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Land off Mason Street Manchester

Archaeological Excavation

Report No. Y360/18

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Manchester

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 3
2. WORKING METHODS 7
3. RESULTS 9
4. HISTORICAL RESEARCH 13
5. ARTEFACT RECORD 15
6. DISCUSSION 18
7. CONCLUSION 21
8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 21
9. BIBLIOGRAPHY 22

Appendices

1: Context Summary
2: Finds Quantification

Tables

1: Inventory of Primary Archive

Figures

Fig. 1: Site location and site plan
Fig. 2: North-west facing profile of the excavation, showing the cellar construction and earlier deposits
Fig. 3: South-east-facing section of Cellar 1
Fig. 4: North-west-facing section of Drain Cut 038 from Outbuilding 2
Fig. 5: South-east-facing section of Drainage Trench 036
Fig. 6: Historical Mapping
Fig. 7: Selected Photographs of the Excavation
Fig. 8: Photograph of the edge of the warehouse dated 1965. Facing north-east up Cross Keys Street

SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was carried out by CFA Archaeology on an area of land between Mason Street and Cable Street in Manchester City Centre between May and June 2018. The archaeological work was undertaken to expand on the results of a previous evaluation that had been carried out in February 2018. The archaeological remains accorded with buildings identified on historic mapping of the site. The excavation identified the remains of cellars dating from the 18th and 19th century, that had been constructed in the footprint of an earlier stone building. The stone building is depicted on William Green's 1794 Map as a large rectangular building, which was identified as Samuel Heginbottom's Ropeyard. The 19th brick additions to the building match with later mapping of the site, which depicts a row of brick built town houses on the site, following the insertion of a gridiron pattern of roads on the site at the turn of the 19th century.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), between the 29th May and 8th June 2018 on land off Mason Street, Manchester, Greater Manchester (Fig.1, NGR SJ 84631 98807). The excavation was carried out on a 10m x 17m area at the corner of Mason Street and Cable Street, following an archaeological evaluation on the site, carried out by CFA Archaeology (Mann 2018). The work was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd. and was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by Orion Heritage (2017a) in accordance with advice provided by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). This stage of work was carried out ahead of the proposed development, following consultation with the Local Planning Authority.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site lies off Mason Street in Manchester City Centre (Fig.1) on the west corner of a block of buildings, measuring 40m x 50m, bounded by Addington Street to the north-east, Cross Keys Street to the south-east, Cable Street to the south-west and Mason Street to the north-west. At the time of the archaeological works, the site was a crude hard standing area in use as a car park. The site had been fenced off for the previous archaeological evaluation, the fencing from which was still in place for the excavation works. The excavation was carried out on the western corner of the site: a 17m x 10m area that was defined by Mason Street to the north-west and Cable Street to the south-west.

Soils of the area are described as being 'slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils' (Landis 2018) while the geology of the area is Chester Formation - Sandstone with superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton (BGS 2018).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The historical and archaeological background to the site is presented in the desk-based assessment (DBA) produced by Orion Heritage (2017b), and is summarised below.

Prehistoric

The DBA deemed there to be low potential for prehistoric archaeological remains on the site. The current understanding of Manchester during the prehistoric period is very poor. The evidence of prehistoric activity comprises fragmentary evidence including Mesolithic flints, a Neolithic/ Bronze Age waste flake and a fragment of late Bronze Age/ Iron Age pottery, all of which were found around Liverpool Road, 1.5km south-west of the site, in stratified though unsecure deposits.

Roman

There were no Roman remains recorded within the site or the study area.

The Roman history of Manchester is well documented, with activity focusing around the fort of *Mamucium*, 1.5km south-west of the site. The fort was developed in association with a substantial extramural settlement (vicus) which expanded in a northerly direction along Deansgate, the course of the modern day A59, and along Chester Road to the south. Significant Roman Roads linked the fort of *Mamucium* to surrounding forts in the wider region.

The lack of archaeological evidence of Roman date within the site and its surroundings indicated that the potential of the site to contain Roman archaeology was low.

Medieval

There were no Medieval remains recorded within the study site or the study area.

There is very little archaeological evidence in the region that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest. Historical sources document that the main settlement of Manchester was established around the site of the existing Cathedral in this period. The distance of the site from the medieval centre, 0.7km to the west, means that the site was likely to have remained undeveloped until at least the 18th century.

Post-Medieval/Modern

There were no post-medieval remains recorded in the HER within the study site.

In the late 18th century, the study area was encroached on by the outward spread of the growing town of Manchester. The expansion of the town is attributed to the expansion of industry and the pressures of the rapidly growing population. The urbanisation of the former semi-rural fringe of Manchester 'occurred with remarkable speed' (Miller and Wild 2007, 153). The underlying clay drift geology is noted as being an attribute that favoured development at this area to the north and east of the town of Manchester, as it provided a readily available raw material in the clay that could be manufactured in to bricks; several brick fields are recorded in the area.

Much of the area utilised for the new suburbs was on the north and east of the town, on the former estates of notable local families, such as the Aytoun and Lever estates to the west of Ancoats, utilised in the 1770s, and the Mosley family's estate, which was used

after 1783. The laying out of new street on the former estates was often in a grid pattern. The division of the land into rectangular plots, with new streets accompanied the sale of the land. Prior to the urbanisation of the northern and eastern edge of the town of Manchester, the properties and houses around Shudehill and New Cross would have had a 'very pleasant' semi-rural setting with views across the River Irk and Red Bank to the countryside beyond (Miller and Wild 2015).

Maps dating to the 1790s identify the site as part of a plot of land that had been divided into a block of smaller parcels of land in a grid pattern, to allow for future development. On the 1794 Green Map, the site appears to be divided into small fields, possibly orchards or allotments, only a number of years before the land was formally split up by the new roads around the turn of the 19th century.

In 1792 the Town of Manchester was portioned in to 14 Divisions. The site would have been part of the St. Michael's Ward, although it would have been very close to District 1 – Ancoats, 220m to the south-east.

During the 1800s the site was within the town's inner residential belt which was typified by the construction of back-to-back dwellings in small courtyards on newly laid out 'gridiron' pattern streets around the former roads and lanes that served this part of the town. The rapid increase in population led to a huge growth in housing stock.

From the mid-19th century onwards, various acts were passed to try and enforce improvement of housing in Manchester. The 1844 Manchester Police Act decreed that all new houses were to be furnished with a privy, and that all existing housing was to have one installed, thus effectively -outlawing Back-to-Back housing; none were built after this date (Miller and Ward 2007, 31).

In 1875 an act was passed to get slum clearance underway and a subsequent 1890 act made it a requirement for the council to take responsibility for the construction of new dwellings to re-house people.

1.3 Map Regression Evidence

The earliest map of the site with good detail is William Green's 1794 Map of Manchester. The Green Map shows the site as being located around 'M' Heginbottom's Ropeyard'. The site contains a long rectangular structure, offset from its south-western edge. The building is presumed to relate to Heginbottom's Ropeyard' which is clearly captioned on the map (Fig.6a). The Rope Yard area appears to contain two elongated rectangular buildings, one on a north-west to south-east orientation (on the approximate line of Mason Street) and a second perpendicular building, on a north-east to south-west orientation which is on the same orientation of Cross Key Street, but further to the east, beyond the edge of the site. The 1793 Laurent Map of Manchester and Salford also depicts the 'Ropeyard' and the two buildings, although Green's 1794 map gives specific reference to a 'M' Heginbottom (sic)', presumably Master or Messers Heginbottom. Brazenose College, Oxford and the Collegiate Church are captioned on adjacent fields: all of which were big land owners on the edge of the town of Manchester (Roberts 1999).

By the 19th century, later maps depict the site as being progressively more built up, with rows of buildings on the Addington Street and Cable Street frontages that appear to be

focused around a central courtyard area. The 1831 map (Fig.6b) conforms to this layout; the site is defined by building frontages on Cable Street and Addington Street, with a courtyard between the two. The 1848 Adshead Map identifies a row of 'public buildings' [houses] on the Addington Street frontage and a mixture of 'Warehouses and places of business' and houses on the Cable Street frontage. The buildings on the excavation area are clearly defined as two 'places of business'/ 'warehouses', and the edge of the adjacent 'public building [house]' further down the Cable Street frontage (Fig. 6c).

The 1849 Mason Map depicts the area in further detail. By this map Nos. 40 and 38 have been extended or rebuilt to the same length as the corner property, No. 42. (Fig. 6d).

By the 1888 Goad Insurance plan, the area contains four shops, several dwellings, a smithy, a coal store and a glass and china warehouse. A row of small three storey dwellings are depicted on Addington Street (Nos. 31 – 47), with two larger two-storey shops on the corner of Addington Street and Mason Street (Nos. 16 – 18); one of which fronts on to Addington Street and one of which fronts on to Mason Street. The Mason Street frontage contains the entry to the central courtyard area, which contained three timber built buildings: No. 704, 706 and 708 (attributed to Cross Keys Street). Cable Street contains six properties: from north-west to south-east, two shops (Nos. 42 and 40), a two-storey dwelling (No. 38), a further two storey property (No. 36), a Smithy (No.34), and a Coal Store at No. 32 Cable Street. The Cross Keys frontage of the plot contains properties No. 700 (A Glass and China Warehouse) and 702, an adjacent elongated building, possibly a stable.

The excavation area was located on the properties on the corner of Mason Street and Cable Street (Fig. 6e): it covered Nos. 38 – 42 Cable Street and the entrance to the central rear yard area, which was accessed from Mason Street.

The 1904 T. R. Marr Map, which depicts 'Housing Conditions in Manchester and Salford' identifies the southern half of the site as warehousing and the northern half of the site as slum properties. Although the map generalises blocks of land and does not show the site at any great detail.

The 1908 map depicts the site as being cleared entirely. The 1948-49 Ordnance Survey map depicts two large warehouses that take up the entirety of the site, by which time most of the surrounding premises appear cleared; the adjacent public house on the corner of Cable Street and Mason Street (the Peels Arms Tavern), is referred to as a 'Ruin'. The warehouses are depicted on the site up until at least the 1990s. An historical photo of the Cross Keys Street frontage of the warehousing from 1965 is shown in Figure 8.

The results of the excavation are depicted against the historic mapping as an overlay in Figure 6.

CFA Archaeology undertook historical research of the site as part of the post-excavation work of this report. The results of the historical research are presented in Section 3.3 (Historical Research).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

Prior to the evaluation in February 2018 (Mann 2018), there had been no previous invasive archaeological work on the site. An excavation was carried out on land adjacent to the west of site, off Cable Street in 2016 by CFA Archaeology (Tamburello 2016) which revealed the remains of a series of 19th century brick foundations along with two well preserved sandstone machine bases.

CFA undertook an archaeological evaluation on the site which comprised the excavation of four trial trenches across the site. The evaluation concluded that the preservation of the early structures depicted on the 1888 Goad map of Manchester (Fig. 6e) was variable across the site but generally best at the western edge, as recorded in Trench 4: 'Towards the centre and the eastern end of the site the construction and subsequent demolition of later warehouses and buildings appears to have largely truncated the remains of any of the earlier structures.' Sondages within the trenches at the east of the site identified concrete floors 'likely related to basement levels for these later buildings', that were at 'much lower levels than the remains of walls and foundations possibly related to the earlier structures' depicted at the west of site on the Goad Map. Due to the greater survival of earlier features at the west of the site it was decided that further investigation would be carried out in this location. The 17 x 10m area of the open-area excavation was located over Trench 4, as this trench identified intact remains that pre-dated the construction of the warehousing on site.

