposits on the site. This mainly consists of late 19th- to early 20th-century glass bottles (Table 4), as well as sherds of window panes.

Glass Description	Period
Seven green bottle glass bases, probably wine bottles	Late 19th century
Complete green bottle 'J LANG MANCHESTER'	Early 20th century
Two clear glass bottles, one diamond pattern, one 'PICKUP' milk bottle	Early 20th century
One green bottle 'SAMUEL FOGG & CO. SF & CO. LITTLE LEVER NEAR BOLTON' with wolf design (Plate_)	Early 20th century
Complete bottle 'WRAY & WARD MANCHESTER'	Early 20th century

Table 4: List of identifable bottles from Angel Square

Plate 51: Two early 20th-century bottles from Angel Square

6.5 Metalwork

A very small quantity of metalwork was retrieved from the site. This includes an illegible copper-alloy penny, a modern copper-alloy thimble, an iron nail, a set of iron fittings and bucket handle, and a lead strip. None of the metalwork gives further information on helping to interpret the site.

6.6 Other Ceramics

A total of 12 pieces of plain bathroom white tiles and ceramics was retrieved from demolition deposits in Buildings 1 and 2. This includes white tiles and possible pieces of a toilet, including a ceramic flush pull, which all date tot eh 20th century are of very little archaeological interest.

6.7 Organic Material

A small assemblage of organic material was retrieved from demolition fills on the site. This includes 40 animal bones mainly consisting of jaw fragments and teeth of domesticated animals, as well as a long bone which has been deliberately cut. The site also contains two oyster shells and a fragment of felt fabric which is of a modern date.

6.8 Conclusion

The small artefactual assemblage was recovered from the archaeological investigation was dominated by 19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes, although 17th-century activity was attested by a single fragment of slipware from an unstratified deposit. The assemblage is relatively small and is fairly typical of a 19th-century urban assemblage from Manchester.

Most of the material from the investigation was recovered from demolition layers associated with the buildings on the site or from unstratified contexts. As such, it is not deemed necessary to study the collection further. Local recipient museums will be notified of the collection, though if it is not deemed worthy of being accessioned the material will be held at Salford Archaeology for educational purposes and selectively discarded.

7. Discussion

7.1 Introduction

The archaeological investigation at Angel Square, situated close to the medieval core of historic Manchester, has facilitated a detailed examination of the foundations of a series of buildings with a date range spanning the 17th to the 20th centuries. The following section discusses the phased development of the site, based on the results of the archaeological investigation. This is coupled with relevant documentary and cartographic evidence, upon which the broad dating ascribed to each of the identified phases has been largely derived.

7.2 Phased Development

7.2.1 Phase 1 (Pre-18th century)

The study area lies within the area designated as Medieval Manchester, although the excavation did not yield any physical evidence for activity on the site prior to the post-medieval period. Whilst it seems likely from the available documentary evidence that some timber-framed buildings will have existed along this part of Long Millgate during the later medieval period, the earliest remains uncovered during the excavation probably dated to the 17th century. Even at that date, however, the area is likely to have retained a semi-rural prospect on the fringe of the flourishing town.

The earliest remains encountered during the excavation were in Area 1, and comprised the stone- and brick-built foundations of Nos 114 and 116 Long Millgate, together with the vestiges of the former Chetham Arms, all of which incorporated basements. The surviving physical remains for these structures were rather fragmentary, with perhaps the best evidence being derived from the cellar of No 114 Long Millgate, which retained elements of a brick-vaulted cellar. Cellars of such properties are often been described as storage areas and workshops for the merchants and artisans living above (*eg* Brunskill 1997, 156). The fabric of this early cellar included large blocks of local sandstone, some of which had been carefully worked into ashlars, reflecting a level of architectural embellishment associated with a degree of affluence. The remains of the stone stair connecting the cellar to the ground floor appeared to be of a contemporary date.

The earliest fabric comprised a combination of brick and stone building materials, although the bricks were all significantly thinner and more irregular than the standard sizes found in the late 18th- and 19th-century structures that were excavated. According to Harley (1974, 74-6) 17th-century bricks tended to be of darker red fabric, with a harder body-texture and more variable quality of mould, and generally no more than 2” thick. This description fits well with the bricks used in the earliest elements of Nos 114 and 116 Long Millgate, which were clearly of various sizes and shapes, some being crudely formed in the mould. The combined use of stone, brick and timber-framing in 17th-century buildings in Manchester is attested from historical sources, including 19th-century photographs and illustrations of buildings on Long Millgate (Plates 52 and 53). This evidence, coupled with the recovery of a single sherd of 17th-century pottery, has been used as the basis for the dating ascribed to the primary phase of activity on the site.

Plate 52: Stone foundations and brick superstructure visible in 17th-century cottages on Long Millgate on a drawing produced in c.1850, showing part of the Chetham Arms on the right

Plate 53: Commercial properties on Long Millgate in c.1870, clearly displaying stone foundations

It is difficult to determine a construction date for the well *(003)* discovered in Trench 2 although, given that it was constructed in brick rather than stone, it seems unlikely to be earlier that the 17th century, whilst the evidence available indicates that it had probably been abandoned before Shaw's Court was built in the late 18th century. Several comparable wells have been uncovered during previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity, including those carried out in advance of the construction of the Headquarters Building for the Co-operative Group at Angel Square in 2009. This was similarly of brick construction, had a diameter of 0.91m, and had been abandoned by the early 19th century when the area was given over to the development of workers' housing. Whilst it was situated in the rear plot to No 112 Long Millgate, it is possible that this land formed part of the landholding of No 114 in the 17th century, and the well had originally served that property.

The Chetham Arms is also likely to have occupied Long Millgate during the 17th century, as suggested by the fragmentary but substantial stone-built foundations that were revealed during the excavation. The inn is annotated on Goad's fire insurance plan of 1888 as a two-storey brick and timber building, although no basement is noted. Similarly, the detailed Ordnance Survey Town plans of 1851 and 1891 do not show any pavement lights against the building, which is usually a good indication for the presence of a cellar, although cellar-light windows may not necessarily have been a feature of 17th-century buildings. The excavation provided clear evidence for the inn having contained a cellar originally, however, and this may also be inferred from the detail shown on a watercolour of the Chetham Arms produced in 1893 that depicts a door lower level than the ground floor that provided access to the building from the rear yard (Plate 54).

