

**An Assessment of an
Archaeological Excavation at**

**First Street, Medlock Street, Plot 9
(8), Manchester, M15 4FN**

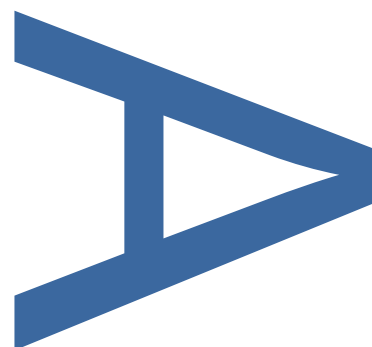
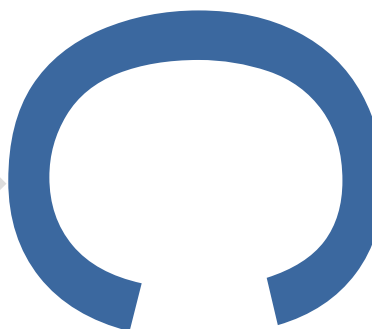
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
125833/FO/2019**

PCA REPORT NO: 15344

SITE CODE: FMS20

MARCH 2023



An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at First Street, Medlock Street, Plot 9 (8), Manchester, M15 4FN

Site Code: FMS20

Central NGR: 383727,397251

Local Planning Authority: Manchester City Council

Planning Reference: 125833/FO/2019

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CONTENTS

Abstract	6
2 Introduction	8
3 Planning Background	12
4 Geology and Topography	16
5 Archaeological and Historical Background	17
6 Archaeological Methodology	22
7 Archaeological Sequence	23
8 Figures	43
9 Plates	62
10 Phased Discussion	82
11 Research Questions	94
12 Contents of the Archive	97
13 Importance of the Results, Further Work and Publication Outline	98
14 Acknowledgements	100
15 Bibliography	101
16 Appendix 1: Context Index	105
17 Appendix 2: Group Matrix	121
18 Appendix 3: Group Index	122
19 Appendix 4: Pottery Assessment	124
20 Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe and Bakelite Mouth-Piece Assessment	135
21 Appendix 6: Glass Assessment	145
22 Appendix 7: Industrial Residues	153
23 Appendix 8: Metal, Leather and Small Finds Assessment	155
24 Appendix 9: Animal Bone Assessment	158
25 Appendix 10: Oasis Summary	163

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location.....	10
Figure 2: Trench Location.....	11
Figure 3: Phased Features	43
Figure 4: Area A Phase 2.1.....	44
Figure 5: Area B Phase 2.1.....	45
Figure 6: Area A Phase 2.2.....	46
Figure 7: Area B Phase 2.2.....	47
Figure 8: Area A Phase 2.3.....	48
Figure 9: Area B Phase 2.3.....	49
Figure 10: Area A Phase 4.....	50
Figure 11: Area A Phase 5.....	51
Figure 12: Area B Phase 5.....	52
Figure 13: Sections 5, 6, 10 and 11.....	53
Figure 14: Sections 13 and 14	54
Figure 15: Sections 17 and 18	55
Figure 16: Area A Phase 2.2 overlain on Bancks and Co's map of 1831.....	56
Figure 17: Area B Phase 2.2 overlain on Bancks and Co's map of 1831.....	57
Figure 18: Area A overlain on Ordnance Survey map 1849.....	58
Figure 19: Area A Phase 2.2 overlain on Ordnance Survey map 1905	59
Figure 20: Area A Phase 2.3 overlain on Ordnance Survey map 1905	60
Figure 21: Area A Phase 5 overlain on Ordnance Survey map 1965	61

PLATES

Plate 1: Easton Street terrace (H1-5), looking northwest.....	62
Plate 2: H1 front door threshold [573], looking northeast.....	62
Plate 3: Detail of flags in coalstore [588] H1, looking northeast.....	63
Plate 4: Cave Court [667] [729] with demolition in foreground [703] [544]	63
Plate 5: H6 partition walls [633] [635] and Phase 5 industrial brick surface [639], looking northwest .	64

Plate 6: Rear threshold [801] H8, looking southwest	64
Plate 7: Newcastle Street services [539], [536] and [535], looking northwest	65
Plate 8: Newcastle Street services sequence [539], [536] and [535] detail, looking northwest.....	65
Plate 9: H1 rear yard with side room [721] and stairway/coal store [588], looking northeast.....	66
Plate 10: H1 rear yard and threshold [586] with drainage [596], looking northwest.....	66
Plate 11: Staircase [588] and rear door threshold [586] and privy [592] H1, looking southwest	67
Plate 12: Early dry privy [592] H1, looking southwest	67
Plate 13: H1, looking northeast	68
Plate 14: Remodelling of H9 yard showing later drainage [835] and earlier coal store and chute [829]	68
Plate 15: Sequence of earlier [791] and ceramic [811] services beneath Poland Place.....	69
Plate 16: Easton Street unexcavated drainage [570], looking northwest	69
Plate 17: Cellar A fireplace [548], looking northwest.....	70
Plate 18: Cellar B fireplace [555], looking northwest.....	70
Plate 19: Early privies [779] [786] and later toilet [784], looking northwest	71
Plate 20: H12 early privy [689] and later toilet [685] structure, looking southeast.....	71
Plate 21: later H9 flagstone surface [824], above disused walls [825] [827], looking southeast	72
Plate 22: Infilled [734] [735] H4 coal store [656], looking northwest	73
Plate 23: Wall [817] and Phase 5 industrial truncation [760] [762], looking northeast	73
Plate 24: H7 rear room [759] and yard [683], with modern services truncation, looking northwest.....	74
Plate 25: Rear room floor [772] and front room floor supports [769] H8, looking southeast.....	74
Plate 26: Later yard H11 [848], looking northwest from Poland Place	75
Plate 27: Air Raid Shelter East [870], Poland Place, looking northeast	75
Plate 28: Construction of Chester Street Cottages 1898, looking southwest.....	76
Plate 29: Back passage between Newcastle Street and Fawcett Street, looking north-west to St. Philips Church, 1901.....	77
Plate 30: Corner of Newcastle and Irving Street looking east to George Street, 1913, showing vacant space.	77
Plate 31: Aerial view of Hulme, 1922, looking southeast. Plot 9 in red.	78
Plate 32: Plot 9 (top left quarter of photo), post-demolition, 1939.....	78
Plate 33: Parker Street, 1922, approximately 120m southeast of Plot 9.....	79

Plate 34: Back passage behind George Street, 1923.	79
Plate 35: Aerial view of Hulme, 1927, looking southeast. Plot 9 visible in bottom left centre edge	80
Plate 36: West Gorton Air Raid Shelter Interior, 1940.....	80

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ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Following an archaeological evaluation in March 2020 an excavation was conducted between 5th July and 3rd August 2022 on land bound by River Street, Hulme Street, Medlock street and Newcastle Street, Manchester. This revealed a series of cellars and other building remains, with ginnels between them, which dated from the early to mid-19th century, as well as associated sanitation and power services. These 19th century remains were primarily residential in nature; commercial/industrial buildings replaced the terraced housing after slum clearance of the early 20th century. The remains of three World War II air raid shelters and their entrances were also identified.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations found that natural deposits on site comprised a loose coarse-grained sandy clay, which was probably alluvially derived; this was encountered at 31.92m aOD OD at the eastern edge of the site. Evidence from the adjacent plot to the south (Plot 11) indicated that the natural topography slopes down from the south to the north into the River Medlock valley. There was no evidence of any subsoil horizon. It seems probable that both the topsoil and subsoil were stripped from the area prior to, or as part of, the extensive building development during the early 19th century.
- 1.3 The earliest buildings on site consisted of a row of six terraced houses fronting Easton Street, which were constructed in the early-mid 19th century; these are shown on Banks and Co's Map of 1831 (Figure 16, Figure 17). These buildings were evidently altered throughout the course of the 19th century.
- 1.4 In the mid-19th century, industrial development along the River Medlock resulted in the construction of workers' housing across the site as well as in neighbouring areas. Streets with rows of terraced back-to-backs and terraced through-houses, of two to three storeys tall, were built. In addition to the cellars and houses fronting Easton Street, the fragmentary truncated remains of structures fronting onto Davies Street, Newcastle Street, Hulme Street (formerly George Street) Court, and Poland Place, were recorded. The houses fronting George Street, at the south end of Easton Street, had cellars, while there was no evidence for any below the houses on other streets.
- 1.5 There is evidence of alterations to the properties excavated, including the creation and refunctioning of space; a cellar doorway was blocked up and buildings were demolished and replaced by yards. Widespread improvements were made to the sanitation services, namely in the disposal of foul and surface water, notably along Poland Place and the buildings fronting it. These may reflect the adoption of municipal directives following a societal realisation of and reaction to, the conditions suffered by the inhabitants.
- 1.6 Between 1922 and 1937, all the housing on site was demolished. The land between Easton Street and Davies Street was used to site two air raid shelters during the Second World War. Another was recorded in the north-east of the site. Modern industrial buildings were constructed

on the site during the 1930s; these were later demolished and the site was then used as a car park.

- 1.7 This report outlines the results of the archaeological investigations and assesses their importance. Recommendations for further work are also made.

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2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Archaeological investigations were undertaken between 5th July and 3rd August 2022 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, on land bound by River Street, Hulme Street, Medlock Street and Newcastle Street, Manchester (Figure 2). The work was carried out in advance of planned development works on the site. Permission for the development had been granted by the local planning authority, the City of Manchester, under application number 125833/FO/2019, which included the condition (number 3) that stipulated that evaluation would be followed, if warranted, by further archaeological mitigation and post-excavation reporting as normal. The proposed development includes the erection of a ten storey office building with flexible and standalone ground floor commercial units, basement car and bicycle parking, landscaping and public realm works.
- 2.2 The archaeological and historical background of the site had previously been researched for a chapter in an Environmental Statement which was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA 2016). This chapter covered Plot 8 but the information is pertinent to Plot 9 too and established that the site probably remained as open agricultural land until the early 19th century, when it was rapidly developed, along with wider intensive and extensive industrial development of the surrounding Hulme area. The site was completely developed by the middle of the 19th century and was fully occupied by buildings up until the inter-war years, after which large areas of Hulme were condemned, and the entire eastern half of the site was cleared. Early buildings survived in the western part of the site until the mid-20th century, when they were demolished.
- 2.3 The planning consent for this development included, on the recommendation of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), an archaeological condition for a physical site evaluation based on a program of trial trench excavation. The results of the evaluation were set out in a PCA report in April 2020 (Banens, 2020, Report No. R14088). The evaluation demonstrated the presence of intact natural strata below 19th and 20th century structural remains and possible agricultural layers pre-dating the mid-19th century. A variety of remains interpreted as workers' houses, both cellared and non-cellared, and the outbuildings, services and infrastructure associated with them were also recorded.
- 2.4 Brickwork, possibly associated with early 19th century structures depicted on Bancks and Co's map of 1831, and intact masonry relating to structures illustrated on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (OS) map was uncovered, including external walls fronting Davies Street and Newcastle Street, as well as internal divisions and outbuildings. These properties were demolished in the early 20th century and backfilled with demolition rubble. The construction of buildings associated with a Rubber Works in the mid-20th century partially truncated the earlier features, with a large building built across the north-west of the site appearing to have completely or significantly impacted archaeological remains within its footprint. The survival of possible pre-industrial horizons and the presence of structural remains relating to the 19th century structures

on the site suggested a good archaeological potential beyond the footprint of the large 20th century building associated with the nearby Rubber Works.

- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation identified an area considered by GMAAS to be worthy of fuller investigation. Following this a targeted, open area archaeological excavation was carried out in the two area of the site (Area A and B), concentrated in the southwest and southeast side (Area A) (Figure 2), with a smaller investigation (Area B) in the northeast. This report details the result of the 'Strip, Map and Record' style programme of works conducted in those selected areas.
- 2.6 The Site is located approximately 1.3km to the southeast of Manchester city centre, and approximately 1.1km from the centre of Hulme. It measures approximately 0.7ha in area, centred at NGR 383727,397251 (Figure 1). The site is bound by Hulme Street to the south, and Medlock Street to the west. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by an adjacent piece of vacant land beyond Newcastle Street, and the north side of the easterly continuation of River Street forms the northern boundary.
- 2.7 Area A, roughly 'U-shaped', measured c. 60m (NE-SW) by c. 38m (NW-SE), an area comprising c. 1113m². Area B, centred c.50m to the northeast, incorporated two smaller areas; a rectangular area measuring c.20m (NW-SE) by up to c. 5.5m (NE-SW) and another smaller rectangular area centred c.3m to the northwest measuring c.5m (NW-SE) by c.2.5m (NE-SW), covering an area of c.80 m and c.13m² respectively.
- 2.8 By the time archaeological excavation work commenced the buildings had been demolished, with the site used as a car park until recently.

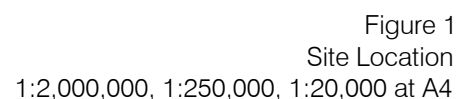
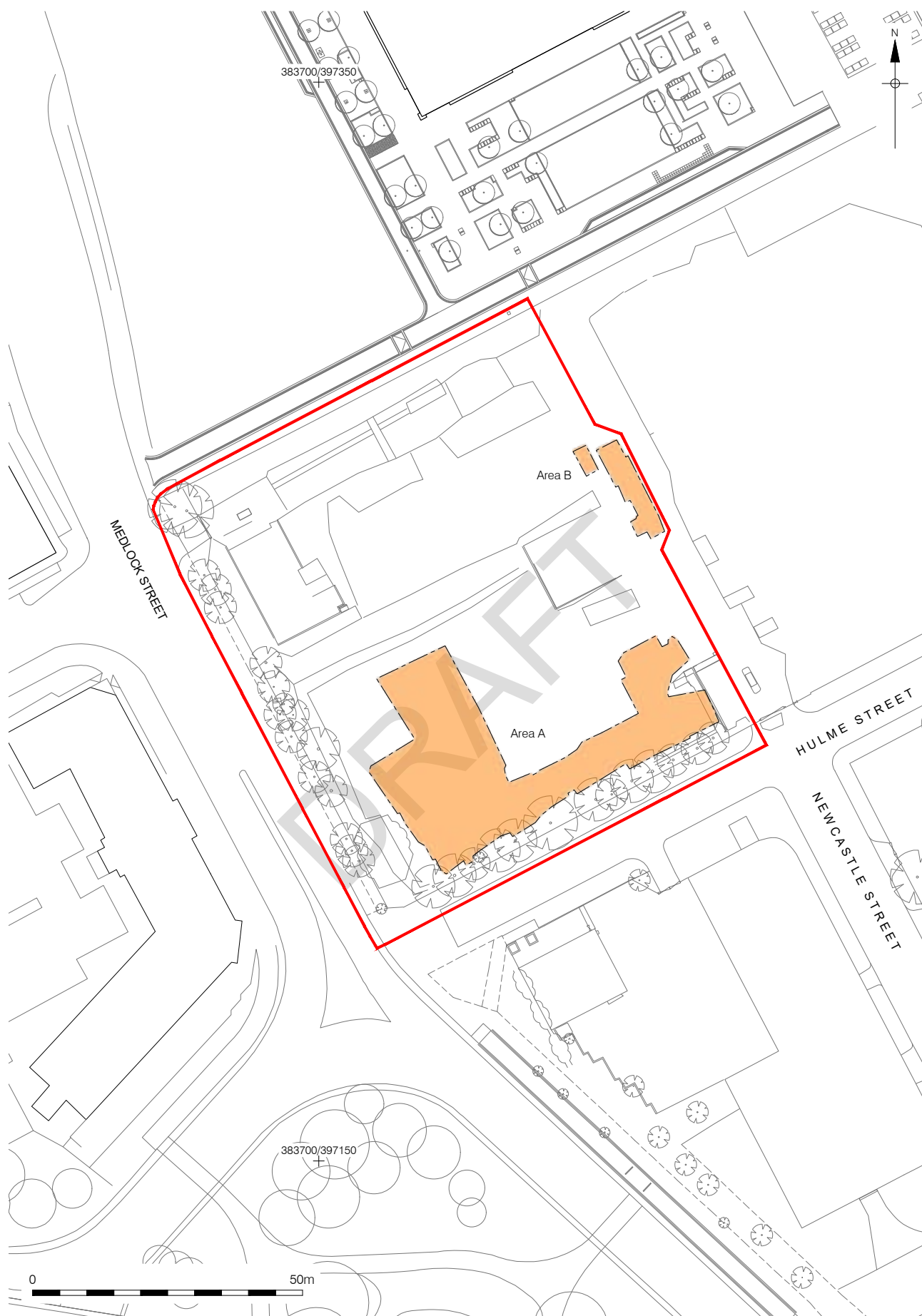


Figure 1
Site Location



3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in situ* preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

The Glossary contained within the NPPF includes the following definitions:

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

3.2 **Local Policy: Archaeology in Manchester**

- 3.2.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is Manchester City Council, whose current planning policy is governed by its Core Strategy Development Plan Document adopted on the 11th of July 2012. This replaced the previous Unitary Development Plan, though some policies of the earlier plan are still extant, including that relating to archaeology:

20. ARCHAEOLOGY

DC20.1 The Council will give particular careful consideration to development proposals which affect scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interests, to ensure their preservation in place. In particular:

a. Applications for consent to alter scheduled Ancient Monuments or sites of archaeological interest or their settings should be accompanied by an evaluation and assessment of the implications of the proposal.

b. The Council will have special regard to the desirability of securing the preservation of Ancient Monuments and other sites of archaeological interest and their setting in place. It will not permit development that, in its opinion, would adversely affect scheduled Ancient Monuments, or other sites of archaeological interests, and their settings. In exceptional cases where development is inevitable, the Council will look at the scope for combining preservation in place with limited investigation and recording.

c. Where the preservation of scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest in place is not appropriate, the Council will seek to gain full and proper recording of the site through early consultation between the applicant and approved archaeological organisation.

Reasons:-

Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest are valuable as part of Manchester's heritage and there is a presumption for their retention in place and against any damage occurring to them or to their setting. The policy gives effect to the obligation placed on the Council by statute to give particular attention to development proposals affecting Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest and reflects the general policy objective set out policy E2.8 in this plan. The Council will rely on the coverage of Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest contained in the Sites and Monuments Record for Manchester for evidence of known archaeological remains.

3.3 Site Specific Planning Constraints

- 3.3.1 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the study site; neither does the site lie within a conservation area or archaeological priority area.

3.4 Site Specific Planning History

- 3.4.1 A planning application for the site, under reference number 125833/FO/2019, was submitted in 2018 to Manchester City Council. This proposal involved the:

Erection of a ground plus 19 storey building comprising of 37,098 sq m (GIA) of office floor space (Use Class B); Standalone, flexible basement and ground floor commercial units (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4, B1 and D2); Standalone office unit across ground and mezzanine floors (Use Class B1); Winter gardens and terraces; Basement car and cycle parking; Landscaping and public realms works.

Planning permission for the development was granted by the City of Manchester with a number of conditions which stipulated that an archaeological evaluation would be followed, if warranted, by further archaeological mitigation work and then off-site suite of post-excavation reporting as normal. The archaeological condition was worded as follows: -

25) The applicant or their agents or their successors in title will secure 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 the local planning authority. The WSI covers the following:

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

- An evaluation using trial trenching*
- Detailed historical analysis*
- Informed by the above, more detailed, targeted archaeological excavation and recording.*

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

- Detailed analysis of finds.*
- Production of a final report on the significance of the below ground archaeological interest.*

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

4. *Dissemination of the results commensurate with their significance.*

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

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

Reason: In accordance with NPPF Section 12, Paragraph 141 - To record and advance understanding of heritage assets to be lost and to make information about the archaeological heritage interest publicly accessible

- 3.4.2 Since approval of the application the buildings at on site have been demolished and the area has been used as a car park.

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4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the study site is underlain by Triassic Sandstone of the Chester Pebble Beds Formation, deposited between 251 and 246 million years ago in a local environment dominated by rivers. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits and Devensian Diamicton till, laid down in ice age conditions.
- 4.1.2 Geotechnical investigations across the site conducted in January 2011 included a series of boreholes, probe holes and trial pits and indicated a 0.10 – 0.15m thick layer of hard standing overlay 0.20 – 0.40m of topsoil, flowed by deposits of made ground varying between 0.2 – 2.60m thick, sealing the underlying Glaciofluvial deposits. It was apparent that the deeper thicknesses of made ground represented deposits within infilled structures rather than reflecting the depth of made ground across the wider landscape;. Away from the structures, the made ground was closer to 0.20m in depth. No top or subsoils were observed during the excavation works or across those of the adjacent site to the south (Plot 11).
- 4.1.3 During archaeological works on the site, the natural sand and gravel (deposit [540]) was observed intermittently but consistently beneath walls and in section at a height of 32.32m aOD. It was recorded as loose coarse light orange-brown sand within sandy clay, with rounded stone inclusions. The natural substratum was recorded during the evaluation at a maximum height of 32.89m aOD in the south of the site sloping down to 32.58m aOD at the north. At the adjacent site to the south (Plot 11) its highest point was recorded at 34.09m OD, with a likely northerly declivity demonstrated, commensurate with the height of the River Medlock.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site gradually slopes down, from approximately 33.50m OD in the south to 31.00m OD in the north. This slope is barely perceptible, the ground having been modified, possibly by terracing, to provide a relatively level surface. The modern surface topography is, however, probably the product of some post-medieval ground modification and this was evidenced in the remains. Despite these later groundworks, the natural slope of the area is still apparent, reflecting the valley of the River Medlock.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 There is very little evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site. However, though prehistoric evidence in Manchester is generally sporadic and typically derives from finds spots rather than *in situ* archaeological contexts, it is believed that settlements and activity tended to be concentrated on sands and gravels, preferably by water courses and wetlands. Settlements have been identified along the valley of the River Irwell whilst small assemblages of prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from the Castlefield area, at the junction of the Rivers Irwell and Medlock, to the north-west of the study site. It is possible that any evidence of prehistoric activity on the site was lost due to later industrial development.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 The Roman fort at Castlefield was founded at the end of the 1st century AD and lies c. 700m to the north-west of the study site. Outside the fort walls was a *vicus*, an associated civilian settlement, known from both excavation and the discovery of chance finds. The distribution of finds suggested that the settlement extended to the south-east as far as the present Deansgate Station, around 400m to the north-west of the study site. A coin hoard numbering over 1600 examples was found during the excavations of the Knott Mill railway station in the 19th century, while several other Roman coins have been recovered from the channel of the River Medlock. Other findspots in the study area have yielded an assortment of pottery, glass, and tiles, amongst other items.
- 5.2.2 The Manchester to Buxton road is believed to pass through the study area, and deposits interpreted to be part of a road were observed to the south of Central Station. However, although evidence of a road was expected during excavations at Concert Hall, following a record of it from 1760, it was not observed and was thus thought to have been destroyed.

5.3 Early Medieval

- 5.3.1 The surrounding areas came under the control of a number of different kingdoms during the post-Roman period, and a settlement may have been established at Manchester in the early 7th century AD, probably in the area around the cathedral.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 The study area historically straddled two townships, Manchester to the north and Chorlton on Medlock to the south, with the boundary between the two formed by the River Medlock. The medieval centre of Manchester was concentrated in the area around the cathedral, some 1.5km to the north of the study site. A lack of finds from the medieval period and later cartographic evidence suggests that the study site lay within open land and was possibly used for agricultural purposes.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 By the early post-medieval period, Manchester had developed into a moderately sized town, and as the textile industries began to flourish in south Lancashire in the early 17th century, it emerged as a centre for textile finishing processes, expanding its role as a market centre for textiles produced in the region. By the end of the 18th century, Manchester had developed a thriving overseas trade and had begun to displace London as the centre for the export of cotton cloth.
- 5.5.2 During the early post-medieval period, the study site likely remained within open and potentially agricultural land. Cartographic evidence shows the study site as largely open space until the early 19th century. The earliest known maps to display the study site in any detail are Green's plan of Manchester, surveyed in 1787-94, and Laurent's map, produced in 1793 (not illustrated). Both maps show the study site as largely open space divided by hedgerows; an early roadway extends from the southeast corner of the site, as does a series of waterways northeast of it.
- 5.5.3 Johnson's Map from 1818-1819 displays the wider study site as largely open land, with the occasional isolated and dispersed structure. A new road, possibly the precursor of the modern Hulme Street, is seen at the very south edge, joining the roads that transect the site. Approximately 215m the east of the site, Cambridge Street had been laid out and had become a focus of new development. Two steam-powered mills had been constructed in 1795 by Samuel Marsland on the eastern side of Cambridge Street between Hulme Street and Chester Street. Chorlton New Mill was also begun in 1813.
- 5.5.4 The south of the wider study area had been almost completely covered by smallholdings and small orchard plots, by the time of Swire's Map in 1824, with a few buildings (perhaps dwellings) along the line of the roads that crossed the site. These may have extended into the south of Plot 9. The Gaythorn Gas Works, which had been established in the 1820s by the Provincial Portable Gas Company, a firm which supplied oil gas in copper vessels to customers who were not yet connected to the mains, are shown to the north of the site. Published accounts date the foundation of the Gaythorn works to 1825 but structures are shown on Swire's map of the previous year. Likewise, Cambridge Street Mill also appears on Swire's 1824 map, although this mill reputedly dates to approximately 1830. The Gaythorn Vaults Public House, north of the site on the east side of Albion Street, had been built by 1824, and adjoined a row of back-to-back houses. These houses had been taken down by the early 20th century; however, the public house remained into the late 20th century, adjacent to the north-west corner of the expanded gas works.
- 5.5.5 Bancks and Co's Map of 1831 illustrates that by 1831 the allotments had been removed, the plots of land had been re-divided and a new grided road system established. The waterway to the north is still present, traversing Area B, although it had not featured on Swire's earlier map. Two rows of terraced buildings are shown on the western side of the Plot 9 site (Area A), while other dispersed individual structures are shown in the east.

- 5.5.6 By the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey Map, the layout, usage, and surroundings of the site had drastically changed, with streets of worker's housing having been developed. The site is seen to be bound by George Street to the south, Medlock Street to the west, River Street to the north, and Newcastle Street to the east. The new housing dominating the whole of Area A is illustrated to have comprised both through-houses and back-to-backs. Cartographic evidence indicates that possible light wells and thus basements were present in several properties fronting more prominent roads, including Chester Street 130m to the south and Newcastle Street. Area B is located on what is now depicted on the map as the Newcastle Street west frontage. In proximity, the urban expansion included a pub, the Bedale Arms, on the corner of Chester Street and Bedale Street, and a school established on the upper floor to a row of back-to-backs between Ebenezer Street and Jones Street, c.120m southeast of the site. The watercourse visible on the map to the north of the site, is no longer present, having presumably been culverted.
- 5.5.7 Back-to-back houses, along with terraced and blind-back housing, were a characteristic feature within the area during this period. These houses are comparable to those seen in the Ancoats area of Manchester, to the north-east of the site, having been typically poorly constructed to accommodate the quickly growing worker population. The back-to-back layout was intended to make the maximum use of the available land, saving on material construction costs. However, this type of construction led to unsanitary conditions, with dry privies located on the streets, which due to often inadequate provision (and thus overuse) had a tendency to leak into the nearby cellars. The Borough Police Act of 1844 and the Sanitation Improvement Act of 1845 effectively banned back-to-backs, and whilst this led to the development of through-houses it did not effectively stop the use of back-to-back housing.
- 5.5.8 The domestic history of the workers' housing areas have become increasingly subject to archaeological focus, research, and interest within the past decade, with a number of archaeological investigations undertaken upon similar housing in the Ancoats region, and more recently in proximity to the site. Little Ireland, an area of deplorable conditions to the north-west of the site, which was heavily criticised by Friedrich Engels in his survey of the working class in England in the mid-19th century, has been the subject of historical studies. However, these archaeological investigations often only revealed features associated with the later industrial history, with less evidence of the earlier housing surviving *in situ*.
- 5.5.9 The growth of the textile industry in Manchester in the mid-19th century resulted in an expansion of development, including around the River Medlock and south towards Chorlton-upon-Medlock. Numerous local mills were established in this period including the Gaythorn Mill, Pictons Cotton Mill, Ewatts Cotton Mill, the Medlock Bridge Mill, Chorlton New Mill, and the cotton mills of the Little Ireland complex, as were other industrial works; these industrial developments were concentrated to the north of the site, towards the River Medlock.
- 5.5.10 The construction of the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway c.500m north of the site in the late 1840s, opening in 1849, required the demolition of the southern area of the Gaythorn Dye Works, though inevitably contributed to the growth of the area. To the south of

the site, the church of St. Philip's, plus rectory and school, was constructed in 1860, following the removal of two blocks of through-housing.

- 5.5.11 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1888-89 (revised 1894) shows the site much the same as before. However, several rear back-to-back properties along Newcastle Street had been removed presumably to improve ventilation to those that remained. Conversely, additional houses appear apparently encroaching upon previously open space toward the north end of the Easton and Davies Street west frontages. A coal yard along River Street depicted on the previous map, is also developed. These properties appear to be through houses and possibly compensated somewhat for the decrease in back-to-backs.

5.6 Modern

- 5.6.1 In the late 19th century, the Gaythorn Gas Works underwent considerable expansion into areas which had previously been occupied by earlier industrial buildings. When the Partington works opened in 1929, the Gaythorn works ceased to be used for gas making and instead became used solely for gas distribution. The gasholders were progressively removed, with only two remaining by the late 1960s.
- 5.6.2 The few changes visible to the site on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map appear to reflect minor construction and demolition of specific properties on Easton Street and Poland Place. Individual houses at the north end of Easton Street east frontage had been converted into a single property of unknown function, and back-to-backs c.80m east of the site had been removed along Agnes and Irving Street. By the 1915 Ordnance Survey Map, a central property on the east of Bedale Street to the south had been removed, while further back-to-back properties between Galloway Street and Ebenezer Street had been removed. All the houses on the adjacent plot to the east had been removed by this time and larger, presumably commercial building replacing them along the still extant street layout.
- 5.6.3 In the early 1920s, the area bound by Welcome Street, Clarendon Street, Wilmott Street, and River Street was condemned. With the majority of houses deemed unfit for habitation, the buildings were to be subject to mass clearance. However, the authorities could only afford to demolish a small area initially, due to the prohibitive costs of this work. The initial areas to be cleared included those properties on Plot 9 bound by Medlock Street, George Street, Newcastle Street, and River Street, and the area bound by Duke Street, George Street, Clegg Street, and River Street.
- 5.6.4 The 1932 Ordnance Survey Map shows the result of this clearance. The housing and roads on the eastern side of the site, between Newcastle Street and Wilmott Street, were removed, with only Jones Street, Ebenezer Street, and the school and structure next to it remaining. The Plot 9 site was incorporated into the Dunlop Rubber Works, while the land to the west of Newcastle Street was cleared of buildings. There is some discrepancy with the maps at this period, for the GOAD Fire Insurance Plan of 1931 (not illustrated) indicates that the western half of the site had been cleared of housing as well and replaced with commercial/industrial buildings.

Although the 1932 Ordnance Survey Map and the 1940-41 Bomb Damage Map show the housing between Medlock Street, Chester Street, Newcastle Street, and George Street still present, aerial photographs from 1937 show that the housing had been removed; the commercial/industrial buildings which replaced the housing are visible on aerial images from 1939.

- 5.6.5 Much of the remaining housing in the wider area was removed by the mid-20th century, and the sites were partly redeveloped with other works and warehouse buildings. The remaining earlier buildings were mostly cleared away in the late 20th century, including the Gaythorn Mill, the Cambridge Street Mill, St. Philip's church, school, and rectory, and the Gaythorn Gas Works.
- 5.6.6 Although the clearance plans for Hulme were interrupted by World War II, the demolition of housing resumed in the 1960s. By the time the Ordnance Survey Map of 1965 was produced, no evidence of housing was left on site, with the only remaining housing in the area located to the east, between Wilmott Street, Chester Street, Cambridge Street, and Hulme Street c.200m to the southeast. On the 1965 map George Street had not yet been renamed Hulme Street, and most of the land surrounding the site has been cleared, with few buildings replaced. A building probably related to the Rubber Works was situated in the southeast corner of Area A.

Archaeological Evaluation Stage

- 5.6.7 An evaluation by the excavation of six trial trenches on land at Plot 9 was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in March 2020. This identified brick construction remains interpreted as representing elements of the early 19th century structures depicted on Banks and Co's 1831 map and the 1844-49 OS map. The remains included possible rear yard walls and divisions, privy and other outbuilding structures and internal and external terrace walls relating to properties along Newcastle and Davies Street. There was evidence of the demolition of these properties and of the later 20th century industrial buildings associated with the Rubber Works that subsequently occupied the land.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodologies, aims and objectives to be employed during the archaeological excavation were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled in May 2020 by Pre-Construct Archaeology and approved by GMAAS (Mayo 2020). The work comprised a strip, map and record (SMR) investigation of the central western side of the site (Area A), with a targeted area of SMR to the northeast of this (Area B) (Figure 2). In broad terms, the excavation aimed to establish an archaeological record of this area prior to the re-development site.
- 6.2 The excavation targeted the locations of structures depicted on 19th- and 20th-century maps and found during the evaluation stage. The excavation was designed to examine archaeological remains associated with residential dwellings depicted on 19th- and 20th-century maps, as well as remains associated with WWII air raid shelters.
- 6.3 A 360° mechanical excavator was used to carefully remove the modern ground surface and overburden to reveal buried stratigraphy. This was then cleaned by hand and recorded using digital and drawn methods. Targeted excavation by hand through soft strata was undertaken to retrieve finds and understand the deposition sequences.
- 6.4 Archaeological features were recorded principally by planning and drawing of sections deemed of interpretive value, in line with the pre-existing and updated research objectives, with individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All detailed plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester-based drawing film, the plans and sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate.
- 6.5 GPS survey equipment was used to establish the outline of all the structures revealed on the site, and to determine the OD height of all principal strata.
- 6.6 Photographs in digital format were taken of the archaeological features and deposits where relevant.
- 6.7 The site was allocated the unique site code FMS20, which was retained from the evaluation stage of the investigation.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 This section describes in detail, the structures, features and associated deposits found on the site. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant for an understanding of the archaeological sequence. A full index of all the contexts recorded is given in Appendix 1. The specialist assessments are referenced within the archaeological sequence, and the full specialist assessments are included as Appendices 4 – 9.