1.5 Project Aims

In accordance with the WSI (Orion Heritage 2017a) the primary aim of the excavation was to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any archaeological remains present; therefore, ensuring their preservation by record.

Specific aims of the evaluation were to;

- Ensure the recording of archaeological assets discovered during the archaeological works;
- Ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed were promptly identified, and;
- Ensure the recording of archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Excavation Methodology

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The archaeological work was carried with regard to the Institute's Standards documents (CIfA 2014a and 2014b), Historic England guidance documents (HE 2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012), and the WSI (Orion Heritage 2017a). Recording of archaeological elements was carried out in line with established CFA procedures.

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to CIfA standards (CIfA 2014a) and CFA's quality manuals. Photographs included appropriate scales. 35mm SLR cameras were used for black and white prints, and colour slide photographs. All supplementary digital photography was undertaken by a high specification Nikon DSLR Camera. All features were planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale.

All archaeological features were located on a site plan and were surveyed by a Trimble GeoXR GPS and Trimble Autolock-Robotic Total Station. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the excavation.

All modern overburden deposits (namely the existing carpark material and former warehouse floor deposits) were removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision. Deposits were removed in even, shallow spits by a 13 Tonne 360° excavator equipped with a 1.80m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

2.2 Monitoring

The project was monitored by Dr. Rob Smith of Orion Heritage Ltd on behalf of the client. Norman Redhead (GMAAS) monitored the work on behalf of the council. Both Norman Redhead and Rob Smith visited the site 5th June to monitor the work and ensure compliance with the agreed WSI.

2.3 Dissemination and Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be prepared to current guidelines (Brown 2011) ensuring the proper transfer of ownership. The project report shall include an index to the site archive and all digitally generated data. The site archive will be deposited with The Manchester Museum in line with the museum's procedures for the deposition (2012).

A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS. The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-311103.

An inventory of the primary archive is listed in the table below.

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Archaeological Excavation MASS2/2425 Y360/18	File no. 1	Context register sheets	2
		Context sheets	51
		Drawing register	1
		Permatrace sheets A3	2
		Sample register	1
		Digital photographic register sheets	4
		Black and white photographic register sheets	1
		Colour slide photographic register sheets	1
		Day Sheets	2

Table 1- Inventory of Primary Archive

3. RESULTS

Numbers in parentheses refer to archaeological contexts, a full list of which is presented in Appendix 1. All levels expressed relate to heights above the Ordnance Datum (AOD).

Figure 1 depicts the location of the archaeological features uncovered during the strip, map and record; Figure 2 -5 depict a selection of archaeological sections; Figure 6 shows the plan of archaeological features against various historic maps; and Figure 7 shows photographs of the excavation taking place, and Figure 8 shows an historical photograph of part of the site.

The excavation area consisted of a rectangular 10 x 17m area (170m^2). The ground surface was generally flat at 50.70m (AOD). Following the removal of the hardstanding surface for the existing car park (001), a former crude brick surface was exposed (002). The brick surface was present across the entire excavation, it comprised a crudely laid bricks bedded on crushed brick fragments in a coarse grey silty-sand. The bricks were generally laid on edge to create a rough composite surface although the construction was irregular; half bricks, whole bricks and even fragments of tiles were used to form the floor surface. The brick surface was interpreted as the floor of the former warehouse that existed on this part of the site from around the mid-20th century. Elements of the earlier structures on the site were encountered beneath the brick surface (figs 7a and 7b).

3.1 Cellars 1, 2 and 3

The excavation exposed the remains of three cellars within the footprint of a larger rectangular building. The cellars were numbered 1-3 and were demarcated by brick partition walls within the footprint of the larger building. Each cellar belonged to one of the three terraced properties that were on the site in the 19th century. Cellar 1 belonged to No. 42 Cable Street (Fig. 7c), Cellar 2 to No. 40 Cable Street (Fig. 7d) and Cellar 3 to No. 38 Cable Street (Fig. 2). Cellars 1 and 2 were exposed within the excavation area, whereas Cellar 3 was mainly exposed in the north-east-facing profile of the excavation, providing a useful cross section of the construction of the cellar on the site (Fig. 2).

The larger building footprint that the three cellars were set in to was defined by two parallel walls on a north-west to south-east orientation that were set 3.4m apart. The north-east wall was Wall 023/024 and the south-west wall was Wall 014/015. Both walls extended beyond the site limits; in to the north-west limit of excavation and south-east limits of excavation. In the south-west limit of the site, both walls were truncated by the construction of the warehouse perimeter wall (005): Cut 019. The south-west wall comprised an earlier stone-built blockwork element (014) with a later double skin brickwork element (015) that was set on the surviving stone work element (Fig. 7e). The north-east wall contained two phases: a stone blockwork wall at the north-western edge of the site, Wall 023, and a later brick rebuild of the wall (024). The brick element of the wall comprised a double skin of handmade bricks. The later brick wall that appeared to replace the south-east part of the wall, that presumably had collapsed or had been robed out and replaced in brick. The construction cut for the later brick element was exposed as an irregular rough construction cut, that had been pointed up as a rough vertical masonry joint (Fig. 7f). The earlier stone-built element of the north-east wall was constructed of seven courses of angular gritstone blocks that were bonded with a coarse lime mortar. The wall was exposed for three metres in length between the later brick wall (024), and

the insertion of Wall 005 in the mid-20th century (019). The wall was 0.4m wide but stepped out to 0.60m wide for 1.40m in the centre of the wall. The irregular stepped appearance of the width of the wall in plan, suggests that this part of the relict wall forms a buttress, or support for the original upper parts of the wall or a super structure. A sandstone block that was dislodged from the wall displayed a dressed stone decoration from a previous use in a façade, possibly on an architrave or column base (Fig. 7h).

Cellar 1 was exposed for four metres lengthways and 3.40m widthways (Fig. 7c). The cellar room was defined widthways by the two exterior walls 014/015 and 023/024. The south-eastern edge of the room was defined by a partition (025). The true extent of the wall was not identified due to the insertion of the warehouse wall (005), which comprised the limit of excavation at the north-western edge of the site. The floor of the cellar comprised an irregular brick floor, with bricks laid in a stretcher bond, with the bricks laid on a north-east to south-west orientation lengthways (026). The brick floor was bedded on to a mortar deposit (046) that was exposed the entire cellar. A brick sub-structure was exposed at the south-west edge of the wall, Feature 045 (Fig.7i). This single skin brick wall may have been the foundation for a super structure such as a staircase, fireplace or internal walling.

Cellar 2 was exposed in its entirety (Fig. 7d). It was the only cellar room that did not extend beyond the limit of excavation. The room was 4.25m long and 3.40m wide. It was defined by the two main cellar walls, Wall 014/015 and Wall 023/024, and two internal single skin partition walls, Walls 025 and 028. The south-east face of Wall 025 had two brick buttresses that were set in to Cellar 2 (Fig. 7g). Cellar 2 had a brick floor, that consisted of bricks laid in a north-west to south-east irregular stretcher pattern (027).

A 2m long by 0.9m wide rectangular depression was recorded against the south-west facing interior wall of Cellar 2 (Wall 024). This socket was identified the imprint for a brick structure that mirrors the sub-structure exposed in Cellar 1, albeit on the opposite wall, possibly the brick foundation for a stairwell or fireplace. This area was partly truncated by the extant concrete stantion pad, 007, so interpretations were limited.

Cellar 3 was only partially exposed in plan as it extended immediately beyond the south-east limit of excavation (Fig. 2). The cellar would have presumably had the same dimensions as the neighbouring Cellar 2.

The partition walls that demarcated the cellars, were set on to buttresses within Wall 014 (Fig. 7e). Wall 025 defined Cellars 1 and 2, and Wall 028 defined cellars 2 and 3. Wall 025 survived to ten courses in height. Wall 028 survived only as a single foundation course of bricks. Wall 028 was similarly situated in line with an earlier stone buttress that projected out from Stone Wall 015, as was Wall 025.

A brick-built drain (043) was identified beneath the all three cellars (Fig. 7g). The drain had brick-built sides and sandstone slabs for its base and capping stones. The drain was sealed by a deposit of redeposited clay (047). Internally the drain was 0.14m deep and 0.24m wide (Fig. 3). The drain was found to contain a relict silt deposit (044); several fragments of bone from small vertebrates were identified within the deposit. A square dressed stone drain cover for the drain was set in to the floor of both Cellar 1 and Cellar. The drain exhibited a very gradual fall to the north-west, suggesting the drain originally

flowed in to a larger drain in the Mason Street carriageway, at over 2m below existing ground level.

The trench profile at the south-east limit of excavation exposed the construction cut for the cellars through the earlier deposits on site (Fig. 2). These comprised a 0.19m thick loosely compacted deposit of pale orangey grey silty sand (003) that overlay a 0.40m thick deposit of mid-greyish brown clayey-silt (004) that overlay a 0.18m thick deposit of light greyish-brown friable clayey-silt (013) that sat on top of the natural clay substrate (000). The deposits of clayey-silt are the earliest deposits on the site and probably originate from the inferred use of the site as allotments or small areas of pasture or gardening before the site was turned over to development in the early 19th century.

3.2 Yard Area

The rear of the properties, to the north-east of each cellar, exposed the residual remains of two brick substructures that were recorded as individual outbuildings. Outbuilding 1 was to the rear of cellars 1 and 2. Outbuilding 2 was to the rear of Cellars 2 and 3 (Fig. 7j). The outbuildings were identified as the vestigial remains of outdoor toilets, or 'privies', that served each of the houses.

Outbuilding 1 was defined by a simple single skin brick wall, Wall 031, that was set on to the crude stretcher bond brick floor (032). Outbuilding 1 contained a 0.07m deep deposit of relict material at the base of the outbuilding. The deposit was tentatively divided between the western half of the building, Deposit 029, and the eastern half of the building, Deposit 030, although the horizon between the two deposits was indistinct. Both deposits 029 and 030 represent the accumulation of debris and demolition rubble after the outbuilding had gone out of use, prior to the clearing of the site in the early 20th century. Deposits 029 and 030 contained notable accumulations of glass artefacts and fragments.

A drainage channel was exposed at the rear of each of the outbuildings. The drainage channel (038) contained a brick-built drainage culvert (039) that was later upgraded to, or repaired in portions, with the insertion of a salt glazed ceramic duct (Fig.4). The cut for both drainage channels at the rear of the outbuildings led to the north-east. At the north-east of site, the north-east to south-west orientated Drainage Channel 038, fed in to the north-west to the south-east orientated Drainage Channel 036 by a small tunnel that had been extracted, or inserted beneath the natural clay (000) as the clay was still intact at ground level (Fig.5).

Due to the density of the finds within Outbuilding 1, we can assume that the privy when upstanding contained storage facilities to hold so many glass jars, bottles and other storage vessels.

3.3 20th Century Warehouse Remains

Remains of the 20th century warehousing was exposed on the site, the remains of which comprised: the warehouse floor, a composite brick surface of reused bricks (002); the brick foundations or the warehousing walling, Walls 005, 010, 011 and 012; and four concrete stantion bases, 006, 007, 008 and 009.

The brick flooring for the warehouse (002) was identified immediately beneath the modern carpark surface (001) at around 50.40m AOD. The brick surface was present across the entire excavation. It comprised a crudely laid brick surface that was bedded on a thin deposit of crushed brick fragments in coarse grey silty-sand. The bricks were generally laid on edge to create a rough composite surface although the construction was *ad hoc*; half bricks, whole bricks and even fragments of tiles were used to form the generally level, rough masonry surface (Fig. 2). The bricks were handmade and displayed evidence of mortar scarring which confirmed they had been reused from an earlier context. The bricks probably originated from adjacent 19th century buildings that had been razed in the surrounding area in the 20th century, possibly even from the site itself.

