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Signed:

Site Location: The study area comprises a brownfield site, bounded to the north by

Coupland Street, to the south by Burlington Street, to the east by a modern

sports pitch, and to the west by Greenheys Lane.

NGR: Centred at NGR 384236 396410

Project: Coupland Street, Hulme, Manchester: Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

In June 2017, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Domis Property Group to carry out an archaeological evaluation of a site situated off Coupland Street in the Hulme area of Manchester (centred on NGR 384236 396410). The work was required satisfy a condition attached to planning consent for the redevelopment of the site (Planning Ref 111182/F2/2016/S1).

The evaluation was carried out in the light of the conclusions drawn from an archaeological desk-based assessment that was completed to support the planning application, and comprised the excavation of two trenches, which were placed across the footprint of a number of early 19th-century workers' housing and their associated rear garden areas. The evaluation was intended to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains, in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework.

The evaluation trenching exposed buried structural remains a row of double-depth terraced houses of two basic plan forms along the southern side of Coupland Street. The houses had been constructed by 1818-19, and incorporate long, narrow rear gardens, some containing outbuildings. Excavation concluded that well-preserved foundations of two of the component houses survived *in-situ*, although the outbuildings and gardens to the rear had been subject to disturbance during the later 20th century.

In archaeological terms, the remains encountered during the evaluation are considered to be of local significance, as they represent an early stage in the development of Chorlton Row as an important suburb to the booming industrial town of Manchester. However, the extended scope of the evaluation enabled a detailed record of the buried remains to be compiled, creating a representative sample of the early 19th-century houses in the area. It is thus concluded that no further archaeological investigation is merited in advance of development.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Domis Property Group has obtained planning consent to redevelop a brownfield site off Coupland Street in the Hulme area of Manchester (Planning Ref 111182/F2/2016/S1). The consented scheme allows for the erection of 273 residential apartments, the construction of which will inevitably require considerable earth-moving works with potential to impact on any surviving below-ground archaeological remains. The archaeological interest in the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment that was prepared to support and inform the planning application (OA North 2015). This comprehensive study concluded that the proposed development area had some potential to retain buried archaeological remains of local significance, which would merit recording should they be damaged or destroyed by the construction works. In particular, it was considered that the site had potential to contain buried remains of early 19th-century double-depth houses along Coupland Street, which were remodelled as a warehouse with industrial units in the mid-20th century.

In the light of the conclusions drawn by the desk-based assessment, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which provides archaeological advice to Manchester City Council, recommended that an archaeological investigation should be carried out in advance of the construction work for the proposed development. In the first instance, the investigation was intended to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 128.

In June 2017, Salford Archaeology, within the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford, was commissioned by Domis Property Group to carry out the recommended scheme of archaeological investigation, which comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches. These were placed across the footprint of the early 19th-century terraced housing and their associated rear gardens and out-houses.

The evaluation was carried out in August 2017, and revealed well-preserved structural remains of the 19th-century houses in parts of the site. In the light of these findings, one of the trenches was extended to enable the entire footprint of one of the houses to be exposed and recorded.

1.2 Location and Geology

The site of the consented development lies to the south of Manchester city centre (NGR 384236 396410) in the electoral area of Hulme (Fig 1). The site is bounded to the north by Coupland Street, to the south by Burlington Street, to the east by a modern sports pitch, and to the west by Greenheys Lane (Plate 1). Prior to excavation, the site had been prepared by Network Demolition, which involved the clearance of scrub vegetation and the demolition a two-storey building of no historic interest in the north-western part of the site.



Plate 1: Recent aerial view looking north across the study area prior to the clearance of the site

The site comprises a fairly level plot, which lies at a height of approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The natural topography rises gradually to the north-east, and falls slightly to the south-west.

Geologically, the area is underlain by a series of glaciofluvial sheet deposits of sand and gravel with till at the south-east. Underlying this is strata of the Chester Pebble Beds Formation of the Sherwood Sandstone Group and the Manchester Marls Formation of the Cumbrian Coast Group. The West Manchester Fault runs north-west/south-east across the centre of the study area (OA North 2015).

2. Historical Background

2.1 Contextual Background

Historically, the site lay within an area known originally as Chorlton, which has an Old English derivation, meaning 'the peasants' tun (settlement or farm)'. It has been suggested that this township was joined with Chorlton-cum-Hardy during the early medieval period, and provided the main peasant settlement in an extensive estate that was perhaps contiguous with the later Salford Hundred.

The earliest accurate plan of Hulme is that produced by Charles Laurent in 1793, which shows that the study area lay within a group of enclosed but undeveloped fields on land belonging to Sir Gore Booth. The Gore Booth family members were heirs to the estate of Humphrey Booth, the 17th-century Salford merchant and benefactor who is recorded as holding land in Chorlton in the 1630s. The only building depicted by Laurent in the vicinity of the study area, however, was a large house or farmstead belonging to the 'late Mr Quincey, which lay on the opposite side of the Cornbrook to the present site. This building is identified on later mapping as Greenhays Hall, and is shown to have been encompassed by landscaped grounds.

