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Contact

Name	Position	Email	Phone
Adam Thompson	Director	a.thompson@salford.ac.uk	0161 295 3818 07970 471181
Correspondence Address	Salford Archaeology, University of Salford, Peel Building, Salford, Greater Manchester, M5 4DW		

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1. Summary

Renaker Build Ltd is devising proposals for a residential development of land on Crown Street in Manchester City Centre (centred on NGR 383300, 397206). In order to support the planning applications for the scheme Renaker Build Ltd have commissioned Salford Archaeology to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed development site. This was intended to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource in order to enable informed recommendations to be made for the designs of the proposed schemes and the future treatment of any surviving remains.

Archaeological evidence for Romano-British activity in Manchester focused on the Roman fort of *Mamucium*, which was established in Castlefield. During the 2nd century, the fort was developed in association with the substantial extramural settlement or *vicus*. Based on archaeological excavations and the distribution of Roman finds, the limits of this civilian settlement appear to have extended south-eastwards along Chester Road, terminating somewhere in the vicinity of Great Jackson Street. The proposed development area lies on the south bank of the River Medlock in an area of known Roman activity.

During the late medieval and post-medieval periods, the proposed area lay within the township of Hulme. During those periods, Hulme was largely agricultural land, with isolated areas of industry such as Knot mill. By the 18th century, the development site was within an area of farmland and group of buildings known as Jackson's Farm, which extended across the north of the site. A field within southern part of the site was owned by George Lloyd Esq, who held the estate of Hulme.

The proposed area remained unchanged until the mid-19th century when a grid of streets was laid through the Site. By this time, double-depth terrace houses had been erected along Great Jackson Street, Melbourne Street and Ren Street. Pavement lights are shown on historic mapping and indicate that these houses contained cellars. By the late 19th century, the entire site area had been developed into workers' housing. By 1969 all the houses within the site had been cleared and the site is now used as a concrete batching plant.

The potential for the Site to contain buried archaeological remains is considered to be high. Remains may include Roman remains, an 18th-century farmhouse, 18th-century field boundaries and 19th-century houses. Any such remains that do exist within the site are likely to be of low (local) and potential medium (regional) significance and, without a programme of mitigation, the scheme could damage or destroy these remains.

Following consultation with Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council, it has been agreed that an archaeological evaluation will be required to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains and, if present, their extent and significance. The evaluation will target non-designated heritage assets of medium (regional) to low (local) significance that have been identified within this document.

Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the archaeological evaluation, further excavation may be required to offset the harm of the development to the buried archaeological resource, in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework. The scope and extent of any such further investigation will be determined

by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council.

2. Introduction

Renaker Build Ltd have prepared a planning application that comprises a 71-storey tower for residential use with three-storey basement for car parking and detached three-storey office block. The desk-based study aimed to identify as far as possible the nature, extent and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the site so as to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains.

2.1 Site location

The proposed development area (centred on NGR 383298 397206) comprises a plot of land in Manchester City Centre, (herein referred to as the 'Site'), which is bounded by Great Jackson Street to the north-east, Melbourne Street to the north-west and the Mancunian Way to the south (Fig 1; Plate 1). The Site currently is used as a concrete batching plant. The Site lies on the southern side of the River Medlock in the Castlefield area of Manchester, though it historically lay within the township of Hulme.



Plate 1 Extract from Google Satellite, showing the Site boundary

2.2 Topography and geology

Topographically, the Manchester conurbation as a region lies within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises of the Mersey River valley, whilst the rivers Irwell, Medlock and Irk represent

the principal watercourses in Manchester. The Site lies at a height of 32m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is relatively flat.

The Site is located on a band of solid geology comprising the sandstone of the Chester Formation, formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic Period. It is overlain by superficial Devensian, Glaciofluvial Sheet deposits, which formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary Period (British Geological Society, 2021).

2.3 Designations

The Site does not contain any additional heritage assets that are afforded statutory protection, such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, or any Registered Parks and Gardens. It does not lie within any Conservation Areas.

The Site is located within 200m of two listed buildings and the Castlefield Conservation Area (Table 1). The proposed development will not have a physical impact on these designated heritage assets, and so they are not considered further in this report.

Site	Designation	List Entry	Location (NGR)
Castlefield	Conservation Area	-	Centred at: 382990 397666
Bridgewater Canal Offices	Grade II Listed Building	1283068	383190 397355
School House	Grade II Listed Building	1197761	383203 397089

Table 1 Designated sites within 200m radius of the Site

3. Method statement

3.1 Introduction

The assessment considers the potential impact of the proposed development upon any buried archaeological remains within the Site, and comprises a desk-based study. The production of the assessment followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard and guidance for undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments (*Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, 2017).

3.2 Research sources

The desk-based assessment made use of the following sources:

- / Published and unpublished cartographic, documentary and photographic sources;
- / The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, maintained by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (Fig 13);
- / Manchester Local Archives and the Greater Manchester Record Office in Manchester Central Library;
- / The National Heritage List for England;
- / Salford Archaeology's extensive library of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the Site.

The aim of the research was to provide the relevant historical and archaeological background relating to the development of the Site. The available sequence of historical mapping was the principal source of information, as this provides evidence for the development of the Site since the late eighteenth century.

3.3 Site Inspection

The aim of the site inspection was to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the existing land use of the application area, in order to identify any evidence for surviving below-ground remains.

3.4 The document

The following presents the historical and archaeological evidence for the Site. Chapter 5 discusses the previous archaeological investigations that have taken place within the Site. A gazetteer (Chapter 6) is presented of heritage assets and sites of potential archaeological interest identified within the Site and this information, along with a map regression (Figs 3-10), is used to assess the significance of the remains (Chapter 7) and impact of the proposed development (Chapter 8). A mitigation strategy is outlined in Chapter 9, based on the assessment presented in the previous chapters.

3.5 Significance assessment methodology

An accepted methodology for assessing archaeological significance is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 1 of 'Scheduled Monuments: identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important

archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979' (DCMS, 2013). These criteria have all been utilised in this assessment and are listed below:

- / Archaeological interest
- / Historical interest
- / Period
- / Rarity
- / Documentation
- / Group value
- / Survival/condition
- / Fragility/vulnerability
- / Diversity
- / Potential

The significance assessment also uses the approach to assessing heritage value contained within '*Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*' issued by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in January 2011 (ICOMOS, 2011). This document states that an archaeological asset's significance can be assessed as very high, high, medium, low, negligible or unknown.

3.6 Impact assessment methodology

The impact assessment assesses the potential impact of the proposed development upon the significance of the archaeological resource within the Site. Mitigation is then recommended to reduce the level of impact on the significance of the identified assets.

4. Planning and legislative background

This assessment accords with National, Regional and Local Planning Policies which relate to the historic environment. National planning policies relevant to heritage asset management are contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021).

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The significance of the archaeological resource identified within this report has been assessed as recommended in the revised *National Planning Policy Framework* (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental. Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets 'in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' is one. Section 16 deals specifically with this historic environment (paragraphs 189-208), and states that local planning authorities should consider:

- / the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- / the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- / the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- / opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 194 states that "local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, 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".

Paragraph 203 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 199-202) should be taken into account in determining a planning application.

Paragraph 205 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

4.2 Local Development Framework

The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Manchester City Council adopted a Core Strategy in 2012, which is scheduled until 2027 (Manchester City Council, 2012). The heritage strategy is outlined in *Objective 6: Environment* and summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications which may affect the historic environment (Manchester City Council, 2012, p. 164).

Policy EN3 states:

‘Throughout the City, the Council will encourage development that complements and takes advantage of the distinct historic and heritage features of its districts and neighbourhoods, including those of the City Centre.

New developments must be designed so as to support the Council in preserving or, where possible, enhancing the historic environment, the character, setting and accessibility of areas and buildings of acknowledged importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and archaeological remains. Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will be encouraged where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset.’

Manchester City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

5. Historical background

The following section provides a framework to the present study, working chronologically through the periods listed below (Table 2).

British archaeological periods		
Period	Sub-period	Date range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2300 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 BC – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Historic	Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
	Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
	Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
	Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c 1750
	Industrial Period	c AD1750 – 1914
Modern	Modern	Post-1914

Table 2 Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

5.1 Prehistoric period

The current understanding of human activity in the Manchester region during the prehistoric period is poor, although it is reasonable to suggest that several areas in the city centre, such as Castlefield, the area that now contains Manchester Cathedral and Chetham's School and Ardwick, may have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and the abundance of natural water sources (i.e. rivers) (Gregory, 2007). Evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity was yielded from an archaeological excavation that was targeted on a plot of land adjacent to Liverpool Road in Castlefield (Gregory, 2007, p. 181). During the excavation, two Mesolithic flints, a Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake, and a single fragment of late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery were recovered (HER 13944.1.0), although none was found in securely stratified deposits.

In addition, stone heads dating to the Iron Age were found in Hulme. No date or precise location is known for the discovery of the stone heads; however, they were found in Hulme, possibly at Gloucester Place, located c130m to the south-west of the Site (HER 9092.1.0).

5.1.1 Archaeological potential

There is no known evidence for prehistoric activity within the Site boundary, and the potential for any such remains to survive from this period is considered to be low.

5.2 Romano-British period

Archaeological evidence for Romano-British activity in Manchester is focused on the Roman fort of Mamucium, which was established on a sandstone bluff within Castlefield (Gregory, 2007). Archaeological excavation has shown that in the late 1st century, the fort comprised a turf rampart and timber gates, covering an area of c. 1.2ha, and was of a size compatible with holding a 480-man infantry unit. The fort was rebuilt to similar dimensions in stone c AD 200 (ibid).

During the 2nd century, the fort was developed in association with a substantial extramural settlement, or vicus (Grealey, 1974, p. 11). Civilians occupied the extramural settlement, attracted by the security and commercial benefits of the nearby fort. Based on archaeological excavations and the distribution of Roman finds, the limits of this civilian settlement appear to have extended south-eastwards along Chester Road, terminating somewhere in the vicinity of Great Jackson Street, northwards from the fort to approximately Quay Street, westwards along Liverpool Road for c 100m from the north-west corner of the fort, eastwards across Deansgate to the area now occupied by the Beetham Tower. Castlefield Roman Vicus and Area of Roman Manchester partially covers lies c 60m to the north of the Site (HER 415.2.0).

Part of the vicus was excavated in 1972 and 1981, revealing that the ditch system surrounding the fort was abandoned during the Flavian period. A road and associated buildings were built in the Hadrianic period. A hostelry, of timber structure, was uncovered, its function ascertained from large quantities of glass and gaming chips. After AD 250 the vicus experienced considerable decline, paralleling the decline of the fort (HER 415.2.0).

Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Buxton to the south-east, Chester to the south, Wigan to the north-west, Ribchester to the north, and Castleshaw and York to the north-east. The settlement was well connected in terms of trade and consequently lasted until the late third century AD. The Site lies c 80m to the south of the Roman road from Manchester to Ribchester (HER 14.1.0) and 175m to the south-west of the road from Manchester to Buxton (HER 28.1.3).

The Site lies a short distance to the south of the projected course of the Roman road leading south-westwards towards Chester, across the River Medlock. The precise course of this road across the river, however, is uncertain. One possibility is that it followed the line of Knott Mill Bridge and Chester Road to the east of the Site (HER 12233.1.0). An alternative route of the Roman road is suggested by one of the earliest known plans of the Castlefield area, dated 1765, which shows routeway curving from the north side of the road to the bridge (then known as Knot Mill or Aldport Lane) and terminating on the east bank of the Medlock. The key to this map describes this route as a 'hollow way to the ford', implying that this was a crossing point of some antiquity (UMAU 2001, 7).

Perhaps the best-known Roman finds from the south side of the River Medlock, however, are three sculptured stones (HER 415.4.27) found at a depth of c 2m by workmen sinking a drain in 1821. One of has been identified as Cautopates, a figure associated with the worship of the Mithras, from which it is inferred that a Mithraeum, or building used for the worship of the god, stood within the locality. The precise spot at which the three stones were found is not certain, but they are described as having been discovered 'in the line of the Roman road from

Manchester to Chester', 80m north of the Site. The approximate site of the possible Mithraeum lies c 35m to the north-west of the Site boundary (HER 13951.1.0).

An archaeological investigation undertaken at the junction of Deansgate and Great Bridgewater Street in 2005 revealed important remains dating from the Roman period (HER 13938.1.0). These remains were interpreted as being associated with the civilian settlement attached to the Roman fort and were excavated 40m north of the Site. The earliest phase of Roman activity was characterised by a group of substantial gravel pits, likely to have been associated with construction of roads in the settlement, with some evidence for tree clearance, the laying out of boundary ditches, and timber-framed buildings. The area appeared to have been abandoned in c AD 120-60, although a later phase of Roman activity saw the most intense occupation with structures built on a grid-like layout fronting onto a street, with commercial premises, possibly roadside shops. Other nearby finds include Roman building stone discovered in 1760, located 75m to the north-east of the Site (HER 415.4.2).

Another excavation on the junction of Chester Road and Great Jackson Street was undertaken by Pre-construct Archaeology in 2008, near the Site (EGM3912). This provided important new information on the character development of Roman Manchester and indicated that temples and mausolea probably lined the Roman road from Chester as it dropped down to the ford across the River Medlock. Significantly, a Roman altar was recovered from this excavation. This had been dumped into a pit away from the road, suggesting that the area was re-used for other purposes. Physical evidence for a sequence of inter-cutting pits and an enclosure ditch were also identified.

Excavations at Owen Street in 2016 identified a spread of relict plough soil, containing Roman pottery and a series of ditches, the longest with a total recorded length of 36.8m was lined on one side by a row of post holes, cut into the bedrock ((SA, 2016); EGM 5005). These features may have formed part of a field system, delineating a plot of agricultural land. These features may have formed part of a field system, delineating a plot of agricultural land. Further evidence for Roman activity in the area was recovered from an archaeological excavation on the south bank of the River Medlock at 2-4 Chester Road, where an assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered, together with some evidence for stone-quarrying activity (Miller & Cook, 2019).

Remains associated with a former Roman cemetery have also been discovered within the study area from at least the 17th century. Finds include the discovery of Roman Urns believed to have been part of a former cemetery, 240m to the north-east of the Site (HER 415.3.0). As well as animal bones and cremated remains, artefacts were also discovered, including a Roman clasp, coin and lachrymatory glass bottle. In addition, a tomb, comprising a wooden coffin in a grave lined with tiles, was found in 1832 near Great Jackson Street, c 130m to the north-west of the Site (HER 415.3.1).

Other finds are described as having been discovered in the vicinity of Knott Mill, including an altar to the goddess Fortuna Conservatris, found in 1612 'under the roote of an oak in Medlock neere Knott Mill' ((Bruton, 1909, p. 20)HER 415.4.24, located 90m to the east of the Site). In 1760, a centurial stone recording the building of a length of wall (presumably of the fort), was found 'on the south bank of the Medlock near Knott Mill, on the left of the road from Manchester to Stretford' (HER 415.4.2) (Bruton, 1909, p. 32). Roman pottery and a small hand quern were also found in this area in 1898 (HER 415.4.25).

In addition, several Roman findspots including hoards have been discovered in the study area. A hoard consisting of over 1600 coins ranging from the 2nd century to the 4th century were discovered during the 18th century near Knott Mill, c 200m to the north-east of the Site (HER 415.4.1). Many of the coins dated to the House of Constantine and were probably deposited between AD 375 and 380. Another hoard of 89 coins was discovered in Castlefield in the early 19th century, c 250m to north-east of the Site (HER 415.4.8). The nearest excavated hoard lay c 80m to the north of the Site, along the course of the Roman road to Ribchester and consisted of 26 coins (HER 415.4.19).

5.2.1 Archaeological potential

The Site lies in an area of intense Roman activity. However, given the extent of development that occurred across the Site from the 19th century onwards, it seems likely that any buried archaeological remains deriving from the Roman period will, at best, be very fragmentary.

5.3 Medieval period

There is very little archaeological evidence in the region as a whole that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest of 1066. The area around Manchester came under the control of several kingdoms during this period. In AD 620, Edwin occupied Manchester, and it may have been at this time that settlement in the town was established around the cathedral (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911). A gold finger ring (HER 9916.1.0), discovered in antiquity, has been traced to the Castlefield area (c 260m to the north-east of the Site), providing rare physical evidence for human activity in Manchester during this period.