Four brick walls were exposed on the site that related to the construction of the warehousing in the mid-20th century: The perimeter Wall 005, that defined the south-west and part of the north-west limits of excavation; the foundation of the main dividing wall that defined the two warehouse properties, Wall 011; and two ancillary walls, Walls 010 and 012.

The perimeter wall 005 survived well below existing ground level. The cut for the wall was exposed in the south-east facing profile, Cut 019 (Fig. 2). The perimeter wall foundation generally survived to a height of 0.95m beneath ground level. The wall had a stepped base, the lowest two courses that were exposed stepped out in 0.07m increments to create the load bearing foundation. The wall had been constructed directly on to the natural clay (000). Where the north-west-facing aspect of the wall was cut through the earlier cellars, the wall was again constructed right on to the natural clay, to a depth of 1.90m below ground level, surviving to maximum of 19 courses.

Wall 011 was on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was exposed at 0.70 to 0.95 wide. It comprised the base of the brick foundation for a main wall within the warehouses. Two smaller ancillary walls were exposed either side of Wall 011, on a parallel orientation (walls 010 and 012). Wall 010 survived to a maximum height of eight courses. It was poorly bonded and was very brittle when exposed in the excavation. Wall 012 was exposed in the south-west-facing limit of excavation to a maximum of nine courses high. Both Walls 010 and 012 were sat directly on the national superficial clay geology (000). They were equidistant from the larger, main wall, 010, and presumably had a lesser structural importance within the warehouse buildings.

The warehouse walls were constructed of uniform bricks that were plain and unfrogged. The brickwork was bonded with a poor-quality dark-grey sandy mortar in a basic garden wall style bond.

The four concrete stantion pads that were exposed in the excavation were clearly related to the warehouse setting from the mid-twentieth century. Each of the concrete pads had been cast from the level of the natural clay (000). Pads 006, 007 and 008 were in a row which suggests the pads held stantions that carried on in this alignment beyond the limit of excavation. Pad 008 was cast up against Wall 005 at the south-west edge of the excavation. Pad 007 was fragmentary and was partially removed during the excavation works to better expose the earlier cellar remains beneath in Cellar 2. Following recording, Pad 006 was removed to better expose the south-west-facing wall of Cellar 1, Wall 023 (Fig. 7f).

It is possible the stantion pads are broadly contemporary with the construction of the warehouse in the mid-twentieth century although it possible they are later in date, and represent some later alteration works within the warehouse. The imprint of a metal column base was visible on each of the four stantion bases; Stantion 008 had four intact steel rebars sat in a square that had been set in the concrete, and presumably cut at this level during the demolition works on the warehouses.

The overlay of the 1948 OS Map clearly identifies the 20th century features in alignment with the layout of the warehouse buildings (Fig. 6f).

4. HISTORICAL RESEARCH

4.1 Local Studies Library (Manchester Archives)

On completion of the fieldwork, historical records and archives relating to the site were investigated to gather information relating to the people who lived and worked on the site.

The historical research included a visit to the Greater Manchester HER as well as investigation of materials at the Local Studies Library/ Manchester Archives, which comprised investigating trade directories, rate books, census information and other documents.

The biographical information of the site ties in with the more accurate mapping of the 19th century, namely the Goad Plan 1888 which shows the site in good detail (Fig. 6e). The Goad Insurance plan shows the excavation as being located on the properties on the corner of Mason Street and Cable Street, Nos. 38 – 42 Cable Street, and the entrance to the central rear yard area, which was accessed from Mason Street.

The Greater Manchester County Record Office contains accounts connected to rope making in the town of Manchester (Reference: E19/5). An order book describes a lease dated 7 May 1810 to 1. Samuel Heginbottom of M/Cr, Ropemaker, 2a John Davenport Sr of M/cr, Ropemaker and 2b John Davenport Sr of M/cr, Ropemaker, for premises in Mason Street, Addington Street, Cable Street and Shudehill. This description of location fits perfectly with the depiction of the Heginbottom Ropeyard from the Green Map (1794) and the later insertion of the rectilinear street plan that came to occupy the site, by at least 1810. The term is for 14 years Rent at £50 per annum with conditions, which was overseen by William Laughton Attorney.

A further archive sheds light on the history of the ropeworks that occupied the site (Manchester Libraries Reference: GB124.E19), which is listed as follows:

> *This archive consists of many hundreds of letters, documents and miscellaneous items concerning the family of John Davenport Senior and John Davenport Junior of Withington. The archive covers the first half of the nineteenth century and deals with their domestic activities as well as their business as rope makers. The archive sheds light on an occupation which had seen little change for centuries and includes agreements for the original lease from Samuel Heginbottom for the business premises in or near Mason Street, Ancoats and other premises in Addington Street, Cable Street and Green Lane (formerly George Road).*

Sometime after 1825 the business moved to new premises on Ashton Road which, according to the directory for 1829, was the works; there was a shop at 14 Smithfield. Earlier directories list the business of John Davenport & Son as being at 1 Mason Street/ Swan Street while John Davenport junior is noted as trading from 4 Mason Street. By 1838 it seems that John Davenport Sr had either retired or had died as the name "& Son" had disappeared.

An archive relating to the accounts of the Heginbottom Family is located at Tameside Local Studies and Archives (Reference: GB131.0016). The archive contains historical records of the family dating from 1768 – 1925. A summary from the archive listing states:

William Hegginbottom ran a flax business at Alt Hill (Tameside) from the 1760s to the 1780s, during which period he introduced cotton spinning. His brother Samuel was also involved in flax dressing at Alt Hill and later in Manchester where he set up a rope works." (Presumably the ropeworks yard of 'M' Heginbottom' that is depicted on Greens 1794 map). 'He retired in 1810 and began building Croft House (now the Church of Nazarene) two years later. Samuel Heginbottom (nephew of the above) was a cotton spinner at Jowetts Mill, Junction Mill and Portland Mill. He lived in Henry Square. William Hegginbottom (cousin of the above) was also a cottons spinner and was a victim of an attempt at murder in 1830 during a dispute with his work people.

4.2 Rate Books and Trade Directories

Scholes's Manchester and Salford Directory from 1794 identifies a Samuel Heginbottom, 'rope, &c. manufacturers' at No. 5 Swan Street. This correlates with the Heginbottom Ropeyard which is depicted in the 1794 Green Map (Fig.7a) and the 1793 Laurent Map of the site as being near to Swan Street, around the vicinity of the Mill Ponds: Shude Hill Pitts (sic). Interestingly a James He*gg*inbottom 'and Co.' is also listed as 'rope, & c. manufacturers' living at 6 Swan Street. Presumably James and Samuel are related to each other and therefore of the same Heginbottom family, albeit with alternate spellings to their family names.

The 1795 Rate Book details a 'Jas' Heginbottom and Samuel Heginbottom living at 5 Swan Street. In the 1820- 21 Pigot and Deans' Trade Directory, Samuel Heginbottom Esq. is listed at Croft House, three John Heginbottoms are also listed in the directory, two are spinners and manufacturers (Stamford Street and Charlestown respectively) and the third is an attorney based on Crickett's Lane. It is not known if they are relations of the retired ropemaker Samuel Heginbottom Esquire, who by which time was residing at Croft House.

By Pigot and Slater's 1841 Trade Directory there are no ropemakers listed on Cable Street, although a Ropemaker by the name of Mr. Thomas Williamson is listed at 4 Back Cable Street, a small distance to the south-east of the site.

The 1850 Slater Trade Directory lists a Thomas Bradbury, clothes dealer at No, 40 Cable Street, and a George Figgins, gas fitter at No. 42 Cable Street. The rate books (poor rate assessment) from 1847 list a Mr. Morris as the owner of both Nos.40 and 42 Cable Street. By the 1853 Rate Book, the owner of both properties is listed as a Mr. Shatwell.

In the 1863 Slater Trade Directory lists three individuals at No. 42 Cable Street: Cornelius Roberts, a beer retailer, Henry Nelson, a machinist, and James Rothwell, a wood turner. There is no listing for No. 40 Cable Street. The 1867 Rate Book lists Cornelius Roberts at the property and the owner as a William Lockwood. The 1868 provides the same information.

The 1879 Slater Trade Directory lists a Mr. Richard Wood, dry salter, as occupying both No. 40 and 42 Cable Street. Rate Books from 1879 to 1881 confirm this. The 1879 Rate Books also refers to Richard Wood as occupying Court No. 3, the location of which is not clear. The 1879 Rate Book refers to the owner of both properties as Ms. Betty Lockwood.

The 1909 Slater Trade Directory lists No.42 Cable Street as 'The (Manufacturing Co. (ladies)'.

5. ARTEFACT RECORD

5.1 Glass Artefacts

A number of glass artefacts and glass fragments were retrieved from the excavation. A notable density of glass finds were recovered from the intact floor surface of the outbuilding to the rear of No. 38 Mason Street, Outbuilding 1. During the excavation it was possible to separate the backfill of each of the two rooms in the outbuilding: Deposit 029 was recorded in the western half of the building and Deposit 030 was recorded in the east of the building. Several intact glass bottles were also recovered from the demolition material that infilled the cellars. A quantification of all glass recovered from the site is presented below in Table 2.

Context	Type	Quantity	Notes	Text
004	Fragment	1	Green Glass, Fragment	-
020	Bottle	2	One Clear Glass and One Green Glass. Both Intact.	Wm H. Edmondson, Swinton
020	Bottle	1	Intact Green Glass Bottle	Pratt & Son, Trade Mark, Manchester
020	Bottle	1	Intact Clear Glass Bottle	R. W & S. LD, White
020	Bottle	1	Intact Green Glass Bottle	J. Pratt & Son, Manchster, No.4150, Trade Mark, No.22964 Registered
020	Bottle	1	Clear Glass with Intact Codd	Manchester, Trade Mark, P. Dowd
020	Bottle	1	Clear Glass with Intact Codd	James Lingard, Salford, Trade Mark, Codd Bottle, Registered, S. Lingard & Co, ---(?) Ryland, Barnsley
020	Bottle	1	Intact Clear Glass Bottle	Superior Aerated Waters, Pratt & Son, Manchester
029	Lid/ Stopper	3	90mm Diam.	Kilner Brothers. Wakefield and London.
029	Lid/ Stopper	1	90mm Diam.	Wakefield. John Kilner
029	Lid/ Stopper	1	55mm Diam.	John Kilner. Wakefield.
029	Wine Glass Base	1	75mm Diam. Clear glass	
029	Bottle	1	Base of Green Glass Bottle	Pratt & Son, Trade Mark, Manchester
029	Bottle	1	Fragment of Green Glass Bottle	'..Ardwick..Manchester..'

Context	Type	Quantity	Notes	Text
029	Bottle	1	Embossed, Ornate Design. Identified as a possible container of oil or syrup, possibly Raspberry Syrup (Petchy & Innanchai 2012) (Figure 7l)	-
029	Vessel	2	Spiked Effect Glass Vessels – Identified as diffusers or ashtrays (Figue 7k)	-
029	Glass	123	72 fragments of green glass and 51 fragments of clear glass. Attributed to various jars, vases, bottles, glasses and various other broken artefacts. Weighing c.5kg.	-
030	Lid/ Stopper	2	55m Diam.	Kilner Brothers. Dewsbury. London.
030	Lid/ Stopper	2	55m Diam.	Kilner Brothers. Dewsbury. London.
030	Lid/ Stopper	1	55m Diam.	John Kilner. Wakefield. London
030	Lid/ Stopper	2	55m Diam.	Kilner Brothers. Dewsbury. London.
030	Fragments	45	42 fragments of green and clear vessels, and three blue fragments. Attributed to various jars, vases, bottles, glasses and various other broken artefacts. Weighing c.1.2kg	

Table 2.1: Glass Quantification

Notable accumulations of glass fragments were identified in Deposit 029, the material within Outbuilding 1, the building at the rear of 42 Cable Street, and Deposit 030.