Plate 54: A view of the rear of the Chetham Arms captured in a watercolour painted by William Sharp Ogden in 1893

7.2.2 Phase 2 (18th century – mid-19th century)

The buildings excavated in Area 1 had been subject to considerable remodelling, or complete reconstruction, prior to the production of William Green's survey in 1787-94. Whilst the footprint of Nos 110 and 112 Long Millgate (Buildings 1 and 2) may had been occupied by buildings prior to the 18th century, the earliest elements of the excavated remains of these two plots dated to the later 18th century, forming the rear cellar rooms of buildings shown on Green's survey (Figure 3); the construction of these cellars is likely to have removed any trace of earlier buildings. These two properties appeared to be of a contemporary build, as wall *202* was continuous along the rear, although Building 2 had slightly larger dimensions, with the excavated cellar measuring 4.80m x 4m. The vaulted foundations for the covered passage between the two buildings was also constructed at the same time, which may suggest that Shaw's Court to the rear was a contemporary build, or its development had at least been planned.

A doorway (blocked with brick subsequently) identified in the fabric of the north-western wall of No 110 Long Millgate will have provided access into the front room, suggesting that the two cellars formed part of a single property. Similar evidence was recognised in the fabric of No 112 Long Millgate. Neither of the excavated cellars had any evidence for a stair from the ground floor in their original build, implying that the only access to the excavated room had been via the front cellar. It is unknown whether the front cellar room had an internal stair that connected with the ground floor of the building, or if it was served by an external set of steps from Long Millgate, and thereby separate from the main part of the building.

Evidence for direct external access to a cellar from the street has been recorded previously in 18th-century properties excavated on nearby Blakeley Street, where the two adjoining cellar rooms had been used as dwellings independent of the overlying floors (Miller and Wild 2015). The inclusion of fireplaces in Nos 110 and 112 Long Millgate raise the possibility that the excavated cellars had been used as dwellings; the inclusion of a fireplace in a cellar would be an unlikely arrangement for a workshop, where the rear room would more typically be used for the storage of raw materials and finished goods. This implies that the cellars were not only used as dwellings, but were also constructed with that intention, suggesting that relatively affluent artisans and merchants may have been looking to supplement their income by renting out part of their property as a separate dwelling by the mid-to late 18th century.

The floor space in the rear cellar of No 110 Long Millgate covered a total area of 4m x 3.08m, whilst No 112 measured 4.8m x 4m. Had the cellars been used as dwellings, their floorspace was somewhat larger than late 18th- / early 19th-century cellar dwellings recorded elsewhere in Manchester. An archaeological excavation on Bengal Street in Ancoats in 2006, for instance, uncovered domestic cellars dating to the late 18th century that measured just 3.7m x 3.2m, whilst early 19th-century cellar dwellings investigated on the southern side of Bradley Street measured just 3.5m x 3.2m (Miller and Wild 2007). The rear cellars of contemporary but larger houses excavated on Jersey Street in Ancoats measured 4.9m x 3.2m, although the total floor space was still somewhat less than those at Nos 110 – 112 Long Millgate.

The detail shown on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 suggests that the excavated cellars of Nos 110 and 112 Long Millgate may have formed part of a group of back-to-back cottages around Shaw's Court, although the evidence from the excavation suggests this is unlikely, and they were actually two-roomed cellars accessed from Long Millgate rather than two back-to-back houses. Historical mapping depicts several buildings around Shaw's Court, whilst the lack of pavement lights shown on the detailed Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 could be taken to indicate that none of these buildings contained a cellar, but the results obtained from the archaeological excavation have proven that those on the western side of the court (Buildings 1 and 2) did have cellars. It is difficult to distinguish between commercial properties and dwellings on most of the available historical maps, with the exception of Adshead's survey of 1851, which annotates seven buildings around the court as houses. However, the 1851 Census returns only lists Nos 1 – 4 Shaw's Court as houses, although it cannot be determined precisely which buildings these were. Of these houses, Nos 1 and 2 Shaw's Court both provided accommodation for two separate families, suggesting that the cellars may have been rented out as individual dwellings. A single family of five is recorded at No 3 Shaw's Court, and a family of eight resided at No 4 Shaw's Court. The head of the latter family was from Ireland, but all the others were born locally.

The 1851 Census records Thomas Abraham, a shoe-maker from Ireland, resided at 110 Long Millgate, together with his three sons and daughter, who were all born in Manchester, suggesting that Thomas had lived in the town for at least 18 years (HO/107); Thomas Abraham is also listed as a shoe-maker at 110 Long Millgate in a trade directory for 1853 (Whellan 1853). There are no entries in this Census to indicate that the cellar was occupied by a separate family and, if it had been used previously as a dwelling, it seems that this was no longer the case by the mid-19th century. Similarly, the detail provided by the 1851 Census indicates that 112 Long Millgate was uninhabited.

The cellar of No 114 Long Millgate was clearly subject to considerable remodelling during the late 18th or early 19th century, which included blocking off the original access stair from the ground floor, and inserting a partition to divide the cellar into two rooms. The access to the cellar following these modifications remains uncertain, although it may have been an external stair from Long Millgate. It is possible that the cellar was modified for use as a dwelling, although supporting evidence is slight. The absence of a fireplace from the rear cellar may suggest that it was never used as a dwelling, although this may reflect the cost and structural difficulties associated with inserting a chimney through the vaulted ceiling. The 1851 Census records John Slack, a grocer from Manchester, living at 114 Long Millgate, together with his brother, a visitor from Cheshire (another grocer) and a servant, raising the possibility of whether the cellar could have provided servants quarters.

The layout and form of the cellar of No 116 Long Millgate is consistent with its use for storage purposes associated with a commercial property, with no indication for them having been used as dwellings. The evidence from the archaeological excavation has also raised a question as to whether the late 18th-century buildings exposed in Area 2 were intended as dwellings.

The small size of buildings in Area 2 shown on Green's map of 1787-94 and Bancks & Co's map of 1831 are inconsistent with workers' houses, and the unusual enclosed surface occupying the rear yard resembles a small workshop. It is thus suggested that the range of buildings shown on historic mapping may have formed a row of workshops associated with the houses along Beswick Row. The excavation of Area 2 also demonstrated that these houses were serviced individual privies.

Excavation of Trench 8 / Area 2 also revealed structural remains to the rear of the Beswick Row houses, probably representing outbuildings / privies. The fabric of the exposed structural remains was consistent with a late 18th-century construction date, although later 19th-century repairs and remodelling were noted.