7.1.1 Group numbers (G) have broadly been assigned to contexts based upon their interpretation as representing construction, use or disuse deposits and related to the remains of distinct properties or structures and the function of them. For this reason, later structures may be assigned different Group numbers to the properties they relate to. The nature of the remains mean that some properties share construction features and this has been highlighted within the text. Some exceptions to this include such structures as privies whereby the backfilled demolition following disuse has been included in the Group related to the privy structure itself. House (H) (or Cellar) numbers are assigned to deposits related to a specific property. Where this was not possible due to the level of preservation or interpretive value of the remains, this has also been highlighted.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Natural deposits identified during the archaeological excavation consisted of a loose mid-yellowish-brown sand to sandy clay gravel [540] with sub-rounded stones of c.50 – 120mm diameter. The deposits appear to be alluvially derived. During archaeological works, these deposits were recorded at 32.32m OD at the highest point in the northwest part of the site. Deposit [540] was observed to be typically at least c.0.40m thick (Figure 14, Section 14).

7.3 Phase 2: 19th Century

AREA A

Ground preparation Phase 2.1

7.3.1 A general and widespread ground preparation/levelling event was evidenced by comparable deposits recorded across the excavation areas and within specific properties where sample excavation was undertaken. The deposition of this soil pre-dates the main construction phase deposits and has been interpreted as ground levelling in preparation for construction. These deposits were typically a variation of mid-dark grey-brown sandy clays with small-medium sized river washed pebbles and mixed redeposited geological gravels. The deposits commonly included inclusions of crushed brick fragments and rubble. Due to the constraints on

methodologies, namely sample excavation of targeted features in line with key research aims, it was not always possible to determine a depth to these deposits.

- 7.3.2 This levelling event was represented by layers G2 [577]=[658]=[682] (Figure 4 & Figure 14, Section 13) beneath the terrace building on the west of Easton Street, notably H1-5; of indeterminate depth, it was recorded across an area of c.3.60 x 2.85m.
- 7.3.3 Slightly darker sandy clay deposits G2 [641] [713] [714] (Figure 14, Section 14) served a similar function beneath the footpath on the west of Easton Street and the construction remains for the foundation of H6. Clay pipes from [641] were dated from 1840 – 1850 (Appendix 4). Levelling Layer [781 = 681 = 682] (Figure 4), containing redeposited gravels, was recorded below the construction deposits of H12 and 14 and possibly on the east of Davies Street and H8. Beneath the construction remains concentrated around Poland Place, layer [800] [810] contained evidence for redeposited gravels. Drainage runs, including those of [897] had been excavated through them.
- 7.3.4 On Area B comparable deposits [527] (Figure 5) below the Newcastle Street services have been assigned this phase and it is reasonable to assume that the levelling layers extended either side of the road and functioned as ground preparation for the houses along it. Bancks' 1831 map depicts a watercourse, possibly a tributary of the river Medlock traversing Area B and it is conceivable that the levelling work included the backfilling and consolidation of this watercourse prior to construction (Figure 17).

Building Construction Overview Phase 2

- 7.3.5 The archaeological remains of the buildings identified on the site are discussed individually but many shared common characteristics, particularly in terms of layout, internal features and construction material and techniques and these are summarised below.
- 7.3.6 All the walls were typically built with local red brick. These bricks were handmade, unfrogged, measured 225mm x 110mm x 65mm and were bonded with a light-mid yellow-brown lime mortar. Generally, where a more intact layout of partitioned rooms survived, these rooms were of equal size. The internal frontage width of the houses was between 3.31m (16) and 3.66m. (H1-5 and H8). The cellars were built to an east-west width of c. 40.15m (A) and c.3.70m (B), with an internal space of just over c.11m². Although most of the walls appear contemporary, evidence from the bonding indicates later repair work was carried out, probably in the late 19th century and related to the alterations and rebuilds discussed below. The main walls of the houses were usually of stretcher laid technique for the superstructure, commonly on bedding laid header foundation courses. House walls with one external face were invariably double skinned (typically G3 H1 [886], G6 H2 [620], G8 H3 [616] [622], G24 H8 [777], G21 H6 [633], G14 H7 [710], G30 H9 [817] [825] [827] [819], G19 H12 [697], G34 H17 [842], G36 H19 [510]). Internal room partitions and party walls between properties were of single-skinned stretcher also laid on header foundations (H1 [601], H3 [624], H4 [659], H6 [633], H7 [671], H8 [765],

H13 [667], H15 [765] [763], H17 [840]), as were walls built up against others, as in both cellars A and B. These formed double skins H7 [553] at house ground level/ceiling level of cellars. Internal staircases, coal stores and external privy and toilet structures abutting external faces of house walls, were single skinned (H2 [628] [611], H3 [625], H8/10 [779] (Plate 19). House H17 appeared to have a single skinned wall [844], the c.1m return of which divided the early yard and later open space from Poland Place. In exception to the above, the structures abutting the southeast external wall of H1 [546] and a yard structure of H3 [736] were of two skins. After drainage alterations, rebuilds of Wall [817], dividing H9 from Poland Place, appeared to be of single skins. H12 appeared to include an internal party wall [743] to the rear and parallel to George Street, of two skins, although the incomplete layout makes this tentative. Wall [508] of a vaulted chamber extending from the front of H19 on Newcastle Street in Area B, appears to be of two skins. Walls of a single brick thickness, likely more a continued local tradition than cost saving exercise, would, nevertheless have been cheap to construct but would have provided only minimal privacy and sound attenuation between adjacent dwellings.

Easton Street West Frontage

- 7.3.7 The earliest structural remains on the site were the terraced row of five houses (Houses 1 – 5) fronting Easton Street with yards to the west, as depicted on Bancks and Co's map of 1831 (Figure 16). It is likely this structure was retained during later development of the area, after its foundation from the early phase of residential development but it was not possible to identify this clearly from the limited excavation of the archaeological remains. The main terrace was roughly 8.3m wide (northeast-southwest) from the rear wall of the backyard to the wall fronting Easton Street, and survived to 21.50m (northwest-southeast) along the latter, extending beneath the south limit of excavation.

House 1 and yard, privy construction Phase 2.2, 2.3

- 7.3.8 House 1 (H1) was the southernmost building, the remains of which (G3) included fireplaces [578] [582] (?), fragmentary floor [585], and stairs/coal store [588]. It was not cellared. Rectangular, it was bordered by walls [571] to the front and rear, south of the entrances and with the adjoining structures, and shared wall [599] with House 2 (H2) to the northwest. H1 was associated with a side room and Cellar A, both adjacent to the south wall. There was evidence for access directly to the pavement of Easton Street [573] [586] (Plate 2, Plate 10, Plate 11) (Figure 14, Section 13). The yard, at c.1.60m across spanned the width of the house encompassing an area c.4.50m² and containing a privy structure [592]. The house was c.6.50 x c.4.0m with an internal area of c.22.50m², divided by partition wall [580] (Figure 14, Section 13) of stretcher laid bricks of a header foundation, into a front room and rear room, both of approximately 11m². Within the rear room, fireplace [582] and staircase structure with a coal store underneath [588] limited the useable space in it to roughly 8.50m². The front room

fireplace [578] was built as a part of south-east wall [177] opposite the chimney breast in Cellar A and measured 1.20m in length. Its single plinth extended c.0.25m into the room, the red bricks typically 230 x 70 x 20mm and laid 3 abreast in the rowlock technique and bonded with a light-yellow grey mortar. Front and rear entrances were characterised by the positioning of threshold stones measuring typically 840 x 50mm and over 200mm thick, positioned after the walls [571], [886] they breached. They were c.0.70m wide and preserved *in situ*. The possible fireplace [582] (or support for a possible basin in a possible scullery) extended roughly 0.50m into the rear room from the southeast wall [571]. It consisted of two brick plinths c.1m apart, with a York flagstone surface between. Evidence for the heavily disturbed original single coursed York flagstone flooring [585] of the room was recorded around it and there was some tentative evidence for heat damage. Upper floor access would have been provided by stairs [588] (Plate 3, Plate 9) along the north-west wall, the flags of which survive but no sign for any timber element. The use of broken or reused bricks to add wall [588] and enclose the staircase left a rectangular structure c.2.20 x 0.90m. The coal store beneath the stairs had a brick floor at 32.63m aOD and a final disuse backfill [605] yielding frequent clinker, coal waste and ash. This event was likely deliberate closure with the construction of floor [585] thought to cap it (see discussion below). The relative levels suggest it was deliberately dug up to c.0.50m into the floor. This was separated from the rear yard by wall [886] which formed both the back wall of H1 and H2, in the northwest and southwest corner respectively. The yard of H1 contained an 'L-shaped' privy structure [592] (Plate 12) with wall [590] (Figure 13, Section 10) in construction cut [593], extending 1.58m to the wall of the ginnel, with a width of 0.75 -1.34m. Ventilation/crude drainage was provided by an iron grate set flush with the brick floor. They were likely to drain foul liquids or surface water into a main sewer without the limit of excavation. It was also abandoned and backfilled with two distinct disuse deposits [594] [595] before improvements were made (Figure 14, Section 13).

- 7.3.9 Services G4 [596] (Figure 8, Figure 13, Figure 14, Section 13) (Plate 10) with linear construction cut [597] and backfill [598], although unexcavated, are likely a later phase of construction (Phase 2.3) within the backyard of H1, truncating the privy southeast privy wall [592] and H2 wall [590]. They were recorded as a 'Y-shaped' construction cut in plan, from c.0.40 – 0.75m across with the insertion of a stoneware and metal pipe of 165mm diameter, bonded together with cement.

House 1 side room Cellar A construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.10 The side room (G5) structure of H1 (Plate 13, Plate 9) abutting wall [571] was c.1.0m across and more than c.1.0m long, extending beneath the west limit of excavation. The backfill [706] may represent deliberate disuse as part of the wider improvements but was more likely deposited during the slum clearance. It yielded pottery dated to the mid-late 19th century AD (Appendix 4) The structure (G5) it filled may even represent the staircase within the adjacent property fronting George Street to the south. Only part of the latter was recorded in the

excavation area, but it was evident that the northwest/southeast length of wall [546] probably formed the division to the cellared property to the east and its southwest/northeast length the internal partition wall. Wall [731], of unclear function, abutted and extended c.0.75m north perpendicularly from it. The walls forming the side rooms of H1 were associated with construction cut [572], exposed to a length of c.2.80m to the northwest of Wall [546].

- 7.3.11 Cellar A (G5) was over 4m wide and more than 3m long and represented the subterranean room on the corner of Easton and George Street. The final demolition backfill G37 [551] was not subject to full excavation, but the internal features were investigated. It was bordered on three sides by Wall [546] and extended beneath the southeast limit of excavation. A minimum internal area exceeding 11m² was exposed, 10m² of this usable space in light of the inclusion of a fireplace [548] (Plate 17) (Figure 13, Section 6) integral to the northwest wall [546]. The brick cellar floor [550] of the outer hearth (31.70m aOD) was exposed by partial excavation of backfill [551] and the height difference to the *in situ* flagstone floor in the rear room (33.12m aOD) of H2 indicated a depth of c.1.42m. The brick fireplace and chimney breast structure [548] was c.1.30 wide and up to c.0.60m deep to the rear of the flue/firebox. The fireplace [548] survived to a height of c.0.75m above the floor and had been deliberately blocked in the space between hearth and lintel before the disuse of the cellar (Plate 17). The construction was of unfrogged hand formed red bricks of standard dimensions (220 x 110 x 80mm) in three stretcher courses. It was not fully excavated.

House 2 and yard, privy construction Phase 2.2, 2.3

- 7.3.12 H2 (G6), separated from H1 by party Wall [599], had a comparable two room and backyard layout, with Wall [601] forming the internal partition. It was not cellared. Each room contained fireplaces on the southeast wall and a stair and coal store structure was recorded in the northwest corner of the rear. Similar alterations had been made to the associated sanitation services in the backyard. The privy was probably shared with H3. H2 was bordered by front Wall [620], back wall [886], [606] and [614] and shared an unclassified wall with H3 to the north. Less than 20m² of the internal space of c.22.50m² was useable. Easton street was accessed in the northeast corner of the front room in the c.0.70m space between the termination of Wall [620] and [621]. To the south of the staircase in the rear room, similar spaced doorway [608] facilitated access to the backyard. The rear room fireplace [610] was integral to Wall [599]. It was c.1.40m wide and the plinths with stretcher coursed bricks 227 x 112 x 64mm in size, extended into the room by c.0.50m with a space of just less than c.1m between them. Integrated red brick and sandstone fireplace [603] was a maximum of c.1.60m wide, with plinths c.0.70m apart and extending c.0.30m from the wall. The bricks were of typical size and edge laid with a header facing foundation and 'half-brick' coursing. There were disturbed remains evidencing a sandstone base, the fragments typically 200 x 100 x 40mm. Neither fireplace was subject to excavation. The staircase structure and coal store [611], c.0.40m below the corresponding floor of the room, was up to c.2.20m long, roughly 1m wide and represented by the exposed *in situ*

floor at a comparable 32.56m aOD and west walls [614] and [608]. The north and south walls were missing. The backyard of H2 was from 2.21m to 2.90m wide, from the privy of H1 and the south wall of the privy that it shared with H3 to the north. The open area within was approximately 3.75m², delineated by northwest/southeast ginnel wall [590] (Figure 6) The privy structure [627] was square in plan, with sides of c.1.40m and internal area of approximately 2m². It was founded within construction cut [628]. It incorporated a stub of wall extending from the main back wall of the terrace (no context number).

- 7.3.13 Services G7 [631], [675], [674] [673] (same as [597] G04) for H2 were more than likely to have been added at the same time as H1 and the other properties. They were not excavated but recorded *in situ* north of and post-dating structure [627] (Figure 6) G7 consisted of a construction cut [597] between c.0.30 and c.1.0m wide and a stoneware pipe system with cement bonding and an integral metal grate. The pipes may have removed waste liquids from both the privy and the rear, possible scullery room. There was some evidence in the cut for material derived from (fragmentary brick and pipe) and structural elements associated with, earlier brick services.

House 3 and yard construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.14 H3 (G6) was c.9.50m long and c.3.70m wide, with an internal area of c.22.40m², 21.30m² of this useful, allowing for the space taken up by the stair and coal store. It was not partitioned crossways or cellared. It was delineated by a continuation of Wall [614], [616] and Wall [625], the rear wall of the stair structure to the northwest. A construction cut [625] c.1m wide and at least c.1.90m long was associated with the coal store [625] and [624]. The front was represented by Wall [621] and it shared a wall with H2 to the south. Wall stub [618] probably represents the remains of a hearth or support for a scullery feature in the rear room, although it was relatively poorly preserved compared to those already described (H1 and 2) and hence of uncertain interpretation. It was not excavated but observed to be constructed from standard bricks stretcher laid. Access along Easton Street was represented by a break of Wall [621] to facilitate a stone threshold [622] partially filling the c.1.15m wide entranceway. Coal store [625], presumably also the staircase, was c.1.80m long, c.0.90m wide, with an internal storage area of roughly 1.20m² and brick base recorded at 32.49m aOD, comparable to those within H1 and H2. There was no clear evidence for access to the backyard and a significant gap in the shared east-west wall (no number) with H2 conceivably a link between the two properties. Alternatively, the gap in the dividing wall is conspicuously located in alignment with the fireplaces of H1 and H2. The yard (G8) located behind H3 contained a privy structure [736] abutting Wall [624]. It was likely associated with the adjacent residence at an earlier construction phase. The open space between the privy structures [627] (H2) and [736] to the south and north respectively, was just over 3m², relatively less than between those of H1 and 2. The external dimensions of the structure itself were c.1.80m long and c.1.25m wide and the enclosed space, less than c.1m wide, contained *in situ* flagstone flooring.

- 7.3.15 Although not subject to excavation, services G8 [861] [738] [678] [736] [737] were comparable to H2 and H3 were recorded *in situ* within the confines of the yard behind H3. The construction cut was between c.0.50m and c.0.95m wide and contained the identical ceramic pipes as elsewhere.

House 4 and yard construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.16 The layout of H4 (G9) was less intact than H1-3. It was formed from walls [616] and [656] to the rear and shared Wall [624] and [659] with H3 and H5 respectively. Aside from a short continuation of Wall [621] in the southeast corner of H4, the front wall along Easton Street was largely missing. There was no evidence for cellaring. The ground floor area was around 22.40m² with less than 20m² of this useable. The on-site excavation team interpreted H4 to have been partitioned. Front room fireplace [708] was integral to Wall [624], extending c.0.30m from it, recessed c.0.16m into it with an outer width of 1.18m and inner flagstone hearth width of 0.71m between two stretcher laid standard brick-built plinths. Feature [732], composed from a single brick plinth laid in three alternate headers and stretcher courses, with surrounding flagstone floor [709], was integral to Wall [624] in the rear room and may be related to the function of the space as a pantry or rear hearth. The flagstone fragments were typically 520 x 100 x 40mm and the feature roughly c.1.50m long, extending a maximum of 0.83m from the party wall. The plinth was approximately c.0.25 x c.0.6.0m, recessed slightly into the wall. The coal store [656] was positioned in the northwest corner of the rear room and built up against Wall [659]. Likewise, it probably provided support for some form of stairs. It was c.2.0m long and 0.83m wide, externally creating an inner storage area approximately 1.26m². This was possibly 'capped' with irregular York Stone flags [733] sometime after its disuse or re-purposing. Its function remains conjecture, but they were laid upon deposits interpreted as backfill [734] [735] (Plate 22). Alternatively, they may be part of the latter. There was no evidence for the access and egress to and from H4 within the remains of rear Wall [616]. The backyard was defined by the northwest wall of privy [736] to the south and Wall [739] and foundation [740] separating it from the ginnel. It was c.1.60 long, c.2.70m wide covering a usable area roughly 4m². The layout of the privy to H4 [741] did not survive intact but appeared to be formed by the back wall of the house and ginnel wall [616] [656] (Plate 22) with two unidentified walls; one spanning the width of the yard to the south and abutting the join between [656] and [616] and a stub of wall extending from [656]. It is possible that this facility served both H4 and H5.
- 7.3.17 The yard of H4 (G10) was also likely altered at the same time as drainage was added elsewhere. There is clear evidence for the abandonment of an earlier structure [739] [740] and installation of later ceramic drainpipes [863] and privy [567].

House 5 and Cave Court construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.18 The less intact and slightly different layout of the northern most house in the terrace (H5) (G12) was delineated by shared party wall [659], back wall [723] and northwest wall [663] that lined the side passage access from the street to Caves Court. The front wall of the property did not survive and there was no evidence for a cellar or internal partition. The remains covered an area roughly 17m² with a maximum length of c.5.60m and consistent width of c.4m. Feature [665] was recorded in the rear of the house, presumably a brick and stone fireplace or otherwise related to the function of that room. It was c.0.80m wide and extended c.0.50m into the room from where it was recessed into Wall [659]. Composed from a brick plinth 0.23m x 0.52m, an associated surface, possibly a hearth, of York stone flags (up to 500mm across), span the length of the plinths and survived c.0.50m along face of Wall [659]. The lack of evidence for direct heat led to the suggestion by the excavation team that a cast iron stove or oven may have been installed within the feature. A cast iron swivel door fitting from a possible door was recovered from the construction deposits of H9 (Appendix 8). The rectangular backyard open area was just less than 7m², c.1.55m wide internally and spanned the width of the house. It was formed from external 'L-shaped' Wall [661], abutting the northeast wall [663]. An absence of later construction phase drainage supports the assumption that this house had access to the same privy as H4.
- 7.3.19 The ginnel behind H1-H5 (known as Caves Court, formerly Clarkes Court) was accessed from the Easton Street along a side passage (G11) over 9m long to the north of H5 and defined by northeast/southwest walls [667] (Plate 4). At the northeast corner of the rear yard of H5 this turned to the southwest and Caves Court proper extended c.9m behind the terraced houses, the west border beneath the southwest limit of excavation. Represented by external wall [729] and a continuation of the yard wall of H5 [661], H4 [739] and H3 privy structure [736]. The ginnel was a consistent width of 1.14m and likely to contain unexcavated services although this is difficult to ascertain from the archaeological remains.

Easton Street West Frontage

House 6 construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.20 The partially exposed layout of H6 (G21) was represented by the construction of integral frontage (and southeast party wall) [633] and internal partition wall [635] (Plate 5). Wall [637], (presumably, the rear wall of the property, was observed just within the limit of excavation. H6 was 6.20m long and would have exceeded 2.50m in width. The partition divided the house into two rooms, the northeast/southwest interior length of the front and rear 3.66m and 2.35m respectively. The absence of any evidence for any internal features left an internal area of 10m² in the former and 7m² in the latter.

House 13 construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.21 The partial building layout assigned H13 (G22) during post-excavation, was represented by a single phase of construction represented by an intersection [669] between northeast/southwest and northwest/southeast aligned walls, the latter likely partition walls within two adjacent properties and the former the party wall between them. They are amalgamated here. The continuation of the northwest/southeast stretch of Wall [633] along the east side of Easton Street represented the front wall of both. Land immediately south of the remains were truncated by a WWII Air Raid Shelter South. There was no evidence for any internal structures.

House 7 construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.22 The remains (G14) representing two adjacent properties fronting Easton Street west was assigned the number House 7 (H7). They were defined by a continuation of frontage wall [633] (Plate 5) to the northwest, and southeast Wall [710] on the same alignment. A parallel partition wall [671] was identified to the east and the southeast of the house was defined by the return of Wall [710], built up against Cellar B Wall G13 [553]. The remains covered an area over 33m², of which just less than 28m² was useable space in the front rooms accounting for internal features. The southern front room contained a fireplace [679] constructed of typically sized low quality red brick with large inclusions, and a flagstone element – this constituted 560 x 310 x 60mm hand finished fragments covering a rectangular hearth between brick plinths at a depth level of 33.20m aOD. The feature was 1.42m long, extended c.0.50m from Wall [710], into which it was recessed roughly 0.10m. A floor [759], up to c.0.53 x 0.45m across was represented by fragmentary flagstones (Plate 24) laid up against Wall [710], the northeast face of the fireplace plinth [679], and on the opposite side of the partition wall [671], where they were survived across an area up to c.1.20m x 2.20m, at a height of 33.19m aOD. The incomplete plan of yard of H7, (G14) was defined by northwest/southeast Wall [757] and possible wall [876] (not illustrated) abutting and extending northeast of the west end of the former's return and observed at foundation level only. Another wall foundation [878] of unknown function was tentatively identified as part of the H7 construction phase. It may be related to a demolished feature or possibly a privy - the extent of the modern truncation to north and west of the yard remains makes this problematic to resolve. The exposed area was just over 4m², with modern service truncation to the immediate southwest. Irregularly laid York stone flag paving [683] (Plate 24), set upon a loose sandy clay at 33.13m aOD, survived across an area roughly 2m x 1.30m within the yard. These were typically 640mm in length and ranged from 400 – 600mm wide. A c.4m length of ginnel behind H7 was identified on the east side of Wall [757], up to c.1.20m wide and defined to the northeast by 'L-shaped' Wall (G19) [697]. Wall [755] formed the side wall of the yard to H9.

Cellar B construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.23 The layout of Cellar B (G13) was not intact in plan, with the south half of the footprint without the investigation area. It was formed by internal cellar wall [553] to the north and east exposed sides, and a continuation of Wall [710] on the west. The foundations [711] of Wall [710] abutted Wall [553] with the coursed superstructure overlaying the latter's construction. The internal area was 12.2m², just over 8m² of this usable. The demolition back fill [559] [556] (Figure 13, Section 11) was sample excavated to reveal a flagstone floor [557] at a height of 31.57m aOD, suggesting that Cellar B had a depth of 1.62m from the ground floor level in H7. The only internal feature was a fireplace [555] (Plate 18) (Figure 13, Section 11), integral to the northwest length of Wall [553] and positioned slightly nearer the west of the cellar. The chimney breast was c.1.30m long and extended 0.50m from the face of the wall, incorporating a flue, hearth, plinths and chimney breast elements. It was composed of the standard sized handmade unfrogged bricks using either stretcher and header types (or a combination), for the differing elements, including the plinths, vaulted lintel, hearth and shelves, rear of the fire box, chimney breast and flue. There was evidence for a degraded whitewash on external surfaces of the chimney breast but no evidence for a metal element or grating. The firebox was c.0.50m wide and the height from the hearth to the apex of the arched lintel was c.1.0m. It was recessed c.0.56m into Wall [553]. The flue was square, roughly c.0.30 x 0.30m and connected to the flue serving the front room fireplace of H7 [679]. Soot staining was noted on the flagstone floor immediately beside the brick hearth front.
- 7.3.24 There was evidence for a blocked doorway through the eastern wall [553] of the cellar, presumably to another unexcavated cellar room (Figure 6). The blockage stood to a height of c.1.10m and width of c.0.50m. It was blocked with mortared brick and two large irregular pieces of stone. It seems reasonable to postulate that the main external access to Cellar B was into this second subterranean room fronting George Street, the walls of which evidenced the same degraded whitewash as the chimney breast.

Beneath Easton Street

Easton Street drainage construction Phase 2.3

- 7.3.25 The drainage (G20) beneath Easton Street is likely to have been installed as part of the wider improvements in sanitation services. A linear construction cut for [570] (Figure 8 and Figure 14, Section 14) (Plate 16) and ceramic pipes [569] were recorded running northwest/southeast along the centre of the street, with a surface width of c.2.0m. A circular vertical brick chamber drain [566] also within construction cut [570] had a light brown sandy fill [568] and an outer diameter of c.1.0m. It was positioned in the centre of the road opposite H3 & H4. The services were sealed by the unexcavated contemporary road construction deposits [647] [646] [645] (Figure 14, Section 14). That the final back fill [566] produced pottery dated to the early 1920's indicates it's general date of demolition. Evidence for modern truncation disturbed the services roughly 10m from the north limit of excavation.

George Street North Frontage

House 12 (H12) yard and cellar & House 14 (H14) construction Phase 2.2, 2.3

- 7.3.26 The remains assigned to House 12 (H12) (G19) included three 'L-shaped' walls [697], [743] and [700] and likely represent two properties fronting onto George Street and another on Davies Street. They were founded in the natural geology [540]. The return of Wall [697] ran for c.2.0m along the rear ginnel behind the Easton Street properties and beneath the southeast limit of excavation. Wall [743] likely represents a continuation of Wall [697] and the east boundary of the same room. Approximately c.5m² of the house layout was identified. Wall [700], represented the adjacent property and abutted an external stub wall [745] aligned northwest/southeast fronting Davies Street. Fifteen courses were exposed with the removal of mixed demolition backfill [699] before the depth constrained further excavation, suggesting H12 may have been cellared. The position of the walls is somewhat contrary to the corresponding house boundaries on OS maps (1849, 1905), which is possibly indicative of a covered access passage. A surface of flattened brick upon set flagstones [694] centred c.0.50m northeast of the northeast/southwest line of wall [697] and [743] goes some way to support this hypothesis and its continued use. There was no evidence for internal features in either of the properties.

Davies Street West Frontage

House 14 (H14) partition and yard construction Phase 2.2, 2.3

- 7.3.27 Wall [747], surviving to a length of c.1.40m, was likely an internal partition wall in the first property (H14) fronting Davies Street west and represented the only evidence for the layout of a likely two-roomed house. No internal features were evident and its foundations in the natural geology [540] indicated the property was not cellared.
- 7.3.28 Structures in the yard of H14 (G18) were interpreted as the construction of a toilet system. They were represented by the remains of walls [687], floors [689] (Plate 20) and associated drainage [685] (Figure 8). The stoneware pipes [685] were comparable to those described in the backyards of properties along Easton Street, laid in brick and stone constructed foundations of similar standardised materials. Wall [687], survived to three courses and was laid in a header and stretcher foundation; this was probably the same construction event as surface [689], recorded at a height of 32.32m aOD, represented the earlier privy floor. Together the remains are indicative of alterations in the provision of sanitary services associated to the building. Central to the ginnel behind H14, roughly c.3.0m southwest of the yard, a lead and stoneware pipe set in a red brick structure (G17) [692], c.0.45 x 0.45m, was recorded at surface level (Figure 8) It was likely the remains of a water tap as indicated on the 1888 (published 1891) Town plan of Manchester.

Beneath Davies Street

Drainage below Davies Street construction Phase 2.3

- 7.3.29 In line with those on Easton Street, the services beneath Davies Street (G16) are assumed to be a later construction phase. They were recorded as a rectangular cut [751] (Figure 8), up to c.2.80m wide and c.6.60m in length on a northwest/southeast alignment, with a mixed backfill [752]. Excavation at depth was constrained by health and safety considerations. Parallel to this, was a service pipe [753] with a 0.13m diameter, probably of cast iron and for water.

Davies Street East and Poland Place Buildings

House 8 and yard construction, House 10 and H11 Phase 2.2, 2.3

- 7.3.30 The remains assigned H8 (G24 and G28)) mainly relate to the foundation phase of construction, with some features probably representing later additions or alterations. The layout was defined by two party walls; single skin wall [775] (H10), was c.7m long to the southeast and Wall [763] shared with H15 to the northwest, c.2.60m long. This ran parallel to Wall [802], similar to the northwest wall in Cellars A and B. External wall [777] fronted Davies Street and although subject to modern truncation it was seen to consist of a double skin of stretcher laid bricks on a header foundation. The double skinned rear external wall (G28) [803] of the property also formed the west wall of the yard and was constructed with a combination of header and stretcher laid brickwork. The total internal area of H8 was estimated at up to c.25m², divided by partition wall [705] (Figure 14, Section 13) (abutting Wall [775] and terminating c.0.80m short of Wall [775]; likely at the point of internal access into the front and rear rooms. These rooms covered c.13m² (W) and c.10m² (E) respectively. The partition was constructed from a single skin of stretcher laid bricks, surviving up to 3 courses. A relatively short wall [773] of Flemish technique abutted and extended c.0.60m from Wall [763] and along with parallel wall [763], this probably represented the remains of a chimney breast, c.1.30m across. It was bonded at the abutment with mortar, pre-dated and respected by surface [772] (Plate 25) (Figure 8). The latter was composed from York stone flags, individually ranging from c.400 x 280mm to 600 x 620mm across and was laid at a height of 32.89m aOD. They were arranged irregularly and bonded with a grey concrete. Surviving across an area exceeding 3.5m², it extended through the access point in Wall [765] and was evidently laid to some extent in both rooms, albeit less well preserved in the west. A series of disturbed linear structures [769] constructed from rows of bricks on their edges were recorded within the area of the west room of H8; a function as floor supports is postulated, although the evidence is not conclusive. A crude surface [768] toward the northeast corner of the room fronting Davies Street represented a floor at a comparable height of 32.77m aOD. It was c.1.0 x 0.65m across and composed from fragmentary bricks laid flat in an unbonded but compacted layer. Some areas of the floor had been heat affected with significant deposits of soot possibly evidence another internal hearth. Access to the backyard was from in the southeast corner of the east room, namely a threshold of flagstones [805],

composed of dark grey sandstone flags, typically 810 x 320 x 102mm and bonded with dark brown lime sand and ashy mortar. These and an external flagstone step were supported by two large sandstone blocks [801] (Plate 6) ranging from 200 x 330 x 100mm to 235 x 225 x 210mm and positioned either side as *door jambs*. They were built upon the wall brickwork. A drain with a sluice was integral to the threshold construction.

- 7.3.31 The yard itself had a useful internal area of just under 3m²; it was paved with York Stone flags (G28) [848] (Figure 8) (Plate 26) and delineated by the rear external wall [808] bordering Poland Place and double skinned Wall [806] surviving to 6 courses of hand (and possibly machine) cut bricks to the northwest. This wall continued northeast as Wall [793]. The bricks were typically 235 x 117 x 60mm in size. The rear wall [803] of H8 bordered the southwest and a continuation of Wall [775] the southeast. The yard was c.1.40 m wide and c.2.25m up to the cross wall [806]. Spanning the width of the backyard and tied into rear house wall [803], Wall [806] was composed from standard red brick on a fragmentary sandstone base roughly 610 x 50mm in size and probably represented a toilet structure. The yard was paved with a well-preserved flagstone floor [805] (Figure 8) similar to [772] although a 'step down' at 32.61m aOD, from which there was evidence for access and egress directly onto Poland Place through a doorway c.0.80m wide across external wall [808] and beside Wall [806]. Floor [805] yielded pottery dated to the late 19th early 20th century AD (Appendix 4).

Houses 15/16 (&18) construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.32 A continuation of Wall [765] (G24) to the northwest on the opposite side of party Wall [763] was likely the partition in the otherwise elusive adjacent property (H15) (G23). A short length of parallel wall [766] (G23) c.0.70m to the west may represent the same. The scant archaeological remains of the layout made interpretation problematic. Remains identified roughly 5m to the northeast can be confidently interpreted as construction within the yard of H15. The H15 yard (G29) and by association presumably the alignment of the party wall of the house (with H16), was represented by later construction phase Wall [796]. Of two surviving courses built into and extended from ginnel wall [793], it ran beneath the limit of excavation. A drain integral to this wall and observed in section evidenced its function as part of a privy structure. Parallel wall [798], c.0.50m to the southeast, also integral to wall [793] and extending c.0.50m from it, likely represented the same structure.
- 7.3.33 The H15 yard toilet wall (G29) [796] marked the southwest boundary of H16. The northwest limit and yard wall likely represented by the remains of a c.1m length of parallel party wall [795] (with an adjacent unclassified property), c.3.50m northeast, were the only archaeological remains to this house in the investigation area.