In AD 919, the Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Elder established a fortified base, or burh, at Manchester, which was then part of Viking Northumbria. It has been suggested that the burh lay within the area around the cathedral, which had become a focus for settlement by the late 11th century. The site occupied presently by Chetham's School is thought to have been the site of a castle founded by Manchester's Norman barons. This early settlement at the confluence of the Rivers Irwell and Irk seems to have been bounded on the landward side by Hanging Ditch, whose curving line ran between the two rivers, taking a line that was followed subsequently by Toad Lane, the forerunner of Todd Street and Corporation Street.

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

By the 13th century, the Grelley family had established a manor house at the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Irk and the medieval town grew up around it (Hartwell, et al., 2004, p. 256). It was from this hall that they governed both the manor and the extensive barony. In 1222 Manchester was granted an annual fair, and in 1301 Thomas Grelley was granted the Great Charter of Manchester by Edward I, and thus it became a free borough (*ibid*).

A survey of the medieval layout of the city was undertaken in the 1980s by GMAU, which led to the designation of a zone defined as the Area of Medieval Manchester (Morris, 1983). The survey demonstrated that in addition to the manorial and ecclesiastical heart of the town,

streets radiated out from the centre, with Deansgate being one of the main thoroughfares. The Site lies c 70m to the south-east of Deansgate but is over c 1.3km to the south-west of Manchester's medieval core.

A deer park, named Aldport Park (HER 112.1.0) was located towards the south end of Deansgate, bordered to the north by modern day Peter Street and Quay Street, and to the south by the River Medlock (c 600m to the north-east of the Site). The park is documented from the late 13th century and is thought to have still been existence in the 16th century (Miller & Cook, 2019).

Although the Site currently lies in the Castlefield area of Manchester, historically it seems to have been within the township of Hulme, which was bounded by the River Medlock to the north, the Cornbrook to the south and the River Irwell to the west. Hulme was a manor within the Salford Hundred during the medieval period, though its history is obscured by the number of places within Manchester and Salford that share the same name. In the 12th century, Jordan, Dean of Manchester, held it of the manor of Salford in thegnage by a rent of 5s. By 1212 Henry de Chetham held Hulme by the same service, and it was assessed as four oxgangs of land.

Alternatively, Hulme is included within the boundary of the manor of Manchester in the survey of 1320, at which time Robert de Ashton held a moiety of the manor of Hulme by Alport by a rent of 5s. at the four terms, payable to the lord of Manchester. The Grelleys may have, therefore, secured the mesne lordship of the manor, but in course of time this mesne lordship was, as in many similar cases, forgotten, and the immediate tenants were considered to hold directly of the honour of Lancaster, paying their rent at Salford manor-house. Another explanation is that one moiety became absorbed in the lordship of Manchester, the other moiety being afterwards known as the manor of Hulme, held of Salford (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911, pp. 335-8).

The family that held the estate adopted the surname of Hulme and were succeeded early in the 14th century by the Rossendales. The manor was then passed to a branch of the Prestwich family, who also held lands in Oldham, perhaps a portion of the Hulme inheritance. Little is known about the Prestwich family until the 16th century, when Ralph, son of Ellis, Prestwich entailed the lands. Edmund, his son and heir, being without issue, gave them 'by deed and fine' to his cousin, Edmund, after he died in 1577 (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911, pp. 335-8).

The vicinity of Castlefield and Hulme remained almost wholly undeveloped; the only known activity in the area during the late medieval period was focused upon a mill at Knott Mill to the west of the Site. The earliest reference to the mill dates from 1509, when a licence was given for the mill dam. It has been suggested that the mill, and subsequently this part of Manchester, derived its name from the miller (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911, p. 178). The site of the mill is thought to have been incorporated into, or built upon, by the Duke's Warehouse in the late 18th century (HER 9849.1.0).

5.3.1 Archaeological potential

The Site most likely lay beyond medieval settlement activity and the potential for buried archaeological remains is considered to be very low due to the extensive development that took place in the 18th and 19th centuries.

5.4 Post-medieval period

By 1539, John Leland was able to describe Manchester as the ‘finest and busiest town in the whole of Lancashire, with the best buildings and the greatest population’ (Chandler, 1993, p. 263), at a time when the textile industries in South Lancashire were beginning to flourish. Manchester emerged as a centre for the textile finishing processes, as woollen cloth was brought in from outlying areas for bleaching and dyeing. Most importantly, however, Manchester expanded its role as a market centre for textiles produced in the towns and hamlets of the surrounding district (Frangopulo, 1964, p. 26).

From the early 17th century, fustians produced in a network of towns with Manchester at their hub were being exported regularly to western and southern Europe, and the town became the principal commercial centre for the region (Hartwell, 2001, pp. 8-9). A flourishing business community developed, which was dominated by a few wealthy merchant manufacturers and fustian-dealing families, notably the Chethams, the Booths, the Wrigleys, and the Byroms. During this period, the Site presumably lay in a predominantly rural area that may have been used for agriculture.

In his tour of the country in the 1720s, Daniel Defoe (Defoe, 1727) noted that Manchester had ‘extended in a surprising manner, being almost double to what it was a few years ago’, reflecting the further expansion of the textile trade (Hadfield & Biddle, 1970). By the 1790s, Manchester’s thriving export market was beginning to displace London as a centre of overseas trade in cotton cloth, reflecting great improvements to the transport network across the North West.

Manchester underwent a rapid expansion during the post-medieval period. The population of Manchester increased from approximately 1800 people in 1563 to just over 3000 people in the year 1642 (Willian, 1980, pp. 38-9). The Hearth Tax Returns of 1664 listed 820 households, which suggests a population of approximately 3690. The population of Manchester roughly doubled between 1563 and 1664, despite an outbreak of plague in 1645 (Phillips & Smith, 1994, p. 7). By the census of 1773, the town’s population had dramatically increased even further, with approximately 24,937 people living in the township of Manchester, 23,032 of which were living in the town itself. During the post-medieval period, Manchester changed from what had been a small market centre into the largest town in Lancashire (Nevell, 2003).

The Site continued to lie within the Hulme estate, which was held by the Prestwich family until the mid-17th century. The last member of the Prestwich family to hold the estate was Thomas Prestwich, who was a staunch Royalist during the Civil War, which ultimately resulted in the estate being sold, in 1660, to the Moselys of Ancoats. The Hulme estate then passed to the Blands and finally to George Lloyd, before a portion of it was purchased in 1764 by the Duke of Bridgewater to facilitate the construction of the Bridgewater Canal (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911, pp. 335-8).

Post-medieval sites that have been identified in the study area include buried soils. The soils were excavated during an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 1982, c 70m to the north-east of the Site (GMAU, 1982). Trench F of the evaluation was located within the Site and identified a deposit of dark sandy loam with charcoal flecks, which contained possible archaeological features. These features were located at shallow depths and were cut into the

natural subsoil. The deposits were interpreted as pre-industrial soils, possibly dating to the postmedieval period (HER 16024.1.0).

The remains of a watermill and leat were discovered c 90m to the north-west of the Site. The sluice of the mill was discovered in c.1747 by Whitaker "*a little above the ancient ford of the Medlock*" (HER 9866.1.0). The sluice was discovered on the margin of Dyers Croft, whilst the watermill was at the top of Jackson's Lane to the left side of Chester Road.

5.4.1 Archaeological potential

The Site most lay within an area of post-medieval activity. The potential for buried archaeological remains is considered to be moderate due to the extensive development that took place in the 18th and 19th centuries.

5.5 Onset of the industrial revolution

Significant quantities of cotton began to be imported into south Lancashire from the early 17th century, firstly in linen/cotton fustians. By around 1750, pure cotton fabrics were being produced, and cotton had overtaken wool in importance. Textiles were generally manufactured in domestic-based workshops or weavers' cottages as part of the putting-out system, whereby merchants employed textile workers and supplied them with raw materials.

The second half of the 18th century was characterised by an accelerated pace of development, which was captured on the first detailed plans of the area, produced on four successive maps by Casson and Berry between 1741 and 1751 (Plate 2). The plans produced by Casson and Berry capture the expansion of Manchester and its suburbs. The growth of Manchester was enhanced by the development of waterborne transport. The first key development was the founding of the Mersey & Irwell Navigation Company in 1721, which aimed to provide a navigable route from the Mersey estuary to the Salford and Manchester by improving the course of the River Irwell and the River Mersey. The navigation opened in 1734, opening up trade from the growing port of Liverpool to Manchester and Salford (George & Brummond, 2002, p. 22).

The next major development was the construction of the Bridgewater Canal, the first true canal in the world, completed between the Duke of Bridgewater's coal mines at Worsley and Castlefield by 1765. The Manchester end of the Bridgewater canal was fed by the River Medlock and is captured on Green's map of 1787-94 (GREEN'S PLATE). The combination of competition and improved efficiency halved the cost of coal and transport cost of raw cotton, vital to the sudden growth of the textile industry.

Buildings associated with the canal, include the former Bridgewater canal offices (HER 8331.1.0; c 50m north of the Site) and the Duke's warehouse (HER 9849.1.0; c 130m to the north-east of the Site). The Duke's Warehouse was the first major warehouse to be erected in association with the canal, which was built soon after 1765. The canal offices were likely to have been built at a similar time.

Initially, the Bridgewater canal served a group of lime kilns set into the natural slope at the southern end of the arm, in Castlefield shown on Green's map of 1787-94 (Plate 2). Other plans push the date of the canal arm and kilns back slightly further, with both shown on a Bridgewater estate plan surveyed in 1785 and on a plan of the Castlefield basin dated 1778 (HER 13980.1.0). A second 18th-century kiln was also situated near to the Bridgewater canal

basin (HER 16846.1.0). Several coal (HER 16217.1.0) and slate wharves (HER 13875.1.0) contemporary with the opening of the Bridgewater Canal were also established at the Castlefield canal terminus (HER120.1.0), located 180m to the north of the Site.



Plate 2 Extract from Casson and Berry's map of 1741, showing approximate Site location

The success of the Bridgewater canal acted as a catalyst for the construction of numerous canals, including the Rochdale Canal (HER 1386.2.0). The Rochdale Canal (HER 12089.9.0; 1386.2.0) had been planned in 1765 by James Brindley but was not completed until 1804 when it joined the Ashton Canal to the north of the city centre. Initially, the canal opened in stages as sections were completed beginning with the Manchester to Rochdale branch in 1798. The completion of the Rochdale canal in 1804 meant that a water transportation route now existed between the North Sea at Hull and the Irish Sea at Liverpool. In 1805, John Rennie engineered its connection to the Bridgewater Canal, to the south of the city centre, located c 200m to the north of the Site (DGM1553). As a result, Castlefield became the hub of the canal network in Manchester, bringing with it a surge in warehouse building.

By the 1780s, the national demand for textiles, particularly cotton, began to rise, resulting in a dramatic increase in mill building that transformed Manchester into a centre of factory-based cotton manufacturing industry of international repute (Baines, 1835). The River Medlock was utilised for early industry, and several industrial premises associated with the textile finishing industries had been established along its banks. These included dye works and printworks, which are shown along its course on late 18th-century mapping.

With textiles as the driving force, Manchester emerged as a complex industrial city, producing goods of every description. Warehouses were built to store the mass-produced goods and to supply the needs of the rapidly growing population of Manchester, the fastest growing city in the world in the 19th century. Several wharfs were built around the Castlefield basin, to facilitate the movement of goods between the barges and warehouses. The various wharves

are named after the principal commodities they handled, such as Potato Wharf, Timber Wharf, Coal Wharf and Slate Wharf, the oldest of which was constructed in 1765.

5.6 The advent of Manchester's railway network

The world's first inter-city passenger railway was opened between Liverpool and Manchester in 1830, terminating at Liverpool Road in Castlefield (HER 11681.1.0). The line set the standard for modern railways and initiated a boom in railway construction in the 1840s. The advent of the railways meant that goods could be transported faster and in larger quantities than ever before. They also gave a great stimulus to industry by reducing the freight costs of heavy materials such as coal as well as reducing costs of transporting finished goods around the country. Inevitably, the railways replaced the former canal network.

The earliest railway station in the vicinity of the Site was the Store Street Station, which was opened on the 8th May 1842 by the Manchester and Birmingham Railway (HER 1391.1.0). The railway station was built on the site of the current station complex at Piccadilly and was the terminus for the Manchester and Birmingham Railway line. Shortly after the station opened, it became a joint terminus, which also served the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester Railway.

Soon after the station was built, it was realised that it would need to be connected to the other railway lines that served Manchester. The Manchester & Birmingham Railway (later the LNWR) and the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne & Manchester (later MSJR) companies proposed an extension of their lines, which would skirt the southern part of Manchester City Centre on a 2.4 km viaduct and join the Liverpool and Manchester Railway at Ordsall Lane in Salford. A branch line was also proposed, leaving the South Junction line at Castlefield (west of today's Deansgate Station) and following the Bridgewater Canal to Altrincham. The Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway (MSJ&AR) Act received royal assent on the 21st July 1845 (HER 11681.1.0).

The MSJ&AR viaduct was one of the country's earliest suburban railways constructed by David Bellhouse in 1846-9. A through platform was built near the southeast corner of Store Street Station, which was also designed by Bellhouse. The MSJ&AR viaduct is currently designated as a Grade II listed structure (HER 11681.1.0) and runs from Manchester Piccadilly Station via Oxford Road and Deansgate, following approximately the route of the River Medlock, before it branches into two at Castlefield, with the northern branch terminating on the northwest side of the River Irwell, and the southern branch terminating at the east side of Dawson Street.

5.6.1 Aspects of housing conditions in Manchester

The earliest dwellings for the new breed of factory worker were erected with little legislative control. The Manchester Police Commissioners had sought to apply a rudimentary form of building regulations as early as 1792, including a requirement to provide party walls between properties. However, in the absence of any practical way of enforcement, the regulations were largely ignored (Hylton, 2003, p. 152). There was a marked contrast between the housing from the late 18th century, and that from the 1820s and 1830s, even including the use of poorer quality bricks and mortar (Nevell, 2008, p. 136; Pearlman, 1956, p. 5). Most of the worker's houses built during this period were erected without any form of water supply or sanitation; at

best, an open drain from an ashpit privy might have been installed down the middle of the street or court (Parkinson-Bailey, 2000, p. 35).

There are several contemporary descriptions of Manchester's 19th-century housing stock, including that provided by Dr J Ferriar in the proceedings of the Board of Health in 1805, who noted that the 'number of damp and very ill-ventilated cellars inhabited in many parts of the town is a most extensive and prominent evil. It may be necessary to explain to gentlemen who have not visited such places, that they each consist of two rooms underground, the front apartment of which is used as a kitchen, and though frequently noxious by its dampness, and closeness, is greatly preferable to the back-room: the latter has only one small window, which, though on a level with the outer ground, is near the roof of the cellar, it is often patched with boards or paper, and in its best state, is so much covered with mud, as to admit very little either of air or light. In this cell, the beds of the whole family, sometimes consisting of seven or eight, are placed' (Board of Health of Manchester, 1805).

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, several acts and by-laws were passed that were designed to regulate the living conditions within Manchester (Nevell, 2014). These date from 1790 onwards, were initially implemented by the Police Commissioners, and included by-laws relating to the width of streets, paving, drainage, as well as rudimentary building regulations relating to providing party walls. However, these by-laws were largely ineffectual (Hylton, 2003, p. 152) and Manchester continued on its very specific social and economic trajectory, which meant that by the mid-nineteenth century it formed one of the pre-eminent industrial slum cities in the country.

By that time, the atrocious living conditions within the town, coupled with the appearance of liberal social reformers and local politicians, created a legislative watershed in Manchester, following which a series of more effective acts were passed that were specifically designed to improve the living conditions of those occupying workers' housing. The first of these was the Manchester Police Act of 1844, which stated that any new house should be provided with a toilet, with a door and covering, and all existing houses were to have one installed; significantly, this act also banned the building of new back-to-backs (Muthesius, 1982, p. 126; Lloyd-Jones, 1993). Cellar dwellings were also made illegal in 1853, through the Manchester New Streets Act, though this was largely unsuccessful at first, and the cellar population of Manchester is calculated at 22,924 in 1845 and 12,396 in 1861 (Roberts, 1993, p. 22). Indeed, it was not until 1868-72 that most cellar dwellings in Manchester were vacated (Hylton, 2003, p. 154).