7.2.3 Phase 3 (1860s – mid-20th century)

This phase is informed by both cartographic and archaeological evidence. A series of internal and external modifications were made to the excavated buildings during this period (Figure 7). These imply an effort was made to improve living conditions in the area, and the evidence available suggests that the cellars at Nos 110 and 112 Long Millgate were remodelled from domestic to commercial use. The most notable evidence was the blocking of fireplaces, with tentative indication for a stair having been inserted from the ground floor, presumably to seal off the independent access from the street. This remodelling is consistent with the decommissioning of the cellars as dwellings.

The 1861 Census records Edward Birch, a machine maker from Manchester, as the resident of 110 Long Millgate, together with his wife, daughter and three sons that were all employed as machine makers (RG 9/2960); there is no mention of any occupants residing in the cellar, and it seems likely that the alterations to the cellar had been completed by that date. By 1861, No 112 Long Millgate was occupied by a scale-beam machine maker from Manchester, together with his wife, his daughter and five sons, whilst Samuel Jackson, a hatter from Oldham, occupied 114 Long Millgate, together with his wife and a ten-year old servant (RG 9/2960).

The 1861 Census returns show that the same four properties around Shaw's Court were in use as dwellings, and lists a family of four from Manchester occupying No 1 Shaw's Court, and a family of five from Manchester at No 2. The reduction in the number of occupants in these two properties since the 1851 Census may indicate the closure of the cellars as dwellings, although there is no firm evidence to support this conclusion. The 1871 Census records just three houses on Shaw's Court, of which one was uninhabited. No 1 was occupied by the Birch family, listed in the 1861 Census at 110 Long Millgate. No 4 Shaw's Court was occupied by a family of three, together with a lodger, all from Manchester (RG10/4052).

8. Conclusion

The archaeological investigation has provided a valuable opportunity to examine the remains for former buildings on the fringe of the medieval core of Manchester. Whilst it is not possible to ascribe a firm date to the earliest foundations encountered during the excavation (No 114 Long Millgate), it is likely that they represented the remains of a building erected in the 17th century, based on the combined use of stone and thin hand-made bricks in the fabric of a vaulted cellar, coupled with the recovery of a single sherd of 17th-century pottery. The vestiges of the cellar wall for the former Chetham Arms was also identified, which is similarly likely to have been constructed in the 17th century, but replaced almost entirely in the mid-20th century.

The excavated buildings on Long Millgate had been subject to considerable remodelling, or complete reconstruction, before the end of the 18th century. It is likely that Nos 110 and 112 Long Millgate were constructed using a two-up and two-down cottage plan-type (Brunskill 1997, 158-63), although probably with an additional storey containing a loom-shop and two-room cellars that may have been used as separate dwellings. This may reflect the increasing pressure on the local housing stock as Manchester's population expanded exponentially, creating a huge demand for dwellings. It was during this period that rows of workers' houses were erected along Beswick Row and Blakeley Street, although the late 18th-century remains uncovered in that part of the site appeared to represent a workshop rather than a dwelling.

The well-preserved remains of the properties on Long Millgate have added significant detail to the 18th- and 19th-century cartographic evidence, which depicts them in block-plan form only and doesn't betray the presence of cellars, and has enabled a detailed account of their form and development to be compiled. The results obtained from the work has informed several key initiatives outlined 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).

9. Archive

9.1 Archive

The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current CIfA guidelines updated 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 CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the North West. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being offered for deposition with Manchester Museum of Science and Industry (MoSI).

9.2 Dissemination

The results obtained from the excavation will be placed in the public domain via an appropriate level of dissemination. In this case the appropriate level of dissemination will be achieved by the deposition of this report with the Greater Manchester HER.

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/

Sources

Maps

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A Plan of Manchester and Salford in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Thomas Tinker, 1772

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The archaeological excavation was directed by Mandy Burns, who was assisted by Eleesha Davies, Indigo Ridgewell, Richard Carter and Lorraine McVinnie. The survey of the excavated remains was carried out by Andrew Radford and Graham Mottershead. The report was compiled by Ian Miller, Samantha Rowe and Mandy Burns, and the accompanying illustrations were prepared by Sarah Mottershead. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

Appendix 1: Illustrations

Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: Location of the evaluation trenches and the excavation areas

Figure 3: Remains excavated in Area 1 superimposed onto Green's *Map of Manchester & Salford* of 1787-94

Figure 4: Remains excavated in Area 1 superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

Figure 5: Remains excavated in Area 1 superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

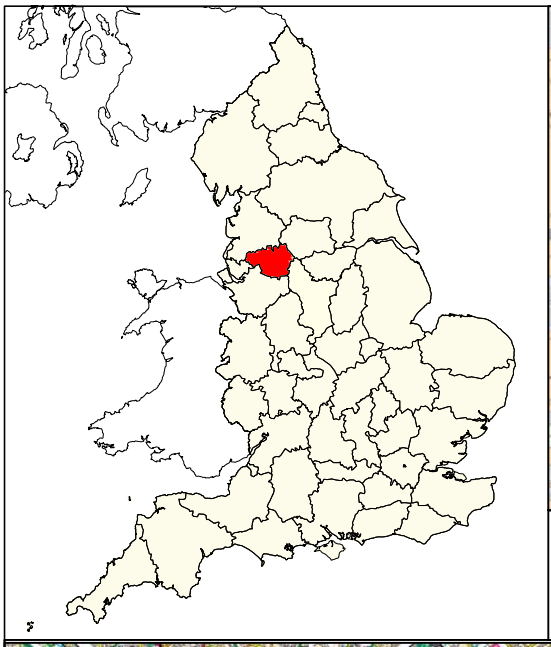
Figure 6: Detailed excavation plan of Area 1

Figure 7: Excavated remains in Area 1 by phase

Figure 8: Remains excavated in Area 2 superimposed onto Green's *Map of Manchester & Salford* of 1787-94

Figure 9: Remains excavated in Area 2 superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