House 9 and yard construction Phase 2.2, 2.3

- 7.3.34 The remains of walls, floor deposits and drainage to the east of Poland Place principally associated with the yards properties fronting George and Newcastle Street have been classified as House 9 (H9) (G32). They represent later construction phases across two backyards defined within Wall [821] to the southeast, Wall [819] (Figure 8) the rear of the houses fronting Newcastle Street and Wall [817] east of Poland Place. A c.15m² area of backyard was identified, the northeast extent disturbed by modern truncation. A short length of Wall [823] was observed above Wall [821] and running beneath the limit of excavation. The walls were all originally double skinned, of handmade red bricks of standard size and laid in a poor-quality stretcher technique. External wall [817] was partly breached to facilitate later drainage, then rebuilt, albeit poorly; former double skinned areas repaired with a single skin (Figure 15, Section 17). It was also disturbed by modern wall truncation to the south, just within the limit of excavation. It has been presumed that the yard was sub-divided by Wall [829] but the interpretation of this structure suggested they were related, their unclear function linked at this phase of construction.
- 7.3.35 Structure (G32) [829] (Plate 14) in the north of the yard consisted of brick walls [830] [832] and a ramp. The latter was roughly 0.60 x 0.40m and enclosed by Walls [829] and [830] (Figure 8). It was interpreted as a coal store and chute, although it is conceivable that it represented an earlier ash-pit. This descended steeply from 31.32m (SE) to 31.60m aOD (NW) and was of noticeable high-quality build from handmade bricks firmly bonded with mortar and laid in a stretcher technique. Pottery dated to between c. 1840-1900/15 was recovered from construction cut [833] (Appendix 4). The level of the lower brick floor of the structure was set a single brick higher than the bottom of the ramp forming a 'lip' where they met. 'L-shaped' enclosing wall [830], of ten surviving courses, returned to the southwest level with the base of the ramp and abutted the wall [817] of Poland Place. It may have represented the external wall of the structure. Wall [829], associated with the ramp, continued for approximately 2.0m northeast and returned at 90° to the west where it was overlain by a ceramic drainage pipe [835], projected to correspond to another on its longer span northeast of the ramp. Another 'L-shaped' Wall [832] abutted the north return of the same wall [817] and was also overlain by the service pipe. The pottery from most of the earlier deposits were dated to the mid-late 19th century in line with the stratigraphic evidence (Appendix 4).
- 7.3.36 Two wall structures (G32) [825] [827] and a well-preserved area of floor (G33) [824] (Plate 21) were identified in the southeast area of the H9 yard. Earliest in the sequence, double-skinned east-west wall [825] was c.1.20m long running beneath floor [824] to the east. This was truncated by Wall [827], aligned perpendicularly to it and extending up to c.2.70m to the north and abutting structure [829]. Surviving either side and originally over this, Floor [824] was composed from individual sub-rectangular pieces of flagstone, roughly measuring from 200 x 300mm up to 900 x 600mm across. The floor remains covered a total area of c.4m² in two patches. The larger (c.2.80m²) east floor ran flush up against the external wall [819] of the

house at approximately 32.70m aOD. It is reasonable to postulate the flagstone floor covering the whole of the exposed area of the yard H9.

House 10 Privy construction Phase 2.2, 2.3

- 7.3.37 The remains situated immediately southeast of H8 (G24) include construction across a remodelled yard and the associated house on the corner of Davies and George Street. The house and yard shared the party wall (G24) [775] with the adjacent property which extended for the width of the building. The earliest brick structure was (G25) [786] (Plate 19), rectangular, c.1.40m long and c.0.95m wide. The walls enclosed a floor of brick at a height of 32.26m aOD. Ceramic pipes associated with structures [779] truncated this feature. A truncated rectangular structure (G29) [779] was integral to wall [775]; up to eleven surviving courses of stretcher laid bricks were recorded and included evidence for a built-in gully with a diameter of 0.20m. The brick base to the feature was recorded at a height of 32.21m aOD. The structure was c.1.30 x 0.80m externally and interpreted by the excavation team as a possible 'soak-away' or earlier construction phase privy structure, pre-dating 'U-shaped' Structure [784] (Figure 8) (Plate 19), interpreted the later toilet system of comparable brick and flagstone floor construction. The latter consisted of a northeast/southeast length of wall c.1.60m long with a 90° return either end, the longest (E) extending a maximum of 0.83m from wall [775]. The enclosed area was paved with flagstones that extended over the earlier disused structures, evidencing the later phase of water and waste management on the site.

House 17 construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.38 The remains classified as H17 (G34) (Figure 8) represented an incomplete layout of the property. It was subject to widespread truncation to the immediate south from the construction of a World War II Air Raid Shelter (East) [870] (G39) (see below). It appeared to consist of a founding northeast/southwest single skin wall [840], over 4m long, and surviving to 12 courses, with evidence of *in situ* plastering on the south face. This wall 'bowed' perceptibly to the north. Within the same construction cut it was abutted by wall [842] and [845]. Wall [842] extended c.1.20m at roughly 90° from the south face of it, whereas Wall [845] was 'L-shaped', at c.0.46m and c.0.33m along its two spans, double skinned and relatively less well built in 16 visible courses. A single course of Wall [846] was uncovered, abutting the opposing face of Wall [842] and extending c.1.70m from it, parallel to wall [840]. Sharing the same construction cut, these structural elements are likely related but as to what function is unclear. Toward the Newcastle Street frontage northwest/southeast aligned wall [838] possibly represented part of the same layout, possibly a partition wall in the front room. Its length of over 4.30m past the projected line of party wall [840] somewhat discredits this interpretation. Possibly mis-recorded on-site, the photographic evidence appears to show it was used for consolidation during construction of the Air Raid Shelter (East) [870].

Poland Place Services construction Phases 2.2, 2.3

- 7.3.39 The earliest services (G30) in this phase were drainage run [791] (Plate 15) along Poland Place and contemporary drains [815] and [813] (Figure 15, Section 17). They likely date from the foundation of the properties either side. Drains [815] and [813] were both linear in plan, laid roughly east-west, and served facilities in the yard of H9 [829], extending up to c.0.75m from it. They were both c.0.30m wide. They were constructed from a composite of brickwork laid end to end upon stone slabs, passing through a narrower metal grate integral to wall [817]. Ceramic pipe [815] was 0.11m in diameter and may have been an initial improvement made to aid the transfer of liquid in the existing brick-built channel. They almost certainly originally fed main northwest/southeast drainage [791]. With a 'U-shaped' channel, c.0.30m wide, drain [791] was composed from a mortar bonded structure with brick sides and base (31.63m aOD), capped with slightly disturbed sand and York Stone flags laid horizontally across at a height of 31.96m aOD. Its declivity was toward the northeast to a height of 31.15m aOD at the north extent. It was recorded to a length of over 8m, either side of modern truncation. It was truncated to the north by the cut for Air Raid Shelter (East). Four ceramic pipes [897] (Figure 15, Section 17 & 18) also formed part of this earlier drainage system on both sides of Poland place and were recorded in section just south of the raft for the modern factory [760] and beneath wall [793] and [817] (Plate 23). They were replaced by drains [811] with construction backfill [900] (Figure 15, Section 18) (Plate 15), their disuse evidenced by the mixed backfills [856] [857] accumulated in them.
- 7.3.40 Later services (G31) along Poland Place were represented by linear northwest/southeast ceramic drain [811], likely for wastewater, excavated over a length of c.4.0m and with a diameter of 0.27m. It was laid at a height of 32.16m aOD towards the southeast of the exposed area. A branch extending to the south truncated earlier drain [791]. A cast iron water pipe [893] with a diameter of 0.1m, parallel to the main waste drain and north of the modern truncation, was exposed for a length of c.3.80m. It was thought to be of contemporary date.

AREA B

Ground preparation Phase 2.1

- 7.3.41 A sandy clay layer (G2) [505] was interpreted as representing the widespread ground preparation event evidenced consistently across Area A, and often associated with construction remains of the buildings. Here it was recorded beneath the wall of H19, across an area c.1.52 x 0.80m.

Newcastle Street West Frontage

House 19 construction Phase 2.2

- 7.3.42 A sole property (G36) H19 fronting onto Newcastle Street west was represented by the limited excavation of parallel northwest/southeast walls [513], [508] and [510] (Figure 7), interpreted as rectangular 'vaulted chamber' [508]. Wall [510] extended c.2.17m and corresponded to the line of the front of the property as depicted on OS Map 1905. It was built from two skins of standard brick, stretcher laid, and although only one course of standard bricks was visible, was assumed to be a supporting west wall. Single skin wall [513], parallel to it and abutting chamber [508], may have acted as an internal 'facing wall'. Wall [510] also served as the west wall of Structure [508] abutted to its east face. At least 1.0 x 1.0m across it would have been located beneath the footpath. The insertion of a sandstone block in Wall [510] (at a calculated height of 29.24m aOD) and roughly central to the area interpreted as the chamber, may evidence access from an internal location and contemporary construction. There was evidence for an external opening at 30.54m aOD. chamber was filled with heated affected with clinker and coal waste and although its function was not ascertained, it is likely to be a coal store.

Newcastle Street services Phase 2.2, 2.3

- 7.3.43 Two phases of services (G35) (Figure 9) (Figure 13, Section 5) beneath the former Newcastle Street and construction deposits for the road itself were identified within Area B. These were not fully excavated. Service pipe [539] (Figure 7) (Plate 7, Plate 8), thought to be for low pressure gas was set into road levelling deposits (G2) [525] and [538] and ran intermittently for c.2.30m, perpendicular to the line of the street. Context [538] produced mid-late 19th century pottery (Appendix 4). It was truncated by a later gas pipe [536] in a vertical sided cut [535], backfilled with [537] and running along the road roughly 5m from the projected line of the house frontages [510]. A vessel of from a possible Irish source and dated to the 19th century was recovered from the construction cut backfill [357] (Appendix 4).
- 7.3.44 Newcastle Street (G35) is represented by remains of the kerb [520], footpath [521] [522] and cobbled road [523]. Surface [520] was composed from sandstone kerb stones from 100 – 150mm thick set vertically upon and aligned with the street. These defined the edge of footpath [521], made from horizontally laid slabs of similar minimum thickness from 500 – 600mm wide. Materials in both were bonded with sand. There was evidence for the reinstatement of the footpath, possibly following the insertion of later gas services. The pipes to the west run beneath it. The final road construction was represented by a levelling layer [524] containing mixed fragments of building materials overlain by granite cobbles, from 260 x 180 x 150mm to 170 x 150 x 110mm in size and bonded with pitch [523]. Late 19th early 20th century pottery was recovered from levelling layer [521] and [522] (Appendix 4).

7.4 Phase 3: Early Modern 20th Century

General Demolition

- 7.4.1 Mixed deposits (G37) observed intermittently across the site were interpreted as demolition layers [544] [703] (Figure 14, Section 13), representing the widespread and organised clearance of the site with between the years 1922-1937. The clay pipe bowls recovered from these deposits all date to c.1820 – 1910 (Appendix 4). Where cellars were identified, indistinguishable deposits invariably formed the primary backfill [551] [556] [699] following disuse. A layer containing fragments of slates, red brick and stones, with charcoal [544] in a sandy silt matrix was evident across the Easton Street properties (Figure 13, Section 10). Comparable deposits [545] [790] were recorded above the construction remains of Poland Place (Figure 15, Section 18) and the properties along it and both Cellar A [551] and Cellar B [556]. The chimney flue [555] backfill [559] in the latter was likely the same, as was the partially excavated deposit [699] against the walls of H12.

7.5 Phase 4: World War II

Air Raid Shelters

- 7.5.1 Three Air Raid Shelter (ARS) (G39) were identified across Area A and were constructed after the widespread demolition of the properties, probably in the early 1940's. Two were recorded as construction cuts above the east side of former Easton Street (ARS North [904] and ARS South [906]) and a third upon the former Poland Place (ARS East [870]). They were subject to limited excavation to determine their extent. Mixed backfills containing fragments of brick and cement rubble, stone and coal were excavated within the structures. Only the construction deposits for the shelter along Poland Place survived [870].

Air Raid Shelter South – Easton Street

- 7.5.2 Located on the east of former Easton Street, the remains interpreted as ARS South (Figure 10) were represented by a large rectangular cut [906] with vertical sides, nearly 6m long and c.3.70m wide, exposed over an area roughly 18.50m², extending beneath the east limit of excavation. Disuse backfill [905] of mixed demolition materials, likely part levelling level for the foundations of the later factory building, was excavated to arbitrary depth of 32.00m aOD.

Air Raid Shelter North – Easton Street

- 7.5.3 Centred approximately 8m northwest of and parallel to ARS(S), the (G39) ARS(N) (Figure 10) was represented by a construction (or possibly demolition) cut [904] c.6.5 x 2.70m covering an

internal area of just over 18m². The definition of the east side was unclear. Backfill [903] was excavated to a depth of 32.16m aOD.

Air Raid Shelter East - Poland Street

- 7.5.4 Material evidence for the of the shelter (G39) on former Poland Place ARS(E) (Figure 10) indicated a composite construction from brick, degraded timber and corrugated metal. Rectangular construction cut [839] with vertical sides was up to c.9.3m long and c.2.70m wide. It was partially excavated to a depth of c.1.80m (31.09m aOD). Within it, re-used single-skinned Wall [870] (Plate 27) was represented by more than 21 courses composed of standard 230 x 100mm bricks laid mainly in a stretcher bond, with headers used to facilitate an integral timber frame running the entire exposed depth of the wall. A fused corrugated sheet, surviving *in situ*, formed an arched roof. The disuse of the structure (and possible ground levelling in preparatory to the later factory construction) was represented by a mixed demolition backfill [859].

7.6 **Phase 5: Modern**

Industrial construction

Factory and Industrial construction

- 7.6.1 A square feature (G38) [718] (Figure 11) roughly 1 x 1m was recorded above the remains of H3, its southeast side aligned with the party wall [618]. It consisted of a metal frame enclosing a deposit with an abundance of small – medium cobbles. There was a related cement drainage pipe capped with concrete and a modern water pipe extending from the east side. Its function was unclear but modern and likely industrial in nature.
- 7.6.2 A surface of flagstones (G38) [575] (Figure 11) upon mixed sandy levelling layer [576] (Figure 14, Section 13) was recorded above the remains of the front room of H1 and likely to represent a modern floor at a height of 33.43m aOD, of unknown but probably industrial function.
- 7.6.3 Two parallel stretches of red brick wall (G38) [760] of up to 7 courses and 3 skins was over 7m in length and traversed the area of excavation on a northeast/southwest alignment. It truncated the late post-medieval buildings and associated services. It was within construction cut [761]. Another c.5.80m length of wall running perpendicular to these was recorded to the east and thought to represent the same structure. Alternatively, this may represent a partition wall within the remodelled properties as indicated by its position in relation to them on the 1905 OS map, rather than to the modern factory of the 1965 OS map. The concrete foundation northeast/southwest raft [762] it sat upon continued for up to 14m. A parallel pair of perpendicular rafts [749] roughly defined the layout of the modern factory building depicted on the 1965 OS Map. A linear cut [761] with vertical sides and flat base backfilled with sandy clay

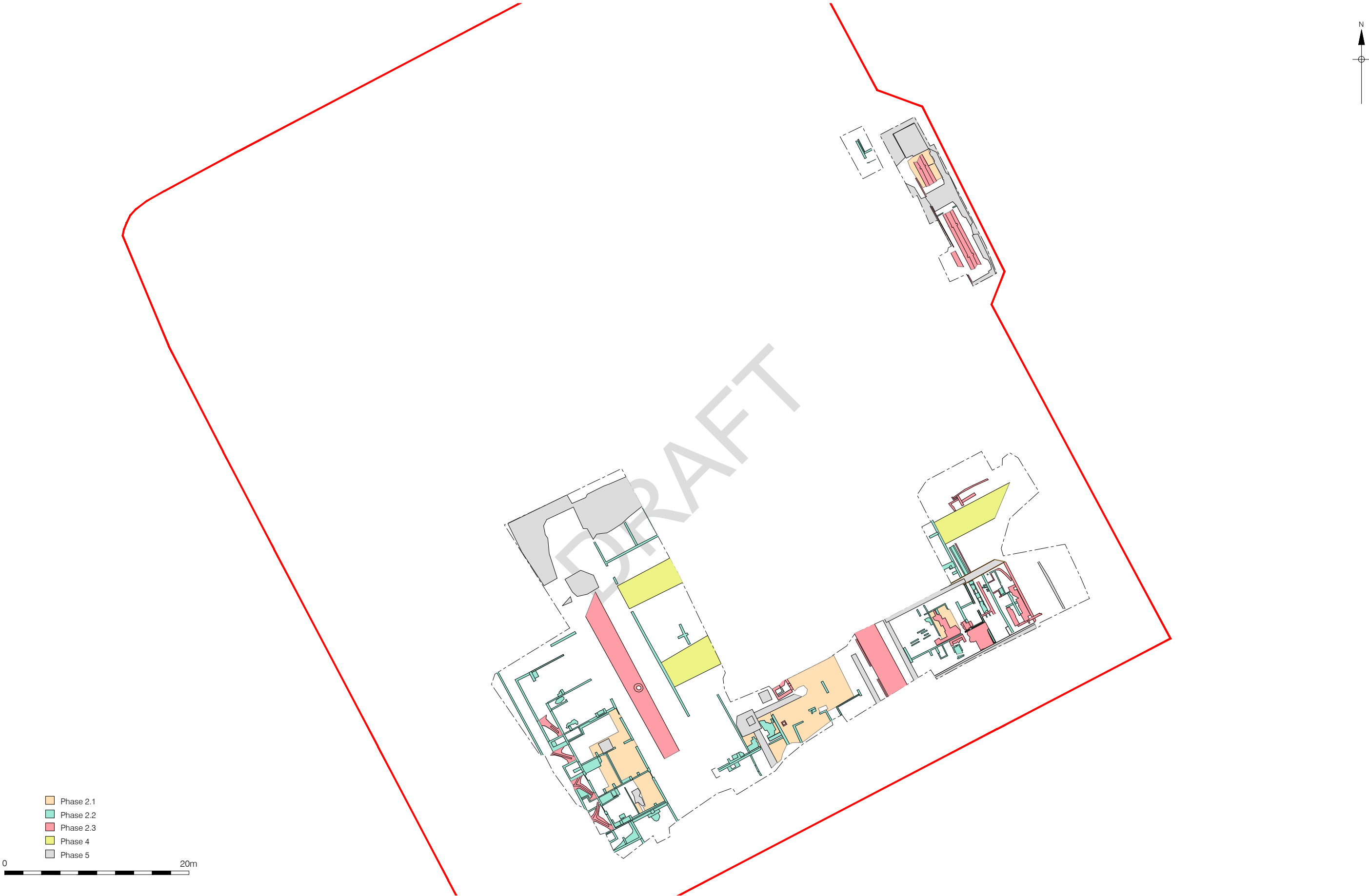
containing fragments of building rubble [887] (Figure 15, Section 18) represented the initial construction.

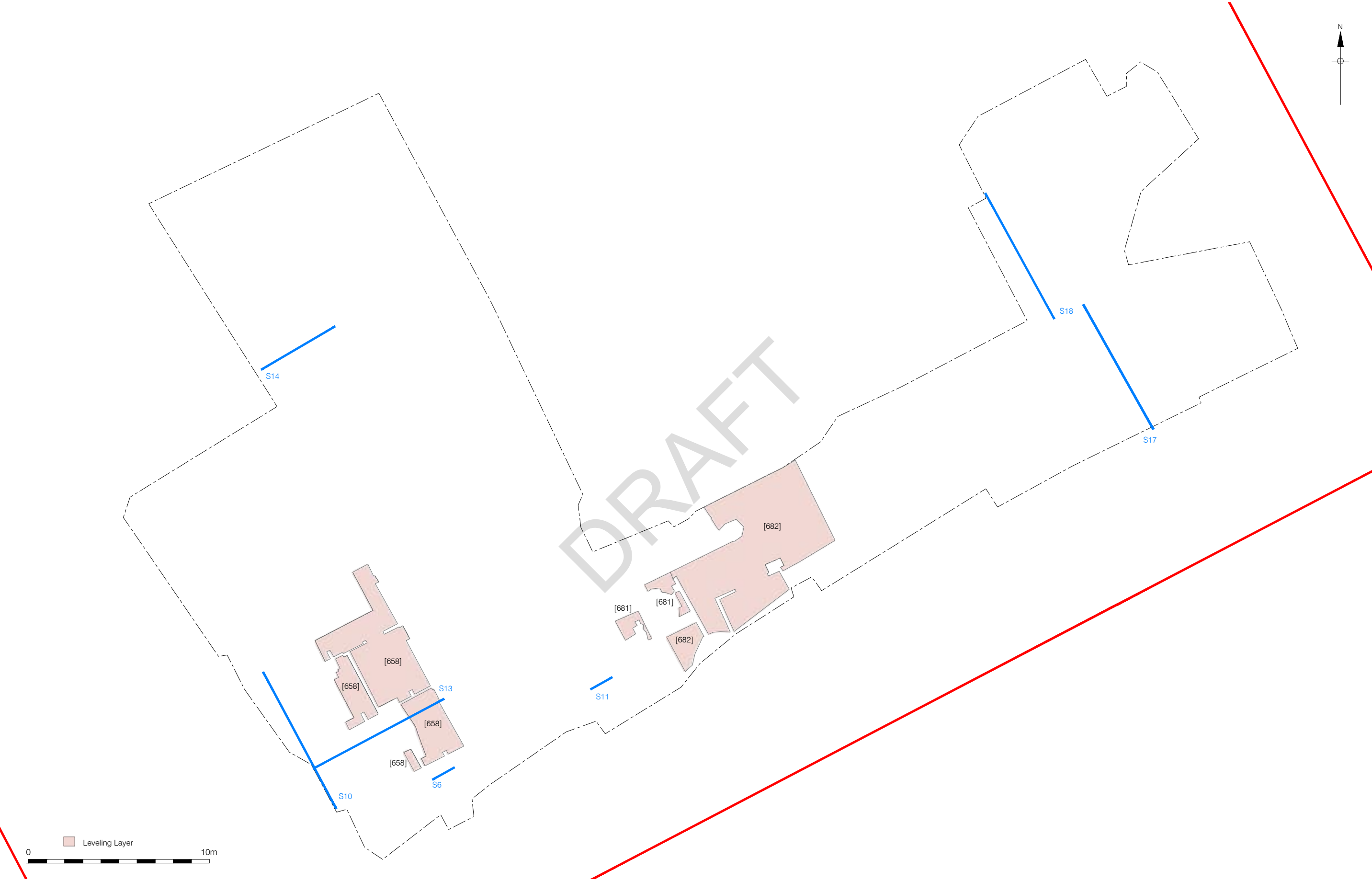
Modern Services

- 7.6.4 A series of modern service (G38) were identified and recorded, notably in the excavated areas of Poland Place (Figure 15, Section 17 & 18). These included for the provision of wastewater transfer [888] [889], and electricity [788] [789] and [890] [891]. They were sealed by the overburden [500] (Figure 9, Section 10).

Road construction

- 7.6.5 The remains of later elements of Easton Street (G38) (Figure 11 and Figure 14, Section 14) included granite cobbles [642] and a brick road or yard surface [639] with make-up deposits [643] [644] [645] to the east. Modern utilities [716] were integral to it and together covered an area up to c.14 x 10m. A layer of asphalt [655] was observed upon the threshold of H1 (Figure 14, Section 13).
- 7.6.6 The remains of modern Newcastle Street were also identified in Area B (G38) (Figure 12). Modern asphalt road surfaces [501] [502] overlay previous cobbles and concrete elements [529] [530] and their associated construction cut [651].





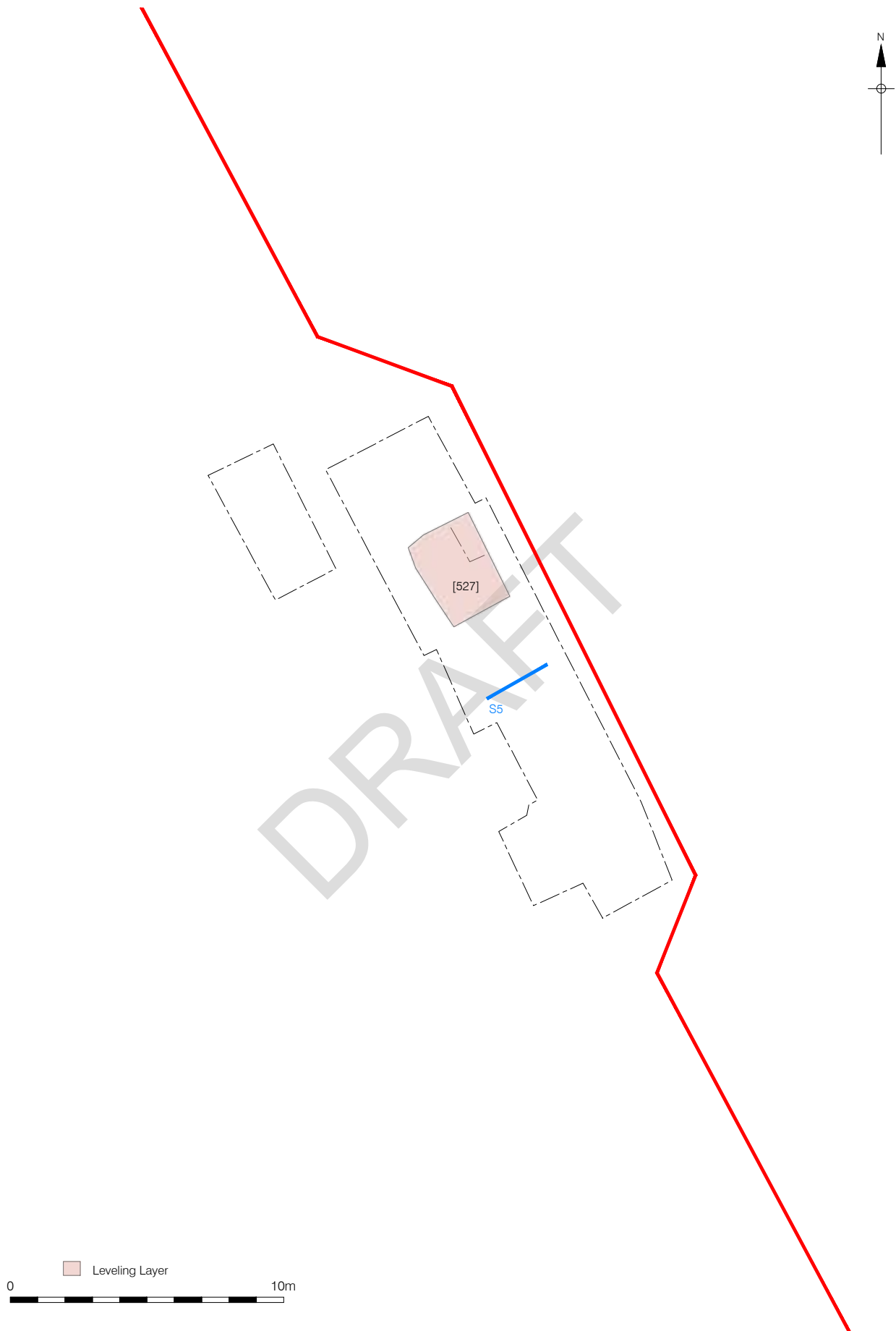
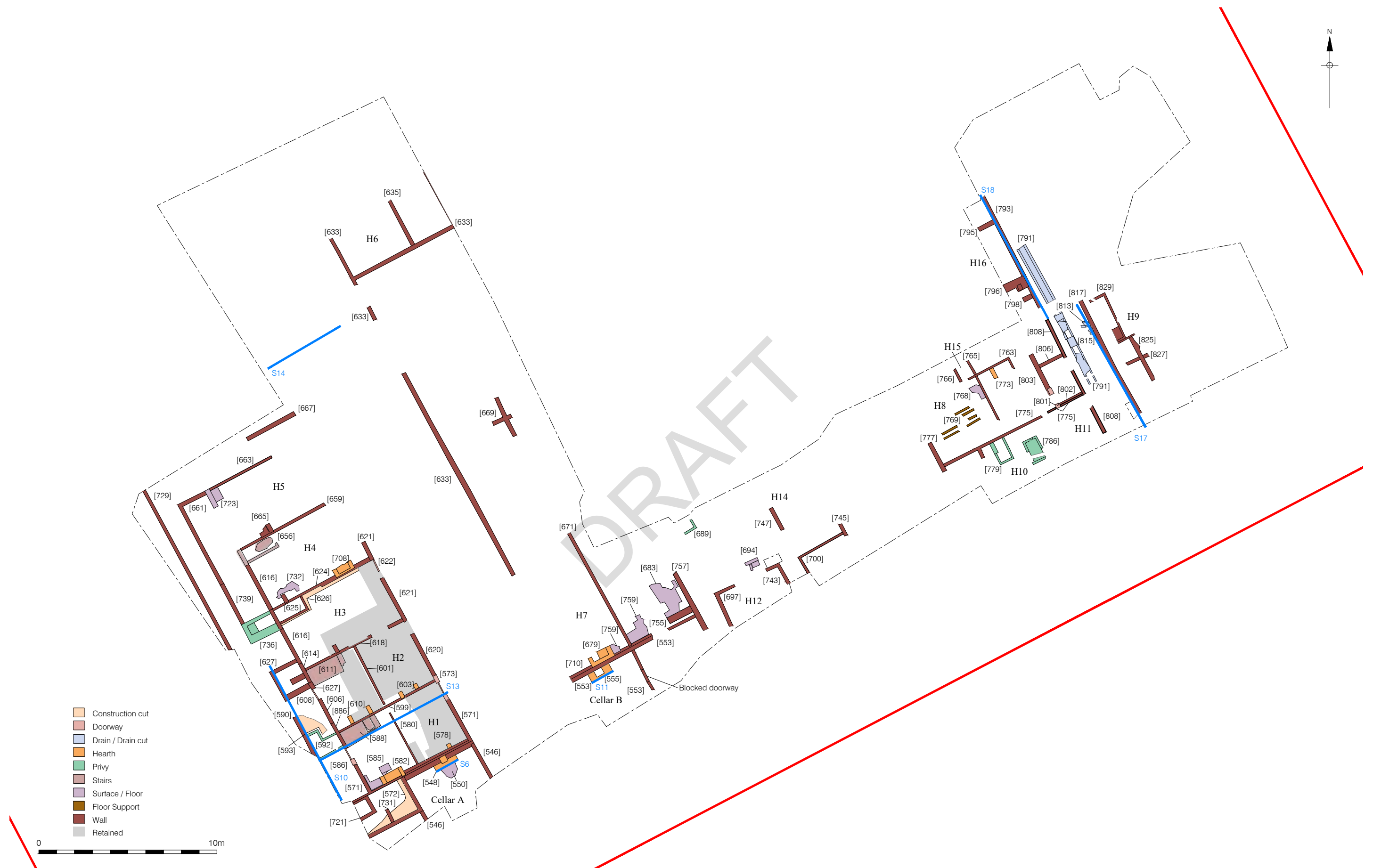
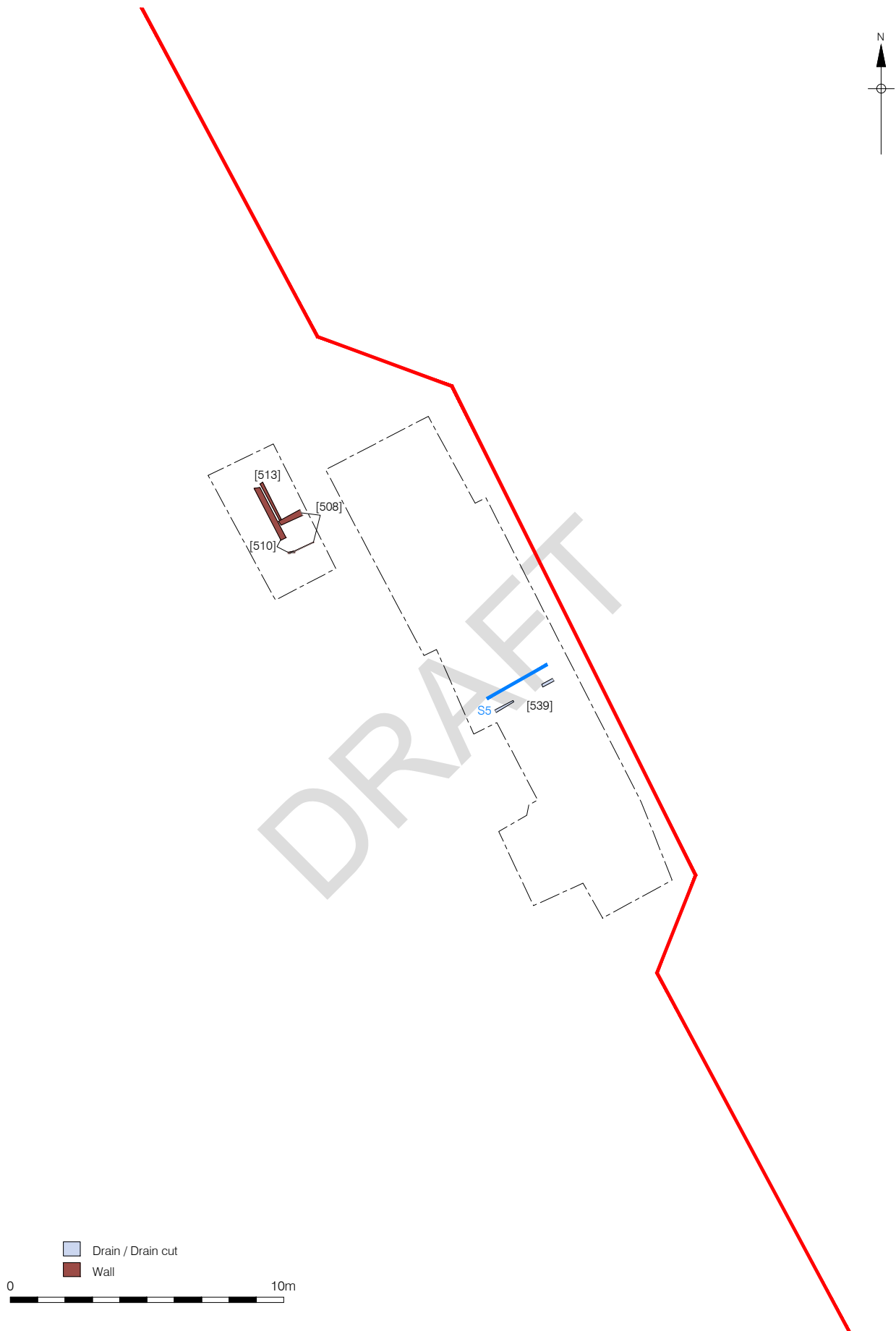
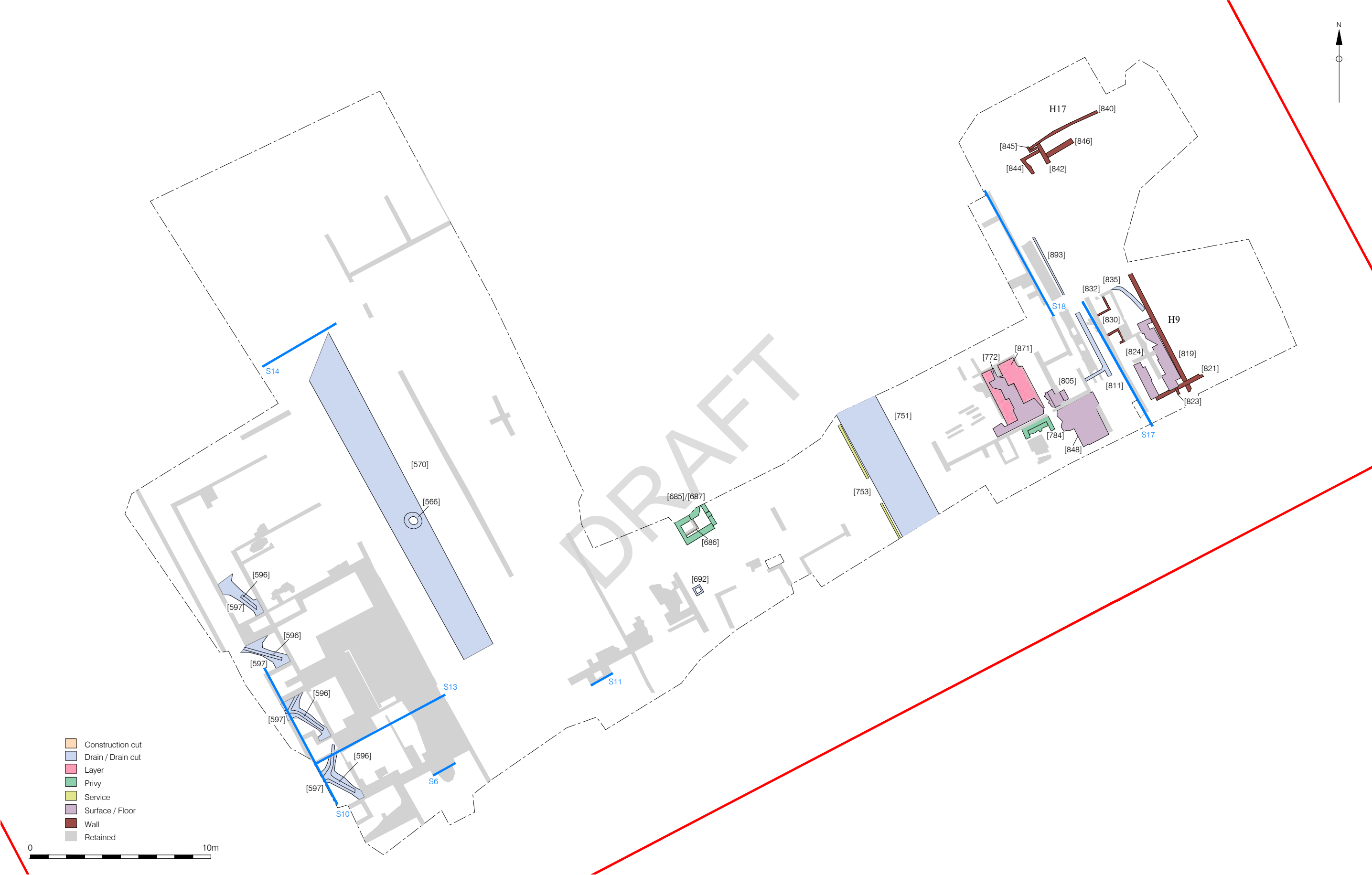
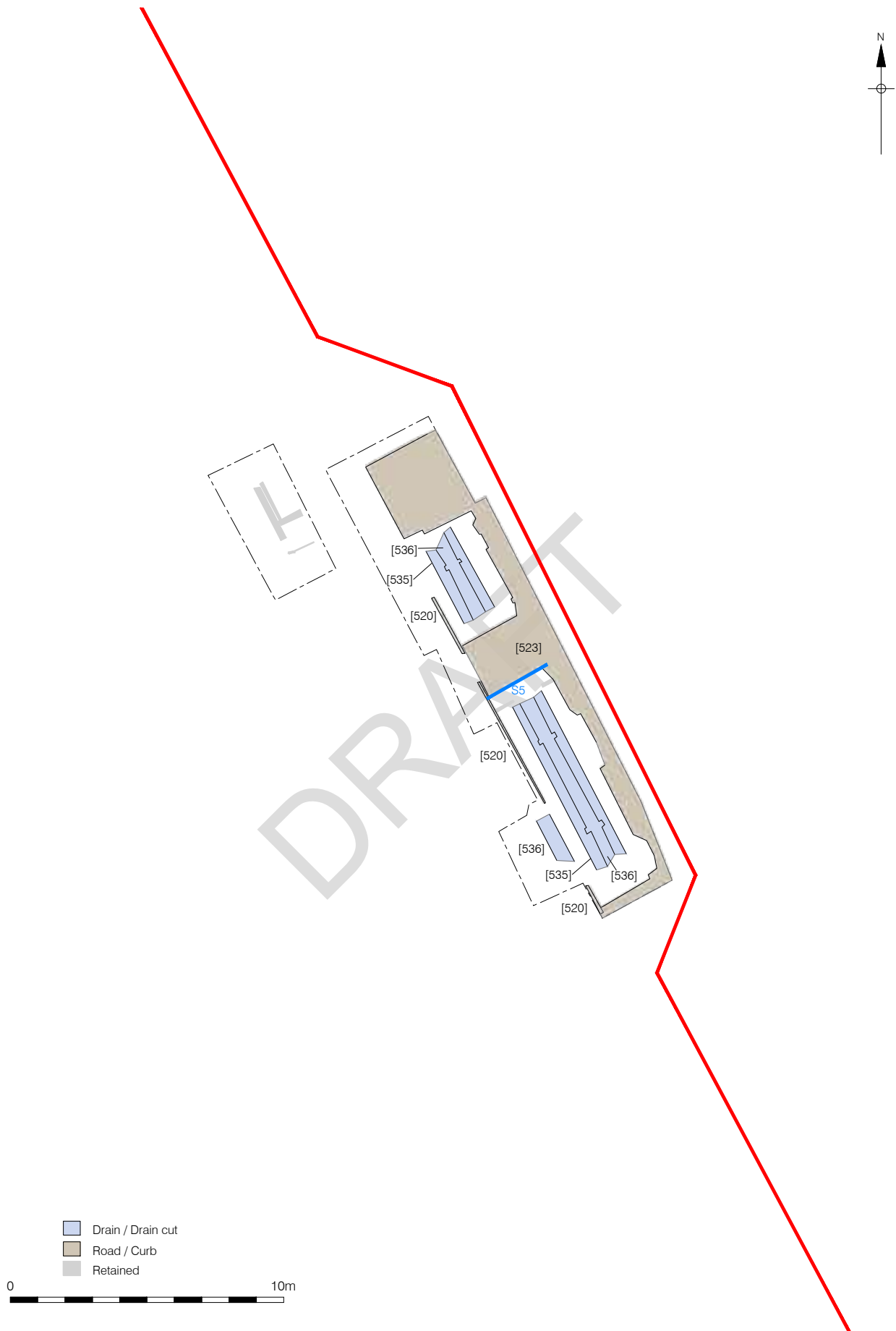