Two intact glass diffusers were identified in Deposit 029 (Fig. 7k), as well as ornate glass bottle which is identified as a container for oil or syrup (Fig. 7l), similar shaped bottles have been identified with intact labels stating Rasberry Syrup (Petchy & Innanchai 2012).

Several bottles were identified within the backfill of Cellars 1, 2 and 3 (Deposit 020), following the demolition and infilling of the buildings around the turn of the 20th century (pre 1908). These included: Pratt & Son, Trade Mark, R. W & S. LD, P. Dowd, James Lingard, Ryland, all of which are local Manchester companies.

Patrick Dowd were initially based on New Butler Street, then Beswick Street Ancoats, before moving to Hillikirk Street, near Ashton New Road. The company was in existence from 1879 and beyond 1920. J Pratt & Son were based on Leigh Street, Ancoats, and are referred to as Ginger Beer and mineral water, in trade directories. They existed between 1879 – 1909.

R. White had a factory on Heath Street in Newton Heath, Manchester. They are referred to as 'Ginger Beer and mineral water' in trade directories. The Manchester operation for R. White's was in existence from 1903 (Slater – Trade Directories). The presence of an intact R.White bottle suggests that the backfill of the cellars happened post-1903. This matches with the 1908 OS map which shows the site as part of a vacant plot of land. Although it cannot be ruled out that the bottle came from another location prior to that date, as the London originated company R. Whites were based in parts of the North Midlands as early as 1869 (Grace's Guide 2018).

5.2 Notable Finds

Terracotta Angel Corbel

An intact terracotta corbel with a cherub or angel's face was retrieved from Deposit 034, the layer that masked Outbuilding 2 (033) (Fig. 7m).

The corbel was 300mm long, up to 160mm wide and up to 150mm deep. It is made of terracotta and forms a moulding for decorative effect on a building face.

Evidence of a relict gold paint, similar to a gold-leaf effect, was evident in the deeper crevices of the ornate decoration. Flakes of a relict bluish paint were also visible on the main body of the moulding. The artefact did not display any evidence of mortar scars or bonding to other masonry elements; this identifies that when in situ, the corbel was only mounted to a wall or surface, and not bonded to it; presumably through the rectangular socket on the reverse of the moulding that would have sat on a support bedded in to a wall or surface. The top of the corbel was similarly unbonded; there was no evidence of any cement or mortar on its surface which similar suggested that if anything overlaid the corbel, it would have rested there and was not bonded on to it.

The top of the corbel depicted a stamp from the 'Ladyshore Terrocotta Works' in a laurel garland with the initials M and E at each end of the laurel decoration. The number '64' was also stamped on the top of the corbel, in a serif cursive font. The number '64' is presumed to relate to a catalogue number or a manufacturing number.

The Ladyshore Terracotta Works were associated with the Ladyshore Colliery. Ladyhshore Colliery was located on the bank of the Manchester, Bolton & Bury canal at Little Lever (8 miles north-west of site) and was one of the last pits in the area to mine coal. A few of the standing buildings depict the date 1837, which is suggested as the date of establishment of the colliery. The colliery was well known as a source of clay for terracotta. The works were founded by John Fletcher, who's family owned coal mining concerns at Ladyshore Colliery. The wares of the terracotta works were displayed in showrooms in the Exchange Arcade in Manchester. The company was amalgamated with Wilcock and Company's Ladyshore Terracotta Works (Howarth 1974, 30).

It is possible that the terracotta cherub corbel formed part of a decoration at the rear of No. 40 Mason Street, although the fact that is appeared untarnished by mortar and not bonded to any adjoining masonry may indicate the artefact was never used for its purpose, and may have been stored at the rear of No. 40, possibly in an exterior structure.

The symbol of an angel figures heavily in the surrounding area. The Angel Meadows district is located to the north of site. The area around the site and Angels Meadows were both part of the St. Michael's District of the town of Manchester in the 19th century, after St Michael and All Angels Church. Angel Street, which contains the Angel public house, is also less than 100m to the north of the site.

Coin – 1861 One Penny

A one pence piece was identified on the brick floor of Cellar 1 (026) within the lowest backfill deposit (022). The coin was heavily corroded although the date of 1861 was visible on the reverse face of the coin.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Evidence for Earliest Structures on Site: Remains of Earlier Stone Building attributed to Heginbottom's Ropeworks.

The excavation exposed two exterior walls of a stone-built structure that was later converted in to the cellars for brick-built properties following the insertion of a grid pattern of roads in the early 19th century. Based on historical evidence it seems probable that the earlier building was part of the ropeyard owned by Messers Heginbottom in the late-18th century, presumably a 'ropewalk' building: an elongated rectangular building to produce rope.

The location of the ropewalk building fits in with the 18th century street layout, namely the rectangular parcel of land formed by Swan Street to the south-west and the roughly parallel roads of New Cross and Oxford Street (later Oldham Road and Rochdale Road respectively). The rectilinear street layout that was constructed over the area mirrors the property boundaries and field layouts that are depicted on the 1790s map as containing rows of fields, possibly orchards and/or allotments, set around Heginbottom's Ropeyard.

The presence of the ropemaker's yard is in keeping with the mixture of industries that were based in Manchester in this period. As well as specialising in textile production, the town of Manchester, and possibly more specifically the adjacent industrial suburb of Ancoats, also required ancillary industries to enable the textile trade (Miller & Wild 2007, 27). A nearby source of good quality rope would be essential for the expanding industrial activities in the wider area. The historical research identified Heginbottom's ropeworks was in use up until around 1825, when they were recollected to Ashton Road. This fits in perfectly with the site being cleared for housing, and the stone work walls of the Ropewalk being utilised as the foundations for terraced housing on the site.

The surviving archives of the Heginbottom family suggest that the ropeyard had 'seen little change for centuries'; the 'centuries' would date the stone building remains on site, to the start of the post-medieval period or even earlier. A stone block from part of the surviving north-east stone wall, Wall 023, also exhibited signs of ornamentation from an earlier use as part of an earlier building which suggested the stone for the ropewalk had been sourced itself from an earlier building.

6.2 Features Relating to 19th Century Housing.

The historical map regression allows the remains of the cellars to be understood in quite good detail (figs 6a-f). Cellar 1 is within No. 42 Cable Street, Cellar 2 is within No. 40 Cable Street and Cellar 3 is within No. 38 Cable Street.

The historical mapping from 1831 shows that the corner plot, No. 42 (over Cellar 1), was larger than the two adjacent buildings No. 38 and No. 40. The map shows that in 1831, only No. 42 was built far enough back from the Cable Street frontage to extend over the footprint of the former stone building associated with the rope works. The Mason Map,

published 1849, also depicts this variation in size of the buildings (Fig. 6d). The Adshead Map (1848, Fig. 6c) shows that by 1848, Nos. 40 and 38 had been extended to the same length as the larger No. 42 building by this time. It is presumably at this point c.1848 that the buildings were extended over the subsurface remains of the former ropeworks building, and the cellars are constructed on the footprint of the earlier stone building. This would also suggest that No. 42 is possibly rebuilt, or altered at this point, as the three cellar rooms, Cellars 1, 2 and 3, of Nos. 42, 40 and 38 respectively, appear contemporary in construction. Although it cannot be ruled out that No. 42 contained a cellar as part of the house that was located on the footprint of this part of the ropeworks building. All subsequent maps show the buildings as the same length; No 40 and 38 are shown to have small yards at the back, while No.42 is depicted as exiting straight on the ginnel that serves the rear of the three properties (Goad Plan -1888, Fig. 6e).

The brick walls that were built in the footprint of the earlier stone building were plain, single skin brickwork walls. Single skin walls are a local vernacular building trait, it is not the case that such walls are inserted for ease and convenience, as opposed to a more solidly built structure, it is just that a single-skin wall of low quality brick was deemed acceptable. Even high status properties from the 18th and 19th centuries display such single-skin internal walls, as would be found on the most basic back-to-back properties (Wild 2011, 123).

The glass artefacts that were identified on the site identify the readily availability of glass products in the surrounding area. The infill material from the cellars contained numerous mineral water/ ginger beer that must have been deposited in the rubble when the site was cleared in the early 20th century. The assemblage of bottles were almost entirely drinks that would have been produced and consumed in the local area, with little evidence from the assemblage for drinks' manufacturers from outside the area, which reflects the dominance of the local economy. Similar assemblages of bottles have been found in nearby archaeological excavations, and such a presence of drinks bottles seems typical (Miller and Wild 2007, 172). The densest concentration of glass works in 19th century Manchester were located in neighbouring Ancoats. Several firms pioneered the adoption of press moulding techniques and led the production of such products in the region. The Ancoats glass works were pivotal in Manchester becoming a national centre for the imitation of cut glass (Miller & Wild 2007, 28).

6.3 The Historical Setting

A ropeworks was located on the site from at least the late 1700s, although possibly much earlier. The surviving archives relating to the affairs of the Heginbottom family identify the lease on the site 'had seen little change for centuries', which suggests the site itself and the stone-built structures that were identified on the site could be a lot earlier in date. The exact scale of the ropemaking site/ yard is unclear due to the schematic nature of the early mapping. Prior to the insertion of the rectilinear street plan, the ropemaking site is suggested to extend across the extent of the later roads on Addington Street, Cable Street, Swan Street, and possibly beyond, although the exact extent is unclear. Insertion of the road layout presumably cut right through parts of the ropeyard. The ropeyard or parts of it are known to have been leased to the Davenport Family by Samuel Heginbottom around the turn of the 19th century or possibly earlier, although 'sometime after 1825' the business moved to a new premise on Ashton Road. This is presumably when the earlier stone building was razed to ground level, and brick-built properties are built on the site

of the former stone building, notably on its extant stone foundations that were exposed in the excavation. Based on the historical mapping, the pace of the construction of the street layout appears to have been rapid: by the 1830s the established street layout is what we would recognise today.

The cellars that were exposed on the site were located towards the rear of the row of housing. Apart from the outbuildings and the parts of the intact cellars, all other remains of the houses were truncated by the insertion of the warehouse buildings in the mid-twentieth century. The cellars did not contain any evidence of industrial activities on the site. As seen on similar excavations, cellars and rooms within properties have displayed evidence of being used for workshops or industrial areas, such as the Loom Street excavation in Ancoats (UMAU 2007). The cellars of the properties on Cable Street did not display evidence of any such industrial or artisan activities, although it is possible that the rooms were stripped out entirely before the houses were pulled down around the turn of the 20th century, which may have removed evidence of any such activities.

Based on the historical mapping the three properties on the corner of Cable and Mason Street appear to represent the larger 'through terrace, and 'artisan dwelling' properties which were occupied by the better off working-class (Kidd 2006). It is possible that the houses may have been subdivided for different occupants to occupy rooms within the house, but due to the status of the properties as shops (possibly from the 1840s onwards), this seems unlikely.