Significant advances in housing legislation were introduced in the late 1860s. The first was the Manchester Waterworks and Improvement Act of 1867, which led to the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health for the town, the first of which was Dr John Leigh (Parkinson-Bailey, 2000, p. 41). The 1867 Act also specified the minimum requirements for room sizes and window areas in new dwellings, and also required that every new house had a yard at the rear, which had to be at least 70ft². This local act was then supplemented in 1868 by the passing of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwelling Act, also known as the Torren's Act after its author, which focused on the improvement, maintenance, or demolition of pre-existing houses and also new-build houses (ibid). To bring houses up to the required standard, landlords might create a through dwelling by knocking doors through the party wall between a pair of back-to-backs (Roberts, 1993, p. 22).

In 1875, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act was introduced to provide the mechanism of slum clearance, the first act of its kind (Pearlman, 1956, p. 28). However, the Manchester authorities were initially resistant to this act, and it was not until 1890, with the amendment of this Act, that slum clearance and regeneration began in earnest (op cit,34).

5.7 Development of the Site

The development of the Site can be traced reasonably well from the sequence of available historic mapping. Several cartographers began to map Manchester and its suburbs during the second half of the 18th century. The first map to capture the Site is Green's plan of Manchester and Salford 1787-1794 (Plate 3). During this period, Hulme was relatively rural, occupied with field systems and isolated areas of industrialisation such as Knot Mill and Castle Quay.

Green's Map shows that a farmhouse labelled as 'Mr Jackson's Farm' was partly within the north of the Site (HER 13952.1.0). The farm was accessed along a track now defined by Great Jackson Street. Jackson's Farm was named after the occupant of the farm in the late 18th century, George Jackson. George was a cow keeper and was listed in Scholes directories of 1794 and 1797 (Scholes, 1797; Scholes, 1794), however, it is not clear at which of the two farms George Jackson resided.

Jackson's Farm may have given its name to the former Jackson's Lane and the present Great Jackson Street. However, other historic maps (Bancks & Co. 1831, Johnson 1819, OS Town Plan 1851) show the presence of a second Jackson's Farm to the south of the Site. This second farm was located at the present George Parr Road, approximately 670m to the south of the Site. It is unclear why the two farms share a name. The farm within the Site may pre-date Jackson's Farm to the south, or the Jackson family may have occupied both premises.

Most of the Site was occupied by fields, which were defined by what appears to be hedgerows. The field in the southern part of the Site was owned by George Llyod Esq. Scholes's trade directory of 1794, recorded George Lloyd Esquire as being a barrister at law and owner of the estate of Hulme (Scholes, 1794, p. 98).

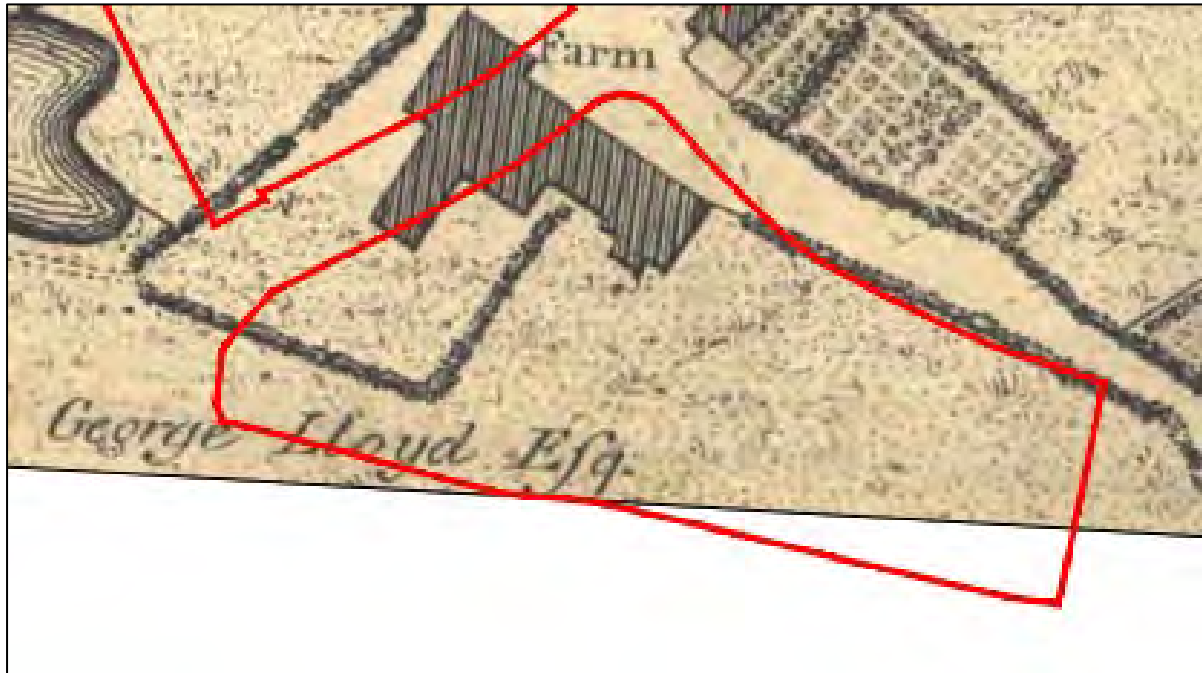


Plate 3 Extract from Green's map of 1787-94, showing the Site boundary

Swire's map of Manchester and Salford from 1824 (Plate 4) is the next available map that captures the Site. The plan demonstrates further development within the wider area compared to Green's map. Jackson's Farm still lay within the Site boundary and the street running north-east to south-west through the east of the Site had been named Jackson's Lane, presumably after the farmstead. The fields within the Site were likely associated with the farmhouse. A row of buildings had been partly constructed in the east edge of the Site along Jackson Lane, although the individual footprints of the buildings is not shown. Bancks and Co's Plan of Manchester and Salford, published in 1831 (Fig. 4), captures the same configuration of buildings within the Site and shows that the buildings within the east edge of the Site were a row of terraced houses.



Plate 4 Extract from Swire's map of 1824, showing the Site Boundary

The next available map that captures the Site is the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (Fig 4; Plate 4), which is the first accurate plan that details the Site. The map shows evidence of the intense development of the area, particularly the increasing amount of workers' housing. The landscape had changed drastically, with streets being constructed in a grid-like pattern. Jackson's Farm had been demolished and Melbourne Street, Wood Street, Rex Street, Crown Street and Great Jackson Street had been laid within the Site boundary. Several rows of terraced houses were constructed along these roads, however, there were several vacant plots of land along the north and south side of Wood Street. Although, according to the trade directories and census records, more houses were built within these areas around the time of the OS map. The 1851 map also shows that most of the houses had pavement lights, which could imply that the houses contained cellars.

Slater's trade directory of 1850 provides an insight into the social history of the Site. The houses on Wood Street were recorded as No's 2 to 20. Most of the occupants listed had trade occupations such as joiners and bricklayers (Slater, 1850, p. 645). The four buildings that lay within the Site along the north side of Rex Street were No's 2 to 8. According to the directory, No.4 Rex Street was occupied by Mary Mainwaring, No. 6 by George Corns, a bookkeeper, and No. 8 occupied by William Stables, a warehouseman (Slater, 1850, p. 623). Many of the houses on Melbourne Street appear to be occupied by shop keepers. Other occupations

included beer retailers, a bookkeeper, an attorney, and a clerk (Slater, 1850, p. 604). The houses on Great Jackson Street were occupied by people working within retail, such as green grocers, flour dealers and shop keepers.

The 1851 census returns also records the occupants of the streets within the site boundary (See Appendix 2: Census Returns). Wood Street was occupied by people primarily working in the textile industry, most of the residents were born in and around Manchester, though some people had moved to Manchester from Ireland and Yorkshire. Great Jackson Street were born locally. Melbourne Street had a few occupants who appear to have had higher paid professions, several of them had servants recorded within the household.

By the 1861 census (Appendix 1: Census Returns) the area of Wood Street was home to a few Lodging houses, most of the streets inhabitants were still working in the textile industry as this was the dominant industry in Manchester at the time. Many also worked in trade likely belonging to the shops along Great Jackson Street. Melbourne Street shows a mix of those working in textiles and construction. The houses along Great Jackson Street continued to be occupied by merchants, trade, and businesses. The Queens Arms public house opened at No. 48 Great Jackson Street in 1861. The census lists the occupants of No. 48 Great Jackson Street as the Baldwin family whose head James worked as a beer shop keeper.



Plate 5 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851, showing the Site boundary

The 1891 Ordnance Survey map shows that the entire Site had been developed with further plots of terraced housing (Plate 7). The houses had small back yard plots with outbuildings. Workshops or sheds appear to have been constructed between the block of houses at Melbourne Street and Wood Street. Small workshops may have also occupied the south side of Wood Street. Slater's trade directory of 1895 reveals that Wood Street was occupied by blacksmiths, fustian cutters, householders, and several merchants (Slater, 1895, p. 819). The trade directory of 1895 suggests that the buildings within the Site included No's 28 to 56 Great Jackson Street. No. 36 Great Jackson Street was a 'Day Nursery' and a 'Working Girl's Social Club' (Slater, 1895, p. 580).

The census returns of 1891 shows a similar trend to the 1851 census. Melbourne Street had a large lodging house. The inhabitants of the lodging house had migrated to Manchester from all over the United Kingdom. The Queens Arms was situated at No. 48 Great Jackson Street and was inhabited by the Poulton Family. By 1895, the pub had changed hands and was ran by John Edward Fernley, a beer retailer (Slater, 1895, p. 191).



Plate 6 Extract from the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891, showing the Site boundary

By 1901 the population of Hulme had reached 66,916. Thomas Marr's map that shows the housing conditions in Manchester and Salford in 1904, categorised the houses within the Site as slum property. A photograph of Wood Street taken in 1900 (Plate 8) shows the alleyway and small back yards running between the houses on Wood Street and either Melbourne Street or Rex Street. The photograph was taken from Crown Street and likely shows a terraced

house on Great Jackson Street, in the background. Very few changes had occurred in the Site during the first half of the 20th century (Fig. 6; Fig. 7).



Plate 7 Photograph of no. 24 Wood Street taken from Crown Street in 1900, courtesy of the Manchester local image collection.

The next map that shows notable development is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1949 (Fig. 8). The houses fronting Great Jackson Street between Melbourne Street and Wood Street had been demolished. This was likely due to the reform in living standards as a slum clearance act had been passed in 1930 (legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1930/39/pdfs/ukpga_19300039_en.pdf). The housing acts in 1930 and 1936 had a huge impact on the future of Hulme. Council minutes were recorded of the decisions to demolish huge parts of the area:

"The Medical Officer of Health submitted ... in respect of an area of Hulme, that the buildings were unfit for human habitation, and that the most satisfactory way of dealing with the conditions...was by demolition of all the buildings in the area"



Plate 8 Extract from the Ordnance Survey National Grid Map of 1949, showing the Site boundary.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1962 (Plate 11) shows that no further demolition had taken place within the Site, except for the clearance of No's 50 & 52. By the Ordnance Survey map of 1969 (Plate 12; Fig 10), all the houses within the Site had been cleared and the Site was levelled. The surrounding area was dominated by warehouses and depots. The Mancunian Way had been built along the southern boundary of the Site. The Site remained vacant through the mid-20th century and is currently used as a concrete batching plant.

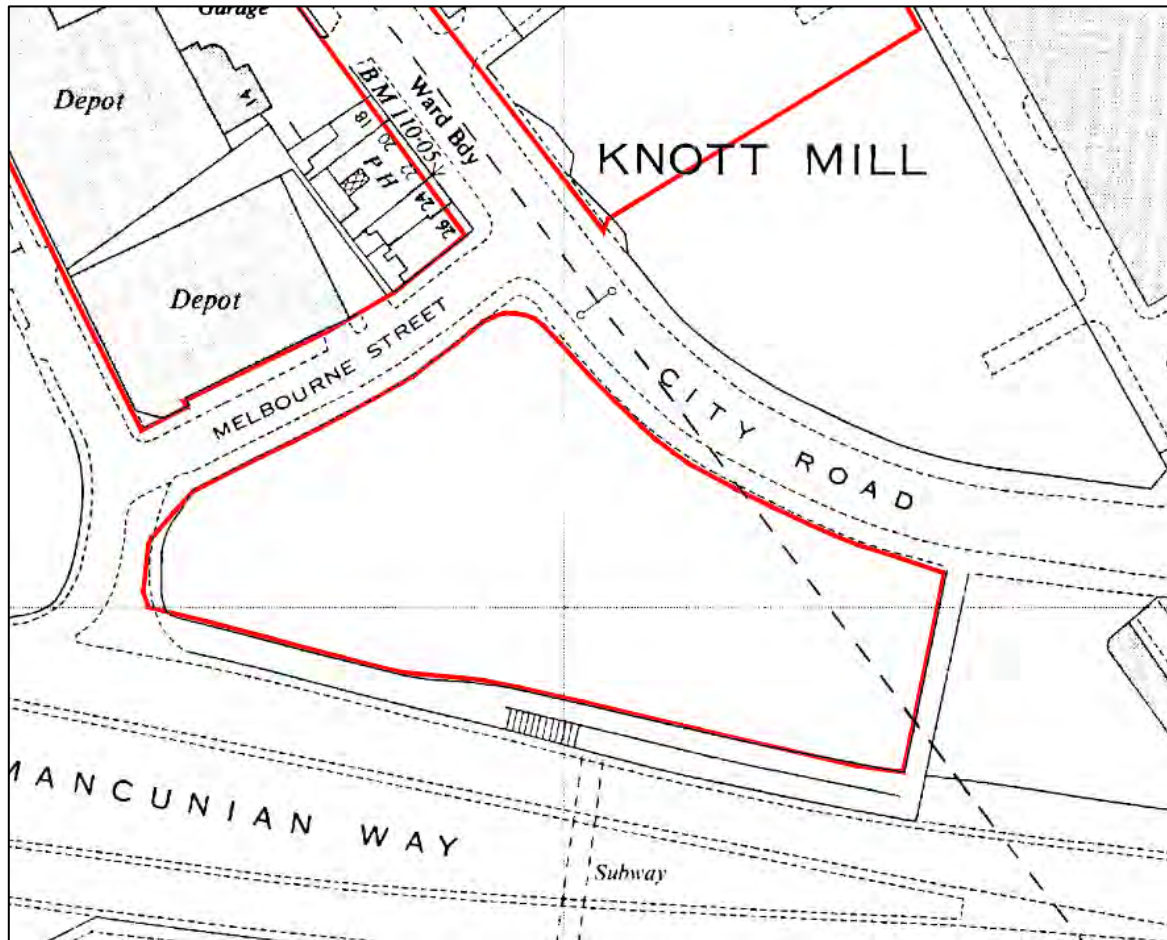


Plate 9 Extract from the Ordnance Survey National Grid Map of 1969, showing the Site boundary

5.8 Previous archaeological works

In total, 41 archaeological events have been recorded within a 250m radius of the Site. Non-intrusive events include 25 desk-based assessments, and two heritage statements. Intrusive archaeological investigations include six watching briefs, six evaluations and two excavations.

Several desk-based assessments have been produced for land surrounding the Site. The most recent of these was written in 2021 for land north of Great Jackson Street, immediately opposite the Site (EGM4778). The report concluded that the Site had potential to contain 18th- and 19-century remains, including a farmhouse, dyeworks and workers' houses, in addition to Roman remains (Salford Archaeology, 2021).

A desk-based assessment was produced in 2018 for land north of Melbourne Street, to the north-west of the Site (EGM 4925). The report was written prior to the development of the temporary Deansgate Square marketing suite, which currently occupies part of the west Site. The report concluded that close archaeological monitoring should take place during ground-breaking works (Salford Archaeology, 2018).

A second desk-based assessment written by UMAU in 2004-5, covered the entire area to the north-west of the Site (EGM3878). The report concluded that remains within the Site could range from regional to high local. The remains of regional significance included: possible Roman remains relating to domestic, ritual or funerary activity within the area of Roman

settlement on the southern side of the River Medlock; the northern wing of a pre-1790s farmhouse; a late 18th century brewery; and remains relating to the power systems and form of an early 19th century cotton mill. The remains of high local significance include: the remains of early-mid-19th century worker's housing; and two mid-19th breweries (UMAU, 2005).