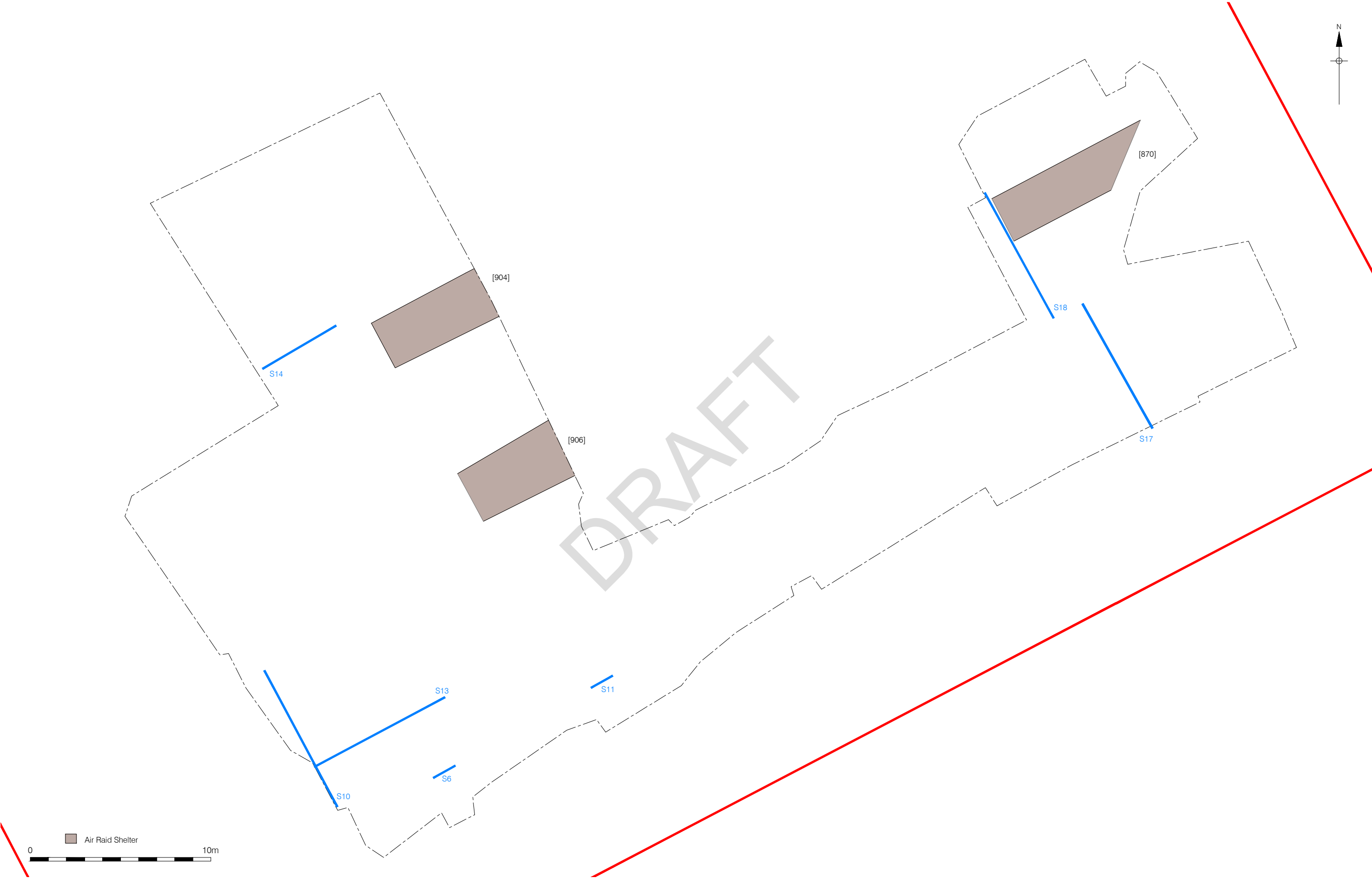
Figure 5
Area B Phase 2.1, Early Ground Preparation
1:200 at A4

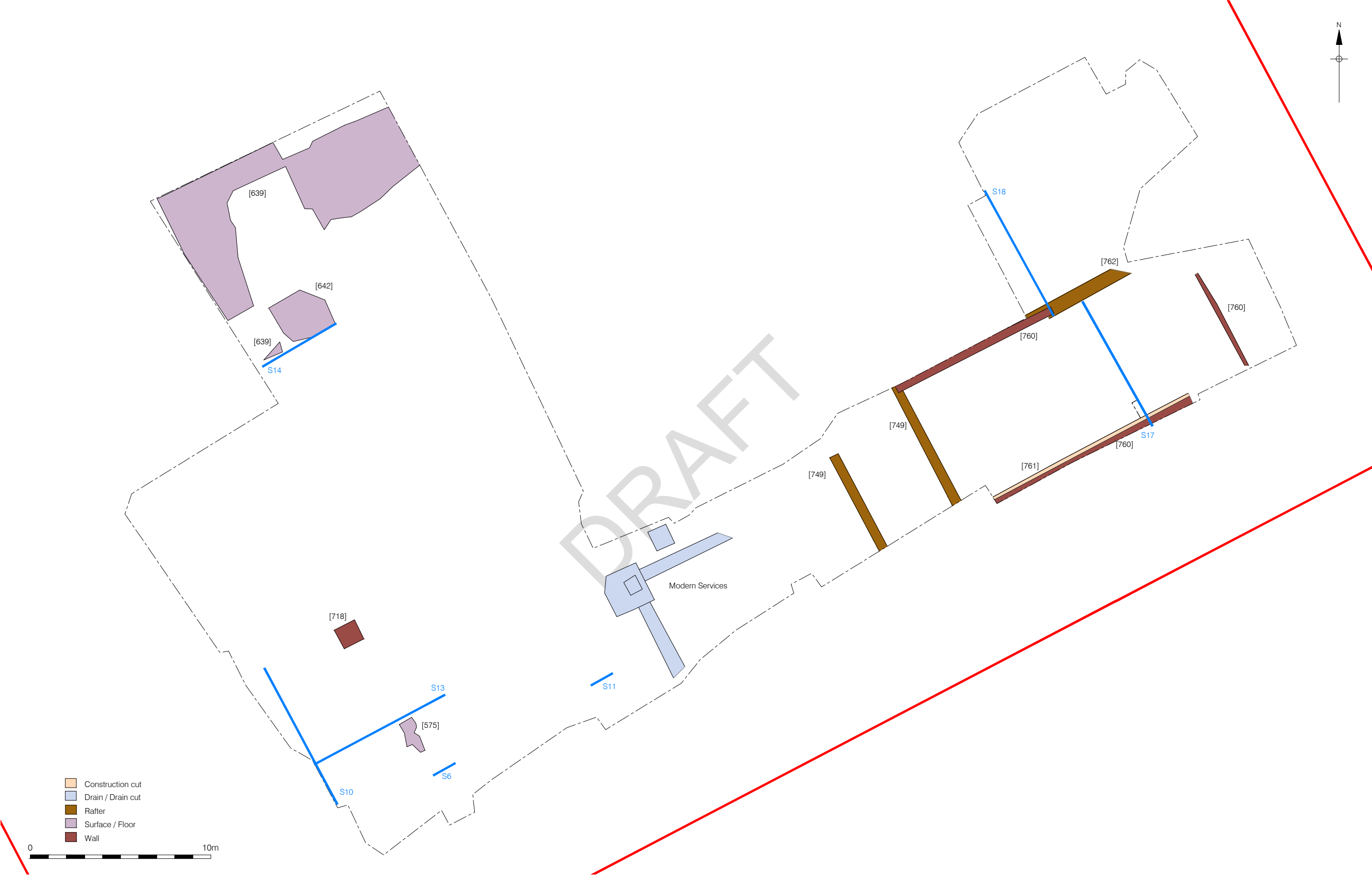


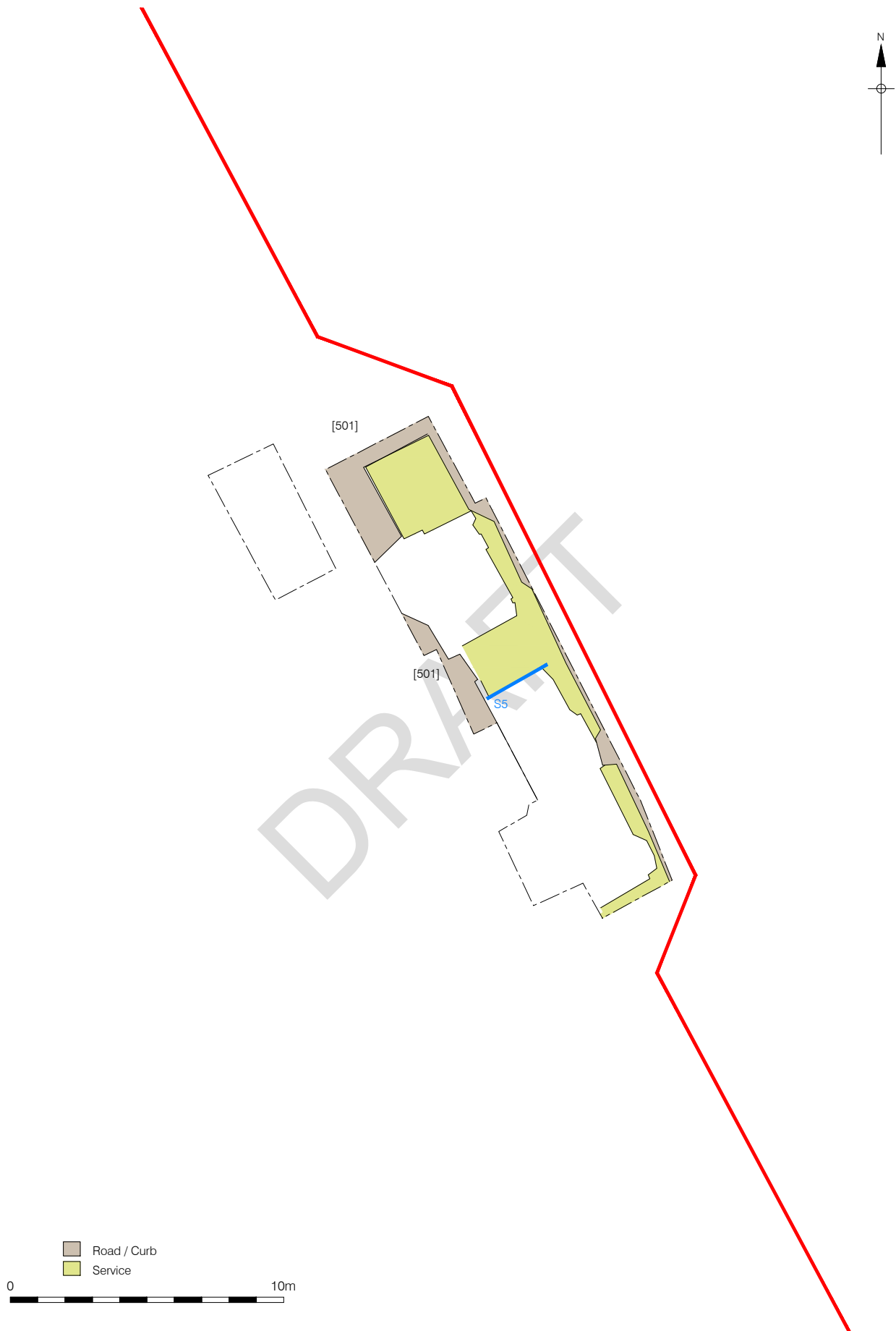


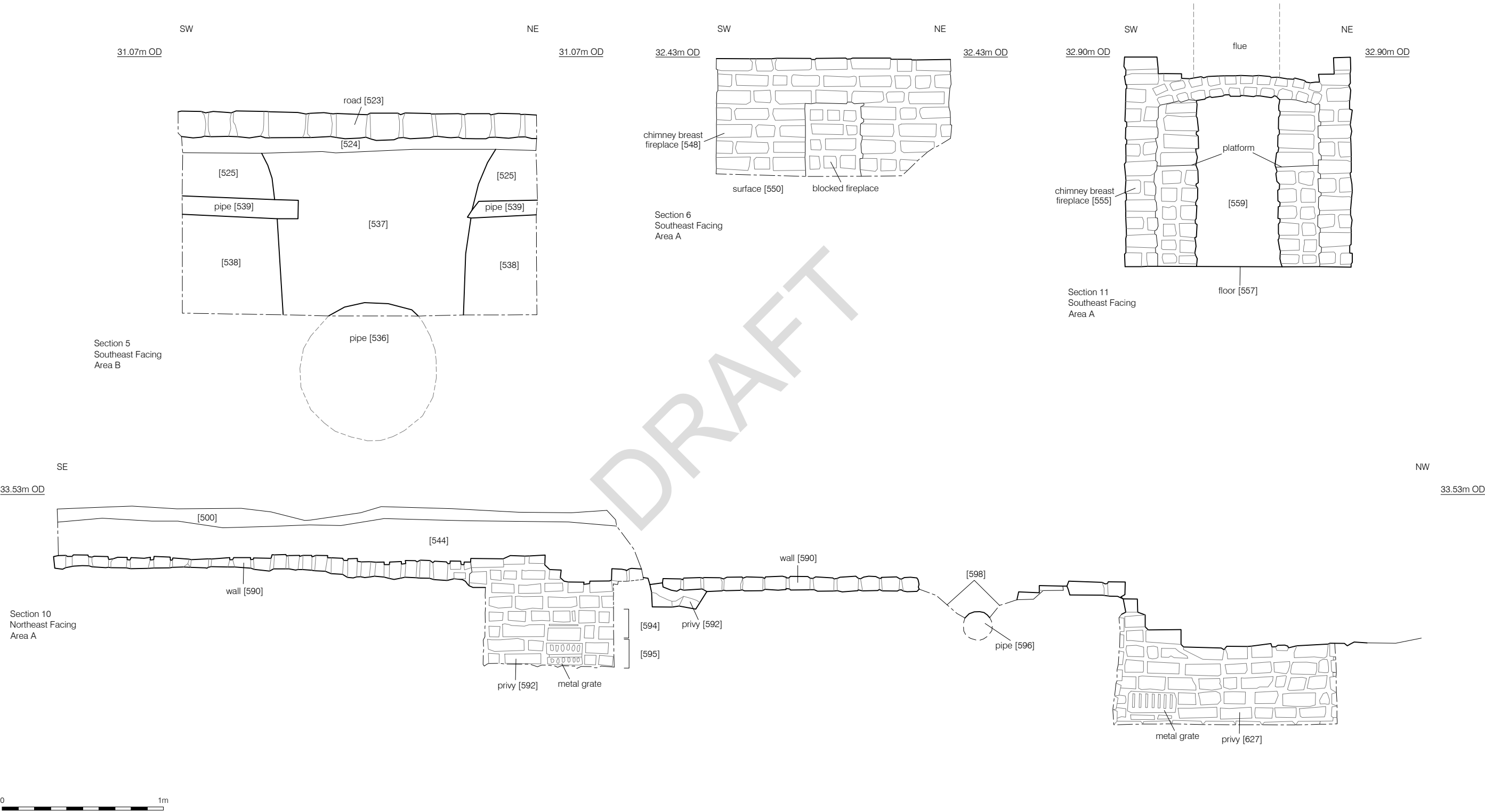


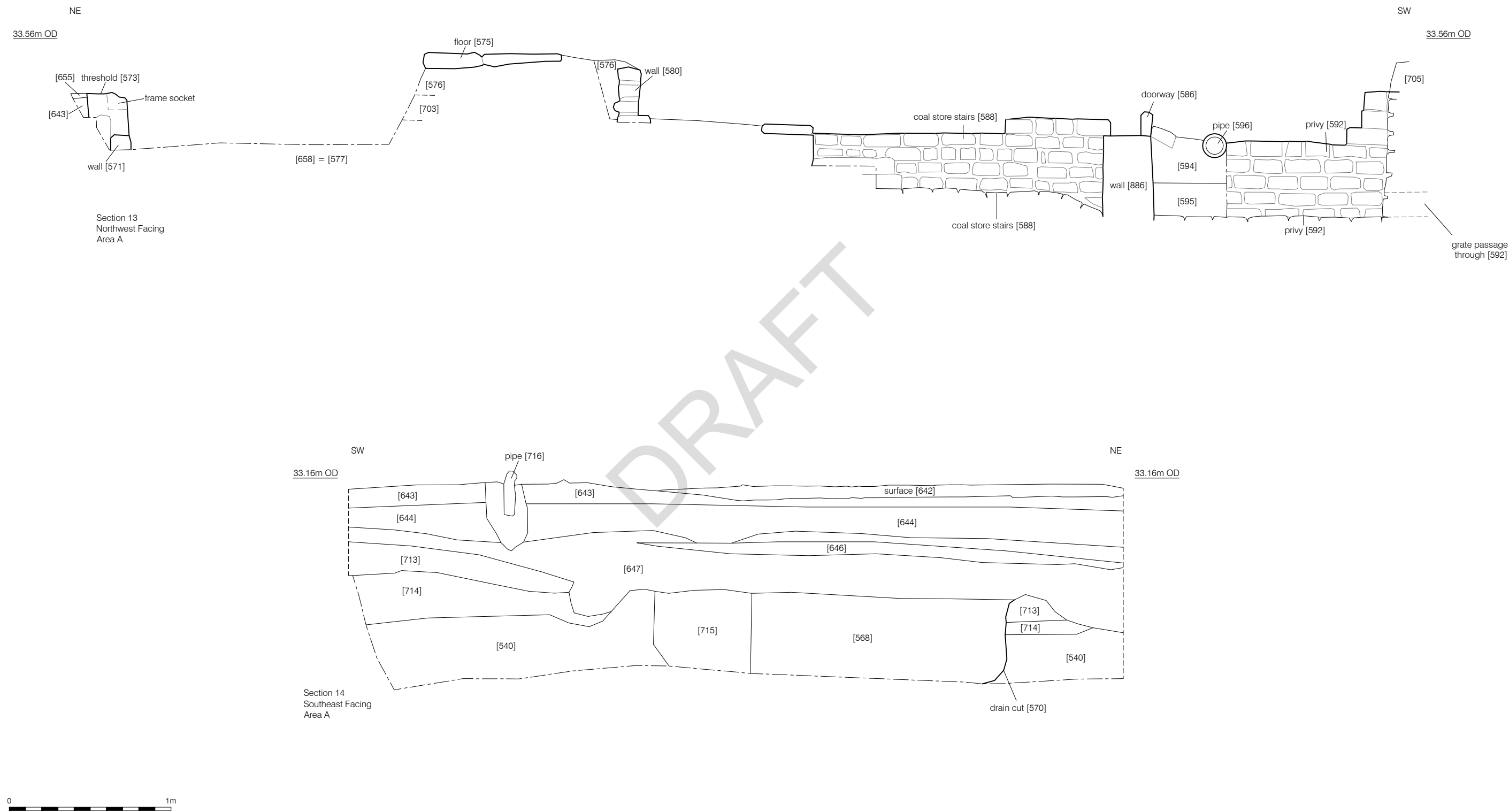


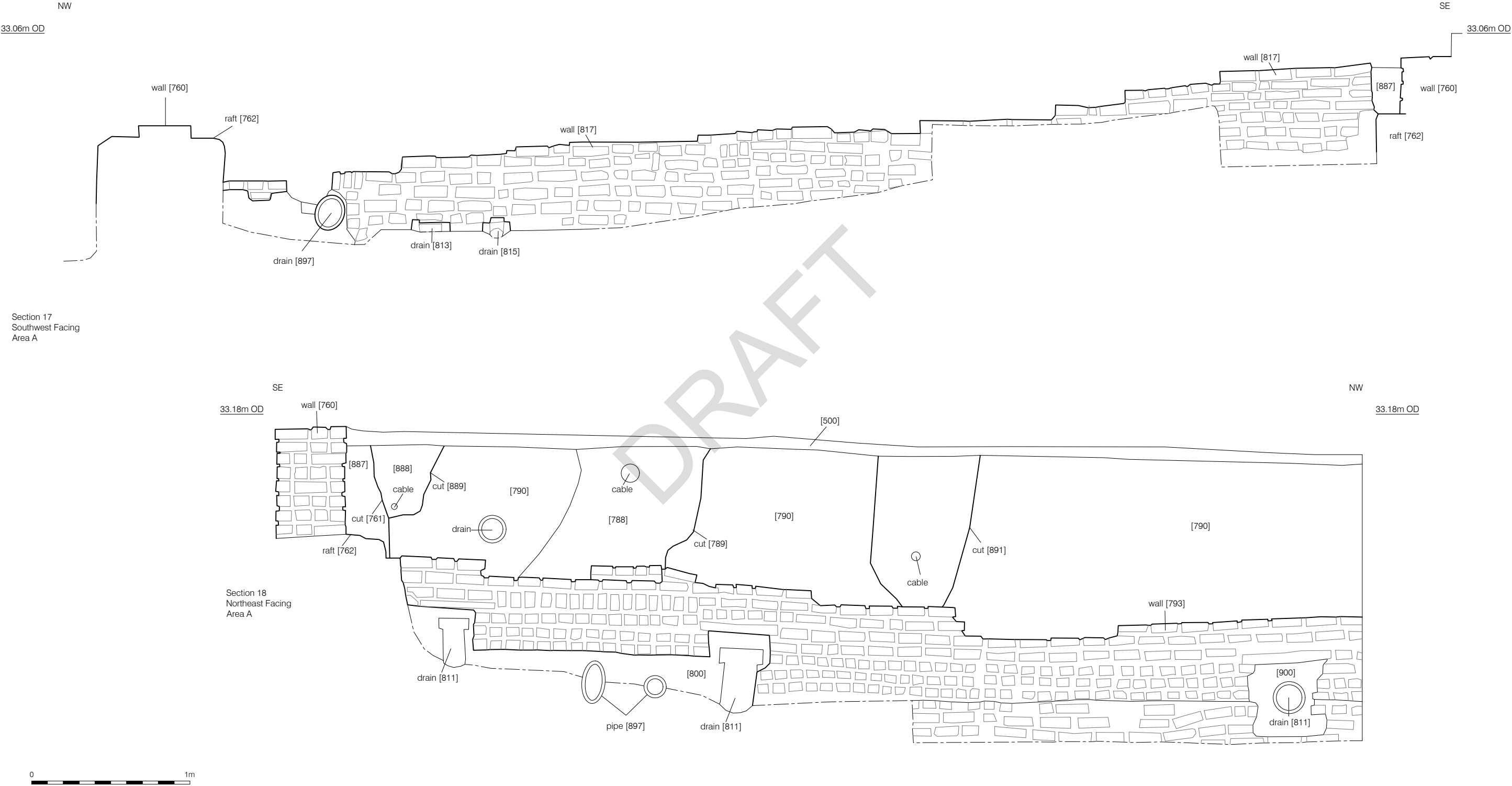




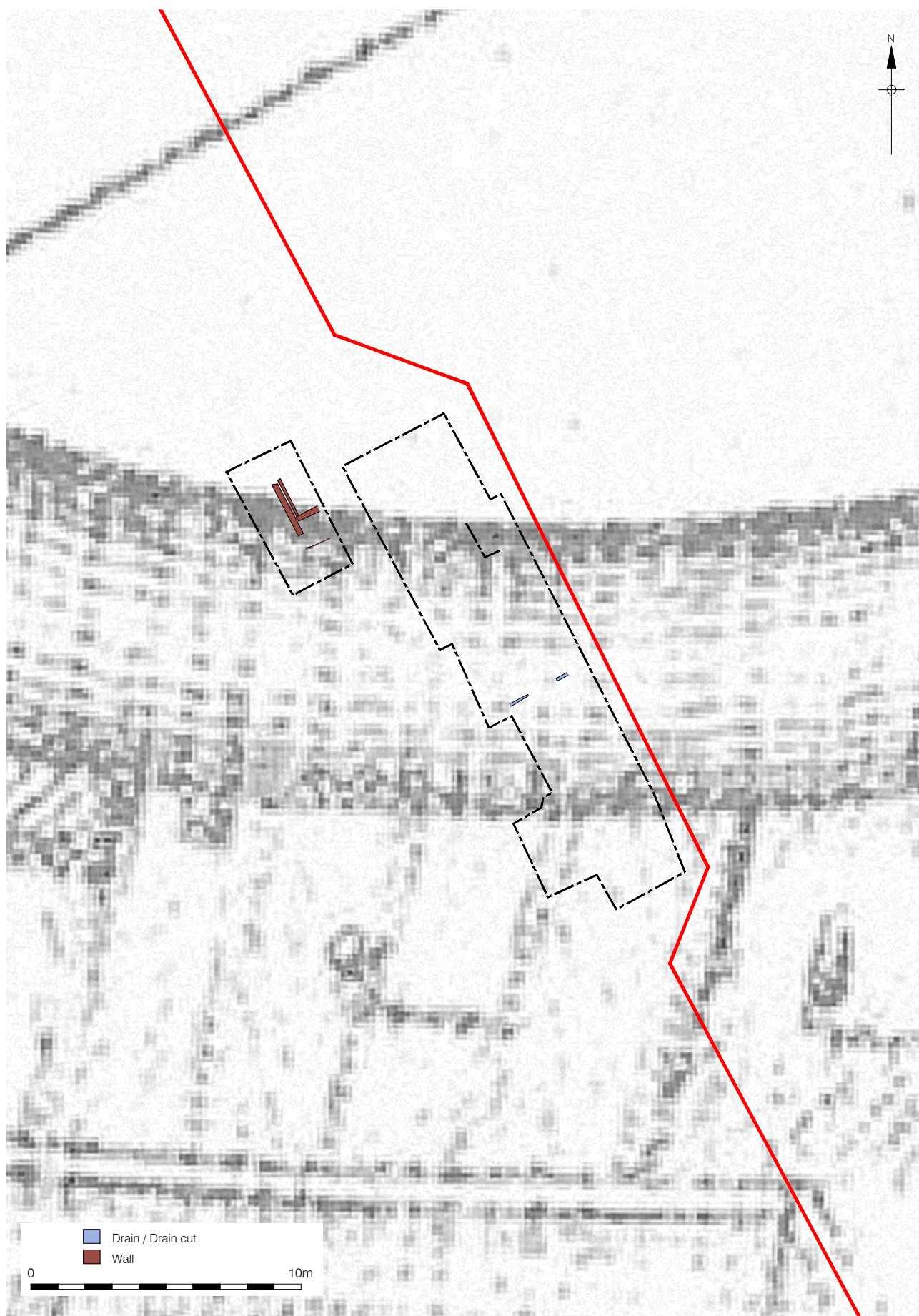




















9 PLATES

Plate 1: Easton Street terrace (H1-5), looking northwest



Plate 2: H1 front door threshold [573], looking northeast



Plate 3: Detail of flags in coalstore [588] H1, looking northeast



Plate 4: Cave Court [667] [729] with demolition in foreground [703] [544]



Plate 5: H6 partition walls [633] [635] and Phase 5 industrial brick surface [639], looking northwest



Plate 6: Rear threshold [801] H8, looking southwest



Plate 7: Newcastle Street services [539], [536] and [535], looking northwest



Plate 8: Newcastle Street services sequence [539], [536] and [535] detail, looking northwest



Plate 9: H1 rear yard with side room [721] and stairway/coal store [588], looking northeast



Plate 10: H1 rear yard and threshold [586] with drainage [596], looking northwest



Plate 11: Staircase [588] and rear door threshold [586] and privy [592] H1, looking southwest



Plate 12: Early dry privy [592] H1, looking southwest



Plate 13: H1, looking northeast



Plate 14: Remodelling of H9 yard showing later drainage [835] and earlier coal store and chute [829]



Plate 15: Sequence of earlier [791] and ceramic [811] services beneath Poland Place



Plate 16: Easton Street unexcavated drainage [570], looking northwest



Plate 17: Cellar A fireplace [548], looking northwest



Plate 18: Cellar B fireplace [555], looking northwest



Plate 19: Early privies [779] [786] and later toilet [784], looking northwest



Plate 20: H12 early privy [689] and later toilet [685] structure, looking southeast



Plate 21: later H9 flagstone surface [824], above disused walls [825] [827], looking southeast



Plate 22: Infilled [734] [735] H4 coal store [656], looking northwest



Plate 23: Wall [817] and Phase 5 industrial truncation [760] [762], looking northeast



Plate 24: H7 rear room [759] and yard [683], with modern services truncation, looking northwest



Plate 25: Rear room floor [772] and front room floor supports [769] H8, looking southeast



Plate 26: Later yard H11 [848], looking northwest from Poland Place



Plate 27: Air Raid Shelter East [870], Poland Place, looking northeast



Plate 28: Construction of Chester Street Cottages 1898, looking southwest



Plate 29: Back passage between Newcastle Street and Fawcett Street, looking north-west to St. Philips Church, 1901.