In the hierarchy of the quality and type of workers housing in Manchester, proposed by Engels, generally the quality of the houses deteriorated away from street frontages (Wild 2013, 58). The archaeological evidence from the excavations from the corner of Mason Street ab Cable Street does not suggest the properties were the damp, squalid properties or typical back-to-back overcrowded slum properties that existed in the wider area. The housing at Cable Street looks of a much better quality than some of the low-quality working class residences that were occupied in the area surrounding the site in the 19th century.

As the houses on the site were of a better quality and larger size it is possible that the properties may have been sublet at various times throughout the 19th century, a common arrangement for housing in the area. Although by the 1848 Adshead Map, Nos. 40 and 42 are defined as 'Warehouses and Places of Business' and by 1888 Goad Map, Nos. 40 and 42 are clearly defined as shops, which suggests the properties would have had the shop at the front of each house and the remainder of the house would have housed the shop owner and their family.

The cellars exhibited evidence of substructures beneath the brick floors, the brick substructure in Cellar 1 (045) and the cut for a possibly substructure in Cellar 2. The substructures were identified as the foundations for staircases that had been removed prior to the infilling of the cellars, and not for fireplaces. The presence of fireplaces may have suggested the cellars were separately occupied from the main house, as has been identified in some of the lower quality housing from this period. This does not seem to the case of the properties on the site, which again reaffirms the properties were owned by and let out to the 'better off working-class' or 'artisan' populations (Kidd 2006).

The results from the excavation at Mason Street fit in to the body of excavations of housing of the late-Georgian and Victorian periods in the surrounding area.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological excavation was carried out by CFA Archaeology on the corner of Mason Street and Cable Street in Manchester City Centre between May and June 2018. The archaeological work was undertaken to expand on the results of a previous evaluation that had taken place on site in February 2018. The excavation identified the remains of cellars dating from the 18th and 19th century, that had been built in to the foundations of an earlier stone building. The archaeological remains conformed with historic mapping of the site: earlier stone built cellars matched with a large rectangular building depicted on the 1794 Green Map, attributed to Samuel Heginbottom's Ropeyard, and brick built elements which matched with brick built buildings that were constructed on the site, following the layout of the gridiron street plan that layed out Mason Street and Cable Street, as depicted on 19th century mapping.

The chronology of the site has been determined by the results of the archaeological investigation and reaffirmed by the historical investigation. The historical research helped understand the social archaeological aspects of the site and helped place the results of the excavation in their wider setting within the expansion of Manchester in the 18th and 19th centuries (Redhead 2010).

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Appendices 1-2

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max Depth (m)	Description
000	Natural Substrate	-	-	-	Natural substrate – Superficial geology: Firmly compacted yellow clay with occasional cobbles and small rounded stones.
001	Layer	-	-	0.20	Compacted hardcore and concrete material: the hardstanding of the existing carpark on the site.
002	Structure - Floor	>17.00	>10.00	0.16 - 0.20	Former floor of 20th Century Warehousing. Roughly constructed floor of re-used unfrogged bricks lain side on, no clear bond pattern evident.
003	Layer	3.15	-	0.11 – 0.19	Loosely compacted pale orangey grey silty sand with frequent brick and masonry fragments.
004	Deposit	3.20	-	0.40	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, friable with frequent charcoal flecks and small brick fragments.
005	Structure - Wall	>7.00	>10.00	0.95 - 1.90	Perimeter wall of 20th Century Warehouse: North-west to south-east aligned wall, constructed of loosely bonded unfrogged bricks laid in an English Garden Wall Style (three courses of stretchers and one course of headers). This wall formed the south-west limit of excavation and part of the north-west limit of excavation.
006	Structure – Concrete Stantion Pad	1.50	1.40-1.50	1.50	Concrete stantion pad associated with mid-20th century warehousing
007	Structure - Concrete Stantion Pad	1.20	0.39	0.17	Concrete stantion pad associated with mid-20th century warehousing
008	Structure - Concrete Stantion Pad	1.40	1.30	1.50	Concrete stantion pad associated with mid-20th century warehousing
009	Structure - Concrete Stantion Pad	1.30	1.05	0.75	Concrete stantion pad associated with mid-20th century warehousing
010	Structure - Wall	>3.60	0.65	0.96	Wall of 20th Century Warehouse. North-west to south-east aligned wall, survives to eight courses, constructed of loosely bonded unfrogged bricks lain in an English Garden Wall Style. Very loose and slumping to the south-west.
011	Structure - Wall	>10	>0.95	-	Wall of 20th Century Warehouse. North-west to south-east aligned wall, constructed of loosely bonded unfrogged bricks, survives as a single course of headers four bricks in width.
012	Structure - Wall	>4	>0.3	1.08	Wall of 20th Century Warehouse. North-west to south-east orientated wall constructed of loosely bonded unfrogged bricks laid in an English Garden Wall Style (Three courses of stretchers and one course of headers). Visible only in the north-east limit of excavation.
013	Deposit	2.70	-	0.18	Light friable greyish-brown clayey-silt with very occasional charcoal fleck and small stone inclusions. Overlies natural geology (000).
014	Structure - Wall	>10	0.23	0.06 - 0.90	Brick element of the south-west boundary wall of 19th Century cellars. Constructed of stretcher bonded unfrogged bricks with an interior lime wash.

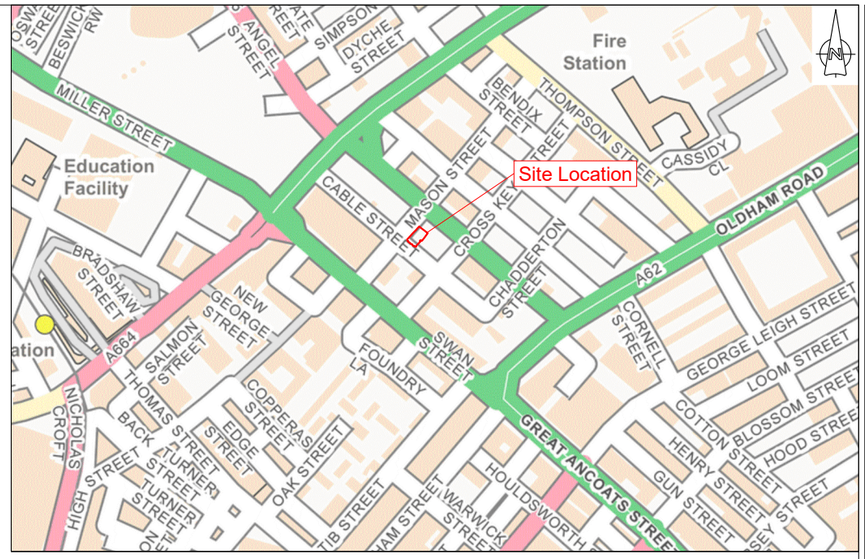
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max Depth (m)	Description
015	Structure - Wall	>10.00	0.22	1.00	Stone blockwork element of south-west wall of 19th Century cellars. North-west to south-east aligned wall, comprised of roughly dressed sandstone blocks.
016	Fill	>10.00	0.27	0.90	Backfill of Construction Cut 017, containing Wall 014. Light greyish brown clayey, common inclusions of coarse masonry and brick fragments.
017	Cut	-	0.27	0.90	Construction cut for Brick Wall 014
018	Fill	>18.00	0.18	>0.80	Backfill of Construction Cut 019, containing Wall 005. Light greyish-brown clayey-silt with occasional sandy lenses, common inclusions of coarse masonry and brick fragments.
019	Cut	-	-	-	Construction cut for Brick Wall 005
020	Deposit	-	3.50	0.48	Tertiary infill of Cellar 3. Loosely compacted mortar and brick residue in a light grey sandy silt matrix. Whole and partial bricks also found within.
021	Deposit	-	3.50	0.38	Secondary infill of Cellar 3. Loosely compacted dark grey sandy silt containing frequent spreads of lime mortar rubble.
022	Deposit	-	3.50	1.04	Primary infill of Cellar 3. Dark-grey clayey-silt, friable with frequent whole and split roof slates and brick fragments.
023	Structure - Wall	3.05	0.40 - 0.60	0.90	Sandstone blockwork element of north-east wall of cellars. North-west to south-east aligned wall, forming north-east wall of Cellar 1. Truncated by Stantion Pad 006.
024	Structure - Wall	5.20	0.24	1.52	Brickwork element of north-east wall of cellars. North-west to south-east orientated wall, forming north-east boundary of Cellars 2 & 3 and part of Cellar 1. Constructed of unfrogged brick surviving to a maximum of 19 courses. Keyed in to Wall 025
025	Structure - Wall	3.30	0.12	1.10	Interior brick wall that defines Cellars 1 and 2. North-east to south-west orientated wall. Single skin construction of unfrogged bricks. Later addition to divide cellar areas. Built on to stone buttress in Wall 015.
026	Structure - Floor	4.00	3.00	-	Brick floor of Cellar 1. Constructed of unfrogged handmade bricks. *c.*19th Century
027	Structure - Floor	4.62	3.40	-	Brick floor of Cellar 2. Constructed of unfrogged handmade bricks with single stone drain cap to the south western end. *c.*19th Century
028	Structure - Wall	1.20	1.20	-	Relict partition wall between Cellars 2 and 3. Comprises a single skin brick partition wall. Survives solely in plan, as a single course.
029	Deposit	1.58	0.75	0.07	Infill of west room of Outbuilding 1. Mixed greyish brown loose clayey silt with frequent inclusions of brick, small stone and coal. Frequent glass finds, all retained.
030	Deposit	1.58	0.9	0.07	Infill of east room of Outbuilding 1. Mixed greyish brown loose clayey silt with frequent inclusions of brick, small stone and coal. Also occasional finds of pottery sherds and fragments of glass vessels.
031	Structure - Wall	2.03	1.90	0.07	Residual exterior wall of Outbuilding 1. Single course of handmade bricks, double skin loosely bonded with a sandy lime mortar.
032	Structure - Floor	2.90	1.90	0.08	Floor of Outbuilding 1. Comprising roughly lain unfrogged handmade bricks
033	Structure - Floor	2.2	1.5	0.07	Floor of Outbuilding 2. Partially intact floor surface consisting of a single layer of unfrogged handmade bricks.
034	Deposit	4.00	4.00	0.60	Overburden of demolition material, overlying Floor 033. Mixed compacted clayey silt deposit containing demolition rubble and other construction refuse.