Desk-based assessments have also been produced for plots of land immediately north and east of the Site, including a site to the east of Great Jackson Street, written in 2017 by Archaeological Research Services (Archaeological Research Services, 2017). The report concluded that there was potential for 19th-century workers' houses and Roman remains to survive as buried remains within the Site and that an archaeological trial trench evaluation should take place (EGM4826). Similarly, a desk-based assessment produced in 2007 by CgMs Consulting was undertaken for land to the east of the Site, which also highlighted the potential for Roman, post-medieval and industrial remains (EGM 3800). The report concluded that a trial trench evaluation should be undertaken before any ground-breaking works (CgMs Consulting, 2007).

Intrusive archaeological excavations adjacent to the Site have uncovered remains of regional importance, ranging from the Roman period to 19th century. The nearest archaeological investigations to the Site included an excavation, which was undertaken at Crown Street in 2018 by Salford Archaeology (EGM5226). The Site was located c 95m to the north-west of the Site. The excavation revealed a suite of archaeological remains. The earliest of these was part of a was a substantial linear feature, that probably functioned as a boundary or enclosure ditch. The position of the feature indicates that it pre-dates the medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, whilst the recovery of several sherds of abraded red-ware tile implies a Roman date. This is supported by the alignment of the ditch, which corresponds broadly with Roman ditches discovered during previous excavations at Owen Street and Great Jackson Street. The probable Roman ditch lay beneath the 19th century levels of the size works in Area 1, which expanded over an area of undeveloped land in latter half of the 19th century.

The site was first developed industrially in the early 19th century. Pryme Street mill was established by 1809. An additional block had been constructed in the north-east corner of the plot by 1819, and further extensions to the mill were carried out in the 1820s. The excavation revealed two settings for steam engines with adjacent bearing boxes were exposed in the south-western half of the mill. To the north-east of the main mill were the remains of a boiler house, which comprised the exterior walls of the building and the foundation bed for a single large boiler, although this was a later insertion dating to the second half of the 19th century.

The remains of an early 19th-century brewery were also exposed, the largest room of which was a basement. A large well uncovered in the corner of the basement will have supplied an ample amount of water for the brewing process. Three large grindstones recovered from the excavation may have derived from the brewery, having been employed to grind the malt to a 'grist'. The brewery was converted and expanded as a size works. Remains of a boiler setting and a series of ash-pits associated with smaller hearths or size boilers were exposed in the south of the site. The Site was concluded to be of regional importance and that the results of the excavation should be included within the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series (Salford Archaeology, 2019).

In addition, an excavation took place c 55m to the north-east of the Site, at Owen Street in 2017 by Salford Archaeology (EGM 5005). The excavation a sequence of archaeological

remains that can be ascribed to one of seven principal phases of activity, the earliest of which dated to the Roman period. It is not possible to determine a precise chronological sequence for the Roman features, as numerous later intrusive structures had in some cases severed stratigraphic relationships; intensive 19th-century development completely removed any Roman features that may have existed in the southern part of the site. Nevertheless, the primary features that were identified in the northern part of the site appeared to comprise linear ditches that probably demarked a large rectangular plot, which extended some 15m back from the projected line of the Manchester to Chester Road. Whilst it is not possible to ascribe absolute dating to these features, the evidence obtained from the pottery assemblage points towards a late 1st- or early 2nd-century date for the inception of the ditches.

Activity within this plot intensified during the 2nd century and was seemingly associated with funerary practices, as numerous fragments of burnt bone were recovered from stratified Roman deposits, although there is no indication that the site was ever used for burials. The plot's location on the flood plain of the River Medlock is of note, perhaps reflecting funerary rites. Small, discrete areas that had evidently been subject to extreme temperatures were also identified and may again have been associated with funerary practice and the fragments of burnt bone; there was no evidence for any Roman industrial activity on the site that would provide an alternative explanation of the scorched areas. A few fragments of Roman roof tile were recovered from a series of inter-cutting pits, adjacent to a large, ephemeral feature that contained numerous large stones, potentially deriving from a demolished structure, such as a shrine or small temple, although firm evidence is lacking. The final group of Roman features comprised a short alignment of postholes extending southwards from the road frontage, broadly denoting the edge of the flood plain.

Activity appears to have declined during the 3rd century, although a few fragments of 4th-century pottery attest to a low-level presence on the site at end of the Roman period. The Roman features were overlain by a developed soil that contained sherds of Roman and medieval pottery, suggesting that the ground had been turned over either by activity such as ploughing, or by river flooding events. A 12th-century date has been ascribed to the earliest fragment of medieval pottery recovered from this layer, with nothing to suggest an early medieval presence in the area.

Conversely, extensive remains of industrial archaeological interest were encountered, specifically the foundations of the late 18th-century Knott Mill Dye Works and the 19th-century iron foundry that had been established by the leading firm of W & J Galloway.

The archaeological remains were of regional importance and as such the results obtained from the excavation featured within the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series. A short academic article on the archaeology of Knott Mill Iron Foundry was also prepared for publication in *Industrial Archaeology Review*; a brief summary of the Roman remains has been submitted for publication in *Britannia*, the leading academic journal for the study of Roman Britain (Salford Archaeology, 2018).

5.9 Summary of archaeological potential

No prehistoric activity is known to have taken place within the Site and the likelihood of finding prehistoric remains is considered to be very low. No Roman remains have previously been found within the Site; however, the Site lies within an area of Roman activity. Roman remains

have been excavated c 50m north of the Site (HER 13951.1.0). However, given the extent of development that occurred across the Site from the 19th century onwards, it seems likely that any buried archaeological remains deriving from the Roman period will, at best, be very fragmentary.

No medieval activity is known within the Site and lies beyond Manchester's medieval core. However, the Site lay within an area post-medieval farming activity and encompassed part of Jackson's Farm shown on late 18th-century maps.

By the mid-19th century, the farm had been demolished and most of the Site had been developed into workers' houses. Great Jackson Street also consisted of some commercial shops and a public house known as the Queen's Arms.

All the houses within the Site had been entirely cleared by 1969 and the Site is currently a concrete batching plant.

6. Site inspection

A Site visit was carried out as part of the archaeological assessment on 20th December 2022. The aim of the Site inspection was to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the existing land use of the application area, in order to identify any evidence for surviving below-ground remains.

The extant Site plot is currently used as a concrete batching plant (Plate 10) with the east side of it being used as a car park for the adjacent construction site (Plate 11). In 2016 the entire Site was levelled and covered in a slab of concrete, which appears to have covered any visible potential archaeological features within the Site.



Plate 10 View of the Site from the north entrance on Melbourne Street, looking south



Plate 11 View of the area of the Site currently used as a carpark from the north entrance on Melbourne Street, looking west.

7. Gazetteer

The following gazetteer entries (GE) summarise the sites of potential archaeological interest within the Study Area and elements of the historic landscape. The identification of these heritage assets is drawn primarily from the historic map regression analysis, Historic England, and the HER data. The locations of the gazetteer entries are shown on Figures 11-12 within Appendix 1: Figures.

Gazetteer Entry 01

Site Name	Possible site of Mithraeum
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER Number	13951.1.0
Site Type	Mithraeum / temple (site of)
Period	Roman
NGR	SJ 83261 97282
Source	HER
Description	The HER states: <i>'The site lies on the opposite side of the river Medlock to the Roman fort and the suggested area of the northern vicus, but there is some evidence for Roman activity in this area: Chester Road, immediately to the north, is believed to follow the line of the Roman road between Manchester and Chester; a number of finds have also been recorded in the vicinity, as reported by Charles Roeder in the 19th century "close to the Roman road to Chester, where many other sepulchral stones have been secured", which appears to suggest that a Roman cemetery existed in the vicinity of the study area. "Three sculptured stones" reported to have been found by workmen sinking a drain during groundworks on Great Jackson Street include one identified with Cautpoates, a figure associated with the worship of Mithras, from which it is inferred that a Mithraeum or building used for the worship of the god stood within the locality'.</i> The site of the Mithraeum lies to the north of the Site, but suggests that Roman activity took place in the area.
Assessment	Remains associated with the Mithraeum or Roman activity may survive within the Site and could be affected by the proposed development scheme, though remains have likely been damaged by the 19 th -century development within the Site.

Gazetteer Entry 02

Site Name	Castlefield Roman Vicus (Area of Roman Manchester)
Designation	Non-designated heritage asset
HER Number	415.2.0
Site Type	Vicus (site of)
Period	Roman
NGR	SJ 8333 9768
Source	HER
Description	Castlefield Roman Vicus and Area of Roman Manchester lies 64m to the north of the Site (HER 415.2.0). Part of the vicus was excavated in 1972

and 1981, revealing that the ditch system surrounding the fort was abandoned during the Flavian period. A road and associated buildings were built in the Hadrianic period. A hostelry, of timber structure, was uncovered, its function ascertained from large quantities of glass and gaming chips. After AD 250 the vicus experienced considerable decline, paralleling the decline of the fort (HER 415.2.0). The Site lay within the vicinity of Roman activity. Roman remains have likely been damaged by the 19th-century development within the Site and may comprise truncated remains.

Assessment Remains associated with Roman activity may survive within the Site and could be affected by the proposed scheme.

Gazetteer Entry 03

Site Name Former field boundaries and gardens

Designation No designation

HER Number -

Site Type Fields (site of)

Period Post-medieval

NGR 383289, 397205

Source Green's map

Description Green's map (Fig. 3) shows that most of the Site contained fields demarcated by hedgerows. A field boundary runs north to south through the Site. Fields owned by George Llyod Esq, who formerly held the estate of Hulme.

Assessment Remains of the medieval and post-medieval landscape includes former field boundaries and relict soils, which could survive in isolated patches but are likely to have been removed by the 19th-century development of the Site.

Gazetteer Entry 04

Site Name Mr Jackson's Farmhouse

Designation Non-designated heritage asset

HER Number 13952.1.0

Site Type Farmhouse (site of)

Period 18th century

NGR SJ 83268 97252

Source Green's map; Swire's map of 1824; Bancks & Co's map of 1831; HER

Description During the industrial expansion of Manchester in the late 18th century, the study area appears to have fallen within an area of farmland associated with "Mr Jackson's Farmhouse", which was accessed along a track now defined by Great Jackson Street, and the southern wing of this building was located within the north of the Site. First plotted on 1786 map (Green's), and still upstanding on the 1824 (Swire's) and 1831 (Bancks & Co's) maps. The farmhouse had been demolished by 1845. The farm may have included two other nearby buildings. The site of the farm was redeveloped into housing in the 19th century.

Assessment Remains associated with the farm could be affected by the proposed

development scheme, however the farm may have been removed by the 19th-century development of the Site.

Gazetteer Entry 05

Site Name	Terraced housing
Designation	No designation
HER Number	-
Site Type	Domestic properties (site of)
Period	19 th century
NGR	Various (centred at 383360, 397198)
Source	OS Mapping
Description	An area of double-depth terraced housing, covering Great Jackson Street, Melbourne Street, Wood Street, Rex Street and Gay Street. All houses were of a similar size / type and had small backyards and outbuildings. Most of the houses had pavements lights, which implies that they contained cellars. Most of these dwellings were erected during the mid-19 th century (Fig. 4). All the buildings had been demolished by 1969 (Fig. 10).
Assessment	Remains associated with these buildings could be affected by the proposed development scheme.

8. Significance

8.1 Policy context for heritage assets

The archaeological resource of an area can encompass a range of assets, including below-ground remains, earthworks, and standing buildings and other structures. Some of these remains may have statutory protection, such as Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings. Others do not but may nevertheless be of archaeological significance. Under both national and local planning policy, as outlined below, both statutory and non-statutory remains are to be considered within the planning process.

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policy and framework for England, and how these are expected to be implemented. The NPPF places particular emphasis on assessing the development proposals in line with an up-to-date local plan. Consequently, Manchester's Core Strategy (adopted July 2012) was consulted as the key Development Plan Document in the Local Development Framework (LDF), with particular reference to Policy EN3: Heritage. In determining applications, local planning authorities must be able to understand the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposed development in order to assess its impact. This enables the conservation of heritage assets in a manner suitable to their significance so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations, or else they can be recorded and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

8.2 Designated heritage assets

The Site is situated within 200m of two designated heritage assets, however, the proposed development will not have a physical impact on these designated heritage assets, and so they are not considered further in this report (see Section 2.3).

8.3 Significance of the archaeological resource

8.3.1 *Historical and archaeological interest*

Historical interest

By the late medieval period, Hulme was owned by George Lloyd Esq, who also owned land within the Site. The vicinity of Castlefield and Hulme remained almost wholly undeveloped apart from Knot Mill west of the Site. The Site during this period was mainly farmland and the associated Jackson's Farm. However, during the industrial period Manchester saw rapid expansion. As a result, the Site and the surrounding area was developed into rows of terraced houses, shopfronts, and lodging houses. The Site is a prime example of how industry completely transformed Manchester and therefore could be considered to be of historic interest.

Archaeological interest

The Site sits within an area of Roman activity and therefore archaeological remains found from this period would be of archaeological interest, however, given the extent of development that occurred across the Site from the 19th century onwards, it seems likely that any buried remains from the Roman period will be, at best, very fragmentary.

Other archaeological remains of the Site could be related to the farmstead that was in the Site during the 18th century (GE03-04). Archaeological remains will also be associated with the 19th century such as worker's houses (GE05-10). The industrial period is a significant part of Manchester's history and therefore could be of archaeological interest.

8.3.2 Baseline significance conditions

Period

No prehistoric is known to have taken place within the Site, and the potential for such remains is considered to be extremely low due to the intensive development of the Site since the early 19th century. No medieval activity is known to have taken place within the Site.

The Site lies within an area of Roman activity (GE01-2) and any remains found could be significant due to period.

The most likely remains to be encountered within the Site could date to the post-medieval and industrial period, which could include a field boundary (GE03), a farmstead (GE04) and 19th-century residential buildings (GE05). Site's reflecting Manchester's industrial heritage may be considered significant due to period.

Rarity

Buried remains associated with Roman Manchester (GE01-2) may be considered significant due to rarity, as would any remains pre-dating the 19th century (GE03-4), as few remains survive within the area due to extensive development during the industrial period.

Archaeological remains associated with the 19th-century domestic houses may not be considered rare as several examples have been excavated in the past 30 years.

Documentation

The historical development of the Site can be traced reasonably well from cartographic and other primary sources. Further documentary research would undoubtedly furnish additional evidence, although this is unlikely to alter the outline and conclusions presented in this assessment.

Group value

Any Roman remains within the Site might contribute to the wider understanding of the development of Roman Manchester, and in particular of the extent of Romano-British field systems in this locality. Post-medieval remains within the Site, including the field boundaries and farm building (GE03-4) may share group value. The 19th-century houses share group value.

Survival / condition

The survival, extent and condition of any below-ground archaeological remains within the Site is presently unknown. Previous archaeological investigations within the land surrounding the Site have revealed Roman remains. Roman remains may have greater potential to survive within areas that did not contain 19th-century cellars. However, most of the 19th-century houses seem to have had pavement lights, which implies that they contained cellars, and may, therefore, have removed remains associated with earlier period. Former houses containing cellars are more likely to survive as *in-situ* buried remains.

Fragility / vulnerability

Any buried archaeological remains, should they be present and survive *in situ*, are vulnerable to damage or destruction during any earth-moving works associated with the restoration scheme.

Diversity

The remains within the Site are mostly associated with the development of Manchester during the industrial period, and therefore may not be considered significant due to diversity.

Potential

There are no prehistoric sites within the Site or its environs, and the potential for prehistoric is considered to be low.

The Site lies partly within an area of known Roman activity, on the fringe of the *vicus*. The survival of remains associated with Roman activity may have some potential to address the research agendas outlined in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/sample-page/roman-period/>):

Roman	
R14	What were the date, extent, function and changes over time of extra-mural settlement (<i>vici</i>) in the region?
R18	What were the locations, density, chronology, economy and character of rural settlement sites and patterns?
R20	How can we identify regional types and patterns of distribution, despite low levels of material cultural across the region?
R21	How did people express religious beliefs (via site types, portable material cultures and funerary practices)?
R25	How do we identify ritual in everyday contexts?