The character of Chorlton Row, or Chorlton-upon-Medlock as it became known subsequently, was transformed after the late 18th century by the rapid expansion of Manchester. Shortly after the opening of Oxford Road in the early 1790s, the Chorlton Hall estate on the north side of Boundary Lane was bought by local entrepreneurs with an intention to develop the land as a suburb to Manchester. The centrepiece of this development was to be a new square, known originally as Grosvenor Square and later as All Saints after the church that was built there in 1819-20. Notwithstanding this impressive development, however, the initial growth of Chorlton-upon-Medlock was relatively slow, although population of the township had reached 8209 by 1821. As a consequence of Chorlton's accelerated growth in population during the following decade, the township was included within the boundary of the new municipal borough of Manchester in 1838 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 252).

The next available map of the study area is that surveyed by William Johnson in 1818-19, and published in 1820 (Plate 2). Whilst the scale of this map is too small to enable details of individual buildings to be elucidated, it nevertheless shows that a C-shaped range of buildings had been erected across the northern part of the site, served by a short road representing the origins of Coupland Street. This connected with Moss Side Lane, which became known subsequently as Boundary Lane/Greenheys Lane.

A more detailed map of the site is that produced by Bancks & Co in 1831, which captures the area during a period of accelerating expansion (Fig 3). Several new streets, including Burlington Street and Coupland Street, are shown to have been extended north-eastwards to join Chatham Street. Bancks & Co's map is the first of a series of 19th-century maps that chart the development of the study area.

2.2 Development of the Site

Bancks & Co map of 1831 shows that the C-shaped range of buildings surveyed by Johnson in 1818-19 mainly comprised a row of double-depth houses, with six fronting onto Coupland Street (Fig 3). These all appear to have had long and narrow private gardens to the rear, with a large formal garden laid out across the southern part of the site, perhaps reflecting the semi-rural character of the landscape to the west of Greenheys Lane, which was dominated by Greenheys Hall and its landscaped grounds.

A larger building formed the western end of the row of houses, occupying the corner of Coupland Street and Greenheys Lane, and possibly representing small-scale industrial or commercial premises. The eastern end of the C-shaped range comprised a row of three houses which, unusually, appear to have been double fronted but only single-depth properties, with gardens to the front.

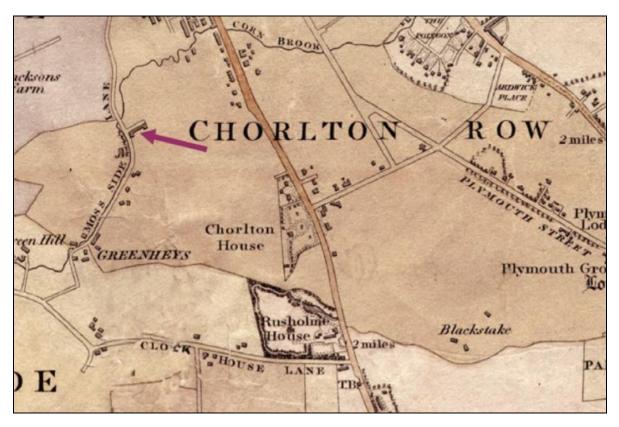


Plate 2: Extract from William Johnson's map of 1820, with arrow marking the early buildings

Further detail of the buildings is provided by the Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1851 (Fig 4). This shows that the houses fronting onto Coupland Street were of two different types, with the three western properties being slightly larger than the three to the east. The three larger houses also had detached buildings in the rear plots. All of the houses were accessed from Coupland Street via short sets of steps. The three double-fronted houses to the east are identified by the Ordnance Survey as 'Ruby Place'. These were accessed from the eastern side, and overlooked a large formal garden, which again reinforces the affluent character of the area in the mid-19th century. The absence of any pavement lights indicates that none of these houses incorporated cellars.

Census Returns for 1841 and 1851 do not survive for Coupland Street, but the records for 1861 show that the three small houses were occupied by professional tradesmen, including a boot and shoe maker, a cashier and a glass cutter, whilst a family occupying one of the slightly larger houses were sufficiently affluent to employ a servant. By 1881, however, the socio-economic status of the residents of Coupland Street had changed slightly, with the three smaller houses occupied by a bricklayer, a general labourer and a launderer, whilst the larger properties provided accommodation for professional tradesmen, although one of the houses (No 95 Coupland Street) is recorded as being in use as a workshop (*Appendix 2*).

The next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1891 at a scale of 1:500 (Plate 3) and in 1893 at 25": 1 mile (Fig 5), shows the footprint of Nos 87-97 Coupland Street to have been largely unaltered since 1851. These plans also show that the wider area had been subject to intensive development during the second half of the 19th century, with additional buildings having been erected in the study area. These included a Roman Catholic school, comprising an L-shaped range with the main block fronting onto Greenheys Lane, which was built on the formal garden depicted on earlier mapping in the south-western part of the site. Entries in trade directories for this period indicate that the building on the corner of Coupland Street and Greenheys Lane was still in use as a laundry, which had been expanded slightly since 1851, and several small outbuildings erected to the rear of the main buildings. The laundry was operated in 1879 by Thomas Ball at No 97 Coupland Street, together with William Ball at No 87 (Slater 1879).