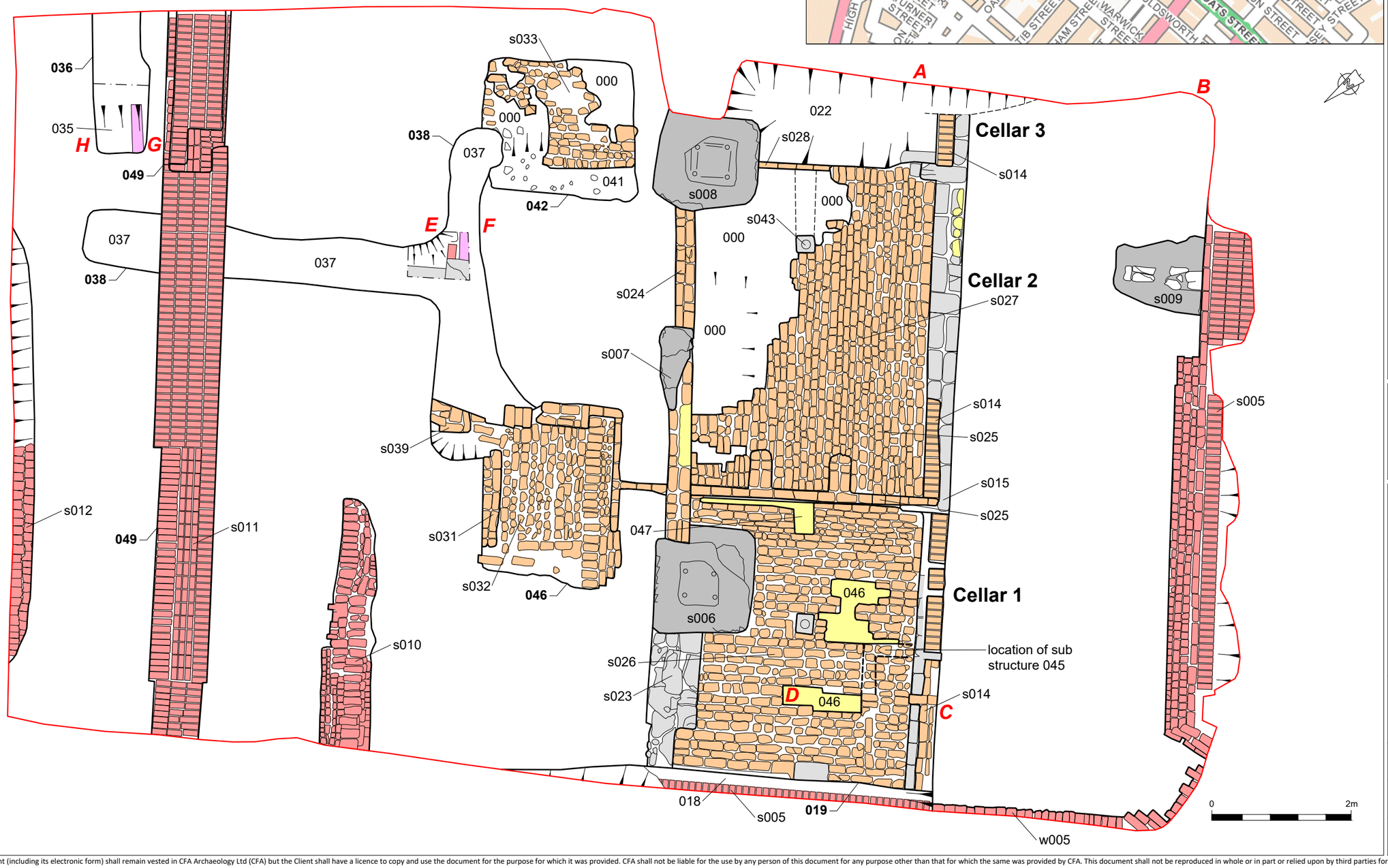
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max Depth (m)	Description
035	Fill	>1.88	0.90	0.69	Fill of Utility Trench 036. Dark greyish-brown firmly compacted silty clay with frequent brick fragments.
036	Cut	>1.85	0.90	0.69	Cut of Utility Trench. Filled by Deposit 035.
037	Fill	-	-	-	Fill of Drainage Culvert 038. Light grey brown firmly compacted silty-clay with brick and demolition rubble inclusions.
038	Cut	-	-	-	Cut of Drainage Channel.
039	Structure - Culvert	4.90	3.80	-	Drainage Culvert within Drainage Channel 038. Brick sided drain with flagstone base and capping. Later upgraded with the insertion of a ceramic pipe.
040	Cut	1.90	2.40	0.15	Construction Cut for Outbuilding 1, Wall 031.
041	Deposit	2.32	2.05	0.15	Backfill of Construction Cut 042. Light grey brown firmly compact silt and mortar. No inclusions. Fill between Construction cut 040 and Wall 032
042	Cut	2.32	2.05	0.15	Construction Cut for Outbuilding 2, Wall 03.
043	Structure - Drain	>10	0.34	0.25	Brick and stone constructed drain beneath Cellars 1, 2 and 3. Sandstone base and cap with handmade unfrogged bricks used to form the sides. Slight fall to south-west.
044	Fill	>10	0.34	0.25	Fill of Cellar Drain 043. Dark brown-grey loosely compacted silt with rare clap pipe, glass and pottery inclusions.
045	Structure - Wall	>1.7	0.23	-	Brick foundation/ sub-structure beneath Floor 026, in Cellar 1. Foundation course of handmade bricks, possibly relating to former staircase.
046	Deposit	-	-	-	Bedding deposit for Floor 026 in Cellar 1. Yellowish-brown firmly compacted mortar layer with occasional broken brick fragments and chalk nodules.
047	Deposit	-	-	-	Redeposited natural clay placed around Cellar Drain 043. Mid yellowish-brown brown firmly compacted clay, no inclusions.
048	Fill	2.40	0.62	0.15	Backfill of Construction Cut 040, for Outbuilding 1. Light reddish grey friable silty clay. Abundant brick fragment inclusions. Between construction cut 040 and Wall 032
049	Cut	>10.00	0.60 - 1.00	-	Cut for Wall 011.
050	Cut	>5.00	0.40	0.90	Construction Cut for Wall 026, the brick element of north-east wall of cellars. Cut through earlier stone wall, 023. Originally masked by Concrete Stantion Pad 006.

Appendix 2: Finds Quantification

Context	Type	Quantity	Weight	Notes	Text
004	Clay Pipe Bowl	1	-	Fragment	-
004	Glass	1	-	Green Glass, Fragment	-
004	Pottery	3	-	Various Fabrics and Wares. Sent for Analysis.	-
016	Pottery	3	-	Various Fabrics and Wares. Sent for Analysis.	-
020	Glass Bottle	2	-	One Clear Glass and One Green Glass	Wm H. Edmondson, Swinton
020	Glass Bottle	1	-	Green Glass	Pratt & Son, Trade Mark, Manchester
020	Glass Bottle	1	-	Clear Glass	R. W & S. LD, White
020	Glass Bottle	1	-	Green Glass	J. Pratt & Son, Manchester, No.4150, Trade Mark, No.22964 Registered
020	Glass Bottle	1	-	Clear Glass with Intact Codd	Manchester, Trade Mark, P. Dowd
020	Glass Bottle	1	-	Clear Glass with Intact Codd	James Lingard, Salford, Trade Mark, Codd Bottle, Registered, S. Lingard & Co, ---(?) Ryland, Barnsley
020	Glass Bottle	1	-	Clear Glass	Superior Aerated Waters, Pratt & Son, Manchester
022	Coin	1	-	One Pence Piece. 1861.	-
029	Animal Bone	c.15	-	Small Fragments	-
029	Button	2	-	Ferrous, Fragmentary	-
029	Clay Pipe Bowl	5	-	-	-
029	Clay Pipe Stem	28	-	-	-
029	Glass	-	5kg	Fragments	-
029	Glass Bottle	1	-	Embossed, Ornate Design.	-
029	Glass Vessel	2	-	Spiked Effect - Ashtray?	-
029	Pottery	91	-	Various Fabrics and Wares.	-
029	Shell Fragments	4	42g	-	-
030	Glass	-	1.2kg	Fragments	-
030	Pottery	25	-	Various Fabrics and Wares.	-
035	Pottery	12	-	Various Fabrics and Wares.	-
037	Pottery	22	-	Various Fabrics and Wares.	-
044	Animal Bone	c.20	207g	Fragments	-

FIGURES 1-8





Key:

- Site Boundary
- 20th century brick
- 19th century brick
- Mortar
- Stone
- Concrete
- Pipe

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Title:
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Scale at A3:
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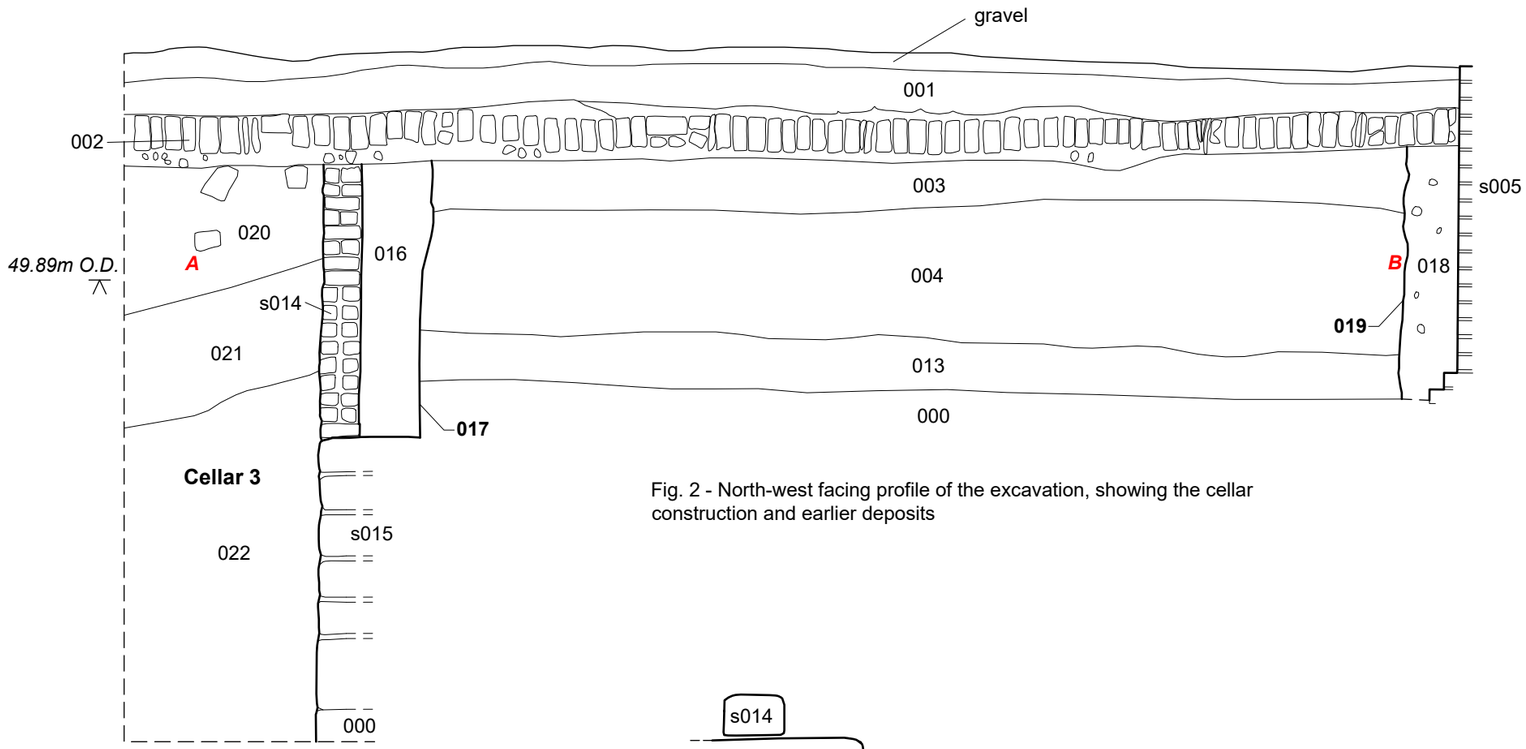


Fig. 2 - North-west facing profile of the excavation, showing the cellar construction and earlier deposits