Table 3 Roman research agendas

Roman remains may survive within the Site, especially in areas that did not contain 19th-century cellars. Roman remains may survive within isolated patches through the Site and may have the potential to address the research aims listed above (Table 3).

The Site was within an area of farmland and buildings associated with Mr Jackson's Farm in the 18th century. The survival of field boundaries, features and soils may have some potential to address the research agendas outlined in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/sample-page/post-medieval/>):

Post-medieval	
PM09	How did ecological changes linked to agricultural improvement impact upon the wider landscape?
PM11	How can palaeoenvironmental indicators of consumption enhance our understanding of the wider patterning and social context?
PM15	How well recorded and understood are farming landscapes, field patterns, distributions of buildings and building types?

IND09	How does the nature of rural settlement change during this period?
IND15	How well recorded and understood are farming landscapes and field patterns?
IND21	How did industrial period towns affect the pre-existing historic landscape?

Table 4 Post-medieval research agendas

Buried remains of field boundaries and relict soils have the potential to survive within discrete parts of the Site, potentially in areas that did not contain 19th-century cellars and may have some potential to address the research aims listed above (Table 4).

Double-depth, terraced houses that been erected across the Site in the early 19th-century. Remains of workers' houses have the potential to address the research agendas outlined in the current Archaeological Research Framework for North West England (<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/sample-page/industrial>):

Post-medieval	
Ind22	How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?
Ind26	How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the middle class, particularly their housing and its location?
Ind30	How have buildings changed in response to planning regulations?
Ind33	How well studied and understood are the back yards of workers housing and what is their significance?

Table 5 Industrial Period research agendas

Buried remains of workers' houses and backyards likely survive as buried remains within the Site and therefore have the potential to address the research aims listed in the table above (Table 5).

8.4 Summary of significance

It can be concluded from the information gained from the desk-based research that the Site is of archaeological interest and has potential to contain buried remains dating from the Roman to industrial periods.

Using the above criteria and the ICOMOS guide for assessing value of heritage assets (the Site most likely contains non-statutory archaeological remains of low (local) significance and potentially medium (regional) significance.

The Site has limited potential to contain Roman remains that would be of potentially medium (regional) significance.

The Site has limited potential to contain field boundaries / garden soils (GE03) and a farmstead (GE04) that would be of low (local) significance

The Site has high potential to contain 19th-century residential buildings (GE05) that would be of low (local) significance.

9. Impact assessment

9.1 Development Proposals

Deloitte LLP have prepared development proposals that comprise a 71-storey tower for residential use, together with a three-storey basement for car parking and a detached three-storey office block.

9.2 Impact upon archaeological resource within the Site

Delivery of the development proposals will necessitate ground-breaking and landscaping works across the Site, with potential to impact on buried archaeological remains.

This assessment has demonstrated that the Site has the potential to retain buried remains of Roman activity, a late 18th-century farm building, field boundaries / garden soils and various 19th-century houses. Any such remains that do exist within the Site are likely to be of low (local) significance and, without a programme of mitigation, the scheme could damage or destroy these remains.

10. Recommendations

10.1 Heritage Assets

The NPPF makes clear that where the loss of the whole or a material part of a non-designated heritage asset's significance is justified by a development, the developer should be required to record that asset and advance understanding of its significance, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

10.2 Further Investigation

Following consultation with Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council, it has been agreed that an archaeological evaluation will be required to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains and, if present, their extent and significance. The evaluation will target non-designated heritage assets of medium (regional) to low (local) significance that have been identified within this document (in particular, GE03 to 5). Mitigation against the loss of archaeological remains within the Site complies with paragraphs 194, 203 and, in particular, 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the archaeological evaluation, further excavation may be required to offset the harm of the development to the buried archaeological resource, in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework. The scope and extent of any such further investigation will be determined by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council.

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Appendix 1: Census Returns

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
5 Wood Street	Lloyd; William, Lloyd; Elizabeth.	2	Painter, -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
6 Wood Street	Holland; William, Holland; Eliza, Chesworth; Mary.	3	Contractor road, - General servant.	Auldem, Cheshire, England. Stoke, Staffordshire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
8 Wood Street	Vane; Francis, Vane; Elizabeth, Joseph; Rebecca.	3	Fur salesman, - -	Turnham Green, Middlesex, England. Bristol, Gloucestershire, England. London, Middlesex, England.
10 Wood Street	Griffiths; William, Griffiths; Sarah, Griffiths; Richard, Griffiths; Joseph, West; Mary, West; Martha.	6	Blacksmith, - Light porter, - Dressmaker, Dressmaker.	Gorton, Lancashire, England. Stockton Heath, Cheshire, England. Latchford, Cheshire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hull, Yorkshire, England. Hull, Yorkshire, England.

6 Wood Street	Hardies; James, Hardies; Amelia, Hardies; William.	3	Sizer, Power loom weaver, School.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Bolton, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England.
8 Wood Street	Benson; Ann, Donneley; Elizabeth.	2	Power loom weaver, Power loom weaver.	Chorley, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
10 Wood Street	Coppock; Richard, Coppock; Hannah, Coppock; Elizabeth, Coppock; Mary Ann, Coppock; Sarah Ann.	5	Bricklayer, - School, - -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
13 Wood Street	Roberts; Charles, Roberts; Susannah, Roberts; Margaret A, Roberts; Emma, Roberts; Thomas, Roberts; Sarah A,	8	Coal dealer, - Bot maker, Bot maker, School, School, - -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.

	Roberts; Elizabeth, Roberts; Susannah.			Hulme, Lancashire, England.
13 Wood Street	Jones; William, Jones; Sarah, Jones; Richard, Jones; William.	4	Turner & filer, Silk winder, - -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
11 Wood Street	Rouke; timothy, Rouke; Mary, Rouke; Joseph, Rouke; Thomas, Rouke; John.	5	Tailor, - School, - -	Ireland, Ireland, Ireland, Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
9 Wood Street	Kenyon; Ellen, Kenyon; Mary, Bancroft; Ellen, Bancroft; Alice, Bancroft; Ellen Jane,	5	Washerwoman, Bobbin reeler, Cap maker, School, School.	Halifax, Yorkshire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
7 Wood Street	Foster; William,	7	Tailor,	Darfield, Yorkshire, England.

	Foster; Mary, Foster; Martha, Foster; Ann, Foster; Elizabeth, Foster; Elizabeth, Foster; Mary.		- School, School, School, - -	Kinoulton, Nottingham, England. Worsborough, Yorkshire, England. Worsborough, Yorkshire, England. Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
6 Wood Street	Biswick; Margaret, Biswick; Sarah.	2	Dressmaker, Cotton weaver.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
13 Wood Street	Lever; John, Lever; Elizabeth.	2	Commission agent, -	Hanslope, Buckinghamshire, England. Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, England.
9 Wood Street	Woodall; Thomas, Woodall; Mary, Woodall; John, Woodall; William, Woodall; Sarah Ann.	5	Porter, - Wheelwright, Carter, Dressmaker.	Sale, Cheshire, England. Ashton, Cheshire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England.

5 Wood Street	Clarke; William, Clarke; Martha, Clarke; Frederick, Clarke; John M, Clarke; Emma, Clarke; Rowland, Pickstock; Eli, Pickstock; Sampson.	9	Joiner & clerk in an agent office land & building, - School, School, - - - Joiner, Groom.	Frodsham, Cheshire, England. Wharton, Cheshire, England. Wharton, Cheshire, England. Over, Cheshire, England. Witton, Cheshire, England. Frodsham, Cheshire, England. Church, Minshull, England. Wharton, Cheshire, England. Wharton, Cheshire, England.
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Table 1: Residents of Wood Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1851.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
42 Great Jackson Street	Lloyd; Thomas B, Lloyd; Mary, Lloyd; Sarah Jane, Lloyd; George Richard, Lloyd; Mary Ellen, Lloyd; Jesse, Laylor; Sarah.	8	Law writer & beer retailer, Law writer & beer retailer, School, School, School, School, School, House servant.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Bury, Lancashire, England.

				Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
46 Great Jackson Street	Nield; Samuel, Nield; Elizabeth, Nield; Letitia Boothley, Fagues; Jonathan.	4	Warehouse man, Warehouse man wife, Daughter, Salesman.	Heaton Norris, Lancashire, England. Cheshire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Brampton, Lancashire, England.
48 Great Jackson Street	Collier; Joseph, Collier; Eliza, Collier; George, Collier; Alfred, Collier; Jane, Collier; Caroline, Collier; Matilda, Carroll; Bridget.	8	Lab & provision dealer, Lab & provision dealer, Son, School, School, - - Servant.	Macclesfield, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Ireland.

28 Great Jackson Street	Hilton; William, Hilton; Harriet A, Hilton; Esther, Hilton; Frances O, Hilton; John A, Hilton; James W.	6	Grocer, - - Wb school, School, School.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Stockport, Cheshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
46 Great Jackson Street	Turner; Joseph, Turner; Phoebe, Turner; Olive, Turner; Alice, Turner; Elizabeth, McLearney; Elizabeth A.	6	Baker & provision dealer, - School, - - House servant.	Prestbury, Cheshire, England. Gawsworth, Cheshire, England. Stockport, Cheshire, England. Stockport, Cheshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
48 Great Jackson Street	Spencer; John, Spencer; Ann, Spencer; John, Spencer; James, Bowers; Eliza, Phelan; Catherine.	6	Plumber, - - - School, House server.	Liverpool, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.

				Ireland.
40 Great Jackson Street	Bailey; James, Bailey; Mary Ann, Bailey; Ann, MAiley; Henry J.	4	Joiner, - - -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Ireland. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
38 Great Jackson Street	Parr; Henry, Parr; Mery A, Blaze; Ann, Lolley; James, Lolley; Ann, Haigh; Ann.	6	Potatoe dealer, - - Potatoe dealer, - House servant.	Southampton, Hampshire, England. Northwich, Cheshire England. Northwich, Cheshire England. Malton, Yorkshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Denton, Yorkshire, England.
42 Great Jackson Street	Walmsley; Margaret, Morris; Caroline.	2	Milliner, House servant.	Warrington, Lancashire, England. Wales.
44 Great Jackson Street	Morton; James, Morton; Ann, Morton; Elizabeth, Havell; Ann, Jackson; Sarah A.	5	Linen draper, - School, School, House servant,	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England.

				Salford, Lancashire, England.
36 Great Jackson Street	Mackenzie; William, Mackenzie; Fanny, Mackenzie; Charles D, Mackenzie; John, Mackenzie; Miriam, -; Henry, Bacliff; Sarah.	7	Upholsters clerk, - Clerk to a cotton spinner, School, School, School, House servant.	Weymouth, Dorset, England. Wheelock, Cheshire, England. Pendleton, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Liverpool, Lancashire, England.
32 Great Jackson Street	Hill; Richard, Hill; Maria, Hill; Charles, Hill; Charles, Cunningham; Mary.	5	Cashier (merchant), - - Warehouse man, -	Pendleton, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Pendleton, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Ireland.
30 Great Jackson Street	Smith; Thomas, Smith; Elizabeth, Knowles; Mary.	3	Independent, - -	Youlgreave, Derbyshire, England. Sheffield, Yorkshire, England. Youlgreave, Derbyshire, England.

Table 2: Residents of Great Jackson Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1851.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
5 Melbourne Street				
7				
9	Clarke; Robert, Clarke; Sarah, Clarke; William R, Clarke; John P, Scott; Dorothy, Scott; William g, Pearson; Eliza, Cartwright; Mary.	8	Post office clerk, - School, School, - School, School, House Servant.	Serbergham, Cumberland, England. Wigton, Cumberland, England. Liverpool, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Carlisle, Cumberland, England. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, England. Wigton, Cumberland, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
11				
13				
21				

15	Bennett; James, Bennett; Mary, Bennett; Thomas, Bennett; Mary Jane, Dodd; Thomas, -; Elizabeth.	6	Master brass founder & coppersmith, - School, - Labourer, -	Stockport, Cheshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Chorlton, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Tattenhall, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
17	Farmer; Thomas. Farmer; Susan, Farmer; Janet, Farmer; Isabella, Farmer; Mary, Farmer; Elizabeth, Farmer; Ann, Farmer; Thomas, Farmer; Margaret.	9	Engineer, Domestic duties, Domestic duties, Domestic duties, Daughter domestic duties, Domestic duties, School, School, School.	Scotland, Scotland, Scotland, Scotland, Scotland, Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
19 Melbourne Street	Ratcliffe; William, Ratcliffe; Sarah, Jeffery; Emma, Fiddler; Ann,	7	Carter, - - Wb, School, Clock maker,	Pennington, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.

	Fiddler; William, Pithybridge; Nicholas, Muday; Margaret.		Servant.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Bristol, Gloucestershire, England. Sheffield, Yorkshire, England.
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Table 3: Residents of Melbourne Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1851.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
1-23 Wood Street				
1 Wood Street	Percy; Thomas, Percy; Sarah Ann.	2	Watch maker jobber, -	Northwich, Cheshire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England.
2 Wood Street	Fitzpatrick; Bernard, Obrien; Martin, Byrne; Margaret.	3	Tailor master, Tailor master, General servant.	Ireland. Ireland. Ireland.
2 Wood Street	Raymond; Lucy, Raymond; Lucy K.	2	Teacher of music, -	St Giles, Middlesex, England. St Giles, Middlesex, England.
3 Wood Street	Ward; William, Ward; Elizabeth, Ward; Maria,	5	Packer in calies warehouse, - School,	Manchester, Lancashire, England.

	Ward; Eliza, Ward; Mary.		- -	Carlisle, Cumberland, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
5 Wood Street	Jackson; Turner, Jackson; Jane, Jackson; Sarah L, Jackson; William S, Pullen; William.	5	Cotton waiter dealer, - - Iron moulder apprentice, Book binder.	Ewood Bridge, Lancashire, England. Pendleton, Lancashire, England. Pendleton, Lancashire, England. Pendleton, Lancashire, England. Leeds, Yorkshire, England.
6 Wood Street	Harper; Joseph, Harper; Alice, Harper; William, Harper; Eliza.	4	Coach proprietor employs 6 men, - Coach painter, Stationers saleswoman.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Yorkshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
7 Wood Street	Mills; Martha, Millington; Peter, Haslem; Abraham,	6	Lodging housekeeper, Errand boy, Warehouse porter,	Carrington, Cheshire, England. Chesterfield; Derbyshire, England.

	McKenna; James, Frodsham; Ann, Hardy; Harriett.		Accountant's clerk, Dressmaker, Cotton weaver.	Carrington, Cheshire, England. Ireland, Aldringham, Cheshire, England. Chorlton cum Hardy, Lancashire, England.
8 Wood Street	Nichols; Mary, Appleton; Elizabeth, Dooley; Eliza, Sands; Sarah, Sands; Mary Ann.	5	Lodging housekeeper, Cotton ender, Silk winder overworker, Cotton baller, Cotton baller.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
9 Wood Street	Woodall; Thomas, Houghton; William, Houghton; Sarah, Houghton; Thomas.	4	Warehouse porter, Book keeper, - -	Cheshire, England. Rawcliffe, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
10 Wood Street	Wadsworth; Abraham.	1	Tailor.	-
10 Wood Street	Bilson; Betsey, Bilson; Naomi, Bilson; Fanny.	3	Laundress, Cotton weaver, School.	Grantham, Lincolnshire, England.

				Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England.
16 Wood Street	Lancaster; Mary, Lancaster; Frederick H, Lancaster; John, Lancaster; Mary, Lancaster; Walter, Brindley; Stephen.	6	House proprietor, Wood turner, Book binder, - School, Bricklayer.	Hume, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
16 Wood Street	Downes; Michael A, Downes; Elizabeth.	2	House painter & sign writer, -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
18 Wood Street	Burns; James, Burns; Isabella, Burns; Mary, Burns; Helen, Burns; Isabella.	5	Iron turner, - Cotton weaver, Saleswoman at toy shop, -	Scotland. Scotland. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.