Figure 10 Detailed excavation plan of Area 2



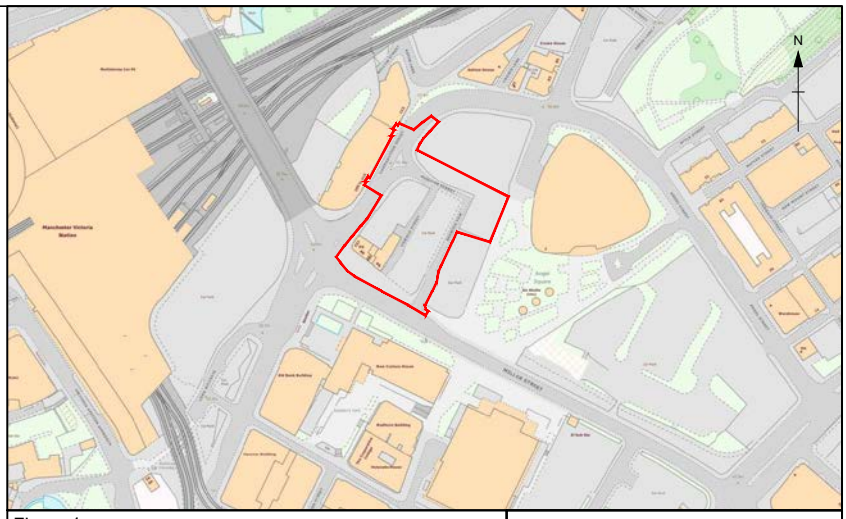


Figure 1:

Site location

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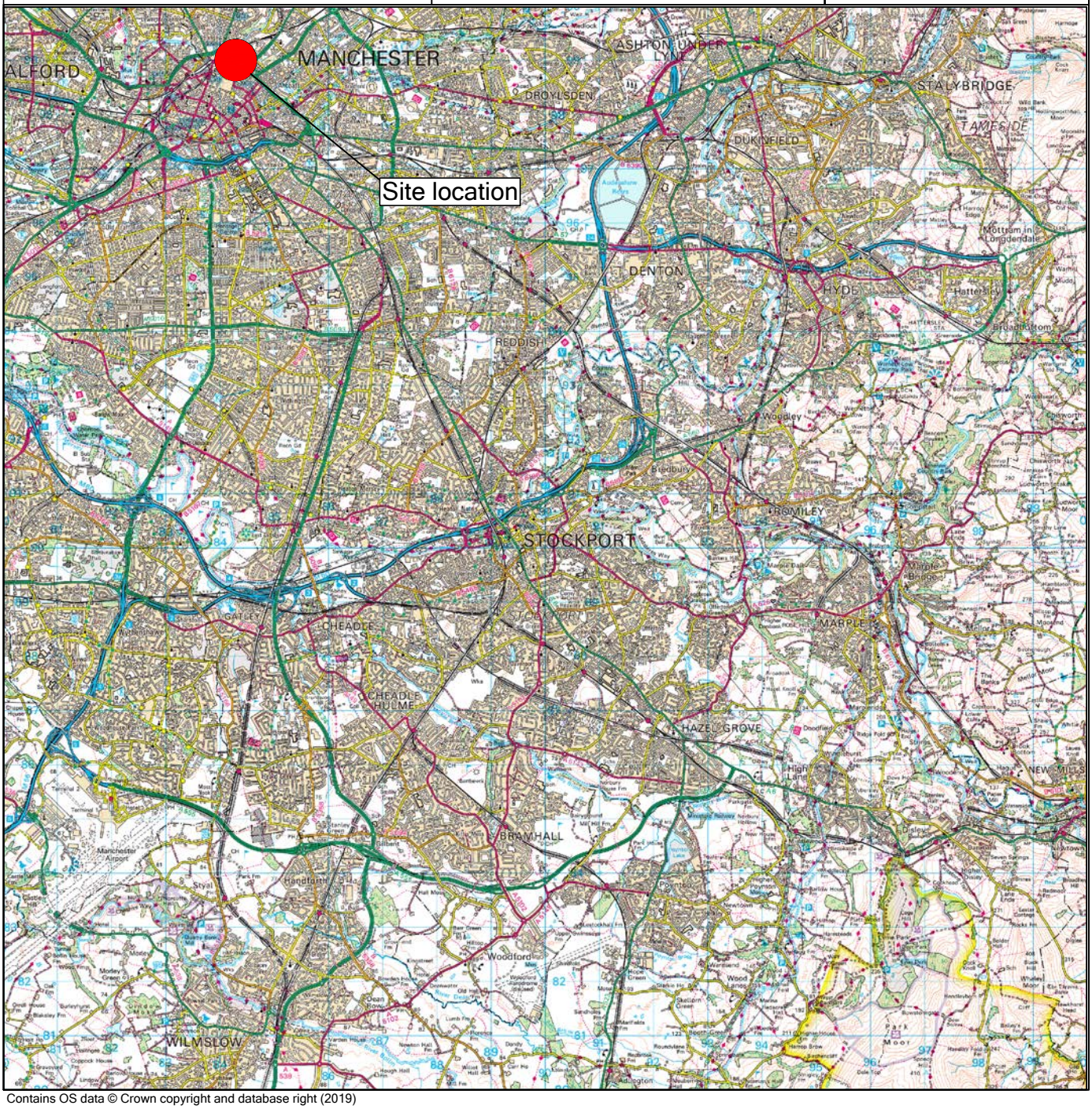