Plate 30: Corner of Newcastle and Irving Street looking east to George Street, 1913, showing vacant space.



Plate 31: Aerial view of Hulme, 1922, looking southeast. Plot 9 in red.

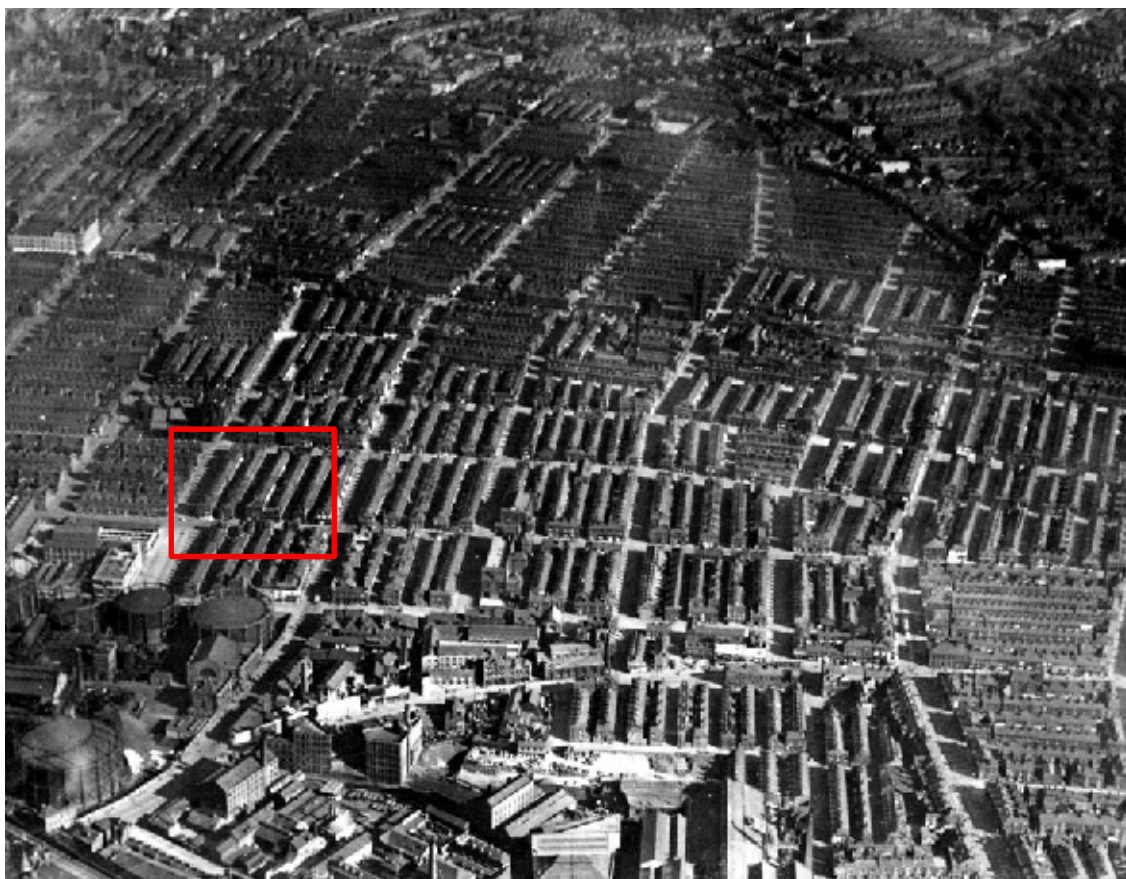


Plate 32: Plot 9 (top left quarter of photo), post-demolition, 1939



Plate 33: Parker Street, 1922, approximately 120m southeast of Plot 9



Plate 34: Back passage behind George Street, 1923.



Plate 35: Aerial view of Hulme, 1927, looking southeast. Plot 9 visible in bottom left centre edge

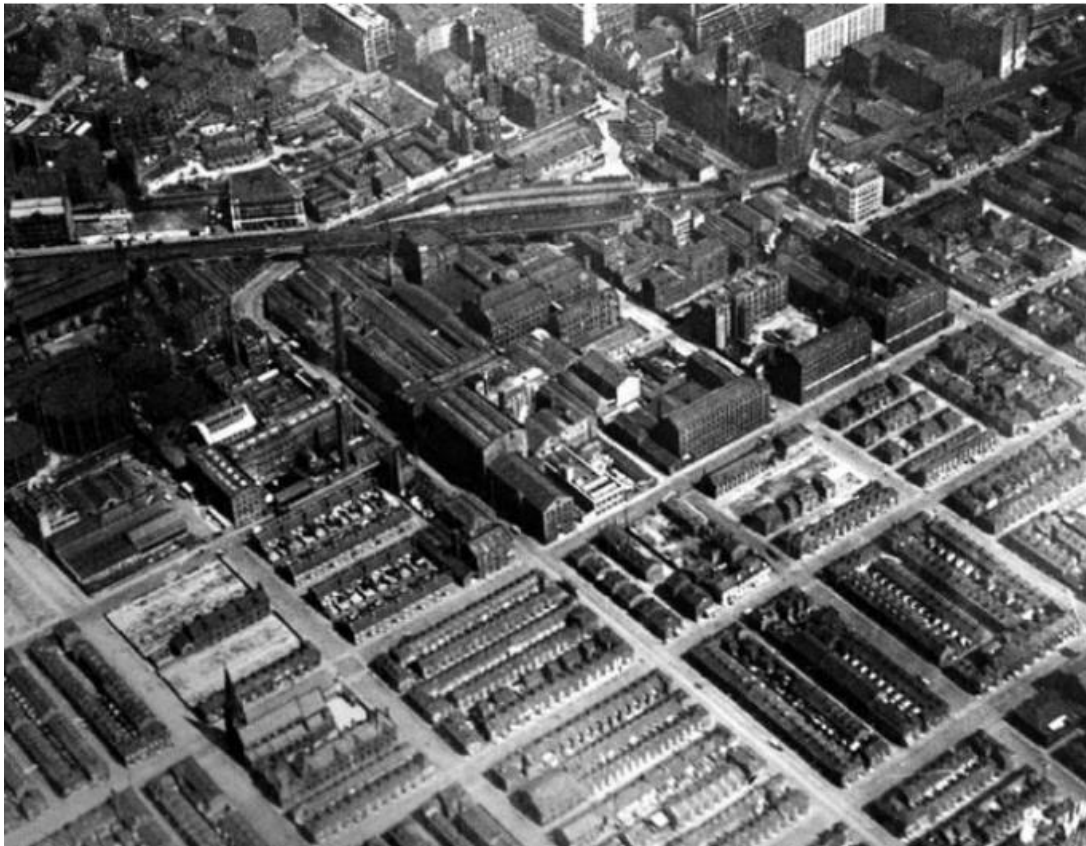


Plate 36: West Gorton Air Raid Shelter Interior, 1940.



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10 PHASED DISCUSSION

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 The programme of archaeological investigation has provided a valuable opportunity to investigate the physical remains of the initial development and urbanisation of part of this area of Manchester during the 19th century. In particular, the excavation has facilitated the partial examination of a compact but complex area of workers' housing, a key characteristic of this new urban landscape, and the evolution of the buildings and associated infrastructure. By the first half of the 19th century this development had a social impact upon living conditions attracting social commentary and increased publicity. Planned reforms, spearheaded by legislature led to gradual improvement measures to housing and the environment particularly sanitation and space, principally in alleviation of the density of occupation and the management of wastewater produced by the residents. Despite this, general dilapidation in the area contributed to the need for widespread redevelopment by the 1930's. Evidence for these events has been preserved in the archaeological record on the site.

10.2 Phase 1: Natural

- 10.2.1 Natural deposits were recorded across the site as loose mid-yellow brown sand to sandy gravel [540]. Earlier investigations of the site indicated this horizon lay between 32.89m aOD to 34.20m aOD; although these levels were truncated by later construction. The highest recorded point was 34.09m aOD in the south-eastern part of the site, from which the deposit sloped down towards the River Medlock in the north. Where observed, the sand and gravel varied little across the site.

10.3 Phase 2: 19th century (very early 20th century?)

The Foundation of Urban Development Phase 2.1

- 10.3.1 The earliest urban development of the site was the terrace building incorporating Houses 1- 5 and Cellar A on the west side of Easton Street. This was likely constructed before the middle of the 19th century on previously semi-agricultural land, as depicted on Green's map of 1787-1794 and Laurent's of 1793 (not included). To the north, buildings of possible industrial function were situated on the south bank of a bend in the river Medlock at this time, and several dispersed structures on the west of the site are indicated on Johnson's 1818-19 map (not included). A more organised division of land into parcels, presumably agrarian, had taken place by the publication of the first addition OS map of 1824 (not included). The terrace building appears to be the eastern reaches of a ribbon development extending along River Street (formerly Worchester Street) and fronting gridded streets depicted on Bancks and Co's map of

1831 (Figure 16). At this stage the terrace represented by H1-5 stood opposite another, possibly represented by the remains of H6. Pottery recovered from the levelling layers beneath H6 [641] have been dated to between 1740-1830 AD (Appendix 4). Later truncation, notably from WWII air raid shelters, meant the archaeological remains were less well preserved on the east frontage. In 1831 land further to the east was largely less developed and semi-rural, the eastern continuation of George Street was ill-defined and bordered to the south and east with small parcels of land, probably of agrarian function and aligned with the later streets. There may have been comparable early construction of terraced buildings on 4-12 Mount Street (Banens, 2017), although some doubt remains about accuracies in the mapping. By the publication of the 1849 (Figure 18) OS map the area has been transformed into an expanded but closely packed industrial urban landscape with factories, warehouses and dwellings. A more formal definition of George Street has been established bordered by dwellings. The cartographic and the archaeological remains suggest the main layout of the terrace building may have been retained throughout the ensuing expansion phase of construction, and aside from minor alterations, the layout essentially remained the same until demolition in the first half of the 20th century. Another parallel terrace of five houses existed to the northwest of H1-5 and an isolated house stood to the rear of H2/3. It is possible that this reflects the ownership of land or an early demolition of properties.

- 10.3.2 The transition to handmade brick as the material of choice in Manchester was complete by this time, from the more widespread use of timber framing in the 17th century. A general decline in the quality of house construction from the late 18th century and the 1820's and 30's has been linked to a rise in small-scale landowners and renters who speculated on building on tiny plots. At Angel Street, Ancoats variable house layouts were attributed to this variable (OAN Community Report 2009).

Main Construction Phase Phase 2.2

- 10.3.3 Following 18th century industrialisation, namely the expansion of the textile industry, the population of Manchester increased exponentially, not least with the influx of poor migrant workers. In 1788 there were 42,821 inhabitants, at the turn of the 18th century 76,778, by 1831 this had risen to 126,066 and in 1851 the population was recorded as 303,382. This doubling over twenty years had not been matched by the area it doubled in (Nevell, 2011). The expansion of housing evident upon the 1849 OS Map and first mapped in 1845 had become necessary. A gridded network of main and side streets had been established fronted with properties. A photograph dated 1898 shows construction of terraced cottages along Chester Street approximately 400m to the southeast, albeit of differing housing types and almost certainly a subsequent development (Plate 28). Despite the limited excavation, it is reasonable to assume the terraced houses were built at the same time sometime between 1831 and 1845. Clay pipe recovered from this phase supports this (Appendix 5). The layout of houses, where sufficiently intact, appear standardised, retaining the layout already extant. The principal walls of the

properties broadly correspond to the properties depicted on the 1849 OS map of the area. Some of the discrepancies with it can be attributed to specific and more widespread alterations made and can be identified on the OS map published in 1905 (Figure 19).

- 10.3.4 The earlier terrace (H1-5) had been extended to the northwest, the built-up Easton Street frontage interrupted by an area open to the street beside the property fronting River Street. There was access in the southwest corner of this space to a ginnel, probably partly covered, running between the terrace and the buildings constructed either side of the isolated property to the west of H2/3 that appeared to be retained. On the opposite side of the street, the remains of the frontage wall of up to nine properties survived although, aside from H6 and H7 with Cellar B, little of the internal layout. The houses on Easton Street all appeared to be 'through houses', each with a rear yard and designed to have at least two faces in contact with open air. The houses at the corners with George Street varied in layout and both included a cellar in the rear of the footprint away from the street. Where cellars have been recorded elsewhere, such as on excavations on adjacent Plot 11 (Banens, 2017) and at Birley Fields (OAN, 2012) they have tended to be located beneath the front part of house footprint.
- 10.3.5 The west of the site was likely developed at the same time; Davies Street west is fronted with like 'through houses', the scant remains of H14 falling within the investigation area and its neighbouring corner house H12, likewise cellared in the rear part of the footprint. It may be that cellars were intended as kitchens serving the rooms and intended occupants of the properties above or may have related to the intended function, perhaps commercial, of the properties themselves. There is evidence that this function changed as demand for accommodation increased (see below). The through houses on the east are constructed with their rear yards with privy structures bordering the south stretch of Poland Place. The main layouts of the houses were subject to truncation by a later air raid shelter and 20th century factory buildings, but the focus of excavation in the back yards revealed material evidence for alteration and improvement. Cartographic evidence indicates that the 'back-to-backs' were subject to more significant alterations that documentary sources suggest they needed, exemplified in the remains associated with H9. 'Back-to-backs' are defined as dwellings in which there is only one open external face, usually a single room deep and therefore with as many stories as there are rooms (Marr, 1904). All the houses were constructed with two-skinned external walls and single skinned partitions and party wall. It has been suggested (Engels, 1845) that this reflected skimping by the developer but is perhaps more likely to be the result of continued use of longer standing building traditions.
- 10.3.6 On Easton Street the front entrance to each terrace house (H1-5) was in the northeast corner of the front room. There was evidence for a fireplace on the southeast wall of the same room in each house, aside from H3, where its expected location corresponded to truncation in the party wall with H2. Comparable structures on the same walls in the rear rooms are likely the same function, although in the absence of signs for burning they may have provided support for a sink structure in what was tentatively interpreted as a scullery. Coal store structures

probably supporting staircases were positioned in the northwest corner of the rear rooms. Externally, each house had access to the ginnel (Plate 29, Plate 34), via a backyard containing a privy accessed from the rear room. These were typically found on the opposite side of the wall to the staircase. The improvements made (see below) with the later insertion of ceramic drains suggests the original provision was of dry privies or ash pits. Privies were often built alongside ash pits but early examples may have been open to the inclement Manchester weather and lacked waterproofing, allowing surface run-off water to access the facility creating a serious health risk when located, as on Easton Street, close to the house (Newton, 1869). The first houses on Easton Street were likely equipped with brick-lined 'soak aways', similar to those identified running along Poland Place. Similar examples have been recorded in the Ancoats area of the city to the north. Most would have lacked a water supply and even had open drains in the centre of the street or court from a back yard privy (Wild, 2016). That later drainage possibly served water-closets in the rear yards of the houses depicted on the earlier maps, is testament for an earlier sanitation system deemed necessary to replace. A slightly larger structure straddled the rear of H2 and H3 but whether it was more than an outhouse privy is not known, although it may be linked with the wider alterations to the properties.

- 10.3.7 The properties to the south of the Easton Street terrace were part of the main construction phase and were the only ones with cellars. Their principal walls fit well with the properties on the 1849 OS map (Figure 18). They were evidenced in the north parts of the footprints of houses on the 1905 OS map but in each case, the south part of the room was unexcavated. There was no evidence for access to them either from the street directly or from the rooms above. During excavations at Blakely and Angel Street, north of the city centre, full footprint cellars divided into two rooms with fireplaces had direct street access (OAN, 2009). Without evidence for access to ground floor rooms they were interpreted as self-contained separate dwellings and is conceivable to think that the cellars on Plot 9 were similar. It may be that the properties above them were of different types to the terrace houses. The blocking of the fireplace in the adjacent Cellar A indicates that changes were made in the function of the rooms adjacent to it and it is reasonable to see this as a contemporary event. Cellar B on the opposite corner, appears to represent a mirror image of Cellar A, with supporting evidence for a change in function possibly in response to changing conditions. The structure [721] abutting the main southeast wall of H1, but not depicted on the 1905 OS map, was interpreted as internal and it may be that this represents an alteration, of unknown function after this date.

The Increasing demand for accommodation

- 10.3.8 That the provision of accommodation could not keep pace with the increasing population density caused by the surge in labour required is well-documented and supported by the archaeological evidence. One consequence was the enclosing of space and the increase of multi-occupancy of rooms. The blocking of a doorway in southeast partition Wall [553] of Cellar B and the use of the fireplace [555], point to continued occupation of the room. This may

represent the condensation of space into separate smaller dwellings. The presence of a fireplace in Cellar A may be evidence for the same; the blocking of it perhaps undertaken when the room reverted to storage space following later improvements. Without more detailed dates this remains hypothetical, although census evidence for the residents of houses on Plot 11 (Banens, 2017) indicated multi-occupancy was present by 1861. In 1851, a property along George Street had nine inhabitants. It is possible that the properties at the corners of streets were of a commercial/residential function, possibly shops that required some areas of storage. A cellar would provide for this. The original fireplace may relate to an intended use as a kitchen in a house with a single skilled family occupying the upper floors, although this too remains conjecture.

- 10.3.9 As early as 1795 social commentators such as John Aikin (d.1822) mentioned the conditions of cellars - those of mill workers are noted in the early 19th century (R. Southley, 1808). By the second half of the 19th century the conditions of workers dwellings across the country were on the political agenda. As a response to contemporary attention and the stirring of social conscience, legislation appeared offering practical solutions aimed at improving living conditions. Prominent among these was a 1834/5 survey undertaken by *The Manchester Statistical Society* of 4000 families residing in the St. Michael's and New Cross areas of the city which recorded 75% living in houses and 18,295 people (12% of the working population) residing in cellars. *The Condition of the Working Class in Britain* by Karl Marx (published 1845) described more vividly the 'filth and dilapidation', particularly regarding workers living conditions and sanitation issues in Manchester, broadly attributing them to the cramming together of properties in distinctly working class areas. He cites streets with poor drainage and people on them living in cellars in the Medlock Valley specifically. He describes a typical single house of two rooms, one attic and a cellar, with a occupancy of twenty inhabitants and single privies shared by up to 120 people. Cholera epidemics had already visited the city in 1832 (subsequently in 1849, 1854, 1866), with typhus and tuberculosis outbreaks recorded from 1849 -51. Marx references the first outbreak to highlight the unchanging conditions a decade or so later. Around the same time as Marx's observations *The Manchester Borough Police Act 1844* stipulated that all new build houses must have a privy and all extant ones without should have one added. This was the first act to deal with existing houses - *the Sanitation Improvement Act 1845* banned the construction of any new 'back-to-backs'. There was no obligation however, to demolish existing inadequate houses. In 1853, with mixed success, cellar dwelling was outlawed by the *Manchester New Streets Act* and the privately sponsored *Manchester Waterworks and Improvements Act 1867* set a minimum window size to be installed in minimum sized rooms for families to live in. This required landlords to renovate, recondition, or change the use of existing back-to-backs. A publication in 1867 by John Newton focused on the relative advantages of the water-closet over dry privies and ash pits (the same as the midden system). Echoing Marx in his view of sanitation problems exacerbated in densely populated urban areas, it stated there existed 50,000 privies within Manchester covering an area of 25 acres. These were confined within backyard spaces with high walls, or in courts or blind alleys, creating such

a stench that windows and backdoors in the vicinities were never opened (Newton, 1867). At the same time the *Manchester Corporation* stipulated a requisite minimum 8yd² for backyards. The *Salford Corporation* abolished ashpits and introduced legislation to improve existing ones with better ventilation and internal waterproofing, including coverings and flagstone floors in broad recognition of the lack of drainage and restricted ventilation. The realisation of removing excreta from populated area as soon as possible after deposition was the thinking most reflected in the material remains of the changes in the properties on site.

10.3.10 Health was the focus of legislation including *The Local Government Act (1871)* and the *Public Health Act (1872)*, the latter leading to the appointment of designated medical officers for different districts of the city. The impact on health is illustrated in the 2nd half of the 19th century by the increased death rates in Manchester's working class districts of 60/1000 beside a national average of 29/1000. In comparably deprived areas of London lower death rates were attributed to the houses being equipped with 'soil pans' at an earlier date (Newton, 1869) and in nearby Liverpool the rate was 20/1000. The stark contrast in the rates across Manchester itself had come to the attention of the newspapers, notably the *Manchester Guardian* by 1890 (Apr 19, 1889) which ran a range of articles related to the issues. In the same year the Medical Officer for Health reported that he could find no other reason for the abnormally high rate of mortality in the city than bad housing conditions (Pearlman 1956). This was almost certainly in no small part due to the continued use of privy middens, and a lack of willingness to embrace the use of water closets. Research into the incidence of typhoid fever in Nottingham, undertaken by the cities Medical Officer, Dr. P. Boobyer (between 1887 and 1896), clearly demonstrated the health benefits gained by using water closets, with the incidence being only a single case in 588 houses, compared with a case for every 120 houses with pail closets, and for every 37 houses still using privy middens (Moore 1909, 14).

10.3.11 In the last quarter of the 19th century a publication by P. La Neve Foster in the *Journal of the Society of Arts (1877)* focused upon the treatment of sewage in the Manchester area and shed some light on the rate of change. It considered the sewage provision for 67,000 houses. Despite legislative intention, only 10,000 properties had been upgraded with a water-closet, with 57,000 still dependent upon condemned ashpits, middens and privies. The rate of conversion was estimated at 200 properties per week though at least some improvements and alterations are attested by documentary sources. Both from the aforementioned *Manchester Guardian*, a 1854 article described tenders for paving a sewage in Hulme, namely Mounsey's Court and Mount Street off the south side of George Street and in 1856 an advert was printed for the auction of lots in Jones Street and Ebenezer Street to the southeast, support evidence for redevelopment.

The Improvements to Conditions Phase 2.3

10.3.12 The main material evidence for the improvements documented comes from the installation of ceramic drainpipes, notably to the rear of properties on Easton Street (H1-5) and beneath Poland Place (H9). This is generally thought to be undertaken in the early years of the 20th century, but a late 19th century date is not inconceivable. Early, 'dry privies' serving H1 [592], H2 [627] (Figure 13, Section 10) and H10 [786] are abandoned and backfilled prior to the insertion of the 'Y-shaped' ceramic drains [596] with a pair of pipes branching out to the privy outhouses and the southeast corner of the respective yard. These presumably intersected before feeding a mains drainage channel located beneath the ginnel, as in the central drain [566] [570] beneath the road. Stratigraphically later in the sequence than construction deposits, those in the yard of H1 truncated the privy structure [592]. It can be hypothesised that the south arm of the drainage runs was for the removal of water from a rear room scullery - the structures thought to be for savaged sinks in the rooms goes some way to support this. In the H10 yard, the earlier privy structures [786] and [779] were replaced by a later water closet [784] as was the case in H14 where later toilet [687] and associated drains lay directly above early privy [689]. Other features evidencing the provision of a water supply to the properties include a water tap structure [692] in the ginnel between H12 and Cellar B and the cast iron water pipe (conceivably gas?) parallel to the later ceramic drains beneath Poland Place. Improved fresh water provision goes hand in hand with the necessity to remove the foul and both were required with the use of water-closets which required a pre-regulated supply to remove the excreta. That they appeared to be inserted at the same time is evidence for a municipal level of organisation. The introduction of new toilets is recorded elsewhere, such as at Ancoats (OAN, 2016) and appear to be at the forefront of the improvement drive. Despite this, in the latter, the changes, although extensive, were by no means universal. On Plot 9, Structure [687] [685] within the backyard of H14, associated with integral ceramic drains and physically above construction elements of the possible earlier dry privy [689] may represent a tangible example, although the limited excavation was a constraint on interpretation and the sequence of construction. It did produce pottery dated to the late 19th, early 20th century (Appendix 4). Another may be structure H10 [784], with a flagstone floor, appearing from the map evidence (OS 1849) to be a later addition to an area opened to the street after demolition of part of a property on the corner of Davies and George Street (OS 1905). It seemingly replaced a dry privy structure [786] in the former yard. Late 19th, early 20th century was recovered from the disuse backfill [855] of the latter (Appendix 4).

10.3.13 It was undetermined whether the service pipe [753] recorded beneath the former Davies Street was to provide gas or water. Either way, it was likely to have been installed in the late 19th century and it is reasonable to suggest that it was, together with unexcavated drainage cut [751], part of the improvements made to service provision to the properties.

10.3.14 The full sequence of drainage and the structural redesign they were related to was clear in the archaeological remains investigated beneath and either side of Poland Place (Figure 15,

Section 17 & 18). Here the out of use brick-lined run [791] fed by early drains [813] [815] from H9 is demonstrably superseded by ceramic main drain [811], no doubt serving properties to both sides, although the only recorded branch of it extended towards H7. The walls [817] and [793] both included elements of rebuild, probably following the insertion of the later services. Somewhat ironically the use of poorer quality single-skinned repairs in the former was in contrast to the improvements they resulted from.

10.3.15 The remodelling of space is evident on the OS 1905 map (Figure 19), principally but not solely involving targeted demolition of back-to-back housing along Newcastle Street and the redesign of the corner house described above, but additional construction of approximately four houses enclosing a previously open area toward the northwest end of the west of Easton Street. A possible covered passageway to the north may have provided access. There is also evidence that the backyards of the houses fronting Easton Street northwest of the excavated terrace (H1-5) had their backyards enlarged at the expense of the size of the dwellings and the ginnel serving them extended. By 1905, the northern six properties on the opposite side of the street and the coal store on the corner with River Street on previously cleared land, have become a single building, of unknown function, but presumably non-residential. An enclosed yard directly behind this is subject to some minor alterations but due to inconsistencies on the OS maps, this is difficult to ascertain.

10.4 Up to seven alternate back-to-backs along Newcastle Street disappear between the publication of OS maps 1849 and 1889. On the latter is evidence that three of the externally unaltered properties have been knocked through to make larger through houses and three other former back-to-backs, whilst retaining their original plan, are left with at least two and up to three external faces. The yards associated with them cover the footprint of the demolished buildings and at roughly 17m² are significantly larger than earlier backyards. The yard associated with H9 appears to be redesigned, incorporating a portion of the adjacent southeast building. Along with the insertion of ceramic services most likely at the same time as Wall [817], this left the remains of earlier the coal store structure [825] [827] with chute [830] they post-dated *in situ* beneath a flagstone flooring [824]. The external space created by the partial demolition of the north room of the building on the opposite corner (OS 1905) was paved over [848] and incorporated a soak away (H11) and enabled direct access to the ginnel. Comparable targeted demolition, alteration and conversions have been recorded at excavations in Ancoats and at Angel Meadows, Shudely (OAN, 2009, 14). It is reasonable to think that the cellars may have been abandoned and backfilled as part of this initiative or have been re-purposed. Certainly, evidence from the blocked fireplace in Cellar B suggests the latter.

10.5 Phase 3: Early – mid 20th century

The Slum Clearance Phase 3

- 10.5.1 By 1905 (OS Map) (Figure 20) the major alterations represented had been completed although the conditions they tackled, possibly alleviated for some, were by no means removed. Sources suggest that the problems persisted until demolition. In 1904 T. Marr published an illustrated map (compiled by J.R Corbett) of housing types and conditions in Manchester and Salford drawing on the work of a pressure group the *Citizens Association for the Improvement of the Unwholesome Dwellings and Surroundings of the People*, for which Marr was the secretary. The link of overcrowded poor housing to poor health was reiterated, namely the poor construction quality, the damp and coldness, inadequate and sub-standard sanitation, dark rooms, lack of water supply, poor ventilation and limited space around houses. He cites the situation whereby properties were generally falling into disrepair and with the assumption of condemnation, a reluctance on the part of the landlords to undertake repairs (Marr, 1904, 56). As early as 1913, the problem of overcrowding was in the news (*The Manchester Guardian*, May 2, 1913) and questions being asked of alternative accommodation provision for those housed there. According to another article in the same newspaper (Jun 5, 1914) the population of the area of Medlock Street was 132 per acre compared to an average of 33 per acre for the whole of the city. The same article stresses the additional need for open spaces (Plate 30). It appears that the condition of the buildings themselves rather than the health condition per se, were the principal criteria leading to condemnation. There are even reports of demolished houses causing the collapse of their now ‘unsupported’ neighbouring properties and in at least one case the death of the inhabitant family (*The Manchester Guardian*, Feb 16, 1921).
- 10.5.2 The *Artisans’ Dwellings Act* 1890 was a consolidation of previous acts and effectively made local authorities responsible for the demolition and rebuilding of ‘*unhealthy areas*’. By the early 1920s the worst houses in Hulme were condemned, and it was determined that they would be demolished. It seems there were often delays between condemnation and clearance, and around Medlock Street this was up to 12 years (*Manchester Guardian*, Feb 3, 1933). Due to the limited funds available, only 199 of the 1065 occupied houses originally scheduled were included in the first phase of demolition; of these 199 houses however, 170 were deemed totally unfit for habitation, while the others had either serious or minor defects. This initial area of clearance included the houses bound by Chester Street, Wilmott Street, George Street, and Newcastle Street and it appears evident that the Plot 9 area may have been included in this, possibly hastened due to prime location in land earmarked for industrial expansion from the east. The 1932 *Hulme Clearance Map* included the housing to the south of and further west along George Street and already shows the area of Plot 9 devoid of houses. Further, a sketch plan from an article printed in the *Manchester Guardian* (Jan 10, 1923) annotates its land use as a works and references this industrial expansion and the pre-purchase of land with still extant condemned housing, notably between River and George Street. There are articles published in the same newspaper from 1926 reporting on demolition in the Medlock Street area (Mar 1,

1926) and aerial photographs from 1927 in which the land at Plot 9 looks vacant. Later pieces detail over 1070 demolished houses and a displacement of 4397 people (Oct 2, 1936). Undoubtedly, clearance in the Hulme area was well underway and completed in the zone surrounding Plot 9 by the late 1930's (The *Manchester Guardian*, Nov 26, 1936) and attention has turned to redevelopment rather than clearance. An article (May 4, 1932) discusses the possibility of rehousing displaced persons wanting to stay in the area in modern tenements on 1.3 acres of vacant land bordered by Medlock Street to the west, River Street to the north and Newcastle Street to the east, clearly referencing the area investigated here. This change is also evident in aerial photographs of Hulme taken in 1927 (Plate 35), 1937 and 1939 (Plate 32). Taken together, the evidence for the demolition of the buildings on and clearance of the land across Plot 9 can be dated with some confidence to between 1923 and 1927.

10.5.3 The slum clearance is supported by the archaeological evidence for abandonment and backfill, with infills of both Cellar A [551] and B [556] [559] and likely the possible cellar associated with H12, both deposited at this time. It is possible backfill may be related to the creation of space and the general improvement measures, but there is no material evidence for further Phase 2 construction above them. The backfill of the side room associated with H1 and the vaulted chamber extending from the west frontage of H19 (Area B) are likely to represent the same event. The staircase and coal store structures of H1 [588] and H2 [611] are likely abandoned and filled in at the same time. The (heavily disturbed) apparent flagstone surface [733] 'capping' the backfill [734] [735] of the same feature [656] in H4 may be no other than part of the underlying deposit. It would be more reasonable to interpret it as such. Demolition material [703] [544] represents more widespread evidence for this event. Backfilling of cellars from Court 1, New Blackley Street, in contrast, were dated to the late 19th century, indicating that this event was related to the improvements to services rather than slum clearance (OAN, 2009). Elsewhere, recent excavations at Hungate, York, have indicated that the slums there, subject to similar dense occupation and conditions and following comments from Seeborn Rowntree (1901), were also cleared in the 1930's (Rimmer, 2011).

10.5.4 Earlier records indicate that following clearance the land was originally redeveloped by Mackintosh & Co as a westward expansion of their works on Cambridge Street, and that the new building was in production by 1915. In 1923, Mackintosh & Co were taken over by the Dunlop Rubber Company Ltd. The OS map of 1915 depicts a westward spread of dispersed industrial buildings on the adjacent vacated plot, although the streets remain intact and annotated and the buildings at the corners of George Street appear to have escaped the main wave of demolition. By the 1932 OS publication the entirety of the adjacent plot has been covered by a large industrial building.

10.6 Phase 4: WWII

The Construction of Air Raid Shelters Phase 4

10.6.1 During the Second World War, a series of air raid shelters were constructed in the vacant land on Plot 9. These were of the Anderson type - corrugated metal sheets forming barrel vaults covered by redeposited sand and other material to protect the occupants from the shrapnel of nearby blasts. The interior of these shelters were likely similar to those seen at West Gorton on Plot 11 (Plate 36) where 'T' and 'J-shaped' entrances to the shelters also survived (Banens, 2017) (see below).

10.6.2 Manchester was subject to a series of raids during World War II, the first one in August 1940, the heaviest on the 22nd/23rd December of the same year. They continued sporadically throughout the remaining war years. Archaeological evidence for heat affected structural remains of cellars, possibly resulting from the conflagrations caused by the incendiaries dropped have been recorded at excavations at Angel Street Shudehill (OAN, 2015).

10.6.3 At least six comparable north-south oriented shelters with entrances were identified to the immediate south (Banens, 2017). These air raid shelters had brick-built entrances, typically curving to a 90 degree change of direction. These entrances are visible on aerial images of Hulme from 1939. While most of the entrances led to individual shelters, two 'T' shaped entrances provided access to two shelters. The curving entrances would have prevented blast debris from entering the shelters and injuring the occupants or damaging the shelter itself. Air raid shelter entrances at West Gorton also demonstrate this curving entrance.

10.7 **Phase 5: Modern – Industrial**

The Expansion of Industry Phase 5

10.7.1 The extant rubber works factory expanded during the latter half of the 20th century. By the publication of the OS 1965 (Figure 21) map the roads across Plot 9 are no longer visible and an industrial building is depicted on the northwest boundary with River Street. A smaller rectangular industrial building [760] is depicted in the southeast corner, represented by the remains of its walls and foundation raft [749]. Modern drainage (no context number) truncated the central part of Area A, to the east of H7, bisecting the remains of H12 before returning in the direction of H14. They are likely to serve a smaller building of presumed industrial function to the southeast and fronting George Street. Floors [639] were interpreted as relating to the modern industrial activity on the site.