20 Street	Wood	White; Mary, White; Eliza, White; Eliza, White; John H, Warburton; Thomas, Warburton; Amelia, Mattey; Sarah A.	7	Fund holder, Maker up of small wares, - - Pattern card maker, Maker up small ware, Braid tenter.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Ardwick, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Stockport, Cheshire, England.
21 Street	Wood	Derbyshire; Sarah A, Derbyshire; Jane, Derbyshire; Maria E, Derbyshire; John, Toplipp; Sarah.	5	Upholstress, - - Clerk in a calico warehouse, Milner.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Bolton, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
22 Street	Wood	Corbertt; Hugh C, Corbett; Mary, Corbett; Ann A.	3	Hydraulic packer of, - -	Hulme, Lancashire, England. Shefford, Lancashire, England.

				Hulme, Lancashire, England.
23 Wood Street	Blackstock; John, Blackstock; William, Blackstock; Frances, Blackstock; John, Blackstock; George, Blackstock; Alfred.	6	Coach body maker, Solicitors general clerk, - Mercantile clerk, School, School.	Great Salkeld, Cumberland, England. Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.

Table 4: Residents of Wood Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1861.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
35 Crown Street	Poole; James, Poole; Mary Ann, Poole; Robert, Poole; Elizabeth A, Poole; Hannah J, Coxe; Hannah, Saxton; Edward.	7	House painter, Sempstress, - - - Sempstress, General labourer.	Salford, Lancashire, England. Newcastle under Lyme, Staffordshire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.

				Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England. Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England.
39 Crown Street	Whitaker; George, Whitaker; Jane, Whitaker; Maria.	3	Packer of liners, - General servant.	Gawsworth, Cheshire, England. Freckleton, Lancashire, England. Warrington, Lancashire, England.
41 Crown Street	Preston; Robert, Preston; Mary Ann, Preston; Alice.	3	Dairyman & carter, - -	Downham, Lancashire, England. Mansergh, Westmorland, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.

Table 5: Residents of Crown Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1861.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
5 Melbourne Street	White; Hannah, White; George, White; Elizabeth, Wardle; William, Williams; Thomas,	10	Lodging housekeeper, Carriers clerk, Dressmaker, Boiler maker, Engine fitter, Engine fitter,	Runcorn, Cheshire, England. Runcorn, Cheshire, England. Runcorn, Cheshire, England. Bollington, Cheshire, England.

	Williams; William, Garratt; Charles, Garratt; Elizabeth, Garratt; Charles, Leach; Annie.		Cl ara merchant warehouse, - - Dressmaker.	Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales. Wood Norton, Norfolk, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Runcorn, Cheshire, England.
5 Melbourne Street	Rick; James.	1	Warehouse porter.	Redmill, Leicestershire, England.
7 Melbourne Street	Burke; Margaret, Burke; Eliza.	2	Laundress, Dressmaker.	Ireland. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
7 Melbourne Street	Harison; William, Herison; Mary Jane.	2	Porewers labourer, General servant.	Stockport, Cheshire, England. Nottinghamshire, England.
7 Melbourne Street	Hendley; Ellen, Hendley; Ellen.	2	Mantlemaker, Mantlemaker.	Staffordshire, England. London, Middlesex, England.
9 Melbourne Street	Siddon; John.	1	Private waterman.	Belper, Derbyshire, England.
9 Melbourne Street	Francis; Joseph, Francis; Elizabeth.	2	Pattern maker silk factory, -	Little Budworth, Cheshire, England. Stockport, Cheshire, England.
11 Melbourne Street	Thornton; James.	1	Shoemaker	West Butterwick, Lincolnshire, England.

11 Melbourne Street	Morrill; Mathew, Morrill; Margaret, Morrill; Mary Ann, Morrill; Frances A.	4	General labourer, - - -	Yorkshire, England. Chorlton, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
13 Melbourne Street	Fox; Harriet, Swift; Caroline, Swift; Alfred.	3	Laundress, Fringes tassell maker, Assistant in shipping warehouse.	Flockton, Yorkshire, England. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England.
13 Melbourne Street	Robertson; James.	1	Blacksmith.	Scotland.
21				
15	Eldrid; Richard, Eldrid; Elizabeth, Eldrid; Mary, Graffie; Martha, Graffie; Edward, Graffie; Joseph.	6	Assistants in a drysalter warehouse, - - - Calico packer, Lithographic printer apprentice.	Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. Cheshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Cheshire, England. Cheshire, England. Cheshire, England.
17 Melbourne Street	Humphryes; Robert, Humphryes, Ellen, Humphryes, Ellen, Humphryes, Robert,	7	Joiner, - Jack tenter cotton factory, Errand boy, Errand boy, -	Denbigh, Denbighshire, Wales. Denbigh, Denbighshire, Wales.

	Humphryes, William, Humphryes, Mary, Humphryes, Elizabeth.		-	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
17 Melbourne Street	Mellor; William, Mellor; Margaret.	2	Cotton weaver, Worsted drawer.	Yorkshire, England. Church, Lancashire, England.
17 Melbourne Street	Nicholson; Thomas, Nicholson; Ann.	2	Tailor, -	Cumberland, England. Keswick, Cumberland, England.
19 Melbourne Street	Hasketh; Thomas, Hasketh; Edith, Hasketh; James L, Hasketh; Edith, Lee; Thomas.	5	Carter, - - - Cotton sweeper.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England.
19 Melbourne Street	Greenwood; John,	2	Clog maker, -	Manchester, Lancashire, England.

	Greenwood; Betsy.			Millthorpe, Westmorland, England.
19 Melbourne Street	Bond; Thomas, Bond; Mary Ann.	2	E j c pensioner, Sempstress.	Altrincham, Cheshire, England. Altrincham, Cheshire, England.

Table 6: Residents of Melbourne Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1861.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
28-48 Great Jackson Street				
28 Great Jackson Street	Moffatt; William J, Moffatt; Emma.	2	Grocer iron moulter, -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
29 Great Jackson Street	Gibbon; Thomas, Gibbon; Margaret, Gibbon; Mary Ann, Gibbon; Thomas, Gibbon; James.	5	House painter, - - School, School.	Shefford, Lancashire, England. Staffordshire, England. Stretford, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.

29 Great Jackson Street	Ambler; Thomas, Ambler; Harriet, Ambler; John.	3	Book seller or stationer, - Assistant, Lancashire, England.	Harewood, Yorkshire, England. Lancaster, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
30 Great Jackson Street	Smith; Thomas, Smith; Elizabeth, Watts; Mary Ann, Knowles; Mary.	4	Retired cheese factor, - Wife of foreman to corporation, General servant.	Derbyshire, England. Sheffield, Yorkshire, England. Sheffield, Yorkshire, England. Derbyshire, England.
31 Great Jackson Street	Fail; Robert, Fail; Robert, Fail; Robert, Fail; Charles E, Fail; Mary A, Fail; James W, Fail; Colin C.	7	Iron moulder, - Engine smith, Millwright apprentice, School, School, School.	Ireland. Cumberland, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
32 Great Jackson Street	Hodge; Robert, Hodge; Hannah,	4	Plumber & glazier master employing one man,	Ulverton, Lancashire, England.

	Hodge; William, Bonsall; John S.		- Plumber and glazier, House agents clerk.	Barrow, Cheshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Lancaster, Lancashire, England.
33 Great Jackson Street	Hetko; Alexander, Hetko; Catherine, Hetko; Alexander, Hotson; Mary E, Lockie; Elizabeth.	5	Joner packing and maker, - Farmer, School, -	Scotland, Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Scotland.
35 Great Jackson Street	Phillip; Elizabeth, Phillip; John, Phillip; Sarah, Walker; Ellen, Meller; George.	5	- Confeetiiner, Milliner, Cotton winder, Block smith.	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England.
36 Great Jackson Street	Sheppard; Henry, Mathison; Daniel.	2	House proprietor, Porter.	Manchester, Lancashire, England.

				Manchester, Lancashire, England.
36 Great Jackson Street	Atkinson; Edward, Atkinson; Hugh, Atkinson; Margaret, Atkinson; Margaret.	4	Tailor, Hairdresser, Dressmaker, Sewing machine worker.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
37 Great Jackson Street	Pearson; Henry, Pearson; Elizabeth, Blockburn; Ann E.	3	Grocer, - -	Yorkshire, England. Yorkshire, England. Yorkshire, England.
38 Great Jackson Street	Carter; George, Carter; Margaret.	2	Solicitors' bookkeeper & cashier. -	Southwark, Surrey, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
39 Great Jackson Street	Barnes; William, Barnes; Hannah, Barnes; Sarah, Barnes; William, Barnes; Edward, Jones; John,	8	Tailor employing 1 apprentice, - - Letterpress punter, - Cheese factor, Connfactor clerk, Tailor apprentice.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Chorlton, Lancashire, England. Hulme. Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.

		Roe; Thomas, Sarag; Charles H.			Wales, Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
41 Great Jackson Street		Shepherd; Joseph, Shepherd; Mary Ann, John W, Shepherd Martha E, Shepherd Joseph; Shepherd, Eliza, Shepherd Whitehead; James.	7	Carpenter, Dressmaker, School, School, - Domestic servant, Carpenter.	Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Bradford, Yorkshire, England.
42 Great Jackson Street		Fletcher; John J, Fletcher; Elizabeth.	2	Assistant at Manchester warehouse, -	New Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, England. Donington, Lincolnshire, England.
42 Great Jackson Street		Cain; Joseph, Cain; Mary Ann, Cain; Margaret.	3	Dyers clerk, - -	Blackley, Lancashire, England. Ireland. Liverpool, Lancashire, England.

43 Great Jackson Street	Taylor; William, Taylor; Mary Ann, Bramall; William, Bramall; Jane.	4	Beer house keeper, - Maker apprentice, -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Northumberland, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
44 Jackson Street	Underwood; John, Underwood; Jane, Underwood; Thomas F, Davies; Eliza.	4	Assistant in flower warehouse, - Office boy, Cotton baller.	Warrington, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England. Oswestry, Shropshire, England.
45 Great Jackson Street	Haughton; William, Haughton; Mary Ann.	2	Shoemaker, -	Liverpool, Lancashire, England. Colne, Lancashire, England.
46 Great Jackson Street	Shipman; William, Shipman; Elizabeth, Shipman; Sarah, Shipman; Thomas, Scott; Elizabeth,	7	Baker master employ 2 men 1 boy, - - Baker, Sempstress, Baker, Baker.	Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England. Dale, Derbyshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.

	Warburton; William A, Lofthouse; Jonathan.			York, Yorkshire, England. Bowdon, Cheshire, England. Ireland.
46 Great Jackson Street	Spencer; William, Spencer; Mary Ann.	2	Book binder, -	Chester, Cheshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
47 Great Jackson Street	Boardman; Thomas, Boardman; Mary, Boardman; Emily, Boardman; Jane A, Boardman; Walter, Boardman; Lucy.	6	Lodge man iron foundry, - School, School, - -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
48 Great Jackson Street	Baldwin; James, Baldwin; Sarah, Baldwin; Robert, Lloyd; Edward.	4	Beer shop keeper, - - Railway clerk.	Burscough, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. -

49 Great Jackson Street	Werrett; Thomas, Werrett; Hannah, Werrett; William, Werrett; James.	4	Poulterer, - - -	Hulme, Lancashire, England. Derbyshire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
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Table 7: Residents of Great Jackson Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1861.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
1-23 Wood Street				
1 Wood Street	Derbyshire; George, Derbyshire; Jane, Derbyshire; George, Taylor; George, Taylor; Sarah,	5	Cattle medicine manufacturer, - Apprentice, - -	Yeavley, Derbyshire, England. Ipswich, Suffolk, England. Openshaw, Lancashire, England. Yorkshire, England. Stratton, Wiltshire, England.
2 Wood Street	Sharples; Mary A, Sharples; Frances, Glover; Samuel.	3	- Seamstress, Picture restorer.	Birmingham, Warwickshire, England. Hulme, England. Hulme, England.
3 Wood Street	Gloyne; George, Gloyne; Fanny.	2	Lifts attendant gpo, -	London, Middlesex, England. London, Middlesex, England.

5	Wood Street	Partington; Albert J, Partington; Mary, Partington; Elsie.	3	Fustian cutter, Folder & sewer, -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, England.
7	Wood Street	Hayes; George, Atkin; William, Atkin; Agnes.	3	Blacksmith, Blacksmith, Housekeeper.	Yorkshire, England. Barlborough, Derbyshire, England. Barlborough, Derbyshire, England.
8	Wood Street	Dean; James, Dean; Annie, Dean; Frances A, Dean; James P, Gould; Charles.	5	Labourer, - School, School, Moulder.	Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. Wilsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Chatham, Kent, England.
9	Wood Street	Barrow; George, Barrow; Ada M, Barrow; John C A, Barrow; George E, Barrow; Percy A, Barrow; William,	7	Carrier, - School, School, - - -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, England. Hulme, England. Hulme, England. Hulme, England.

		Barrow; Alfred.			Manchester, Lancashire, England.
10 Wood Street		Johnson; Erskine, Johnson; Margaret, Johnson; Ernest W, Johnson; Frederick, Lamb; Margaret.	5	Brass moulder, - Clerk, Office boy, -	Northampton, Northamptonshire, England. Hulme, England. Hulme, England. Hulme, England. Glasgow, Scotland.
16 Wood Street		Bohanna; Peter, Bohanna; Susan, Bohanna; Thomas M, Bohanna; George.	4	Foreman rubber thread cutter, - Bobbin worker, Bobbin worker.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
18 Wood Street		Bohanna; Eliza, Bohanna; Emily, Bohanna; Leah, Jackman; Thomas, Jackman; Mary, Lowe; Edwin, Lowe; Jane.	7	Ender & mender, Macintosh maker, Printers feeder, Labourer, - Iron turner, -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Ireland. Cork, Cork, Ireland.

				Warrington, Lancashire, England. Doncaster, Yorkshire, England.
20 Wood Street	Veysey; John, Veysey; Alice, Veysey; Emily A, Veysey; Jane, Veysey; John W, Veysey; Daniel K, Brownhill; Joe, Brownhill; Mary.	8	Police constable, - - - - Tram car driver, Traveller, -	Witherridge, Devon, England. Pemberton, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Devon, England. Sale, Cheshire, England. Salford, Lancashire, England.
21 Wood Street	Beddell; William, Beddell; Ellen, Lear; Ellen, Molley; Fred, Greave; Arthur, Hussey; J, Mather; F.	7	Boatman, - - Painter, Plumber, Warehouseman, Sugarman.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Sheffield, Yorkshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.

				Manchester, Lancashire, England.
22 Wood Street	Lewis; Thomas, Lewis; Mary, Lewis; Annie.	3	Printer, - -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
23 Wood Street	Smith; John, Smith; Jemima M, Smith; Ada, Smith; Eliza A, Smith; Harry, Blythe; Lily, Smith; John D, Earl; Joseph.	8	Tailor, - - - - - - Electrician.	Ormskirk, Lancashire, England. Runcorn, Cheshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Warrington, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Bath, Somerset, England.

Table 8: Residents of Wood Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1891.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
35 Crown Street	Johnson; Samuel, Johnson; Mary, Johnson; Elizabeth A, Johnson; Samuel, Johnson; Ellen, Pickford; Charles.	6	Carter, - Machinist, Machine fitter, School, Carter.	Handforth, Cheshire, England. Handforth. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Handforth, Cheshire, England.
35 Crown Street	Johnson; Samuel, Johnson; Mary, Johnson; Lizzie J, Johnson; Sam, Johnson; Ellen, Pickford; Charles.	6	Carter, - Smallware weaver, Carter, School, Carter.	Cheshire, England. Cheshire, England. Hulme, England. Hulme, England. Hulme, England. Cheshire, England.
39 Crown Street	Jackson; Thomas A, Jackson; Lousia, Jackson; Louisa, Ingham; Thomas.	4	Enger mender, - - Warehouseman	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Lancashire, England. Lancashire, England. Lancashire, England.

41 Crown Street	Sidall; Jessie, Sidall; Ruth, Sidall; Frederick, Sidall; Jessie.	4	Machinist labourer, Provision dealer, - -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
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Table 9: Residents of Crown Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1891.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
5 Melbourne Street	White; Hannah, White; George, White; Elizabeth, Wardle; William, Williams; Thomas, Williams; William, Garratt; Charles, Garratt; Elizabeth, Garratt; Charles, Leach; Annie.	10	Lodging housekeeper, Carriers clerk, Dressmaker, Boiler maker, Engine fitter, Engine fitter, Clara merchant warehouse, - - Dressmaker.	Runcorn, Cheshire, England. Runcorn, Cheshire, England. Runcorn, Cheshire, England. Bollington, Cheshire, England. Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales. Wood Norton, Norfolk, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Runcorn, Cheshire, England.
5 Melbourne Street	Rick; James.	1	Warehouse porter.	Redmill, Leicestershire, England.