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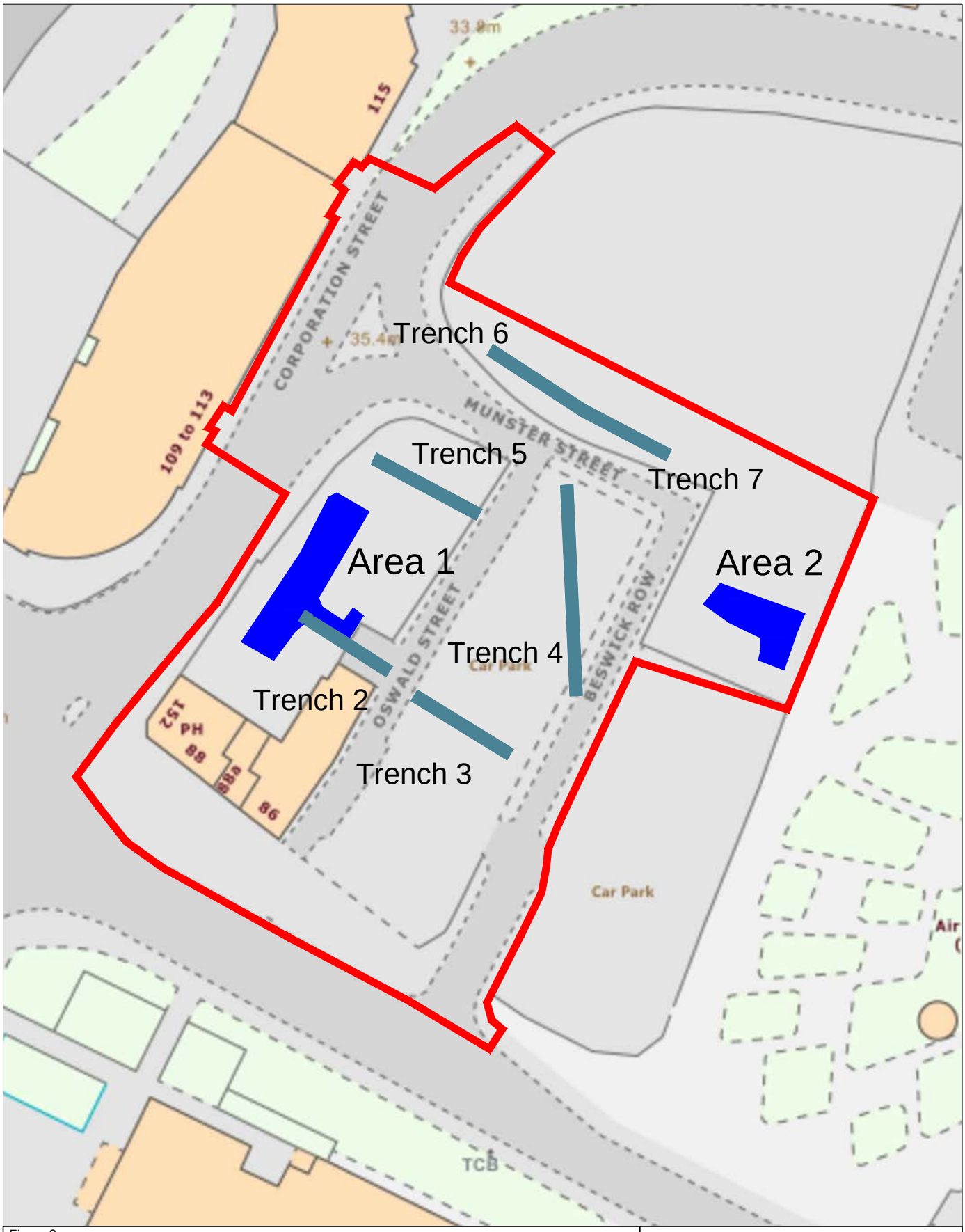

Figure 2:

Location of the evaluation trenches and the excavation areas

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N

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavation Areas
- Evaluation Trenches

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:750

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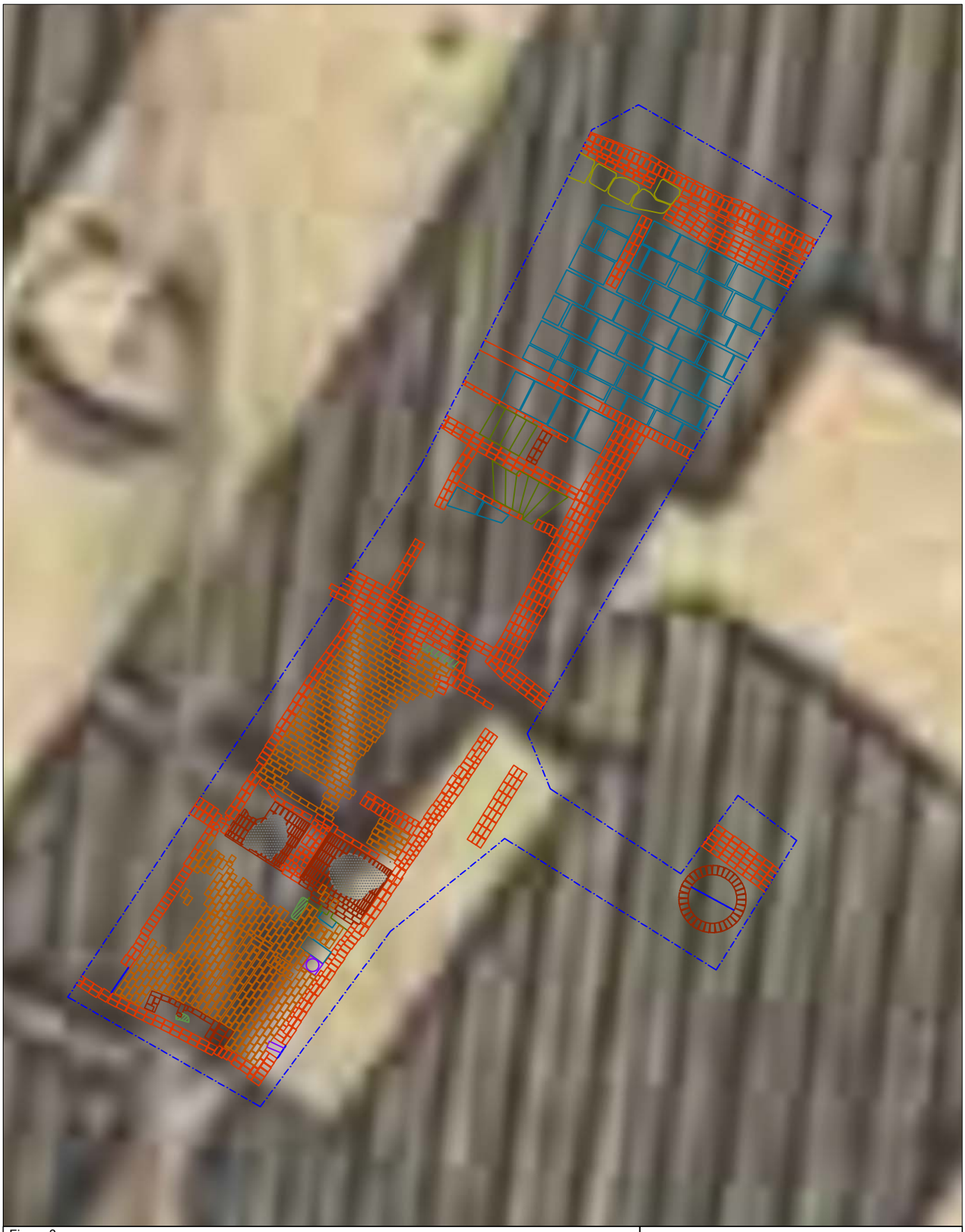