10.8 **Conclusion**

10.9 The archaeological evidence from First Street, Manchester provides a distinctive and unique view of urban life in the 19th and 20th century AD. The widespread municipal and specific piecemeal alterations evidenced in the surviving archaeological fabric of the buildings, used in collaboration with documentary and other sources illustrates the chronology for the important events relating to the foundation and development of the city and the conditions affecting the lives of the inhabitants.

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11 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

11.1 Original Research Objectives

11.1.1 The research objectives were contained within the WSI for the archaeological mitigation (Mayo 2020) and are as follows:

11.1.2 **To further determine the natural topography of the site within the SMR area.**

The natural geology was recorded at a maximum height of 34.09m aOD in the south-eastern part of the site during archaeological investigations. From here, it sloped down to the north, towards the River Medlock, and was recorded between 32.89m aOD and 32.58m aOD.

11.1.3 **To confirm an absence of prehistoric, Roman, early medieval and medieval activity, as suggested by the evaluation.**

No evidence of prehistoric, Roman, early medieval or medieval activity was recorded on site.

11.1.4 **Desk-based research suggests an absence of development at the site until the 18th century, can this be confirmed?**

No artefacts or deposits dating to a period prior to the 19th century were revealed on the site.

11.1.5 **To further expose, investigate and record the post-medieval structures and features at the site.**

An earlier row of 19th century terraced houses was exposed in the southwest area of the Area A, while later remains of mid-19th century back-to-back and through house and the streets and ginnels they ran parallel to, were uncovered on the eastern half of the site. These remains indicated that both cellared and non-cellared housing was present on the site. Some of the remains had been truncated by later 20th century industrial features following demolition.

11.1.6 **To better understand in terms of form, function and date, the features recorded during the evaluation, for example:**

11.1.6.1 The terraces building (H1-5) represented the early stages of the urbanisation of the area as depicted on the map by Banks and Co dated 1831. The later construction is depicted on the OS map dated 1849 and both Cellars A and B are likely contemporary with this expansion of accommodation for working class labourers and families but it is unlikely the demolition material identified in the cellars can add to this. Internal alterations during the 19th century represent a change in function, likely linked to changing conditions and the responses to alleviate these.

11.1.6.2 **Can the remains be better phased, or indeed correlated to historic maps?**

There are a wide selection of detailed historic maps covering the area of the site dating from William Green's Map of 1794, with a series of Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1849 and a Goad fire insurance map from 1931. These have allowed attempts to reconstruct the development of the site. The majority of the remains found and the alterations to the properties

they represent are almost certainly mid-19th century in date and were associated with the rapid expansion in central Manchester during that period and measures to improve the increasingly challenging conditions caused by this in the Hulme area.

11.1.7 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

The archaeological investigations showed that activity prior to the urbanisation may have been semi-agrarian before 19th century low quality houses was constructed with some municipal level of organisation across the site, along with the remains of 19th century roads. It is likely that some of the buildings, notably those cellared on the main George Street thoroughfare may have has a commercial function. At the same time industrial development provided employment for the workers to the north along the River Medway. There was little archaeology recorded in the southern half of the site. Likewise, the dilapidation and probably piecemeal demolition of the properties, despite the improvements to drainage and sanitary services, led to the widespread clearance of the properties. This open derelict land free of buildings was ideal for the construction of Air Raid Shelters during World War II.

11.1.8 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

Following the clearance and levelling the investigation demonstrated that there had been heavy truncation of the 19th century remains by each of the WWII Air Raid Shelters in the north-east of the site. Across the rest of the site, the archaeology had survived to varying degrees. The preservation of remains was greater to the west. While the slum clearance of the 1920s and 1960s removed all of the 19th century buildings on site, the clearance was shown to only have been to ground level, with below-ground features such as cellars and drainage services still surviving. These were subsequently subject to limited truncation, principally along George Street from modern factory construction and service runs.

11.2 Additional Research Questions and Aims

11.2.1 The excavations have raised several additional research questions. These are:

- *How does the 19th century workers housing uncovered across site, in addition to the cultural material recovered, alter our understanding of the social history and archaeology of the Hulme Area? Is it possible to compare the conditions of workers in the back-to-back terraces on site to the 'Little Ireland' area less than 250m to the north-east.*
- *How does the workers housing in Ancoats constructed during this period compare with the ones identified on Plot 9? Are there any other parallels for the low-quality housing? How does the construction of this housing compare across Manchester in the 19th century, and does the use of internal space differ?*
- *Although the OS maps of the area show that the site was dominated by housing during the 19th and early 20th centuries, photographs from the early 20th century indicate that businesses were*

established in some of the premises. Is it possible to trace any of these businesses through the census records and directories?

DRAFT

12 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

12.1 Paper Records

•	Contexts	351 sheets
•	Context lists	11 sheets
•	Photograph register	9 sheets
•	Sketch Plans	5 sheets
•	Sections	16 sheets
•	Section register	2 sheets
•	Finds register	4 sheets
•	Sample register	1 sheet

12.2 Finds

•	Pottery	4 boxes
•	Industrial residues	1 piece
•	Glass	2 box
•	Clay tobacco pipe	>1 box
•	Animal bone	>1 box
•	Metal, leather and small finds	92 finds

12.3 Photographic Record

•	Digital	578 unedited / 232 edited images
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13 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

13.1 Importance of the Results

13.1.1 The archaeological investigations have provided a history of development on the site from the early 19th century through to the 20th century. The site would appear to have largely contained buildings of residential use and some of commercial, which were demolished, the vacant land utilised for commercial buildings in the during the 20th century. While the archaeological and survey history of workers' housing in the Ancoats area of Manchester has been subject to much research, aside from 'Little Ireland' little investigative work has been conducted in the this area. Consequently, the archaeological investigations undertaken on the site provide crucial information as to the development and social history of the area.

13.2 Further Work

Documentary

13.2.1 Additional documentary research could be undertaken and will consist of a study of historic street directories and the census returns from 1841 to 1911 to determine who was living in the buildings on site and what occupations they were employed in. Further research into the social history and living conditions of the site could also be undertaken, using historic newspaper and photographs; this information could be consolidated with the census and directory information to form a detailed picture of the development and social history of the site.

Pottery

13.2.2 The pottery has little significance at a local level as much of the assemblage appears to have been derived from levelling and other constructional deposits and may have been derived from offsite sources. The pottery recovered from Phase 2.3 is most likely to relate to the residents of the 19th-century terraced streets located on the study area and demonstrates something of the material culture of the people living there. The assemblage is comparable with other pottery assemblages in the Greater Manchester area. The pottery has the potential to date the deposits it was recovered from but there are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Clay tobacco pipe

13.2.3 Despite the recovery of much of the material from demolition deposits, the clay tobacco pipes have some significance at a local level in the association with residents of the study area. It is comparable to other sites in Manchester and Salford. Additionally, there are some examples of

specific interest and provenance. The clay tobacco pipes do have the potential to date the contexts they were recovered from but there are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Glass

- 13.2.4 The glass, despite its recovery from levelling and demolition material, has some significance at a local level and the finds are important for understanding the material culture of the residents of the study area. Many are associated with businesses within the city. The glass finds are comparable to other sites in Manchester and Salford.

Building materials

- 13.2.5 The other find is of limited potential. The slag suggests industrial activity close to but probably not on the site. No further work is required.

Metal, leather and small finds

- 13.2.6 The metal, leather and small finds from First Street Plot 9 provide an insight into daily life of the working population in this part of Greater Manchester during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is recommended that some objects are x-rayed or cleaned by conservator to enable further identification.

Animal bone

- 13.2.7 The small assemblage does offer insight into the use of animal products, the manner of butchery and the presence of 'improved' stock during the 19th century occupation of this area. They are comparable to other sites in Manchester and Salford. It is recommended that some further work should be undertaken, bringing together the points made in this report looking at the bones from those sites already mentioned and seeking out any other contemporary collections in Greater Manchester.

13.3 Publication Outline

- 13.3.1 No formal publication work is proposed. Following consultation with the curator for Greater Manchester it has been agreed that the further work will involve the production of an on-site information display board summarising information about the site.

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16 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
500	38	overburden	B	overburden	5	
501	38	layer	B	modern road surface	5	
502	38	layer	B eval	asphalt surface	5	
503	38	layer	B eval	concrete surface	5	
504	38	layer	B eval	levelling layer	5	
505	2	deposit	B eval	levelling layer House 19	2.1	same as Area A 781 800 810
506	36	deposit	B eval	chamber upper backfill	2.2	
507	36	deposit	B eval	chamber lower backfill	2.2	
508	36	masonry brick	B eval	internal brick wall	2.2	
509	9	cut	B eval	cut of 514	2.2	
510	36	masonry brick	B eval	brick wall H18	2.2	
511	36	cut	B eval	cut of 510, 513, 508	2.2	
512	36	deposit	B eval	backfill between 510 & 513 H19	2.2	
513	36	masonry brick	B eval	brick wall internal Area B H19	2.2	
514	9	masonry	B eval	partition wall H4	2.2	
515	38	structure	B eval	concrete pillar support	5	
516	38	cut	B eval	cut of support 515	5	
517	n/a	cut	B eval	cut of pipe 518	2.2	
518	n/a	pipe	B eval	ceramic drainage pipe	2.2	
519	35	cut	B	footway and kerbs construction cut	2.3	
520	35	masonry	B	kerb Area B	2.3	
521	35	masonry	B	footpath Newcastle St	2.3	
522	35	levelling construction	B	levelling for path construction	2.3	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
523	35	masonry	B	road surface Newcastle Street	2.3	
524	35	deposit	B	road construction levelling	2.3	
525	35	deposit	B	services gas	2.2	
526	2	deposit/layer	B	construction deposit services	2.2	same as 538
527	2	deposit	B	construction deposit road/services	2.2	
528	2	deposit	B	construction deposit road	2.2	
529	38	surface	B	related to 530	5	
530	38	masonry	B	concrete pile/bollard?	5	
531	35	deposit	B	construction / levelling Newcastle Street	2.2	
532	35	pipe	B	small gas service	2.3	
533	35	masonry	B	services gas	2.2	
534	35	masonry	B	services gas	2.2	
535	35	cut	B	gas main	2.3	
536	35	pipe	B	pipe gas main	2.3	
537	35	backfill	B	gas main pipe cut	2.3	
538	2	deposit	B	construction deposit services	2.2	same as 526
539	35	pipe	B	pipe gas main	2.2	
540	1	natural	A	natural geology	1	
541	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
542	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
543	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
544	37	layer	A	demolition	3	same as 703
545	37	layer	A	demolition	3	
546	5	masonry wall	A	internal collar wall	2.2	
547	5	cut	A	construction cut 545, 546, 548	2.2	same as 869
548	5	masonry	A	chimney breast and blocking	2.2	
549	n/a	floor surface	A	layer privy H10(?)	2.3	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
550	5	surface	A	brick surface, poss' levelling	2.2	
551	37	backfill	A	demolition material in Cellar A	3	
552	14	masonry	A	flag surface H7	2.2	
553	13	masonry	A	Cellar B wall (with blocked doorway)	2.2	
554	13	cut	A	main Cellar B walls, fire place and floor	2.2	
555	13	masonry	A	Cellar B fire place and chimney	2.2	
556	37	deposit	A	primary demolition/backfill	3	
557	13	floor surface	A	flagstone floor Cellar B	2.2	
558	13	deposit/layer	A	levelling for 557	2.2	
559	37	backfill/demolition	A	vaulted fireplace flue backfill(?)	3	
560	n/a	masonry	A	(?) wall	VOID	
561	n/a	cut	A	cut of 560	VOID	
562	20	deposit	A	fill of 564	2.3	
563	20	pipe	A	inlet pipe	2.3	
564	20	cut	A	cut for inlet pipe	2.3	
565	37	deposit	A	fill of 567	3	
566	20	chamber	A	vertical drain chamber	2.3	
567	10	deposit	A	privy H4(?)	2.3	
568	20	deposit	A	fill of drain cut	2.3	
569	20	drain	A	drain	2.3	
570	20	cut	A	cut for drain 569	2.3	
571	3	masonry	A	Front(?) wall Eausteen(?) St west	2.2	
572	8	masonry/cut	A	foundation wall	2.2	
573	3	masonry	A	threshold House 1	2.2	
574	3	cut	A	cut for 573	2.2	
575	38	masonry	A	flagstone floor front room	5	
576	38	layer	A	levelling for 575 H1	5	same as 643

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
577	2	layer	A	levelling layer	2.1	same as 658
578	3	masonry	A	hearth in House 1(?)	2.2	
579	3	cut	A	cut for 578	2.2	
580	3	masonry	A	dividing wall front/back H1	2.2	
581	3	cut	A	cut for 580	2.2	
582	3	masonry	A	structure support wash basin	2.2	
583	3	cut	A	cut for 582	2.2	
584	6	cut	A	cut of brick gully/waste storm water	2.2	
585	3	masonry	A	flagstone floor, H1 back room	2.2	
586	3	masonry	A	back door, H1	2.2	
587	3	cut	A	cut for 586	2.2	
588	3	masonry	A	coal store/stairway H1	2.2	
589	3	cut	A	cut for 588	2.2	
590	6	masonry	A	House 2 back wall yard	2.2	
591	6	cut	A	cut for 590	2.2	
592	3	masonry	A	Privy H1 yard	2.2	
593	3	cut	A	cut of privy 592	2.2	
594	3	deposit	A	backfill of privy (upper)	2.2	
595	3	deposit	A	backfill of privy (lower)	2.2	
596	4	pipes	A	drain pipes	2.3	same as 678
597	4	cut	A	drain pipes cut	2.3	same as 673, 862
598	7	fill	A	fill of drain pipe cut 597 H3?	2.3	same as 861, 864
599	3	masonry	A	partition wall H1 & H 2	2.2	
600	3	cut	A	construction cut for 599	2.2	
601	6	masonry	A	internal dividing room H2	2.2	
602	6	cut	A	cut for 601	2.2	
603	6	masonry	A	hearth H2	2.2	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
604	6	cut	A	party wall H1 & H 2	2.2	
605	37	layer(?)	A	coal cellar layer/fill H1	3	
606	6	masonry	A	brick wall H2	2.2	
607	6	cut	A	construction cut for wall 606	2.2	
608	6	masonry	A	House 2 rear door	2.2	
609	6	masonry	A	part wall H2 & H3	2.2	
610	6	masonry	A	rear hearth(?) H2	2.2	
611	6	masonry	A	stairwell/coal store H2	2.2	
612	6	cut	A	cut for 868	2.2	
613	6	layer	A	coal cellar layer H2	2.2	
614	6	masonry	A	back wall H2 & H3	2.2	
615	6	cut	A	construction cut for 614	2.2	
616	9	masonry	A	rear wall H3	2.2	
617	8	cut	A	cut for wall 616	2.2	
618	8	masonry	A	structure/short wall H3	2.2	
619	8	cut	A	cut for wall 618	2.2	
620	6	masonry	A	front wall H2	2.2	
621	8	masonry	A	front wall H3	2.2	
622	8	masonry	A	doorway H3	2.2	
623	8	cut	A	construction cut for 622	2.2	
624	9	masonry	A	party wall between H3 & H4	2.2	
625	8	masonry	A	coal store H3	2.2	
626	8	cut	A	cut for 625	2.2	
627	6	masonry	A	shared toilet H2 & H 3	2.2	
628	6	cut	A	cut for 627	2.2	
629	6	fill	A	upper fill shared toilet	2.2	
630	6	fill	A	lower fill shared toilet	2.2	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
631	7	masonry/surface	A	brick surface in shared privy back of H2	2.3	
632	6	masonry	A	brick gully	2.2	
633	21	masonry	A	front wall H6	2.2	
634	21	cut	A	construction cut for wall 633	2.2	
635	21	masonry	A	wall H6	2.2	
636	21	cut	A	cut for wall 636	2.2	
637	21	masonry	A	wall H6	2.2	
638	21	cut	A	cut for wall 637	2.2	
639	38	masonry	A	modern surface, industrial?	5	
640	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
641	2	fill	A	levelling beneath H6	2.1	same as 713 / 714
642	38	masonry	A	road surface	5	
643	38	deposit	A	spread layer levelling H1	5	same as 576
644	38	deposit	A	spread layer	5	
645	20	deposit	A	spread layer	2.3	
646	20	deposit	A	spread layer	2.3	
647	20	deposit	A	spread layer	2.3	
648	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
649	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
650	35	cut	A	cut of western gas main	2.3	
651	38	cut	A	cut of modern ?? 530	5	
652	35	cut	A	cut of small pipe 539	2.2	
653	35	cut	A	cut of void/brick 534, 533	2.2	
654	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
655	38	layer	A	asphalt layer Euston Street	5	
656	9	masonry	A	coal store structure H4	2.2	
657	9	cut	A	cut for structure 656	2.2	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
658	2	layer	A	levelling??	2.1	same as 577
659	12	masonry	A	partition wall H4	2.2	
660	12	cut	A	construction cut for wall 659	2.2	
661	12	masonry	A	wall in H5 east end	2.2	
662	12	cut	A	cut for 661	2.2	
663	12	masonry	A	wall H5 external	2.2	
664	12	cut	A	cut for wall 663	2.2	
665	12	masonry	A	internal wall tied into 659 H4	2.2	
666	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
667	11	masonry	A	gable north cove court(?)	2.2	
668	11	cut	A	cut for 667	2.2	
669	22	masonry	A	wall (H6 South ext)	2.2	
670	22	cut	A	cut for wall 669	2.2	
671	14	masonry	A	wall H7	2.2	
672	14	cut	A	cut for wall 671	2.2	
673	7	drain	A	ceramic drain H2 yard	2.3	same as 597.
674	7	pipe	A	ceramic drain H2 yard	2.3	same as 596
675	7	fill	A	ceramic drain H2 yard	2.3	same as 598
676	8	cut	A	ceramic drain H3 yard	2.3	same as 597
677	14	deposit	A	levelling deposit in H7	2.1	same as 681
678	n/a	pipe	A	ceramic drain H3 yard	2.2	same as 596
679	14	masonry	A	hearth H7	2.2	
680	14	cut	A	cut for hearth 679	2.2	
681	14	deposit	A	floor levelling H7	2.1	same as 677
682	2	deposit	A	floor levelling H12/14	2.3	same as 781
683	14	masonry	A	flagstone floor H7 yard	2.2	
684	18	fill	A	over pipe in south wall	2.3	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
685	18	masonry	A	pipe and south wall of toilet	2.3	
686	18	cut	A	H12 upper construction	2.3	
687	18	masonry	A	latest toilet phase House 12	2.3	
688	18	cut	A	cut for 687	2.3	
689	18	masonry	A	construction of toilet	2.2	
690	18	fill	A	backyard toilet H(4?) & 12	2.3	
691	18	cut	A	for original toilet	2.2	
692	17	masonry	A	brick line down pipe	2.3	
693	17	cut	A	cut for 692	2.3	
694	19	masonry	A	flagstones H12	2.2	
695	19	cut	A	cut for 694	2.2	
696	19	fill	A	fill of 697 & 698	2.2	
697	19	masonry	A	wall in H12	2.2	
698	19	cut	A	cut for 697	2.2	
699	37	fill	A	cellar H12	3	
700	19	masonry	A	H7 internal cellar wall	2.2	
701	19	cut	A	cut for 700	2.2	
702	37	fill	A	H3 coal cellar 625 fill	3	
703	37	layer	A	demolition layer widespread	3	same as 544
704	n/a	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
705	5	fill	A	fill of construction cut 731	2.2	
706	5	fill	A	fill of brick structure 721	2.2	
707	9	fill	A	hearth H4 fill	2.2	
708	9	masonry	A	House 4 hearth	2.2	
709	9	masonry	A	flagstone floor H4	2.2	
710	14	masonry	A	cellar wall H7	2.2	
711	14	cut	A	cut for wall 710	2.2	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
712	38	deposit	A	demolition brick fill	5	
713	2	deposit	A	in Iain Street/Euston Street???	2.1	same as 641
714	2	layer	A	levelling layer	2.1	same as 641
715	20	fill	A	next to drains	2.3	
716	38	deposit	A	inspection pipe and fill	5	
717	VOID	masonry	A	utility pipe	VOID	
718	38	masonry	A	framed(?) river washed pebbles H2/H3	5	
719	38	cut	A	cut for 718	5	
720	9	cut	A	House 4 coal cellar party wall 656 construction	2.2	
721	5	masonry	A	Rectangular structure H1 - side room	2.2	
722	5	cut	A	cut for 721	2.2	
723	12	masonry	A	floor - brick	2.2	
724	VOID	cut	A	cut for floor 723	VOID	
725	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
726	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
727	12	masonry	A	internal wall H5	2.2	
728	12	cut	A	cut for 727	2.2	
729	11	masonry	A	back yard wall Euston Street west	2.2	
730	11	cut	A	cut for wall 729	2.2	
731	5	masonry	A	stump wall H1 side room	2.2	
732	9	masonry	A	support for pantry H4	2.2	
733	9	masonry	A	flagstones for 732 pantry H4	2.2	
734	9	fill	A	fill of coal store 656	2.2	
735	9	fill	A	fill for coal store 656	2.2	
736	8	masonry	A	outside brick(?) H3 Privy H3(?)	2.2	
737	8	cut	A	cut for wall 736	2.2	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
738	8	fill	A	internal toilet 737	2.2	
739	10	masonry	A	external yard H4	2.2	
740	10	cut	A	cut for external yard H4	2.2	
741	10	masonry	A	privy H4 & H5	2.3	
742	10	cut	A	cut for 741	2.3	
743	19	masonry	A	toilet structure	2.2	
744	19	cut	A	cut for 743	2.2	
745	19	masonry	A	front wall H12	2.2	
746	19	cut	A	cut for 745	2.2	
747	15	masonry	A	rear yard wall	2.2	
748	15	cut	A	cut for 747	2.2	
749	38	masonry	A	concrete rafters???	5	same as 762
750	38	cut	A	cut for 749	5	
751	16	cut	A	cut or drainage	2.3	
752	16	fill	A	fill of 751 drainage	2.3	
753	16	pipe	A	gas pipe	2.3	
754	16	cut	A	cut for gas pipe 753	2.3	
755	14	masonry	A	east/west wall H7	2.2	same as 757
756	14	cut	A	cut for wall 755	2.2	same as 758
757	14	masonry	A	yard wall to ginnel H7	2.2	
758	14	cut	A	cut for wall 757	2.2	
759	14	masonry	A	flagstones external/internal H7	2.2	
760	38	masonry	A	modern factory wall	5	
761	38	cut	A	cut for 760 wall	5	
762	38	masonry	A	concrete raft for 760	5	same as 749
763	24	masonry	A	dividing wall H8	2.2	
764	24	cut	A	cut for wall 763 & 765	2.2	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
765	24	masonry	A	N/S dividing wall H8/H15	2.2	
766	23	masonry	A	internal dividing wall H15	2.2	
767	23	cut	A	cut for 766 H15	2.2	
768	24	masonry	A	burnt brick surface H8	2.2	
769	24	masonry	A	support brick structure for floor	2.2	
770	24	deposit	A	within H8	2.2	
771	24	cut	A	cut for structure 769	2.2	
772	28	masonry	A	flue stove floor H8	2.3	
773	28	masonry	A	hearth H8	2.2	
774	24	masonry	A	cut for hearth 773	2.2	
775	24	masonry	A	south wall H8/H10	2.2	
776	24	cut	A	cut for wall 775	2.2	
777	24	masonry	A	front wall H8 Davies Street	2.2	
778	24	cut	A	cut for wall 777	2.2	
779	26	masonry	A	brick structure integral to House 8/House 10. Soak-away?	2.2	
780	26	cut	A	cut for strcuture 779	2.2	
781	2	deposit	A	yard H12/14 levelling construction	2.1	same as 682?
782	VOID	masonry	A	wash(?) room	VOID	
783	VOID	masonry	A	flagstone yard floor H8	VOID	
784	27	masonry	A	toilet structure H10	2.3	
785	27	cut	A	cut for toilet 784	2.3	
786	25	masonry	A	soak alley(?) toilet H10	2.2	
787	25	cut	A	cut for 786 (fill 855)	2.2	
788	38	fill	A	above partition wall	5	
789	38	cut	A	cut for electrical cable	5	
790	37	deposit	A	surface fill	3	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
791	30	masonry	A	victorian culvert	2.2	
792	30	cut	A	cut for victorian culvert	2.2	
793	29	masonry	A	west wall Poland Place(?)	2.2	
794	29	cut	A	cut for 793	2.2	
795	29	masonry	A	partition wall H16/17	2.2	
796	29	masonry	A	wall House 15/16 yard	2.2	
797	VOID	cut	A	cut for 796 VOID	VOID	
798	29	masonry	A	small wall H15 yard	2.2	
799	29	cut	A	cut for wall 798 H15 yard	2.2	
800	2	deposit	A	consolidation?/levelling deposit below 393?	2.1	
801	28	masonry	A	threshold stone H8	2.2	
802	28	masonry	A	south wall H8	2.2	
803	28	masonry	A	back wall H8	2.2	
804	28	cut	A	cut for wall 803	2.2	
805	28	masonry	A	flagstone surface and drain	2.3	
806	28	masonry	A	privy wall H8	2.2	
807	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
808	28	masonry	A	yard wall onto Poland Place(?)	2.2	
809	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
810	2	deposit	A	Poland Yard(?)	2.1	
811	31	masonry	A	drainage pipe(?) Poland Yard	2.3	
812	31	cut	A	cut for 811	2.3	
813	30	masonry	A	drains	2.2	
814	30	cut	A	cut for 813	2.2	
815	30	masonry	A	drain pipe	2.2	
816	30	cut	A	cut for 815	2.2	
817	30	masonry	A	east wall Poland Yard	2.2	

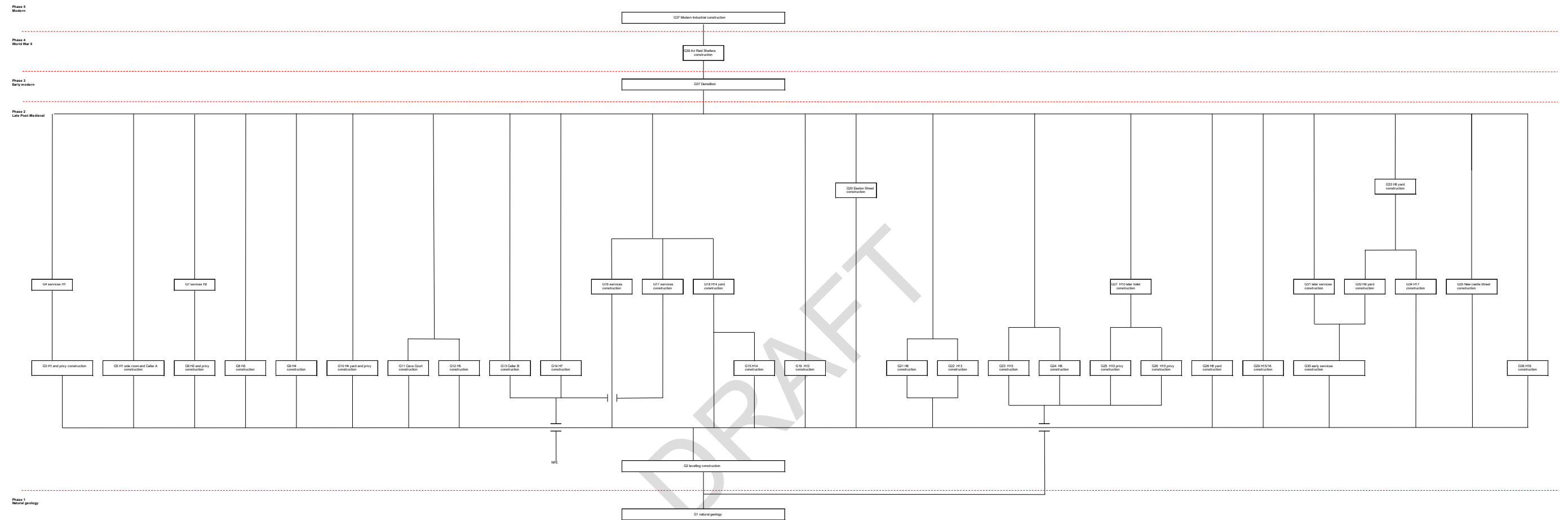
Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
818	30	cut	A	cut for 817	2.2	
819	32	masonry	A	wall in H9 (and another property)	2.3	
820	32	cut	A	cut for wall 819 & 837	2.3	
821	32	masonry	A	wall in H9	2.3	
822	32	deposit	A	H4(?) floor?	2.2	
823	32	masonry	A	wall H9	2.3	
824	33	masonry	A	flagstone floor H9	2.3	
825	32	masonry	A	wall H9 yard	2.2	
826	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	2.2	
827	32	masonry	A	wall H9 yard	2.2	
828	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	2.2	
829	30	masonry	A	brick floor and ramp H9 yard	2.2	
830	32	masonry	A	wall H9 yard, west of ramp	2.3	
831	n/a	cut	A	multiple walls ???	2.2	
832	32	masonry	A	wall H9 yard	2.3	
833	30	deposit	A	cut for 829 H9 yard	2.2	
834	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	2.2	
835	32	masonry	A	egg' shaped drainpipe House 9 yard	2.3	
836	33	fill	A	above 835	2.3	
837	32	masonry	A	wall H9	2.3	
838	33	fill	A	fill of 832	2.3	
839	39	cut	A	cut for structure (ARS East)	4	
840	34	masonry	A	east/west wall with plaster H17	2.3	
841	34	cut	A	cut for structure 840	2.3	
842	34	masonry	A	north/south wall H17	2.3	
843	34	cut	A	cut for structures 847/844/845 H17	2.3	
844	34	masonry	A	L-shaped wall H17	2.3	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
845	34	masonry	A	I-shaped brick wall H17	2.3	
846	34	masonry	A	east/west wall H17	2.3	
847	34	cut	A	cut for structure 846	2.3	
848	28	masonry	A	flagstone surface	2.3	
849	VOID	VOID	A	VOID air raid shelter?	VOID	
850	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
851	33	surface	A	air raid floater West flag surface	2.3	
852	33	surface	A	air raid floater east flag surface	2.3	
853	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
854	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
855	27	fill	A	fill of 786 & 779(?)	2.3	
856	30	deposit	A	fill of 791(?) upper	2.2	
857	30	deposit	A	fill of 791(?) lower	2.2	
858	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
859	39	deposit	A	demolition deposit ARS East	4	
860	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
861	8	fill	A	ceramic drain H3 yard	2.3	same as 548
862	10	cut	A	ceramic drain H4 yard	2.3	same as 597
863	10	pipe	A	drain pipes	2.3	same as 596
864	10	fill	A	drain pipe fill	2.3	same as 598
865	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
866	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
867	VOID	masonry	A	first house(?) north wall 5	2.2	
868	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
869	5	cut	A	cut of 731 H1	2.2	same as 547
870	39	masonry	A	air raid shelter wall (838??) ARS East	4	
871	27	deposit	A	levelling layer H10	2.3	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
872	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
873	3	cut	A	cut of 886	2.2	
874	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
875	VOID	fill	A	levelling for air raid area	VOID	
876	14	masonry	A	poss' section of rear wall H7 yard	2.2	
877	14	cut	A	cut of 876 rear wall	2.2	
878	14	masonry	A	small section of brick wall House 7 yard	2.2	
879	14	cut	A	cut for wall 878	2.2	
880	38	deposit	A	demolition/levelling E of Euston St	5	
881	35	fill	A	backfill of western gas main	2.3	
882	35	pipe	A	western gas main	2.3	
883	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
884	VOID	deposit	A	fill of hearth 603 H2	VOID	
885	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
886	3	masonry	A	wall dividing privy + structure H1	2.2	
887	38	deposit	A	modern industrial infastructure with fill	5	
888	38	fill	A	fill of 889	5	
889	38	cut	A	cut of modern waste pipe	5	
890	38	fill	A	fill of cable trench	5	
891	38	cut	A	cut of cable trench	5	
892	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
893	31	pipe	A	iron pipe water - later service	2.3	
894	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
895	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
896	30	cut	A	cut for added drainage pipes	2.2	
897	30	pipe	A	added drainage pipes to existing gullies	2.2	
898	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	

Context No.	Group	Context Type	Area	Description	Phase	Notes
899	VOID	VOID	A	VOID	VOID	
900	31	deposit	A	lower backfill 812	2.3	
901	31	deposit	A	upper backfill 812	2.3	
902	6	fill	A	fill of former(?) drainage gully 632	2.2	
903	39	deposit/fill	A	demolition backfill ARS north	4	
904	39	cut	A	ARS north Easton St	4	
905	39	fill	A	construction layer/levelling	4	
906	39	cut	A	construction / levelling	4	

17 APPENDIX 2: GROUP MATRIX



18 APPENDIX 3: GROUP INDEX

Group	Phase	Main Contexts	Description
1	1	540	natural
2	2	658, 577, 781, 682, 713, 714, 641, 800, 810, 505, 526, 538, 527, 528, 677, 681	ground preparation construction
3	2.2	593, 592, 595, 594, 589, 588, 873, 886, 600, 599, 581, 580, 572, 571, 587, 586, 574, 573, 583, 582, 579, 578, 585	H1 and privy construction
4	2.3	596, 597, 598	later drainage H1
5	2.2	731, 548, 546, 721, 550, 722,	H1 side room/ Cellar A construction
6	2.2	628, 627, 630, 629, 591, 590, 584, 632, 902, 612, 611, 613, 602, 601, 615, 614, 607, 608, 606, 610, 620, 603, 604	H2 and privy construction
7	2.3	631, 673, 674, 675	later drains construction H2
8	2	618, 619, 616, 617, 622, 623, 621, 572, 626, 625, 737, 736, 678, 738, 861	H3 construction
9	2.2	624, 616, 617, 732, 514, 509, 720, 708, 709, 822, 657, 656, 735, 734, 733, 707	H4 construction
10	2	567, 739, 740 741, 742, 862, 863, 864	H4 yard and later drains
11	2.2	729, 730, 667, 668	Cave Court and access construction
12	2.2	661, 662, 723, 727, 728, 665, 660, 659, 664, 663	H5 construction
13	2.2	554, 553, 558, 557, 555	Cellar B construction
14	2	711, 710, 671, 672, 876, 877, 757/755, 758/756, 878, 879, 680, 679, 552, 759, 683	H7 construction
15	2.2	748, 747	H14 partition construction
16	2.3	751, 752, 753, 754	later drainage construction Davies Street
17	2.3	693, 692	water pipe construction
18	2	687, 688, 691, 689, 684, 690, 686, 685	H14 privy and yard construction
19	2.2	696, 698, 697, 701, 700, 744, 743, 746, 745, 695, 694	H12 construction
20	2.3	715, 570, 566, 569, 568, 564, 563, 562, 647, 646, 645	Road construction Easton Street

21	2.2	634, 633, 635, 636, 637, 638	H6 construction
22	2.2	670, 669	H13 construction
23	2.2	767, 766	H15 construction
24	2.2	768, 769, 771, 773, 774, 770, 764, 765, 763, 776, 775, 777, 778	H8 construction
25	2.2	787, 786	H10 privy construction
26	2.2	779, 780	H10 privy construction
27	2.3	855, 785, 784, 871	H10 later toilet construction
28	2	804, 803, 802, 801, 806, 808, 848, 805, 772	H8 yard and Poland Place construction
29	2.2	794, 793, 796, 795, 799, 798	H15/16 construction
30	2.2	815, 816, 791, 792, 896, 897, 857, 856, 818, 817, 813, 814, 833, 829	Poland Place service construction
31	2.3	812, 893, 811, 900, 901	later Poland Place services construction
32	2	830, 832, 820, 819, 821, 823, 837, 835, 825, 827	H9 construction
33	2.3	824, 836, 851, 852, 838	H9 later construction
34	2.3	841, 840, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847	H17 construction
35	2	525, 652, 539, 531, 653, 534, 533, 519, 520, 522, 521, 650, 882, 881, 532, 535, 536, 537, 524, 523	Newcastle Street services construction
36	2.2	511, 513, 510, 512, 508, 507, 506	H19 construction
37	3	551, 703, 544, 559, 556, 699, 690, 545, 605	slum clearance demolition
38	5	718, 719, 575, 576, 643, 655, 500, 761, 762 (749), 760, 887, 644, 643, 639, 642, 716, 880, 889, 888, 789, 788, 891, 890, 651, 530, 529, 501, 750 712, 516, 515, 504, 503, 502	modern industrial construction
39	4	904, 906, 870, 859, 905, 903, 839	Air Raid Shelter construction

19 APPENDIX 4: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site. In total the assemblage consists of 332 sherds, 256 ENV, 18.557kg (of which 13 sherds, 12 ENV, 163g came from a voided context). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format file by fabric, form and decoration. The pottery is discussed by its distribution and types. The pottery types have been classified according to the coding system used by the Museum of London (2014) or suitable alphabetical codes were cross referenced to this.