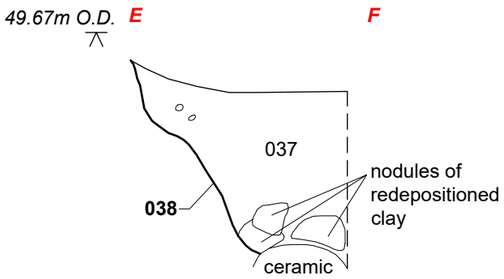


Fig. 4 - North-west-facing section of Drain Cut 038 from Outbuilding 2

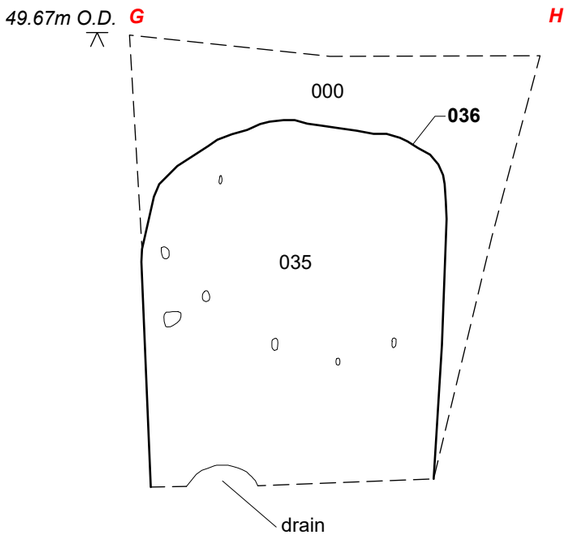


Fig. 5 - South-east-facing section of Drainage Trench 036

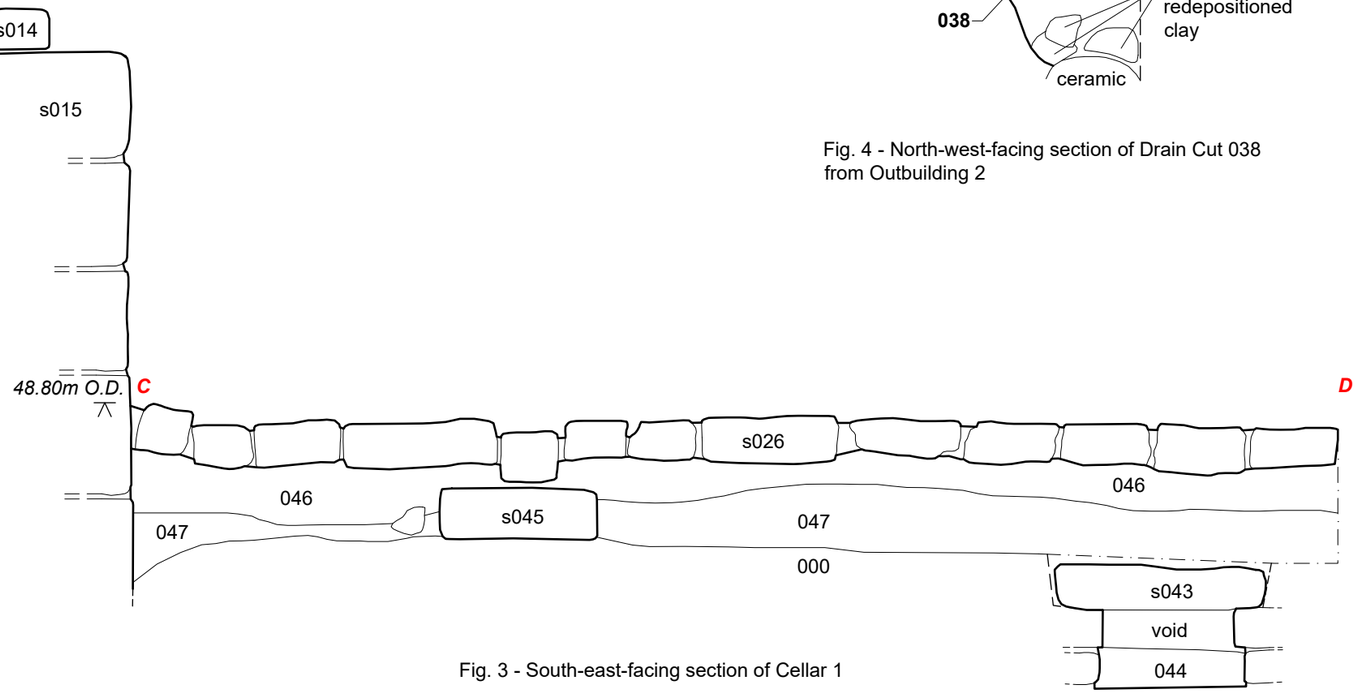


Fig. 3 - South-east-facing section of Cellar 1

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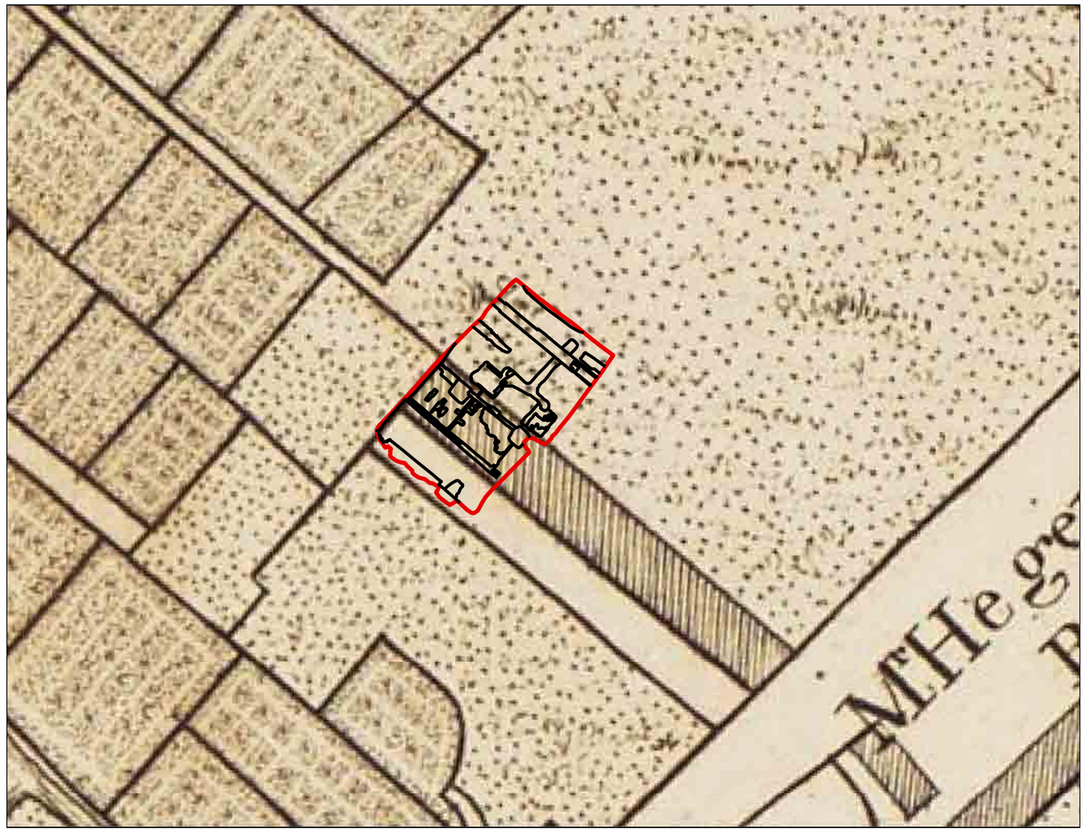