Figure 3:

Excavated remains in Area 1 superimposed onto Green's *Map of Manchester & Salford*, 1787-94

N

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Brick Surface
- Brick
- Flags
- Stone Wall
- Steps
- Drain
- Stone
- Mortar

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5 m

Scale at A4 1:125

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

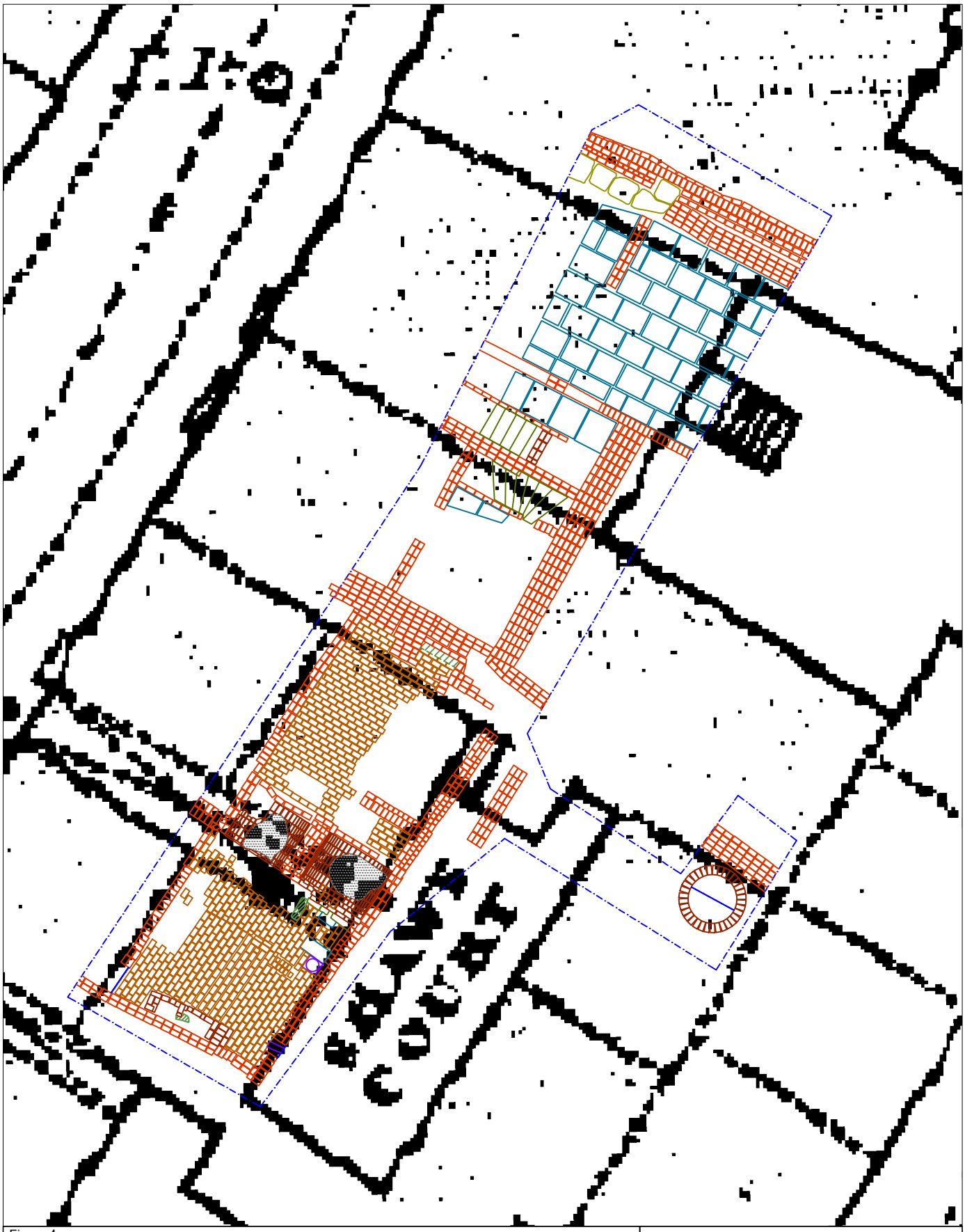

Figure 4:

Excavated remains in Area 1 superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

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N

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Brick Surface
- Brick
- Flags
- Stone Wall
- Steps
- Drain
- Stone
- Mortar

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5 m

Scale at A4 1:125

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

Figure 5:

Excavated remains in Area 1 Superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

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N

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5 m

Scale at A4 1:125

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Brick Surface
- Brick
- Flags
- Stone Wall
- Steps
- Drain
- Stone
- Mortar