Table 10: Residents of Melbourne Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1891.

Address	Household Name(s)	Number of Residents	Listed Occupations of Residents	Place of birth
28-48 Great Jackson Street				
28 Great Jackson Street	Moffatt; Emma, Moffatt; Florence, Moffatt; Mary E, Lickbarrow; Sarah J.	4	Shopkeeper, - School, -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.
34 Great Jackson Street	McKee; James, McKee; Mary E, McKee; Emily, McKee; Lydia.	4	Hospital caretaker, Hospital caretaker, School teacher, School teacher.	Ireland, Ireland, Ardwick, Lancashire, England. Lancashire, England.
30 Great Jackson Street	Williams; Willaim, Williams; Edwin, Williams; Alfred, Williams; Louisa, Williams; Ada, Cawley; Louisa.	6	Packer, Packer, Cycle shopkeeper, Milliner, Milliner, General servant.	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.

				Manchester, Lancashire, England. Cheshire, England.
36 Great Jackson Street	Rogers; Henry, Rogers; Marion L, Rogers; Marion L, Rogers; Herbert J.	4	Accountant, - School, School.	Chapel Allerton, Yorkshire, England. Shelf, Yorkshire, England. Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England.
32 Great Jackson Street	Lloyd; Henry, Lloyd; Mary, Lloyd; Edmund P, Cockshall; John, Williams; Henry, Blannin; Hugh W, Worthington; James, Radway; Charles.	8	Plumber, - Stationers' assistant, Labourer, Engine fitter, Booking clerk, Plate layer, Wheelwright.	Holywell, Wales, Worsley, Lancashire, England. Rhyl, Wales. Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England. Liverpool, Lancashire, England. Halewood, Lancashire, England. Plungar, Leicestershire, England. Somerford, Wiltshire, England.
38 Great Jackson Street	Andrews; Robert A, Andrews; Elizabeth,	10	Cabinet maker, - Warehouseman, French polisher,	Ireland. Liverpool Lancashire, England. Manchester,

	Andrews; Robert C, Andrews; George, Andrews; Joseph, Andrews; Margaret, Andrews; Ellen, Andrews; William, Andrews; Pollie, Baxendall; Mary A.		French polisher, School, School, School, Cook.	Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Bolton, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Liverpool, Lancashire, England.
42 Great Jackson Street	Benson; John N, Bell; Elizabeth, Benson; John, Benson; Oscar N, Benson; Marion D.	5	Confectioners' manager, Housekeepers, - - -	Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Hume, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England.
44 Great Jackson Street	Daley; John, Daley; Sarah A, Daley; Margaret A, Daley; James, Daley; Hannah,	10	Gum and starch maker, - Weaver, Printer apprentice, School,	Salford, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.

	Daley; Sarah A, Daley; Emma, Daley; Frederick, Daley; Andrew, Sharatt; Mary A.		School, School, School, - -	West Gorton, Lancashire, England. Openshaw, Lancashire, England. Openshaw, Lancashire, England. Openshaw, Lancashire, England. Hulme, Lancashire, England. Ireland.
46 Great Jackson Street	McGibbon; John, McGibbon; Ann, McGibbon; John, McGibbon; Jean, McGibbon; Mary A, McGibbon; David, McGibbon; Edward H, McGibbon; Alexander.	8	Grocer master, - Printer, Fancy of box maker, Machinist, Dyer, Messenger, School.	Scotland. Knockin, Shropshire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England.

				Manchester, Lancashire, England.
48 Great Jackson Street	Poulton; Frederick, Poulton; Constance A, Poulton; Lilian, Roberts; Ann.	4	Beer house keeper, - School -	London, Middlesex, England. Manchester, Lancashire, England. Droylsden, Lancashire, England.

Table 11: Residents of Great Jackson Street, Hulme, Manchester according to the census returns of 1891.

Appendix 2: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed on modern mapping
- Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed onto Bancks & Co Map of Manchester and Salford, 1831.
- Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 Mile Town Plan Map of 1851
- Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan Map of 1891
- Figure 6: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908
- Figure 7: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series Map of 1922
- Figure 8: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1948
- Figure 9: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid Series 1954
- Figure 10: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid Series 1969
- Figure 11: Gazetteer sites superimposed onto modern mapping
- Figure 12: Gazetteer sites superimposed onto modern mapping
- Figure 13: Areas of archaeological potential

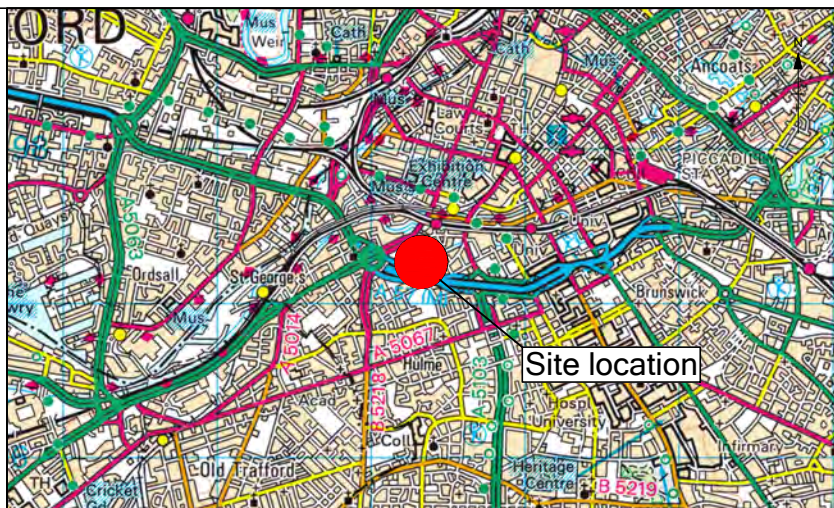


Figure 1:

Site Location

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**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

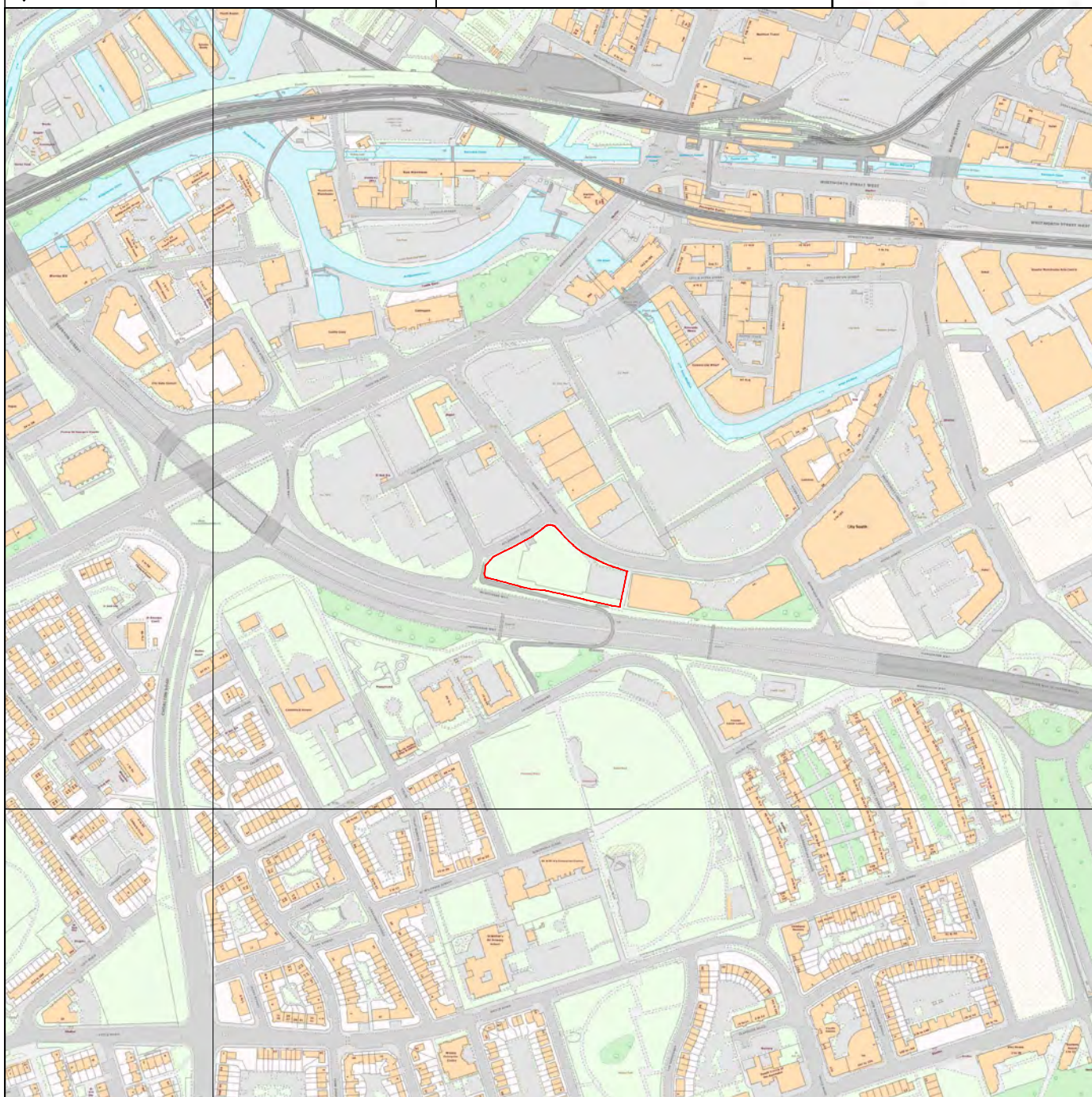




Figure 2:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto Modern Mapping

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Key:

 Site Boundary

SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:750



Figure 3:
Site Boundary Superimposed onto Bancks & Co's Map of Manchester & Salford 1831



Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

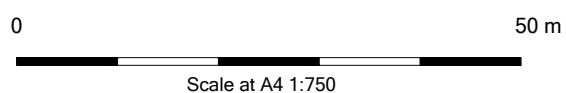




Figure 4:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan Of 1851

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m



Scale at A4 1:750



Figure 5:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan Of 1891

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:750



Figure 6:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:750



Figure 7:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1922

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m



Scale at A4 1:750



Figure 8:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1948

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:750

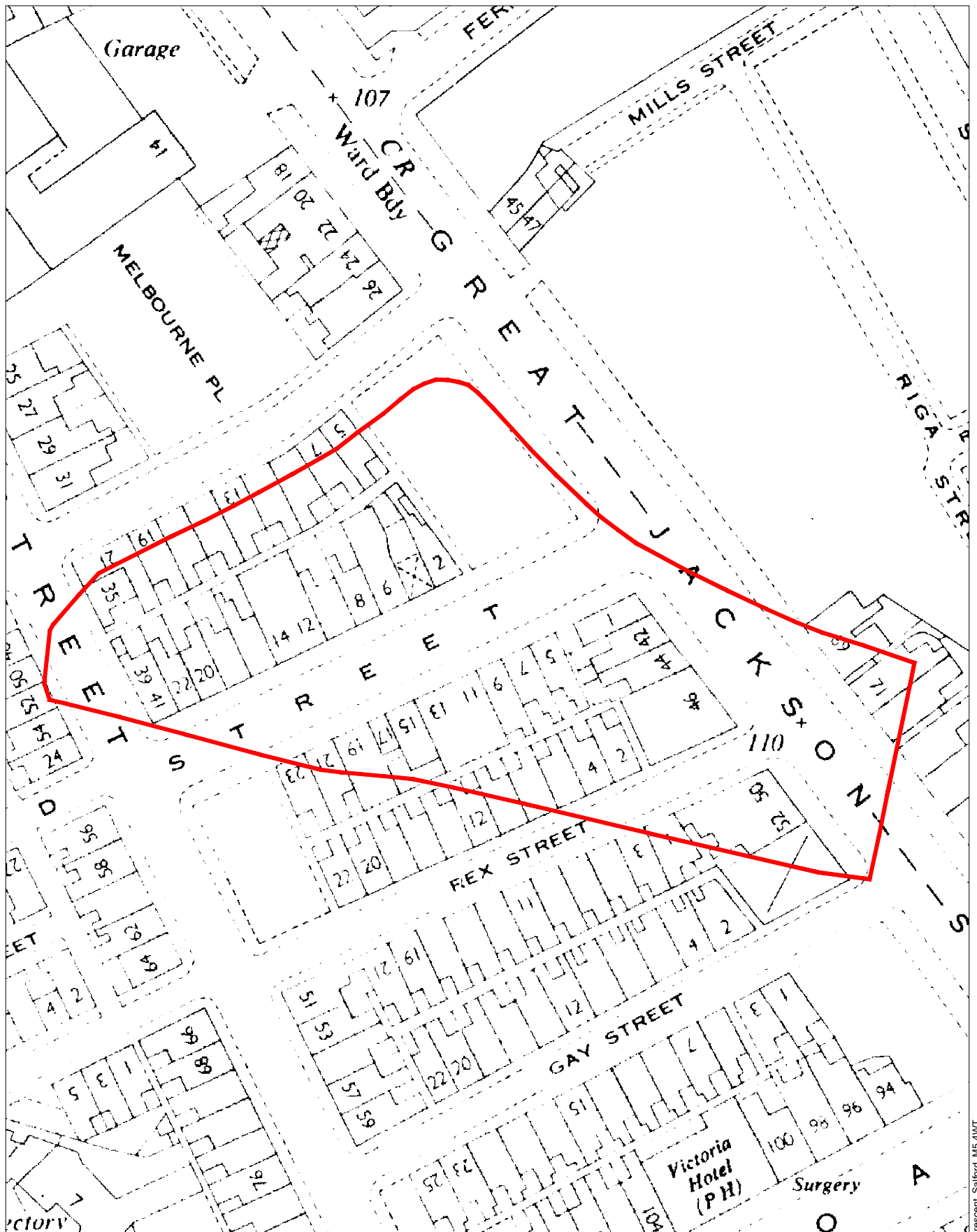


Figure 9:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1954

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Key:

— Site Boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:750

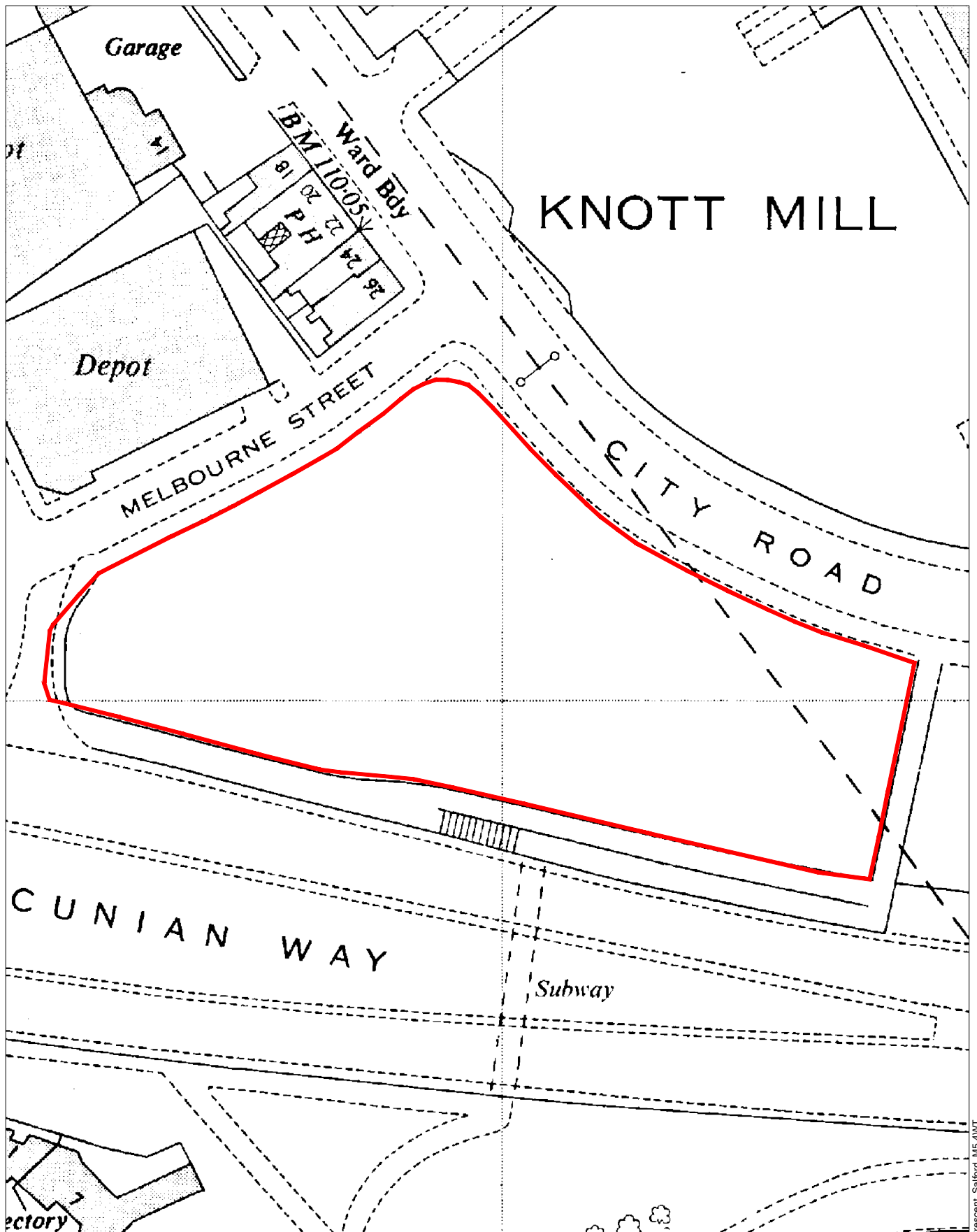


Figure 10:

Site Boundary Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1969

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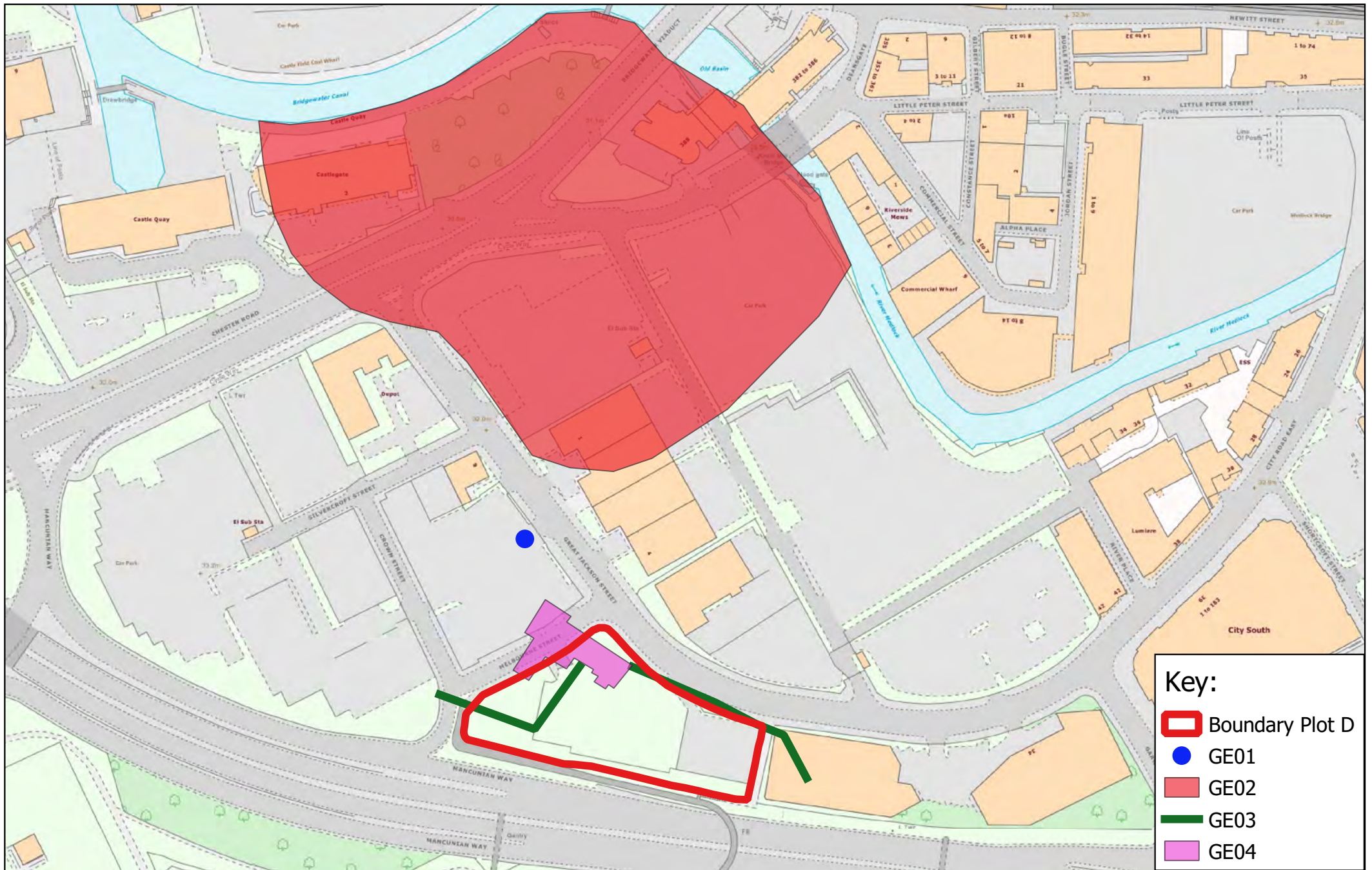
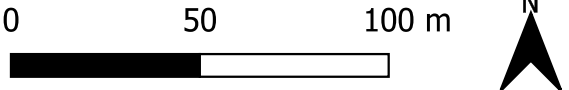
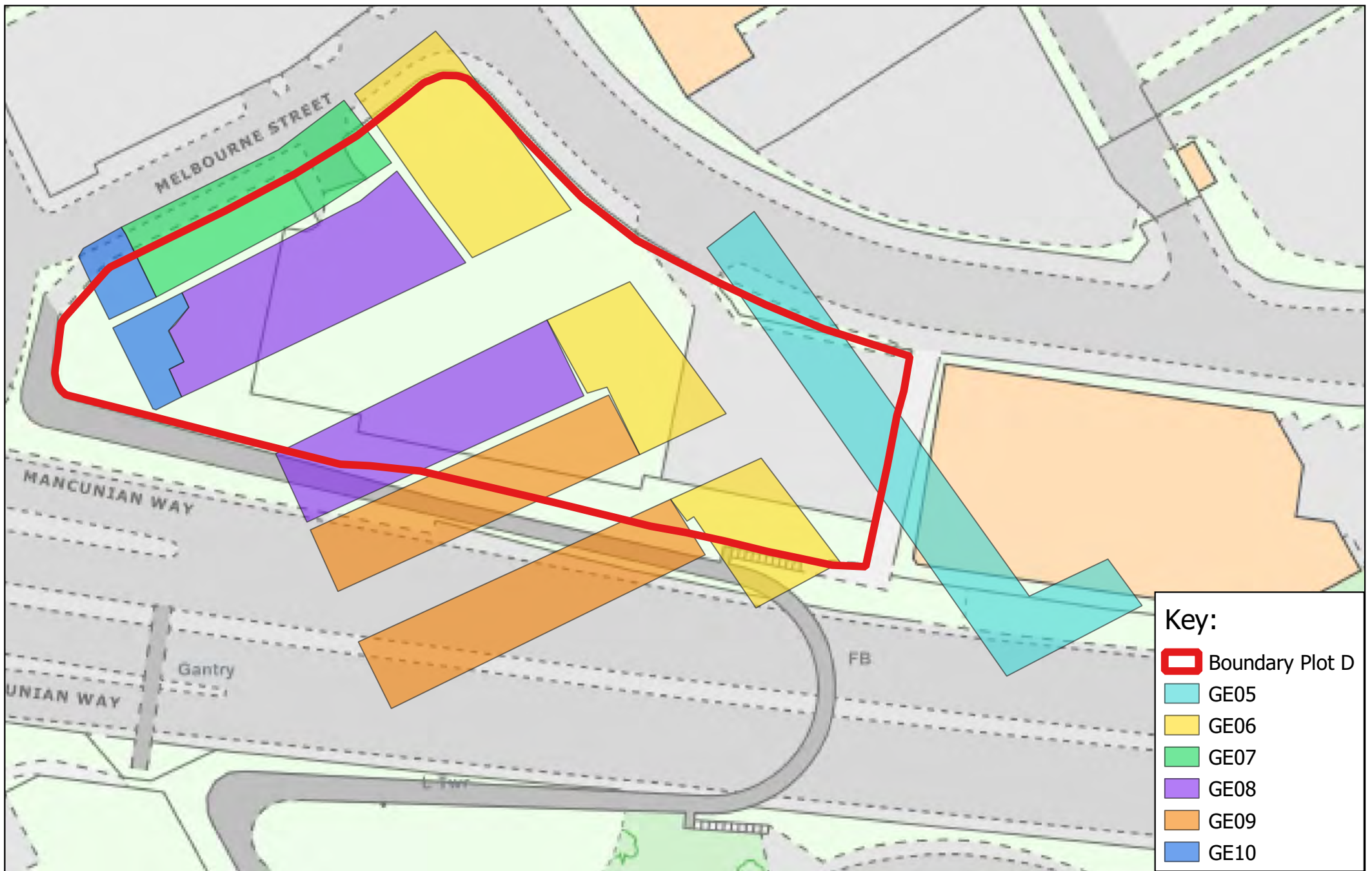


Figure 11: Locations of Gazetteer Entries

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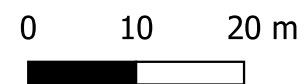
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- GE05
- GE06
- GE07
- GE08
- GE09
- GE10



SA
SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

Figure 12: Locations of Gazetteer Entries

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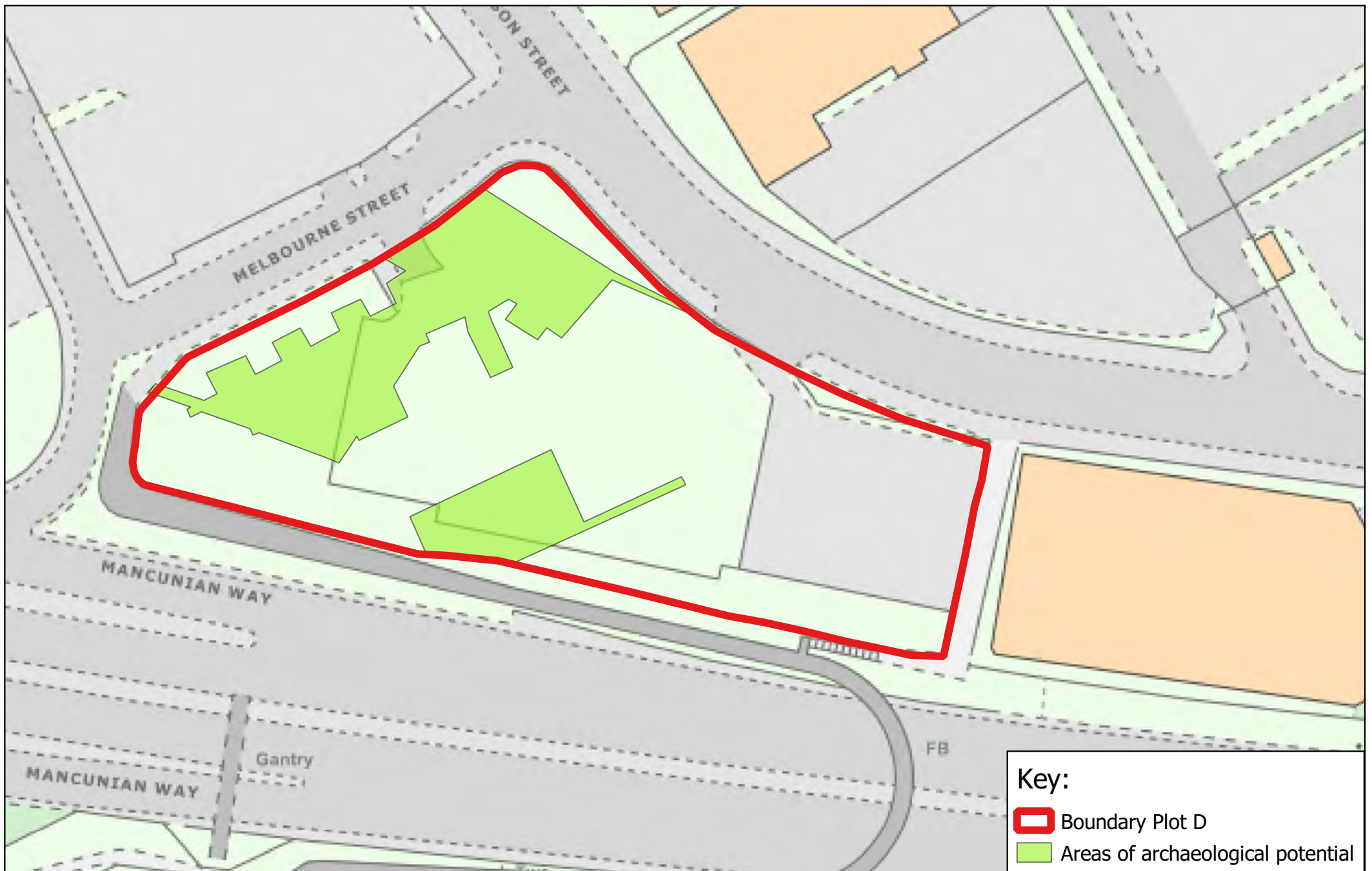
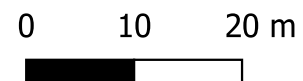


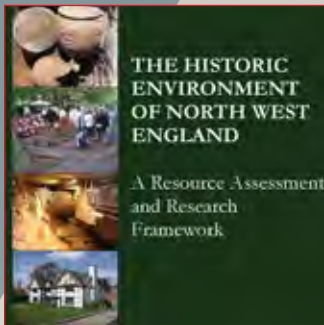
Figure 13: Areas of archaeological potential

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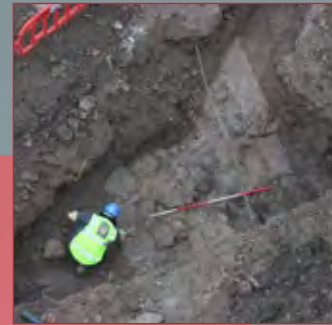
CONSULTANCY



DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



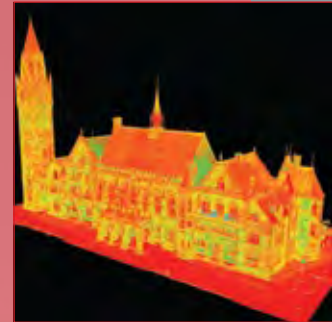
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



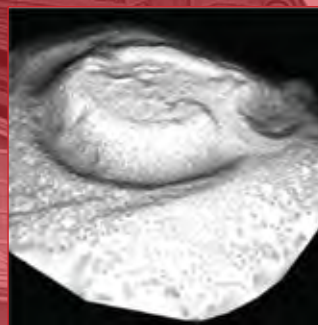
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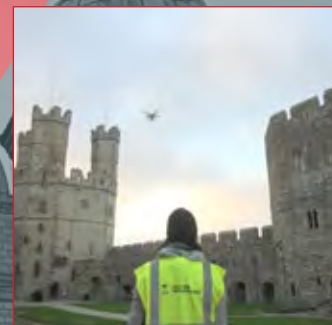
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



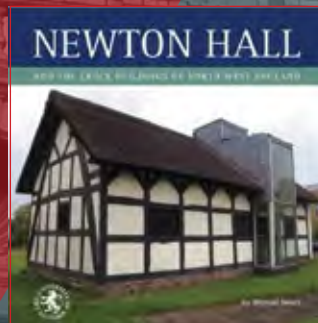
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