Fig. 6a - Green 1794

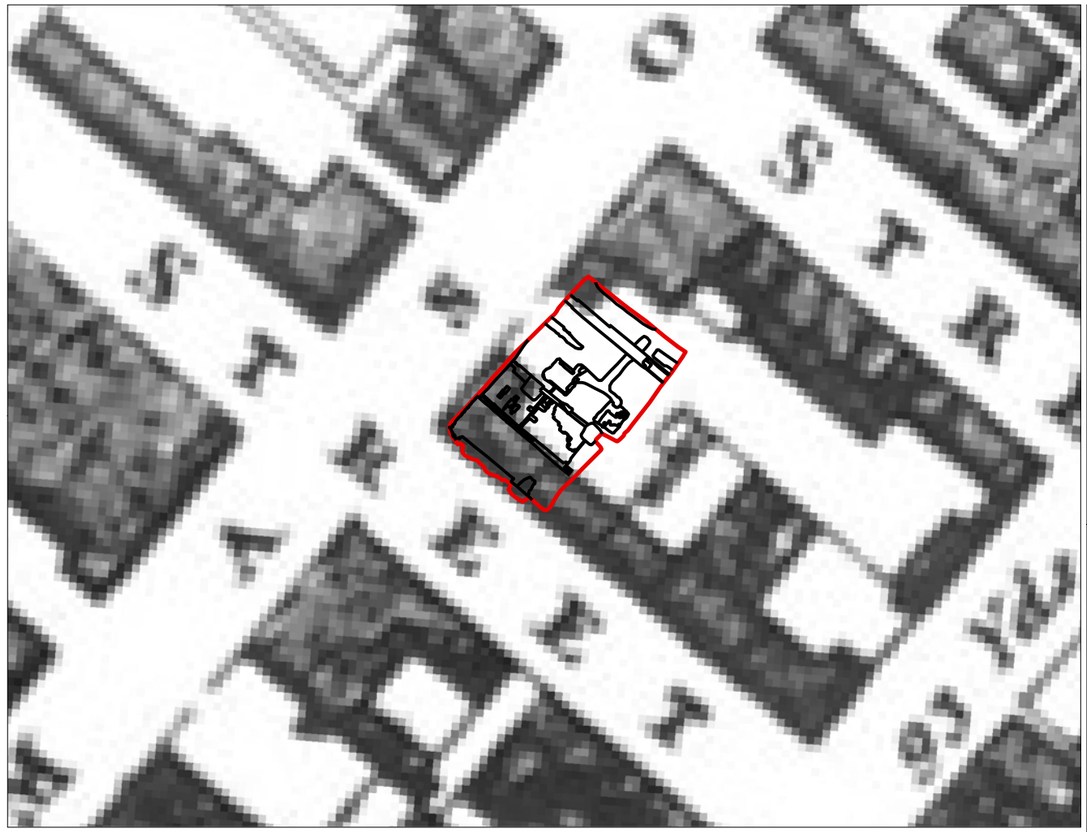


Fig. 6b - Banks 1831

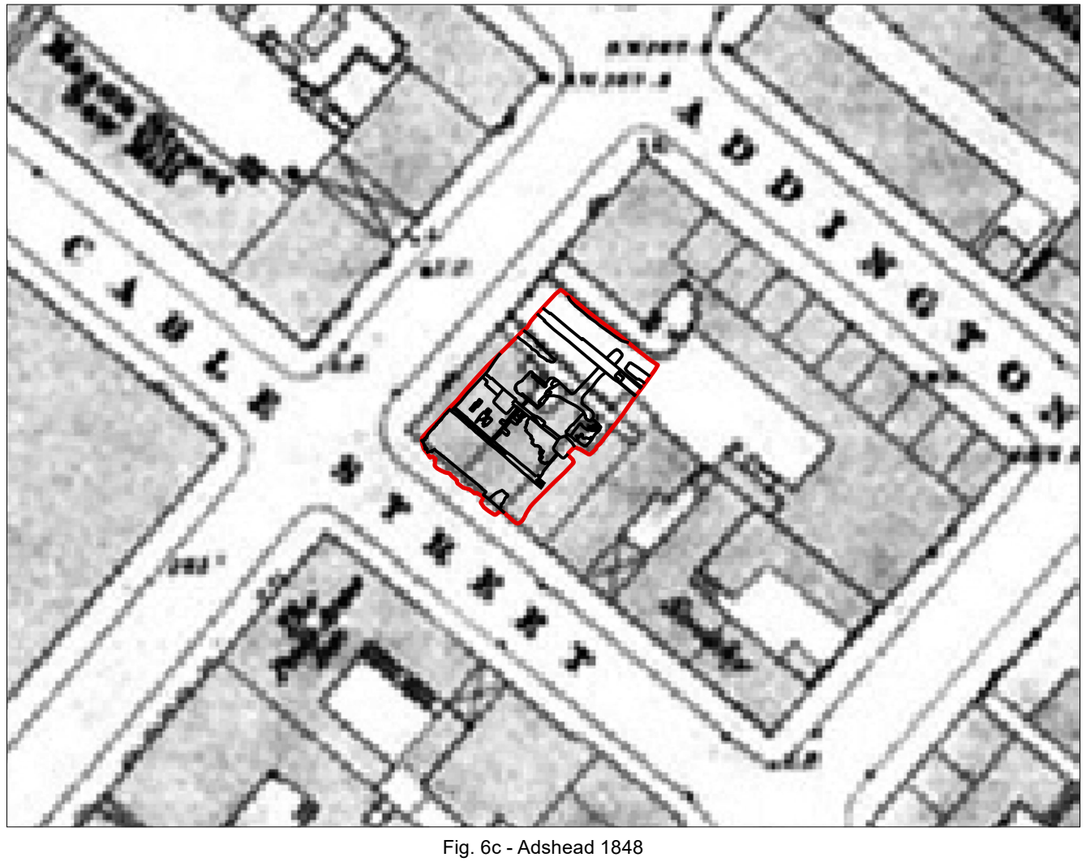


Fig. 6c - Adshead 1848

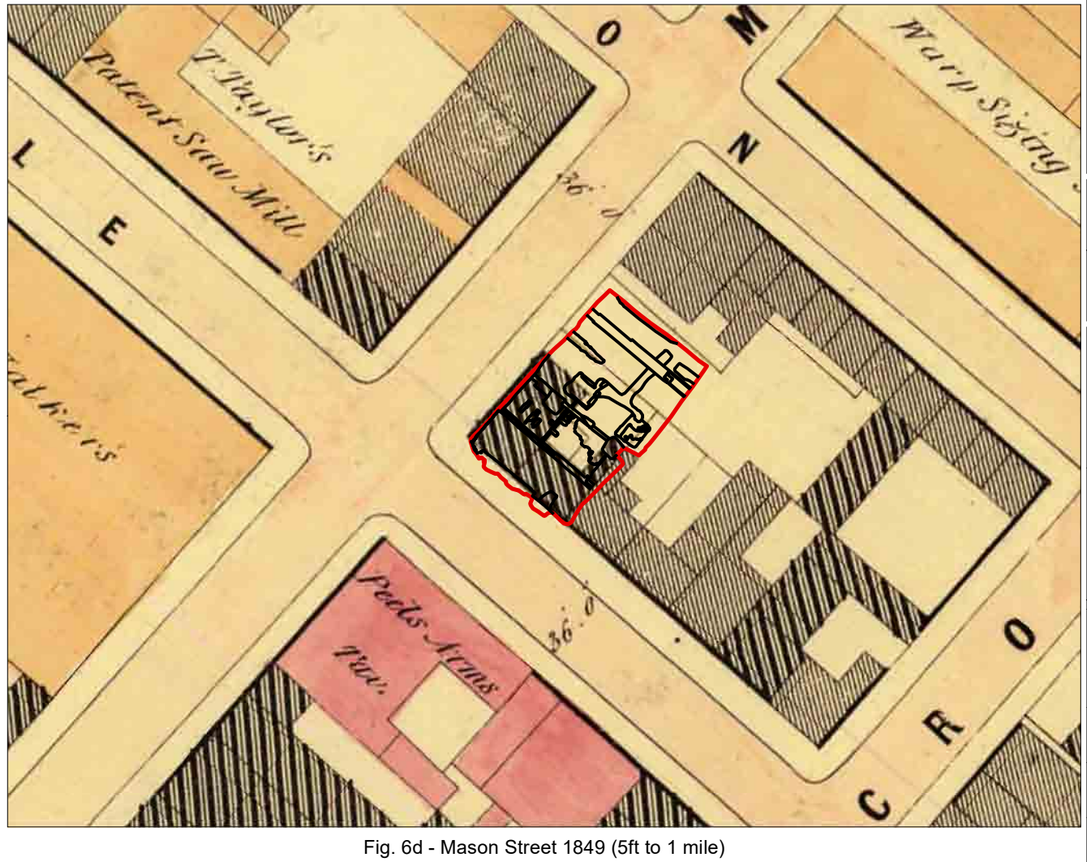


Fig. 6d - Mason Street 1849 (5ft to 1 mile)

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Feature

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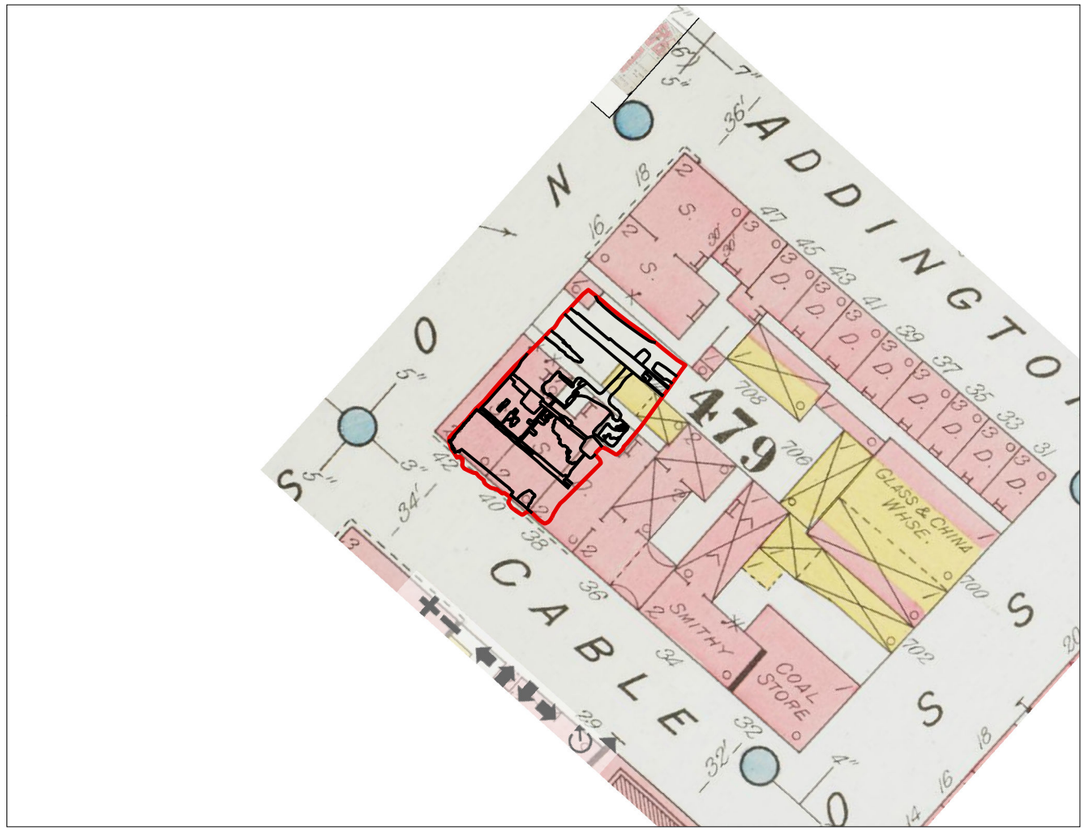


Fig. 6e - Goad 1888

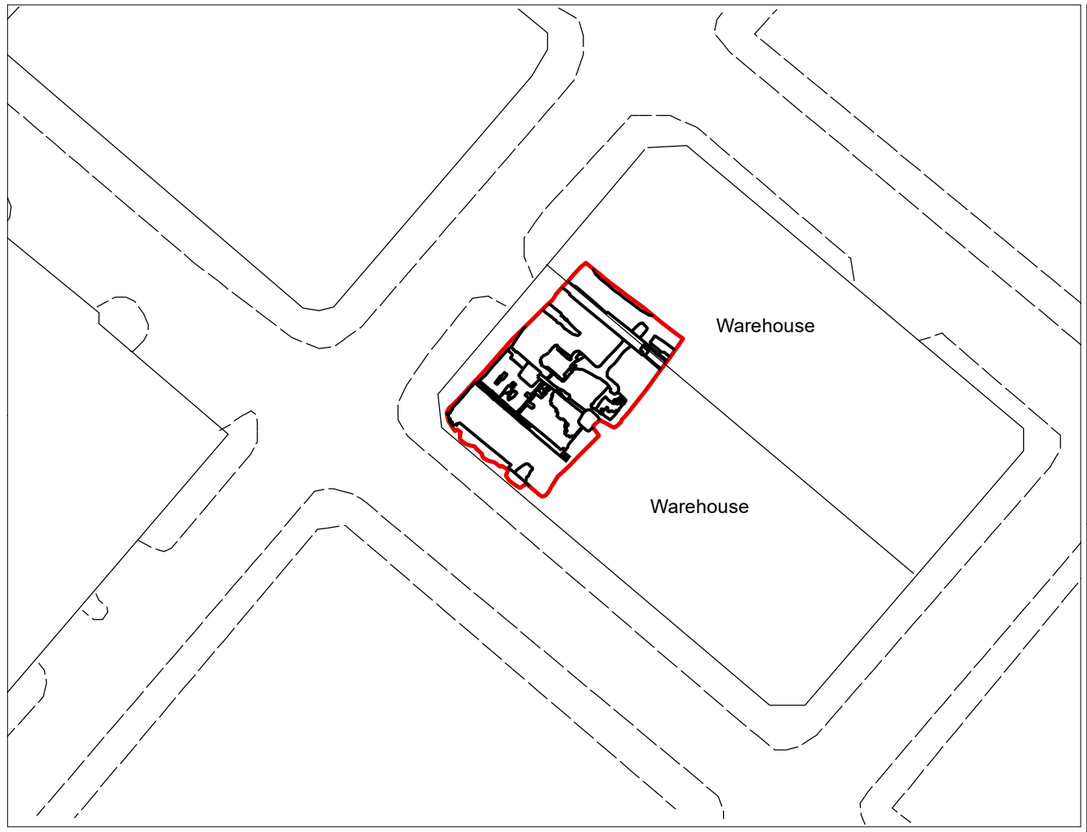


Fig. 6f - Ordnance Survey 1948-1949 (1:2500 Map) - digitized

Key:

Site Boundary

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Fig. 7a - General shot of site from above



Fig. 7b - General shot of site from above

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Fig. 7c - General shot of Cellar 1 facing east



Fig. 7d - General shot of Cellar 2 facing south-east

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Fig. 7e - Detail of buttress in Stone Wall 015, facing west



Fig. 7f - North-west Wall of Cellar 1, following removal of Concrete Pad 006

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Fig. 7g - Stone drain beneath Cellars 1 and 2, facing north-west



Fig. 7h - Reused Dressed Stone from Wall 023

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Fig. 7i - Substructure 045 in Cellar 1, facing south-west



Fig. 7j - Outbuilding 2, with Outbuilding 1 in the background, facing West

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Fig. 7k - Glass diffusers from Deposit 029



Fig. 7l - Glass bottle from Deposit 029

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Fig. 7m - Terrocotta Moulding, depicting an angel with flower decoration. From Deposit 034



Fig. 8 - Photograph of the edge of the warehouse, dated 1965. Facing north-east up Cross Keys Street

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