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

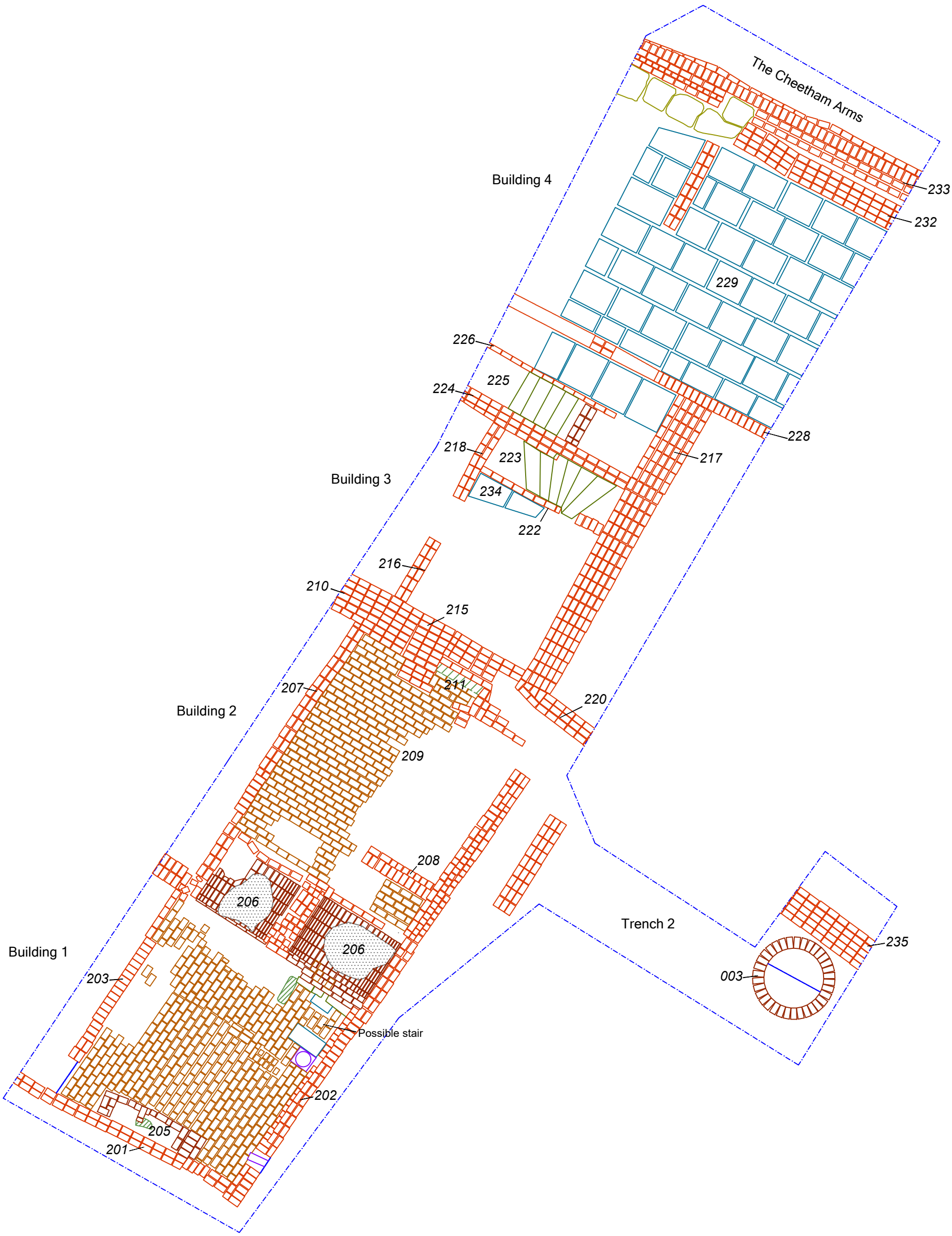

Figure 6:

Plan of Area 1

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5 m

Scale at A3 1:75

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Brick Surface
- Brick
- Flags
- Stone Wall
- Steps
- Drain
- Stone
- Mortar

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

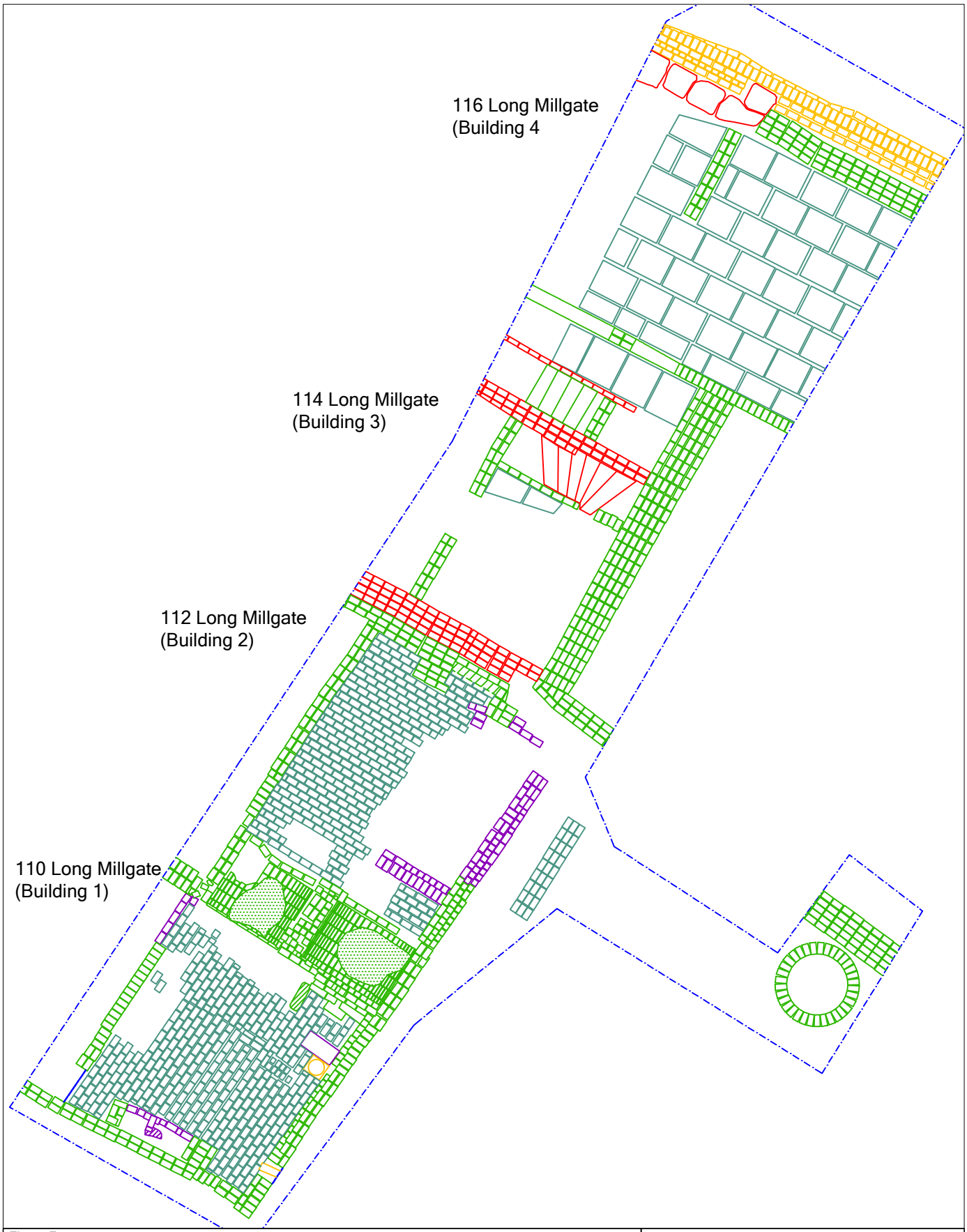

Figure 7:

Excavated remains in Area 1 by phase

N

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5 m

Scale at A4 1:100

Key:

- Phase 1: pre-18th century
- Phase 2: 18th - mid-19th century
- Phase 3: 1860 - mid-20th century
- Phase 4: late 20th century
- Multi phased or unphased

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Figure 8:

Excavated remains in Area 2 superimposed onto Green's *Map of Manchester & Salford*, 1787-94

N

Key:

- Brick Wall
- Brick Surface
- Brick
- Flags
- Drain

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5 m

Scale at A4 1:100

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Figure 9:

Remains excavated in Area 2 superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

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N

Key:

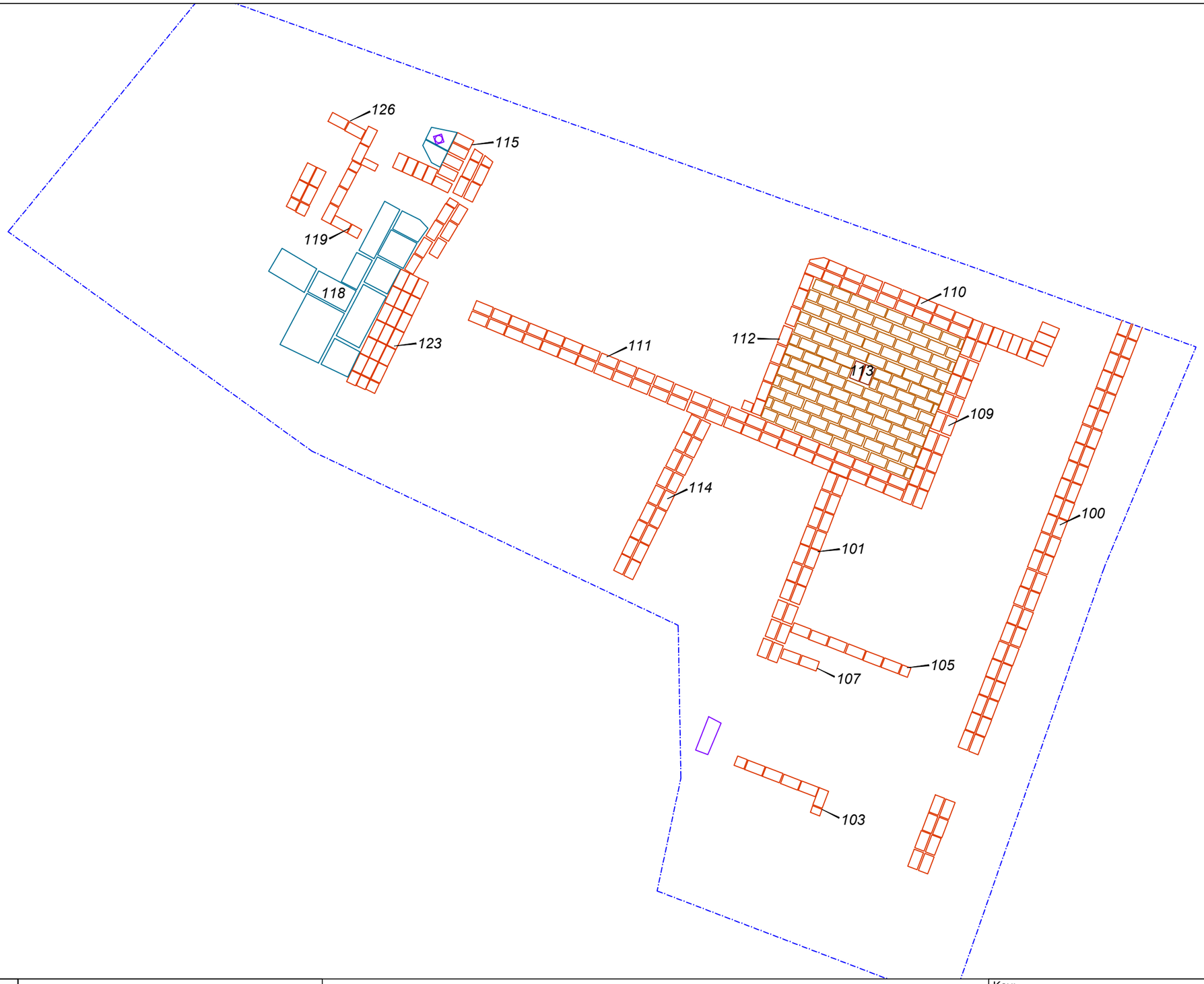
- Brick Wall
- Brick Surface
- Brick
- Flags
- Drain

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 5 m

Scale at A4 1:100

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



SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

0 2 m

Scale at A3 1:50

Figure 10:

Plan of Area 2

N

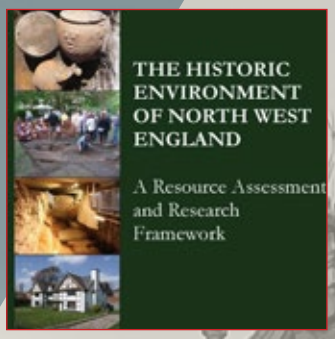
Key:

- Brick Wall
- Brick Surface
- Brick
- Flags
- Drain

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

SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

CONSULTANCY



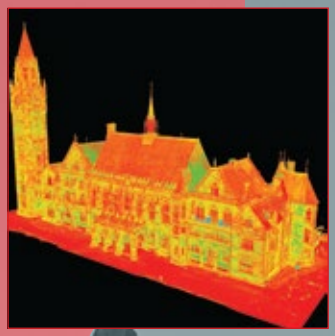
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS

WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION

EXCAVATION

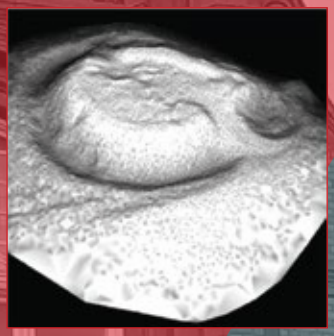
BUILDING SURVEY

3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

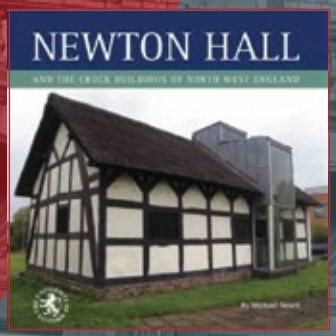
LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



DRONE SURVEYS

WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



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