The pottery dates mostly to the 19th century. None of the pottery is abraded or laminated or considered to be residual or intrusive, indicating that the majority of the pottery was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage and mostly under secondary circumstances. The state of fragmentation of the assemblage can be defined as mostly sherd material, although three vessels are intact, and 30 are present with complete profiles. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from 28 contexts and the sizes of the groups of the pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds), except for two medium sized groups (30–100 sherds).

The Pottery Types

The range of pottery types and their quantification, additionally showing the forms present in the different ware types, is displayed in Table 1.

Pottery type	FABRIC	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
BRITAIN						
Blackware	BLACK	1600-1900	14	14	950	Deep flared bowls, jars: shouldered, including tall examples, unidentified
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	9	7	182	Pedestal bowl, figurine, tea cup, teapot lid, toy saucer, unidentified
Bone china with under-glaze painted decoration	BONE PNTD	1794-1900	2	2	67	Saucer, tureen
Bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	BONE TR	1807-1900	1	1	3	Tea cup
Bone china with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration	BONE TR4	1825-1900	2	1	3	Tea cup
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	3	1	36	Dinner plate

Pottery type	FABRIC	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760–1830	10	9	121	Chamber pot, oval dish, plates, including dinner size, unidentified
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700-1900	5	4	307	Cylindrical and ink bottles, unidentified
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830-1900	16	14	1407	Cylindrical bottles, churn, medium and small cylindrical jars, medium shouldered jar, water closet, unidentified
Lustre ware (high-fired brown body)	LUST	1805–1900	3	3	87	Miniature jug, cylindrical mug, unidentified
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	1	1	3	Tea pot
Late refined red earthenware	REFRL	1800-1900	1	1	70	Teapot lid
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	40	32	1619	Bowls, including rounded and deep examples, chamber pot, oval and rounded dishes, door knob, cylindrical (including medium and tall) jars, jug, including pear-shaped, plates (dinner size and oval) water closet
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830-1900	2	2	30	Medium rounded bowl, chamber pot, barrel-shaped jug, dinner plates, saucer, London shape tea cup, unidentified
Refined white earthenware with painted decoration	REFW PNTD	1805-1900	13	13	188	Chamber pot
Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	REFW SLIP	1805-1900	27	20	815	Bowls, including medium carinated and flared, and medium rounded, jugs of a barrel or cylindrical shape
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805-1900	2	2	34	Rounded mug, saucer
Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON1	1830-1900	17	4	602	Medium rounded bowl, chamber pot, breakfast shape tea cup
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800-1900	21	12	952	Tea pot lid, teapots, including cylindrical examples, vase
Sunderland-type ware	SUND	1800–1900	5	1	1978	Deep flared bowl
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	57	48	1222	Small rounded bowl, slop bowl, jugs, including pear-shaped, tureen lid, dessert, dinner, oval, soup and tea .s, London-, porringer-shaped and other tea cup shapes, saucer, unidentified

Pottery type	FABRIC	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830-1900	10	3	50	Saucer, breakfast and other teacups
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810-1900	15	13	3917	Wash basin, chamber pot, medium cylindrical jar, lid, cylindrical mug, dinner and soup plates, porringer-and other shaped tea cups, saucer, teapot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825-1900	7	5	108	Lid, tureen, pear-shaped jug, London-shaped teacup, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	TPW6	1810-1900	1	1	5	Pear-shaped jug,
Yellow ware	YELL	1820-1900	5	5	447	Flared and oval dishes, medium cylindrical jar, lid, water closet
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL slip	1820-1900	10	6	1171	Deep rounded bowl, water closet
London						
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	2	2	34	Cylindrical bottle, unidentified
ENGLISH MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700-1900	18	16	1467	Bottle, bowls: flared and rounded, including medium sized examples, bowls or dishes, flared dish, jars, including a cylindrical type, jug, cylindrical mug, unidentified
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1400-1820	2	2	158	Unidentified
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400-1750	1	1	10	Unidentified
IMPORTED POTTERY						
Chinese porcelain with famille verte decoration	CHPO VERTE	1690-1730	1	1	11	Saucer
Continental porcelain	CONP	1710-1900	3	3	21	Figurine, toy tea cup
UNKNOWN SOURCE						
Miscellaneous post-medieval slipware	MISC SLIP	1480-1900	1	1	5	Unidentified

Pottery type	FABRIC	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Post-medieval redware	MISC PMRED	1480–1900	1	1	5	Deep flared bowl, chimney pot, flower pot, rounded jar

Table 1. FMS20 post-medieval pottery types (and their forms) quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight.

Pottery made in several locations across Britain accounted for the largest proportion of the assemblage (90.1% sherds, 87.9% ENV, 88.2), although Staffordshire and the Potteries, being the closest source, was most likely to have provided the majority of these finds. Much of this group of pottery consists of industrial fine wares, such as the bone china, creamware, pearlware and refined whiteware. Only three of the industrial fineware vessels have legible maker's mark on the underside of the bases, all of whom worked in The Potteries. The forms in the industrial finewares include kitchen, table and tea wares, besides the occasional sanitary form. The main pottery type recorded amongst this class of pottery is refined whitewares, either plain (REFW), or decorated with painted colours (REFW CHROM/PNTD), slip decorated (REFW SLIP) or sponge decorated (REFW SPON/1) or transfer-printed (TPW/FLOW/3/4 and 6) which in total accounted for 57.5% sherds, 55.9% ENV, 46.3% weight. Notable amongst the plain whiteware (REFW) are the base of a plate with the makers mark of 'W. TAYLOR' above 'BROOK STREET, HA[NLEY]', and refers to William Taylor, working c. 1860–81 and found in context [629]. Two large fragments of an elaborately moulded REFW probable sink with a probable soap dish was probably derived from deposit (506) and may have come from the shared toilet of House 2 and 3.

The decorated refined whitewares present in the assemblage are often associated with low socio-economic households. Amongst the slipware (REFW SLIP) are blue banded proto-Cornish wares dated to the late 19th century and includes fragments of barrel-shaped jugs from context (629) and (682), besides two other jugs that includes a cylindrical item in context (833). Of note amongst the painted refined whiteware (REFW PNTD) is a chamber pot sherd with a moulded heart-shaped motif containing the initials 'VR' for Victoria Regina, with blue painted augmentation, noted in context (810) and the vessel is probably inspired by late 18th-century cobalt painted white salt-glazed stoneware tavern ware with the initials of 'GR'.

Concerning the transfer-printed designs, those of a Chinoiserie type are more frequent. The ubiquitous Willow pattern, dated from c. 1789, was recorded as table wares, and include fragments of four tureen lids noted in contexts (537), (538) and (836) but the design occurs mostly on plates of different sizes found in contexts (538), (705), (833) and (849). The Willow pattern, however, was less frequent (five sherds, 5 ENV) than the similar mid-19th-century Broseley design (24 sherds, 19 ENV) that occurred mostly in the form of tea wares and was found particularly in contexts (526), (544), (594), (629), (703), (810) and (833).

There are two instances of the Asiatic Pheasants design dated from c. 1830 and occur as a dinner plate, from context (703) as well as a dessert plate, found in deposit (594) and made by either 'HB &

Co'. Harvey, Bailey & Co. Lane End, c. 1833–35, or Heath, Blackhurst & Co. Burslem, c. 1859–77 (Godden 1999, 157). The Fibre design, dated from c. 1850, occur as only black prints found on teacups noted in contexts (594) and (703). A dinner plate with a black-transfer printed 'WEDGWOOD & CO/ENGLAND' maker's mark, post-dates c. 1890 and was noted in context (506). Additionally of interest are the large parts of a locally made moulded sink for a bathroom or public house with an integral scalloped shell-shaped soap dish and two holes for the taps. Between the latter is a circular hole with around that an annular black transfer print containing the name and address of 'BAXENDALES MANCHESTER' that came from context (506). Baxendales of Miller Street, Manchester date from 1863 and were ironmongers and manufacturers and merchants to the plumbing trade and operated until the c. 1950's. Adverts for ceramic bathroom fittings are known from the early 20th century (Graces Guide 2017, https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Baxendale_and_Co).

Black-glazed red earthenwares (BLACK) were made at a number of British locations but were popular in north-west England. The pottery type was frequent in the assemblage, although it occurred mostly as non-diagnostic sherds. Identifiable forms in BLACK occurred as large bowls and shouldered jars.

A miscellaneous slipware (MISC SLIP) occurs as a sherd from a closed form made in a pale pink earthenware with an external white slip band and blue mocha decoration and may be from an Irish source. The vessel dates to the 19th century and was found in context (537).

Amongst the English stonewares (ENGS) of note was a fragment of a cylindrical bottle with above the base an oval stamp containing 'WELCH & SILCOCK/BOTTLE,/MANUFACTURERS/

CHESTERFIELD', found in deposit (833) and this company was operating between c. 1840–1900/15 (Derbyshire Historic Environment Record 2023, <https://her.derbyshire.gov.uk/Monument/MDR11180>). The Bristol glaze English stoneware (ENGS BRST), dated from 1830 included a small churn shaped vessel for selling a dairy product, recovered from context (810), while two cylindrical jars noted in context (556) were made for W.P. Hartley's preserves and have moulded marks on the underside of the base that date to the 1920's (Jarrett *et al* 2015).

Pottery from a general Midlands source was recorded as 6.3% sherds, 7.4% ENV, 8.8% weight, and occur as one or two non-diagnostic sherds of Midlands orange (MORAN), found in context (528) or purple (MPUR) wares, the latter noted in context (538). Derby stoneware (DERBS) is well represented (see Table 1) and occurs mostly in the form of flared or rounded bowls, besides smaller quantities of dishes, jars and a jug.

The only imported pottery recorded in the assemblage occurs only in the form of porcelains. From China there is the base of a saucer decorated in faded famille verte colours (CHPO VERTE), from context [705], while three items occur in 19th-century continental porcelain (CONP) and recorded as a tall toy cup, from context (810) and as two figurines in the form of a polychrome painted small bird with holes for metal feet, from context (705), and the detached head of an 18th-century male figure with a turban-type hat and red flowing hair, noted in context (658).

Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is displayed in Table 2 and shows the contexts containing pottery, a description of the deposit, the phase, the size, number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types present and a considered (spot) date for the group. Pottery was recovered from Phases 2.1–2.3 and Phase 3 dated deposits. Pottery was recovered from layers, besides the fills of features and construction cuts.

Context	Description	Area	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
506	Chamber upper backfill	B eval	2.2	S	5	4	4163	1810	1900	REFW, TPW3	1890+
507	Chamber lower backfill	B eval	2.2	S	3	3	41	1830	1900	ENGs, TPW, TPW FLOW	1830–1900
522	Levelling for path construction	B	2.3	S	1	1	57	1765	1850	CREA DEV	1760–1850
526	Construction deposit services	B	2.2	S	13	11	129	1830	1900	BLACK, BONE, CREA DEV, REFW, REFW PNTD, TPW	Mid-19th century
527	Construction deposit road/services	B	2.2	S	4	4	58	1805	1900	DERBS, REFW	1805–1900
528	Construction deposit road	B	2.2	S	8	8	276	1765	1950	BLACK, CREA DEV, DERBS, MORAN	1765–1850
537	Gas main pipe cut	B	2.3	S	14	13	123	1805	1900	BLACK, CREA DEV, MISC SLIP, REFW, REFW SLIP, TPW	1805–1900
538	Construction deposit services	B	2.2	S	26	26	470	1805	1900	BLACK, CREA DEV, DERBS, ENGs, ENGs BRST, LONS, MPUR, REFW, REFW PNTD, REFW SLIP, TPW	1850–1900
544	Demolition	A	3	M	33	14	717	1830	1900	BONE, BONE TR4, DERBS, LUST, REFW, REFW SLIP, ROCK, TPW, TPW FLOW	1830–1900
556	Primary demolition/backfill	A	3	S	3	3	731	1830	1900+	ENGs BRST	Early 1920's
593	Cut of privy 592	A	2.2	S	1	0	14	1794	1900	BONE	1794–1900
594	Backfill of privy (upper)	A	2.2	S	13	10	974	1825	1900	BONE, REFW SPON1, TPW, TPW3, YELL	C. 1850–1900
613	Coal cellar layer House 2	A	2.2	S	5	4	143	1805	1900	REFW, REFW SLIP, TPW	Mid-19th century
624	Party wall between House 3 & 4	A	2.2	S	1	1	6	1825	1900	TPW4	C. 1850–1900
629	Upper fill shared toilet	A	2.2	S	20	6	1571	1830	1900	DERBS, REFW, REFW SLIP, REFW SPON1, TPW	C. 1860–1881

Context	Description	Area	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
641	Levelling beneath H6	A	2.1	S	2	2	9	1780	1840	ENGs, PEAR TR	1780–1840
658	Levelling??	A	2.1	S	1	1	7	1810	1900	CONP	19th century
682	Floor levelling House 12/14	A	2.3	S	15	13	403	1830	1900	DERBS, ENGs BRST, REFW, REFW PNTD, REFW SLIP, ROCK, TPW, TPW3, YELL	Late 19th–early 20th century
703	Demolition layer widespread	A	3	M	32	23	1598	1830	1900	BLACK, DERBS, ENGs BRST, REFW, REFW SLIP, REFW SPON, REFW SPON1, ROCK, TPW, TPW3, YELL SLIP	Late 19th century
705	Fill of construction cut 731	A	2.2	S	10	10	325	1805	1900	BLACK, CHPO VERTE, DERBS, REFW PNTD, TPW, TPW4, YELL SLIP	Late 19th century
706	Fill of brick structure 721	A	2.2	S	20	10	2560	1830	1900	CONP, DERBS, ENGs BRST, REFW, REFW CHROM, REFW SLIP, ROCK, SUND	Mid-late 19th century
805	Flagstone surface and drain	A	2.3	S	1	1	85	1800	1900	ROCK	Late 19th–early 20th century
810	Poland yard(?)	A	2.1	S	28	25	1161	1830	1900	BLACK, BONE TR, CONP, CREA, DERBS, ENGs BRST, REFW, REFW PNTD, REFW SLIP, ROCK, TPW, TPW3, TPW4	1873–1900
833	Cut for [829] House 9 yard	A	2.2	S	25	24	887	1810	1900	BONE, BONE PNTD, DERBS, ENGs, LUST, MISC PMRED, REFW, REFW PNTD, REFW SLIP, REFW SPON1, ROCK, TPW, TPW4, TPW6, YELL SLIP	Late 19th century
836	Above [835]	A	2.3	S	4	4	154	1794	1900	BONE, MISC PMRED, TPW	Mid-late 19th century
838	Fill of [832]	A	2.2	S	8	5	260	1825	1900	ROCK, TPW, TPW4, YELL	M-l 19th century
849	VOID air raid shelter?	A		S	13	12	163	1810	1900	DERBS, LONS, MISC PMRED, REFW, REFW SLIP, TPW, TPW3	Late 19th century

Context	Description	Area	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
855	Fill of [786] & [779]	A	2.3	S	23	18	1472	1830	1900	BLACK, BONE, BONE PNTD, DERBS, ENGS BRST, MISC PMRED, REFW SLIP, TPW, TPW3, YELL, YELL SLIP	Late 19th century

Table 2. FMS20: Distribution of the pottery showing for each context containing pottery, a description of the context, the phase it occurs in, the size of the deposit, its quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) as well as the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms present and a suggested spot date for the deposition of the deposit.

Phase 2.1

Quantity: 31 sherds, 28 ENV, 1.177kg

Number of contexts containing pottery: three

Phase 2.1 pottery was solely recovered from Area A and was noted in two levelling layers and the Poland Yard surface. The main pottery type recorded was refined whiteware, which was plain (REFW) or decorated (REFW PNTD/SLIP/TPW/3/4): 15 sherds, 14 ENV, 429g in total. A wide range of forms, mostly as table and tea wares, were recorded but in low numbers and tea cups were the main form recorded: 4 ENV. The deposition dates of the deposits were mostly assigned to the 19th century, although the levelling layer (641) beneath House 6 was dated 1740–1830, while that associated with the Poland Yard surface (810) was dated 1873–1900 by a TPW3 Keiller Dundee marmalade jar with the date of 1873 as part of the inscription.

Phase 2.2

Quantity: 162 sherds, 126 ENV, 11.877kg

Number of contexts containing pottery: 15

The Pottery was recovered from Areas A and B and the evaluation phase of Area B. In Area A pottery was recovered from the fills of features ([832]), a backfill of a structure ([721]), a construction cut ([731], a coal cellar associated with House 2, a privy ([592]) and shared toilets: fill (629). In Area B only construction deposits produced pottery: (526), (527), (528) and (538), while the evaluation of Area B produced two backfills, (506) and (507), of a chamber. Refined white earthenware, either plain (REFW), or decorated (REFW CHROM/PNTD/SLIP/SPON1/TPW/FLOW/3/4/6) was the main pottery type recorded (101 sherds, 73 ENV, 6.696kg in total) with the transfer-printed wares more numerous: 45 sherds, 37 ENV, 4.706kg in total. The main form recorded amongst the pottery in this phase were bowls (31 ENV), followed by plates (18 ENV) and then jugs (10 ENV). The pottery dated the deposits to mostly

the 19th century and the majority of the deposits were dated to either the mid or late 19th century (see Table 2).

Phase 2.3

Quantity: 58 sherds, 50 ENV, 2.294kg

Number of contexts containing pottery: six

In Area A pottery was recovered from a floor levelling layer (682) for House 12/14, a flagstone surface and drain (805) and fill (855) of the possible masonry toilet [786], House 10 or its area. From Area B pottery was recovered from levelling [522] for the path (521) construction and fill (537) of the gas main cut [535]. The main pottery type recorded was refined whiteware (REFW) and its decorated versions (REFW PNTD/SLIP and TPW/3): 26 sherds, 23 ENV, 413g in total, with the transfer-printed wares less frequent: 11 sherds, 10 ENV, 121g. The main forms recorded amongst the pottery in this phase were bowls (8 ENV), followed by lids (6 ENV) and water closets (5 ENV). The deposits essentially date to the 19th-century or later and more so the mid-late 19th century, while two deposits, (685) and (805), were dated to the late 19th-early 20th century.

Phase 3

Quantity: 68 sherds, 40 ENV, 3.046kg

Number of contexts containing pottery: three

The pottery was only recovered from two demolition layers, (544) and (703), besides a backfill (566), all of which was recorded in Area A. Refined whiteware (REFW) and its decorated versions (REFW/SLIP/SPON/1/ and TPW/FLOW/3) was the main pottery type recorded: 39 sherds, 24 ENV, 985g in total, of which the transfer-printed wares occurred in a similar proportion to the other REFW types. Bowls and jars (5 ENV each) were the main form recorded followed by tea cups (4 ENV). The deposits were dated to c. 1830–1900, layer (544), the late 19th century, layer (703), while the primary demolition/backfill (566) was dated to the early 1920's by the mouldings on the underside of two W. P. Hartley stoneware jam jars.

Significance, Potential and Recommendations for Further Work

The pottery has little significance at a local level as much of the assemblage appears to have been derived from levelling and other constructional deposits and may have been derived from offsite sources. The pottery recovered from Phase 2.3 is most likely to relate to the residents of the 19th-century terraced streets located on the study area and demonstrates something of the material culture of the people living there. Of interest is the sherd of miscellaneous slipware (MISC SLIP) recovered from fill (537) of the gas main cut [535], Phase 2.3, that may be from an Irish source and the property

of one of the many Irish immigrants who settled in Manchester during the mid-late 19th century. That sherd, however, may have been redeposited or came from an offsite source. The assemblage is comparable with other pottery assemblages in the Greater Manchester area and includes that from previous PCA excavations on First Street (Jarrett 2017a), besides that of Greengate Towers, Salford (Hughes 2007; Bradley 2014), the Greengate Railway station (Jarrett 2015a), 16 Chapel Street, Salford (Jarrett 2015b) and Great Ancoats Street (Jarrett 2017b).

The pottery has the potential to date the deposits it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery assemblage, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

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20 APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE AND BAKELITE MOUTH-PIECE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). Most fragments are in a fragmentary, although good condition, indicating that the majority of the material was deposited soon after breakage. As many of the clay tobacco pipes were found in made ground or demolition deposits, however, it is probable that tertiary deposition is represented more. Clay tobacco pipes were found in 23 contexts, as only small sized (under 30 fragments) groups.

All of the clay tobacco pipes (235 fragments, of which 35 fragments are unstratified owing to a voided context).

Methodology

The bowl types were classified using Oswald's (1975) general typology and prefixed OS, while Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology were used for the Irish bowl shape AO31 which is absent of the Oswald typology. The clay tobacco pipes have been catalogued according to the guidelines of Higgins (2017). The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes have been discussed by their types and distribution. The assemblage was entered in to a database format file and

The Assemblage

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site comprises 50 bowls, 17 mouthparts and 168 stems. The pipe bowls dates to the period c.1820–1910.

The Bowl Types

The main bowl type recorded in the assemblages is the tall spurred OS24 bowl dated c. 1820–50, most of which have fine moulded decoration associated with Manchester and north east England. Decorative styles include two Masonic bowls which came from contexts (810), SF <13> and (855), SF <16>, and fluted decoration of the same size and often with moulded ring and dot marks on the sides of the spurs found on four examples from (613), (705) and (849). A variation on this second design has a moulded deer head with antlers on the front of the bowl (facing away from the smoker), it is noted in contexts (833) and (836). One bowl has a moulded heart shaped motif surviving on the right side of the bowl and the stamped serif initials **T W** and noted in deposit (810), SF <14> . One tall OS24 bowl has moulded

milled decoration around the rim, from context (628) and dates to after c. 1840 and reflects local production marketed towards an immigrant Irish population. More detailed information on the decoration of the OS24 bowls is shown in Table 1.

Bowl form	Date Range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls	Comments
OS24 (tall spurred bowls)	1820–1840			9	Plain bowls. X 2 damaged tall bowls, one of which is slender with a slanting rim and small spur/heel (641). X1 tall bowl (682), x2 bowls surviving mostly as spurs (810) and (836), x1 tall damaged bowl (839), x3 damaged bowls with short spurs (849)
				1	A tall bowl with the rim and back of bowl missing and a leaf border on the front of the bowl (641)
				2	Masonic bowls. Trefoil border around the rim. The mid left side of the bowl has a flower on the stem with foliage on each side. Around the base of the bowl are fine curving pinheads within a 'petal'. Leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. The right side of the bowl has compasses around a circle with a tassel headed curving stem. On the left side a star below two crossing loop ended tools, (810) and (855)
				2	Spur missing. Scalloped shell decoration consisting of same thickness ribs decreasing in size with semi-circles above the ribs, (613) and (836)
		O	O	2	X1 spur missing (833). Ring and dot marks on the side of the spur. Plain border around the rim with evidence of tooling, and a leaf border on the front of the bowl. A deer head with antlers on the back of the bowl with decreasing sized fine fluting on each side (833)
				1	A tall plain bowl with moulded milling around the rim. c. 1840+. (682)
				1	Front of the bowl with a leaf border. A border of shamrocks around the rim above a plain sub-rectangular panel, above decreasing sized petals containing pinheads. (849)
		?	?	1	Illegible initials on the spur. Most of the bowl is missing. Ribbing on what survives of the left side of the bowl. Possible grass leaf border. Poorly moulded/worn mould. (613)
		O	O	1	Circles on the sides of the spur. Rim and back of the bowl missing, ?wheat ear border. (839)
		O	O	2	Heel with ring and dot motifs on each side of the spur. Broad leaf border survives on the

Bowl form	Date Range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls	Comments
					back of the bowl and fine fluting on the sides of the bowl. (705) and (849)
		T	W	1	Left side of bowl and spur missing, oval containing the moulded serif 'T W' initials, the right side of the bowl has a heart with lattice infill. (810). A T W pipe maker is not known in Manchester, although Thomas Wilson, 1845 is known from Liverpool (Oswald 1975, 180)
Total				24	
OS24S (short spurred bowl)	1840–1880			1	Plain bowl. Poorly trimmed front of bowl. (682)
OS15 (short heeled bowl with an angled rim)	1840–1880			1	Non-specific leaf borders. A feathery budded stem on each side of the base of the bowl with a horizontal beaded border above. (641)
OS28 (bowls without a heel or spur)	1840–1910			4	X3 plain bowls surviving mostly as the base of the bowls (544), (641) and (839). X1 short plain bowl. (630)
				1	Damaged bowl. Scroll border around the rim. The lower part of the bowl has round headed gadroon type decoration. (544)
					X2 damaged bowls. Gadroon, same size fluting around the base of the bowl. Continuing on to the stem. Thick walled bowls. (630)
				1	Base of bowl and stem with a rib on the underside decorated with leaves and spaced out beads. Spaced out fluting continues on to the bowl. (641)
				2	Base of bowl with a cordon on the stem and thick same size fluting (?gadroons) continuing on to the bowl. ?Gadroon size. '34' stamped on the stem. 34 probably refers to a design number. (833), SF <15>
				1	Damaged short bowls. Moulded rouletting on the rim, short bowl. Thick walled. (641) and (839)
Total				11	
AO33 (tall heeled bowls with moulded milling of the rim)	1840–1910			2	Three dots on each side of the heel, (one side smudged). The back of the bowl has a poorly impressed oval mark 'DUBLIN [sic]/FREE TRADE/PROTECTOR'. (630), SF <8>
				3	Three fragmentary bowls surviving as the rims. Thick walled. (630) and (682). A possible short bowl (594)
Total				5	

Bowl form	Date Range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls	Comments
Unidentified fragmentary bowls				4	X1 heel/spur. 19th century. (538) x1 front of bowl. late 19th century. (544) x1 front of bowl with a wheatear border. ?OS24. (810) x1 left side and front of bowl and spur missing. ?OS24 (810)
				1	Heel/spur missing. Acorn and oak leaf seams. Worn or poorly moulded and trimmed. Mid-19th century. (544)
				1	Left side of bowl with moulded milling on the rim. Fluting in the form of a scallop shell on the bowl. C. 1840 +. (810)
		C?	D?	1	Short heel, damaged and illegible initials, possibly circles on the side of the heel. Evidence for fine fluting on what survives of the bowl. (527)
		O		1	Mostly heel/spur, with a circle surviving on the left side of the heel. Oval section stem. (594)
Total				8	

Table 1. Catalogue of the bowl types and their decoration

The OS28 bowl type without a heel or spur was introduced c. 1840 and was still a popular type in the early 20th century. There are 11 examples of this bowl shape in the assemblage. Four of the bowls appear to be plain, but only one is complete enough to be determined as a short type and noted in context (630). Moulded gadroon decoration on OS28 bowls was a popular design in the assemblage with three of these bowls noted in either deposits (544) or (630). The base of an OS28 bowl found in context (641) may also have this decoration. Two damaged shorter OS28 bowls have in addition to gadroons moulded rouletting around the rim: deposits (544) and (630). The bowls with moulded gadroon decoration tended to have thick walls.

There are five examples of the Irish-type tall, heeled, thick walled bowls with moulded milling on the rim. Two of the bowls were only identified by rim fragments found in contexts (630) and (682), while another example appears to be a short version: context: (594). Two of the AO33 bowls have incuse oval stamps on the back of the bowls, one of which consists simply of 'DUBLIN', found in context (594), SF <12>, and the other has the legend 'DUBBLIN [sic]/FREE TRADE/PROTECTOR' and found in deposit (630), SF <8>. Many British makers of AO33 bowls stamped the product with names of Irish towns or fake pipe makers names perhaps in an attempt to appeal to immigrant Irish end users.

Two different bowl types occur as single examples and are both dated c. 1840–1880. These occur as a short version of the OS24 bowl (OS24S), which is plain and noted in context (682), while the heeled OS15 bowl with a forward slanting rim has leaf borders of an uncertain type and on each side of the base of the bowl there is a floral feathery bud with a bead border above: context (641).

The mouthparts

All of the mouthparts have fine bores and probably date to the 19th century. A flat ended mouthpart was recovered from (849). Those with rounded tips were noted in contexts (546) as two examples, (836), while those that additionally had a green glaze came from (810), (839) and (849). A slightly bevelled tip example came from (849), and a yellow-glazed example was found in deposit (833). Those mouthparts with an oval section stem and moulded nipples, dated from c. 1840, were found as single examples and were noted in (641), with a poorly finished jagged end, (682), (703) and (810).

Two black, probable Bakelite, mouth pieces, and component parts for probable wooded bowls, were recorded. Both mouthpieces have a rounded oval end and a narrow oval stem that becomes rounded in section towards the shank end. One example has the shank end broken off, while the other example is intact and has two fine holes at the end that may have been used to secure the mouthpiece to the bowl with a tack. Both of the mouthpieces were found in context (810).

The stems

The majority of the stems are thin, often with an oval section and have fine bores and can date from c. 1730 but probably to the 19th century. Four of the stems are stamped with makers names or have other information. Two stems have part of the name and address moulded on the sides of the stem with the name etc. incuse surviving as '...**FTON**' on one side and '**76 SHU**...' on the other side (SF<10> and <11>) and probably dates to the 1870's. Both stems were found in context (544). Another stem has surviving a moulded tail on the top of the stem and close to the bowl. On the sides of the stem and within a plain raised lozenge border on the left side is the name '**T. DOUGLA[S]**' and on the right side within a beaded lozenge border '**...ND BRIDGE**' and was found in context (690) (SF <17>). The stem may have been derived from a fancy type bowl dated to the late 19th-early 20th century. The fourth stem is from a non-local source and has an incuse stamp on one side of '**MCDUGALL**' and upside down on the other side is '**[GL]ASGOW**': context (544), SF <9>). The company that made the bowl was Duncan McDougall & Co. of Glasgow, who operated between 1847–1968 (Oswald 1975, 205).

Distribution

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 2. The finds were recovered from Phases 2.1–3 and 3–4 and were recovered from layers, features and construction cuts.

Phase 2.1

Quantity: 45 fragments; 14 bowls, 6 mouthparts, 25 stems

Number of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: two

Clay tobacco pipes were solely recovered from layers: a levelling layer (641) below House 6 and the Poland Yard surface (810), all of which were located in Area A. The main bowl type recorded in this phase was the spurred OS24 bowl, dated c. 1840–50, while a single c. 1840–1880 heeled OS15 bowl was recorded and three OS28 bowls without a heel or spur and post-dating c. 1840 are recorded. The levelling layer (641) below House 6 was dated to 1840–1880 by the OS15 bowl and the three OS28 bowls, while the Poland Yard surface (810) was dated to the late 19th-early 20th century by the occurrence of the two black mouthpieces, probably made in Bakelite.

Phase 2.2

Quantity: 63 fragments; 15 bowls, one mouthpart, 47 stems

Number of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: 11

Clay tobacco pipes were recovered from Areas A and B and the evaluation area of B. The finds were found in the fills of construction deposits: (526), (527) and (538), Area B and a chamber backfill (507), Area B evaluation. From Area A clay tobacco pipes occurred in the backfill (594) of a privy, the fill (630) of a shared toilet, a coal cellar fill (613) and a brick structure [721]: fill (706), besides fill (705) of the construction cut [731]. No one bowl type dominated the assemblage and four examples each of OS24, OS28 and the Irish-type AO33 were recorded.

The deposition dates ranged from c. 1820–50, for contexts (613) and (705) and c. 1840–1880, for contexts (594), or 1840–1910: deposits (630), (706) and (833). Other deposits were broadly dated by stems with fine bores to c. 1730–1910 but are probably of a 19th-century date and occurred in contexts (507), (526), (538) and (707), while a fragment of a bowl from (527) was broadly of a 19th-century date.

Context	Description	Area	Phase	Size	FC	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types. etc	Spot date
507	Chamber lower backfill	B eval	2.2	S	2	1580	1910	X2 stems	C. 1730–1910
526	Construction deposit services	B	2.2	S	5	1580	1910	X2 stems	C. 1730–1910
527	Construction deposit road/services	B	2.2	S	4	1580	1910	X1 bowl (unidentified: ?C ? D) X3 stems	19th century

Context	Description	Area	Phase	Size	FC	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types. etc	Spot date
538	Construction deposit services	B	2.2	S	6	1580	1910	X1 bowl (unidentified) X5 stems	C. 1730–1910
544	Demolition	A	3	S	14	1840	1880	X4 bowls (x2 AO33, x1 unidentified) X2 mouthparts, X8 stems SFs <10>, <11>	1840–1880
594	Backfill of privy (upper)	A	2.2	S	10	1840	1880	X3 bowls x2 AO33: X1 'DUBLIN/FREE TRADE/PROTECTOR S <8>, x2 unidentified) X7 stems SF <9>	1840–1880
613	Coal cellar layer House 2	A	2.2	S	12	1820	1850	X2 bowls (OS24), X10 stems	1820–1850
630	Lower fill shared toilet	A	2.2	S	7	1840	1910	X5 bowls (x2 OS28, x2 AO33, SF <12>) X2 stems	1840–1910
641	Levelling beneath House 6	A	2.1	S	15	1840	1880	X7 bowls (x2 OS24, x1 OS24S, x1 AO33), X1 mouthpart, X7 stems	1840–1880
682	Floor levelling House 12/14	A	2.3	S	21	1840	1880	X4 bowls (x3 OS24, x1 OS15, x1 OS28), X1 mouthpart X16 stems	1840–1880
690	Backyard toilet House (4?) & 12	A	2.3	S	1	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1870's
703	Demolition layer	A	3	S	16	1580	1910	X2 mouthparts X14 stems	1840–1910
705	Fill of construction cut 731	A	2.2	S	5	1820	1850	X1 bowl (OS24) X4 stems	1820–1850
706	Fill of brick structure 721	A	2.2	S	3	1580	1910	Stems	1840–1910
707	Hearth House 4 fill	A	2.2	S	1	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
810	Poland yard(?)	A	2.1	S	30	1840	1880	X7 bowls (X4 OS24, SF <13>: X1 T W SF <14>, X3 unidentified)	Late 19th–20th century

Context	Description	Area	Phase	Size	FC	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types. etc	Spot date
								X5 mouthparts X18 stems	
833	Cut for 829 House 9 yard	A	2.2	S	8	1840	1910	X2 bowls (x1 OS24, x1 OS28) X1 mouthpart X5 stems	1840–1910
836	Above 835	A	2.3	S	22	1820	1850	X3 bowls (OS24) X1 mouthpart X4 stems	1820–1850
839	Cut for structure (ARS East)	A	4	S	9	1840	1880	X4 bowls (x2 OS24, x2 OS28) X1 mouthpart, X4 stems	1840–1910
855	Fill of 786 & 779(?)	A	2.3	S	9	1820	1850	X1 bowl (OS24, SF <16>), X8 stems	1820–1850

Table 2. FMS20: Distribution of the clay tobacco pipes. FC: fragment count

Phase 2.3

Quantity: 53 fragments; eight bowls, two mouthparts, 43 stems

Number of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: four

All of the clay tobacco pipe finds in this phase came from Area A and were found in the floor levelling layer (682) for Houses 12/14, the fill (690) of the backyard toilet for House 12 and possibly 4, the fill (855) of feature [786] and possibly [779], besides deposit (835). The main bowl type recorded in the phase was the spurred OS24 shape noted as six examples while types OS24S or AO33 occurred as single items. Deposits (836) and (855) were dated c. 1820–1850 by the presence solely of OS24 bowls. Deposit (682) was dated 1840–1880 by the occurrence of the OS24S and AO33 bowls as the latest type. The sole clay tobacco pipe find from context (670) was a stem, SF <17>, with moulded decoration datable to the c. 1870's and has the name of I Douglas moulded on it.

Phase 3

Quantity: 30 fragments; four bowls, four mouthparts, 22 stems

Number of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: two

The clay tobacco pipes were solely recovered from demolition layer (544) and (703) located in Area A. Only two bowls were recovered from these deposits, both of which were the OS28 shape that dated the deposits to c. 1840–1910.

Phase 4

Quantity: nine fragments; four bowls, one mouthpart, four stems

Number of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: one

The clay tobacco pipes from this phase were solely associated with cut [839], Area A. Four bowls are only recorded and as two examples each of the OS24 and OS28 bowls, the latter dating the deposit to c. 1840–1910.

Significance, Potential and Recommendations for Further Work

The clay tobacco pipes have some significance at a local level, although much of the assemblage was recovered from dump and demolition layers and therefore possibly came from an offsite source. Clay tobacco pipes recovered from Phase 2.2 are probably associated with the residents of the study area. The assemblage is comparable to others recovered from Manchester and Salford (e.g., Jarrett 2015, 2017a; 2018), besides a previous excavation on First Street (Jarrett 2017b). Of interest is the occurrence of at least one non-local pipe, the McDougal, Glasgow marked pipe found in context (544), SF <9>, which probably relates to a visitor from Glasgow. The clay tobacco pipes do have the potential to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage, although the decorated bowls and marked stems should be archived if a synthetic study of Salford and Manchester clay tobacco pipes is undertaken.

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21 APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small quantity of glass was recovered from the excavation and dates mostly to the 19th and 20th century. The assemblage was quantified by fragment count, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and weight and consists of 91 fragments/72 ENV/6.670kg, of which six fragments/6 MNV/261g came from a voided context. The material was recovered from 16 contexts. The material consists of mainly fragmentary material, although the majority of the assemblage could be assigned to a vessel shape, while 12 vessels are intact and three vessels have a complete profile. The material is therefore in a good condition and was most likely to have been deposited soon after breakage.

Methodology

The terminology used to describe the glass is according to that used by the Society of Historical Archaeology Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website (Lindsey 2017). The information was recorded in a database format and it is discussed by form and distribution. The glass occurs as mostly small sized groups (fewer than 30 fragments) except for one medium (30–100 fragments) sized group.

The Glass Forms

All the glass forms date to the late 19th-early 20th century unless otherwise stated.

The range of forms is shown in Table 1.

Form	No. of frags	MNV	Wt (g)
Bottle	6	6	89
Bottle or jar, square section	2	2	94
Bottle, beer	3	3	698
Bottle, Bovril	1	1	47
Bottle, Codd-type	19	7	1665
Bottle, cylindrical section	15	14	1932
Bottle, Hamilton-type	1	1	31
Bottle, oval section	4	4	126
Bottle, rectangular section	3	3	114
Bottle, rectangular section, squat	1	1	46
Bottle, square section	1	1	52

Bottle, square section, wide mouthed	2	1	102
Bottle: wine	2	2	174
Bottle: wine, cylindrical	1	1	395
Bottle: wine, cylindrical, late-type	1	1	31
Lens, oval	1	1	3
Lid, jar	1	1	76
Marble (closures for Codd-type bottles)	2	2	17
Phial, cylindrical	2	2	96
Rummer?	1	1	68
Slag	1	1	25
Spoon	1	1	2
Stopper, target	2	2	26
Vase, hexagonal	1	1	158
Vessel	1	1	17
Window glass	9	6	33
Window glass, crown	2	1	124
Window glass, reinforced hexagonal mesh	1	1	22
Unidentified	2	1	5

Table 1. Range of vessel forms quantified by fragment count, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and weight measured in grams

Bottles are the main form recorded in the assemblage (48 MNV/66.7%) all of which were moulded in Rickett's type moulds where the manufacturing method could be observed. A number of use categories were assigned to the bottles.

Bottles with a drink storage/serving use accounted for (22 MNV). The majority of this category consisted of fragmentary bottles with a cylindrical section made mostly in green-tinted glass unless otherwise stated. Those with embossed company names or their location on the fragments consisted of '...AM ...' in a circle above 'OLDHAM', noted in context (551), or with 'MOORHOUSE/HULME', deposit (594) besides a dark green base fragment embossed on the lower wall 'WILSON'S BRY LTD NEWTON HEATH', noted in context (810). A clear glass probable 20th-century soda pop bottle fragment is embossed with columns of small pimples and was found in deposit (706).

Codd-type bottles dated from c. 1870 accounted for some 7 MNV, most of which were made in green-tinted glass and were found in contexts (506), embossed with 'CRONS...' above a circle containing an arm with a raised mallet, with 'TRADE' and '[MARK]' on each side, above MANCHESTER' and (594) embossed 'MANCHESTER' in an arc. From (682) a fragmentary bottle has part of the name '...MESH OV...' on the neck chamber and a jockey and horse in flight embossed on the body. Deposit (810) produced a Codd-type bottle made for 'M. DAVIES' with the name above a shield containing the initials 'M' and 'D' each side of a masonic compass and set square with 'TRADE' and 'MARK' vertically

each side of the shield above 'MANCHESTER'. The other side of the bottle has the name and address of 'M DAVIES/MALVERN STREET/CITY ROAD/CORNBROOK/MANCHESTER'. An unusual coloured fragmentary Codd-type bottle was made in yellow olive-green glass and has an illegible name embossed on the body and was found in context (682).

A single wall fragment of a Hamilton-type bottle, dated from c. 1810, was noted in context (703).

Bottles with a general liquid use accounted for (9 MNV). Such bottles were mostly made in green-tinted glass and included two oval section bottles, noted in contexts (682) and (706), while an intact clear glass rectangular section bottle with a packer-type rim came from context (609).

Six bottles were given a food storage use, most notable of which was a brown glass Bovril bottle dated from c. 1870 and present in context (849). Found with the latter were two clear glass bases of square section vessels that may have come from either bottles or jars. Context (544) produced two green-tinted square section bottles: one survives as a base and the other has an applied squared patent-type rim.

Eight vessels had an alcohol storage/serving using, three of these were beer bottles. Two of the beer bottles were made for the same brewers. The most intact is made in green-tinted glass and has a double ring rim finish and the wall is embossed on one side with the name of 'J.PRATT/& SON/MANCHESTER' while the other side has embossed a shield containing a raised arm with a mallet. The latter design was found on an olive green wall sherd and both vessels were recovered from context (506).

Wine bottles are poorly represented and occur as moulded cylindrical fragments dated to after c. 1810 and include a dark olive-green fragment, noted in context (849) and a dark blue-green base from (551). A black/dark brown wine bottle base has the appearance of a late 17th-early 18th-century dated onion-type wine bottle but has distinct moulded seams and therefore is of a 19th-century date. Fragments of this vessel were noted in contexts (849) and (855).

A probable green-blue glass bottle for the storage on an alcoholic spirit has an applied grooved ring/brandy rim finish, a bulging/cigar shaped neck and rounded shoulder and was found in context (551).

Four bottles were assigned a pharmaceutical use. A blue-green bottle fragment has an applied prescription-type rim and was noted in context (703). There are two oval section bottles, both recovered from context (810), and survive only as wall fragments: one vessel was made in blue glass and the other was made in blue green glass and is embossed '...B Y'. A green-tinted glass rectangular section bottle wall fragment from context (703) has embossed measure marks and the letters '[T A B] L E – S [P O O N S]'. Two other pharmaceutical vessels occur as cylindrical phials with preparation finish rims and occur in either green tinted glass, noted in context (551) or clear glass with an internal red stain, found in deposit (703).

Five vessels were assigned a cover use and included two glass marbles from the chambers of Codd-type bottles: contexts (690), green-tinted, and (810), clear glass. A blue-green glass flat-topped lid for a jar was noted in context (810). Two clear glass target stoppers are recorded and were used as closures for bottles, such as those for sauce and both items were recovered from context (690).

Other vessel uses occurred as single items. A possible alcohol consumption vessel is represented by the foot and merese of a possible rummer and the underside of the base has an embossed radiating petal design and was found in context (607). A horticultural or display item was represented by the hexagonal base of a clear glass vase, found in (855). A lighting item was noted as a clear glass lampshade with a short everted rim, a short concave neck and a rounded globular shoulder and the item was found in context (810). A clear glass oval lens or disc has nibbled edges and measures 30.5mm X 24mm X 1mm thick and came from context (690). A clear glass small spoon survives mostly as the oval bowl and was noted in deposit (849). A fragment of black slag (25g) is 17mm thick and has one flat surface and was recovered from context (537).

A clear glass cylindrical jug was intact and was found in deposit (556). The vessel has a simple rim with a V-shaped spout. The jug has an elaborate moulded design featuring leaping or diving fish each side of the applied D-shaped handle with a thumb rest. Below the lip is a swan flanked by two signets, while around the base of the jug is an inverted egg and dart border. The vessel dates to the late 19th-20th century.

Twelve fragments (179g) of window glass, representing some eight window panes are recorded.

A thick-wall piece of green-tinted crown window glass with a pontil mark was noted in deposit (506). Green-tinted window glass fragments, probably of plate manufacture, were noted in deposits (537) and (544), while clear glass versions came from deposits (544) and (706). A fragment of blue-green-tinted reinforced window glass with hexagonal metal mesh, dated to the late 19th and 20th century, was recovered from context (855).

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 2, which demonstrates for each context producing glass, the phase that it occurs in, the size of the group, the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (MNV), weight, the forms present and a spot date. The glass was recovered from Phases 2.1–2.3 and 3 and found in layers, the fills of features and construction cuts.

Context	Description	Area	Phase	No. of frags	MNV	Wt (g)	Forms	Spot date
506	chamber upper backfill	B eval	2.2	6	5	1300	Bottles: beer (2 MNV), Codd-type (2 MNV), window glass, crown (1 fragment)	C. 1870-early 20th century
507	chamber lower backfill	B eval	2.2	1	1	68	Rummer? (1 MNV)	19th century

537	gas main pipe cut	B	2.3	4	4	54	Bottle, cylindrical section (1 MNV), slag (1 MNV), window glass (2 fragments)	19th century
538	construction deposit services	B	2.2	2	2	40	Bottle (1 MNV), bottle, cylindrical section (1 MNV)	19th century
544	demolition	A	3	13	11	375	Bottle (2 MNV), Bottles: cylindrical section (1 MNV), rectangular section (1 MNV), rectangular section, squat (1 MNV), square section (1 MNV), square section, wide mouthed (1 MNV), vessel glass (1 MNV), window glass (3 fragments)	Mid-late 19th century
551	demolition material in Cellar A	A	3	5	4	1018	Bottle, cylindrical section (2 MNV), phial, cylindrical (1 MNV), wine bottle, cylindrical (1 MNV)	Late 19th century
556	primary demolition/backfill	A	3	2	2	996	Bottle, cylindrical section (1 MNV), jug, cylindrical (1 MNV)	Late 19th century
594	backfill of privy (upper)	A	2.2	6	4	555	Bottle (1 MNV), Bottles: Codd-type (1 MNV), cylindrical section (2 MNV)	1870+
658	levelling??	A	2.1	1	1	12	Bottle (1 MNV)	19th c
682	floor levelling House 12/14	A	2.3	14	4	532	Bottles: Codd-type (3 MNV), oval section (1 MNV), rectangular section (1 MNV)	1870+
690	backyard toilet House (4?) & 12	A	2.3	5	5	74	Marble (1 MNV), oval lens (1 MNV), stopper, target (2 MNV)	1870+
703	demolition layer widespread	A	3	8	8	201	Bottle (1 MNV), Bottles: beer (1 MNV), cylindrical section (3 MNV), Hamilton-type (1 MNV), rectangular section (1 MNV), phial, cylindrical (1 MNV)	Late 19th century
706	fill of brick structure 721	A	2.2	8	5	33	Bottle, cylindrical section (2 MNV), bottle, oval section (1 MNV), window glass (1 fragment), unidentified (1 MNV)	?20th century

810	Poland Yard(?)	A	2.1	7	7	884	Bottles: Codd-type (1 MNV), cylindrical section (1 MNV), oval section (2 MNV), lamp shade (1 MNV), lid, jar (1 MNV), marble (1 MNV)	C. 1870-early 20th century
849	VOID air raid shelter?	A		6	6	261	Bottle or jar, square section (2 MNV) bottle, Bovril (1 MNV) wine bottle, cylindrical, late (1 MNV), spoon (1 MNV), wine bottle (1 MNV)	C. 1870-early 20th century
855	fill of 786 & 779(?)	A	2.3	3	3	267	Window glass, reinforced with hexagonal metal mesh, (1 MNV), wine bottle (1 MNV), vase, hexagonal (1 MNV)	C. 1870-early 20th century

Table 2. Distribution of the glass showing, the phase that it occurs in, the size of the group, the number of fragments, minimum number of vessels (MNV), weight, the vessel shapes present and a spot date.

Phase 2.1

Quantity: 8 fragments, 8 MNV, 896g

Number of fragments containing glass: two

Glass was solely recovered from Area A and was found in the levelling layer (658), which produced a single bottle fragment dated to the 19th century and the Poland Yard deposit (810), which produced mostly bottles (5 MNV), a lampshade and a jar lid. Layer (810) was dated to c. 1870-early 20th century by the presence of a Codd-type bottle

Phase 2.2

Quantity: 23 fragments, 17 MNV, 1.996kg

Number of fragments containing glass: five

Glass was recovered from Areas A and B and the evaluation of Area B. Glass was found in the backfills (506) and (507) of a chamber located in the Area B evaluation, a construction deposit (538), Area B, the backfill (594) of a privy and a brick structure, both located in Area A. Bottles of various types were the main forms recorded (13 MNV) in this phase, besides a few fragments of window glass and a possible rummer. Deposits (507) and (538) were broadly dated to the 19th-century. Deposits (506),

(594) were dated to after c. 1870 by the presence of Codd-type bottles, while context (706) probably dates to the 20th century by the presence of a soda pop bottle of that date.

Phase 2.3

Quantity: 26 fragments, 16 MNV, 927g

Number of fragments containing glass: four

Glass was found in Area A: floor levelling (682) for House 12/14, fill (690) of the backyard toilet House (4?) & 12 and fill (855) of the soakaway [786] and [779], besides that from Area B and the fill (537) of a gas main. Bottles (6 MNV) were the main form recorded in this phase of which half were Codd-type bottles which dated context (682) and (690), the latter by a marble stopper, to after c. 1870. Fill (855) was dated to the late 19th-20th century by the occurrence of reinforced window glass with a hexagonal metal mesh. Fill (537) was only broadly dated to the 19th-century by the occurrence of a moulded bottle.

Phase 3

Quantity: 28 fragments, 25 MNV, 2.590kg

Number of fragments containing glass: four

Glass was solely recovered from Area A and was only found in demolition layers: (544), (551), (556) and (703). Bottles dominated the glass wares in this phase (18 MNV) and were either of a mid-late 19th-century date, found in contexts (544) or of a late 19th-century date: deposits (551), (556) and (703). The intact clear glass moulded jug came from layer (556)

Significance, Potential and Recommendations for Further Work

The glass has some significance at a local level and the finds are important for understanding the material culture of the residents of the terraced houses living on the streets within the study area. Much of the glass, however, was derived from levelling and demolition deposits and may have been derived from an offsite source and only the glass recovered from Phase 2.2 relates to the residents on the site. Many of the glass bottles have embossed upon them business working in Manchester. Glass assemblages from other excavations in Manchester and Salford are comparable to that from this excavation, e.g. The Exchange, Greengate Embankment, Salford (Jarrett 2015b), 16 Chapel Street, Salford (Jarrett 2015a) and 74-88 Great Ancoats (Jarrett 2016). A comparable glass assemblage comes from previous work on First Street (Jarrett 2017),

The glass has the potential to date the contexts in which it was found. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass assemblage as no formal publication work is proposed. The intact

cylindrical jug from context (566) could be photographed for an illustration included in a poster for the site work. The glass can otherwise be discarded.

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22 APPENDIX 7: INDUSTRIAL RESIDUES

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Finds from First Street, Manchester (FMS20) were examined. A single item weighing 149g was recovered. The find was examined and reported during September 2022 in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2020).

Results

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
705	slag	Iron smithing slag, slightly magnetic	1	149	

Table 1: the industrial residues

Provenance

The items were recovered from the construction cut [705] for a wall [731] in House 1 (Area A).

Discussion

A single piece of slag was examined. This is part of a plano-convex hearth bun from iron smithing. a magnet was passed through the dust associated with the slag lump and a few pieces of flake hammerscale were noted. Hammerscale is the most common micro-slag associated with iron smithing (Dungworth 2015, 35).

Iron production and working, both smelting and smithing, usually generate large quantities of slag residues, often with substantial pieces (Historic England 2018, 5), whereas this is a single isolated piece. This suggests that iron smithing did not take place in the investigated area but perhaps close by.

Potential and Recommendations

The other find is of limited potential. The slag suggests industrial activity close to but probably not on the site. No further work is required and the material can be discarded.

References

ClfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Dungworth, D, 2015 *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice*, Historic England (rev ed)

Historic England, 2018 *Pre-Industrial Ironworks: Introductions to Heritage Assets* (reissued)

Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

DRAFT

23 APPENDIX 8: METAL, LEATHER AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Märit Gaimster, with leather by Florence Fowkes

Introduction

In total, nearly ninety individual metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations along with the remains of at least ten leather shoes or boots. These objects are all catalogued in the table below.

The finds were recovered from different sub-phases of construction, household use and demolition and largely reflect the working class community present on site from the mid-19th century until the Hulme slum clearance 1922–1937. They represent a range of functional categories and at this stage are best discussed as a single assemblage, with the WWII and post-war industrial site use forming separate phases.

Results

Phase 2–3: terraced housing late 19th to early 20th centuries

Unsurprisingly, the vast majority of metal and small finds relates to the occupation and demolition of the terraced housing on site. The finds can be divided into categories that cover structural fittings, household fittings and furnishings, dress accessories and personal belongings, toys and childhood items, tools, and coins and tokens. The void Context [849] is included here also, as the finds concur well with the rest of this assemblage.

Structural or architectural fittings form a small group that, besides iron nails, also includes two wall hooks and a probable wall anchor from Hulme slum clearance Layer [703]. Both usually have tapering shanks that were driven into wood or masonry, the latter with flattened heads that served to fix doors, window frames or panelling. Both wall hooks and wall anchors appear to have changed little in form since the Middle Ages (cf. Egan 1998, fig. 36; Goodall 2011, 163 and fig. 9.11 H232–235). The remains of an iron triskele-shaped fitting from the backfill of the House 1 privy may be the remains of an end plate for a tie-rod or bar inserted to repair or prevent the moving of architectural elements.

A larger group of finds reflect household fittings and furnishings include a circular cast-iron swivel door, likely from a range or cooker from the construction of the House 9 yard and a copper-alloy mortice lock door handle. Loose furnishings are seen in a ceramic caster (House 19) and a rubber mount (House 1), both from furniture legs, a small copper-alloy drop handle from a chest or drawer (House 9) and the handle from a fire implement such as a shovel or a fire fork (cf. Lindsay 1970, 15–16 and fig. 73). Cutlery is represented by the remains of a scale-hafted bone handle (SF 25), crudely decorated with hatching

and pairs of oblique grooves. The handle of an almost paper-thin teaspoon is likely of so-called nickel silver, electroplated on a copper-alloy base. It carries the stamp 'L & W', indicating it was manufactured by the firm Lee & Wigfull in Sheffield (<https://www.silvercollection.it/silverplatehallmarks/s.html>). The corroded and twisted remains of a sweet tin branded Sovereign Devon Treacle Toffee would have been manufactured from 1915 onwards (SF 28, House 7). A copper-alloy cup weight appears to have been stamped with the crowned royal cypher for William IV (1830–37; cf. Biggs 1992, 58–59).

The most frequent category of finds is represented by dress accessories and personal belongings, as seen in nine buttons of shell, glass and copper alloy, seven glass beads (SF 30–33) and the remains of a necklace of white glass beads linked with copper-alloy wire loops (SF 29, House 4). In addition are the remains of at least eight leather shoes and boots, including characteristic lace-up boots with worn heels of stacked leather. The sole of a child's shoe, corresponding to a modern UK child size 8, may have been fitted with a protective patch at the forepart of the shoe, diminishing wear. There are also the remains of a pair of oval copper-alloy spectacle frames (SF 2, House 1) and a plastic hair comb (SF 24, House 10). Playthings and childhood items make up the second most frequent category, dominated by nine stone and ceramic toy marbles, a rubber ball and three slate pencils. A ceramic gaming piece in the form of a cube with ribbed sides represent a popular game played by Victorian and Edwardian children, called fivestones or Jacks, itself based on the much older game called knucklebones.

Tools are only represented by a single item in this assemblage, comprising a near-complete iron chisel (Poland Place). In contrast, ten copper-alloy coins, alongside a token, provide the third most frequently found category of items. Half of the coins, due to wear and corrosion, can only be identified as likely pennies or halfpennies dating from the late 19th to early 20th centuries; however, a small group of six coins from House 12 (SF 7) include three issues of Victoria, one a possible half-farthing pierced for suspension, along with a George V penny. A farthing-sized token with lettering across one face (SF 21) was retrieved from House 9, along with pottery dating from the late 19th century.

Phase 4: World War II

A single item was recovered from this phase in the form of a bone suspender button from the Poland Place air raid shelter (SF 27).

Phase 5: modern industrial buildings and demolition

Seven metal and small finds were recovered from Phase 5 contexts. Most finds came from House 6/13 and Easton Street where the assemblage included a George V penny (SF 5), an iron spanner for a square nut, an iron screw bolt with hexagonal head and the remains of potentially two separate leather shoes.

Significance and Recommendations for Further Work

The metal, leather and small finds from First Street Plot 9 provide an insight into daily life of the working population in this part of Greater Manchester during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a period often neglected in the archaeological literature (but see Crewe 2012; License 2015).. Finds include structural fittings, house furnishings, dress accessories, playthings and coins a relevant selection of which should be included in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, it is recommended that some objects are x-rayed or cleaned by conservator to enable further identification. These items, which include the pierced Victoria half-farthing and the farthing-sized copper-alloy token, are annotated in the catalogue.

A number of iron nails and undiagnostic metal objects may be discarded at this stage, while, following publication, further discard should be agreed in consultation with the relevant museum or repository.

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24 APPENDIX 9: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The site was situated in the central part of Manchester within an area bounded by Hulme Street to the south and Medlock Street to the west. Excavation consisted of an evaluation encompassing 6 trenches (1, 2, 3, 4A, 4B and 5) located in the southern, western and eastern parts of the site. This was followed by two mitigation trenches, situated alongside the evaluation trenches 4A and 4B within the central/eastern perimeter of this area (Area B) and then covering much of the southern part of the site incorporating Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (Area A). Each of these trenches and later mitigation excavations provided evidence for 19th to 20th century occupation, following the historical data for the construction of terraced houses in this area from the early 19th century (situated within the western part of the site associated with Easton Street) and then a broader swathe of workers houses from the mid-19th century and their subsequent demolition between 1922 and 1937. A small quantity of animal bones was recovered (by hand) from the two mitigation areas.

Notably this site is situated just north of a previous excavation, also featuring evaluation and mitigation trenches, this within the area to the south of Hulme Street and again bordered to the west by Medlock Street (as described in Banens 2017).

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and most vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of Faunal Assemblage

The site provided a total of 26 hand collected fragments, all in good condition and no more than moderately fragmented. They were derived from various deposits including levelling/construction layers (810) within the south-eastern part of the site in Area A (Phase 2.1); deposits associated with the fills (506) and (507) of a chamber, part of House 19, this perhaps fronting on to Newcastle Street in Area B, as well as a single fragment from (838) associated with the construction of House 9 in Area A (Phase 2.2); and finally from demolition layers (544) and (703) associated with houses formally fronting onto Easton Street (Phase 3). None of these collections is likely to date earlier than the mid-19th century

corresponding to the instigation of the secondary development of this area (as mentioned above). The Phase 3 demolition levels are likely to date to the 20th century.

Bones were sparingly distributed amongst these Phases/Areas with the largest collections taken from Area A deposits dated to Phase 2.2 and Phase 3 (as shown in Table 1). Both the 19th and 20th century assemblages consist of small quantities of cattle, sheep/goat and rabbit, the remaining species, pig and cat, confined to Phase 2.2 Areas A and B respectively. It is perhaps of interest that cattle is represented by a skull piece (Phase 2.2) and otherwise by two phalanges, all recognisable as 'butchers waste', while the sheep and pig bones are all upper and lower limb bones, from the 'dressed' part of the carcass i.e., meat portions. The quantities are too small to warrant any comment concerning meat usage/deposition, although a similar carcass distribution was observed within the sheep/goat component derived from the earlier excavations to the south of Hulme Street (Rielly 2017). Both sites also feature a good quantity of sheep-size vertebrae and ribs (meat cuts), the present site also providing several cattle-size parts from this axial part of the carcass. Several of the cattle- and sheep-sized ribs were butchered, potentially creating rib joints or else soup bones, with three cattle-size (2 from Phase 2.2 and one from Phase 3) and 1 sheep-size rib (Phase 2.2) sawn through the shaft. This type of butchery tends to date from the latter part of the 18th century (after Rielly 593 and Albarella 2003, 74). Another indication of date is the presence of notably large individuals, here again referring to the ribs, both cattle-size and sheep-size, the latter probably with reference to sheep rather than pigs. These may well represent bones from the larger 'improved' domesticate types, these developed in the 18th century and then extensively used from the start of the 19th century (after Rixson 2000, 215).

Domesticate age and size data was rather sparse, the former best represented in the sheep assemblage indicative of a preponderance of adult (mutton) individuals. Of interest, was the recovery of a rather juvenile (possibly an infant) pig ulna, this from (506) Phase 2.2 Area B. This could represent a rather succulent cut or at least a portion of meat, and while no such meat cuts were observed in the nearby site (Rielly 2017), they were found at the late 19th century site at the Exchange Station, Greengate in Salford (Rielly 2014 and Haslam et al 2017, 33).

The remaining food species, rabbit, may represent captured (game) animals or hutch-bred individuals. The keeping of rabbits for domestic consumption was certainly well known in 19th century London (after Beeton 1869, 222). and it can be assumed that they were equally important in other contemporary English conurbations. Otherwise, the keeping of rabbits was becoming popular through the 19th century coinciding with exhibitions of 'Fancy Rabbits' (after Whitman 2004, 228). A knife mark observed on the rabbit pelvis from the Phase 3 demolition deposit does at least show that at least one out of the potentially three rabbits represented was used for its meat.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

This is a rather small quantity of bones, albeit in relatively good condition and reasonably well dated (probably from the mid-19th into the early 20th centuries). It does offer insight into the use of animal products, specifically meat, during the 19th century occupation of this area, the more so if the bones from the adjacent site just to the south (although again a rather small assemblage) are included in the analysis. Of interest is the use of adult sheep, denoting a fondness for mutton contrasting with the preference for lamb in the modern era. It is also useful to see the presence of larger individuals, cattle and sheep, showing the presence of 'improved' varieties, generally dating from the 19th century (after Rixson 2000, 215). However, smaller varieties clearly continue in usage into this period, as documented with reference to rather small sheep present at the adjacent site (Rielly 2017).

The small quantities observed here and elsewhere in Greater Manchester, here including the assemblage taken from the Exchange Station, Greengate in Salford (Rielly 2014) no doubt represent only a portion of the waste emanating from the local households in their respective areas. Municipal rubbish collection was in operation in this country following the inception of the Public Health Act of 1875, while a less formal method of waste disposal – the rag-and bone men – had been plying their trade for some time before this date. It can thus be suggested that 19th century collections and in particular those dating to the latter part of this century, are likely to be a remnant of the total accumulation of bone waste and any analysis should obviously take this into consideration.

Despite the small size and concerns of potential bias (remnant collections), these bones can still offer information on the meat usage of the local populace. Of interest in this respect is the presence of meat bearing bones amongst the sheep collections from each of these adjacent sites, which may say something about the parts consumed and/or the parts available. Notably, sheep footbones were found at the Greengate site. There is also information concerning the manner of butchery (production of meat cuts/joints) and the presence of 'improved' stock. The 'additional' species are also of interest, here represented by rabbit, with the possible indication of game imports, locally farmed (hutch-bred) or pets.

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Summary Table

Phase:	2.1	2.2		3	Total
Area:	A	A	B	A	
Species					
Cattle	1		1	1	3
Cattle-size			3	2	5
Sheep/Goat	1		1	1	3
Pig			2		2

Phase:	2.1	2.2		3	Total
Sheep-size	3		3	4	10
Cat		1			1
Rabbit	1		1	1	2
Grand Total	6	1	1	9	26

Table 1. Species distribution by Phase and area

25 APPENDIX 10: OASIS SUMMARY

Summary for preconst1-513403

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-513403
Project Name	Excavation at First Street, Manchester, United Kingdom
Sitename	First Street, Manchester, United Kingdom
Activity type	Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	FM520
Planning id	125633FCV2019
Reason For investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	16-Mar-2022 - 03-Aug-2022
Location	First Street, Manchester, United Kingdom NGR : SJ 83009 97407 LL: 53.4731341215185, -2.24749770015478 12 Fig : 383689,397407
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater Manchester District Manchester Parish : Manchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	1.1Following an archaeological evaluation between the 18th and 20th March 2020 an excavation was conducted between 05th July and 03rd August 2022 on land bound by River Street to the north, Hulme Street to the south, and Medlock and Newcastle Street, Manchester to the west and east respectively. This revealed a series of cellars and other building remains, with ginnels between them, which dated from the early to mid-19th century, as well as associated sanitation and power services. These were primarily residential in nature; commercial/industrial buildings replaced the terraced housing after slum clearance of the early 20th century. The remains of three World War II air raid shelters and their entrances were also identified.
Project Results	1.4In the mid-19th century, industrial development along the Medlock resulted in the construction of workers' housing across the site, as well as in neighbouring areas. Streets with rows of terraced back-to-backs and terraced through-houses, of two to three storeys tall were built. In addition to the cellars and houses fronting Easton Street, the fragmentary (truncated remains of structures fronting onto Davies Street, Newcastle Street, Hulme Street (formerly George Street) Court, and Poland Place were recorded. The houses fronting George Street, at the south end of Easton Street, had cellars, while there was no evidence for any below the houses on other streets. 1.5There is evidence of alterations to the properties excavated including the creation and refashioning of access; a cellar doorway was blocked up and buildings demolished and replaced by yards. Widespread improvements were made to the sanitation services, namely in the disposal of foul and surface water, notably along Poland Place and the buildings fronting it. These may reflect the adoption of municipal directives following a societal realisation of and reaction to, the conditions suffered by the inhabitants. 1.6Between 1922 and 1937, all the housing on site was demolished. The land between Easton Street and Davies Street was used to site two air raid shelters in the Second World War. Another was recorded in the north-east of the site. Modern industrial buildings were constructed on the site during the 1930s, however, these were later demolished and the site was used as a car park.

Keywords	Back To Back House - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Terraced House - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Air Raid Shelter - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Cellar Dwelling - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Greater Manchester HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	Stephen, Baker
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Greater Manchester County Record Office (with Manchester Archives); Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Manchester Archives and Local Studies; Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Museum of Science and Industry;

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