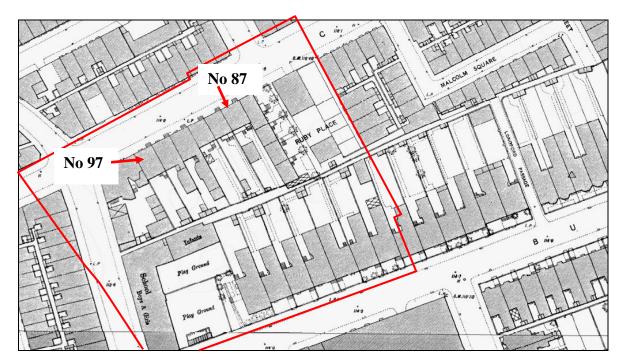


Plate 3: The Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1891, showing the study area boundary and the house numbers

The Ordnance Survey mapping also shows that a terrace of double-depth houses had also been built on the western side of Greenheys Lane by the early 1890s. The erection of these houses, and the adjacent grid-iron pattern of streets, was probably associated with the demolition of Greenheys Hall and the development of its encompassing landscaped grounds as the pace of development in Hulme accelerated.

Ordnance Survey mapping published in 1908 and 1922 (Fig 6) shows the same arrangement of buildings within the study area with few significant changes, although tram lines had been laid along Coupland Street, Burlington Street and Greenheys Lane by 1908. Three of the houses on Coupland Street were occupied by 'householders' by that date, presumably offering board and lodgings, a trade that may have been assisted by the new tram connection. The two larger properties at the south-western end of the row had been amalgamated for use by a 'corn and provender dealer' by 1903 (Slater 1903), presumably representing the adaptation of the houses for business use.

By 1933, the study area had been subject to considerable redevelopment. Whilst the Roman Catholic school at the western end of Burlington Street remained extant, some of the double-depth houses situated to the east had been demolished, and two in the south-eastern corner of the study area also on Burlington Street had been converted for use as a 'clothing works'. The College Cinema is shown on this mapping, and had evidently subsumed the earlier housing along Ruby Place and No 87 Coupland Street.

The three large houses/provender dealers' shop (Nos 93-97 Coupland Street), together with the commercial property on the corner with Greenheys Lane, are annotated on the 1951 Ordnance Survey map as a warehouse, implying that they had either been rebuilt, or remodelled extensively (Fig 7). As part of this redevelopment, the gardens to the rear of many of the houses were built over.

The buildings along Coupland Street feature in a photograph taken during the early 1960s, the detail of which suggests that the houses had either been replaced completely or their facades were reconstructed (Plate 4). The houses on the western side of Greenheys Lane had also been demolished by the 1950s, and the land left vacant. This may have been a result of bomb damage during the Second World War, as several bombs are known to have exploded in the vicinity, including one that caused a fatality at 66 Burlington Street, immediately to the south-east of the study area, and another further to the east along Coupland Street.



Plate 4: Coupland Street in the early 1960s, showing Nos 93-97 following their reconstruction as a warehouse and the surviving early 19th-century houses (Nos 89-91) and the adjoining College Cinema that subsumed the footprint of No 87 Coupland Street

3. Methodology

3.1 Excavation Methodology

Prior to excavation, the client provided Salford Archaeology with service plans for the area, and the position of the evaluation trenches and surrounding areas were scanned with a cable avoidance tool to ensure that no live cables would be disturbed during the programme of works. The land was prepared by Network Demolition beforehand, comprising the demolition of a vacant two-storey building to the north-west, clearing scrub vegetation and removing ACMs from part of the Trench 1 area.

Two trenches were excavated using a 21 ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket down to the level of surviving archaeological features or natural geology. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. The locations of the trenches are shown on the trench location plan (Fig 2).

Well-preserved structural remains of the 19th-century houses were encountered in one of the trenches (Trench 1), and a decision was taken to expand to trench to establish the extent of the surviving foundations. It was also hoped that this would reveal the extent to which buried remains survived, and also enable the entire footprint of one of the houses to be exposed to provide a representative sample, although further excavation demonstrated that the foundations of the northern part of the houses, fronting onto Coupland Street, had been largely destroyed in the 20th century.

3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on Salford Archaeology pro-forma trench sheets. The trenches and level aOD were located and planned using GPS technology. Photography of all relevant phases and features were undertaken in digital format using a digital SLR camera. General working photographs were taken during the archaeological works, to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken.

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts were carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. All archaeological works carried out by Salford Archaeology are carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

4. Evaluation Results

4.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located along the northern side of the study area, south of Coupland Street, targeting the footprint of four early 19th-century houses (Nos 87-93 Coupland Street) thought to have contained cellars (Fig 2). Aligned east/west, the trench measured 28m long and was 2m wide at the ends but widened in the central section to 8m (Plate 5). Natural sand and gravels were reached at a depth of 1.60m at the eastern end of the trench, where the foundations of House 1 had been removed completely, with the resulting make-up of the trench comprising a mixture of re-deposited natural and demolition rubble (Plates 5-6).

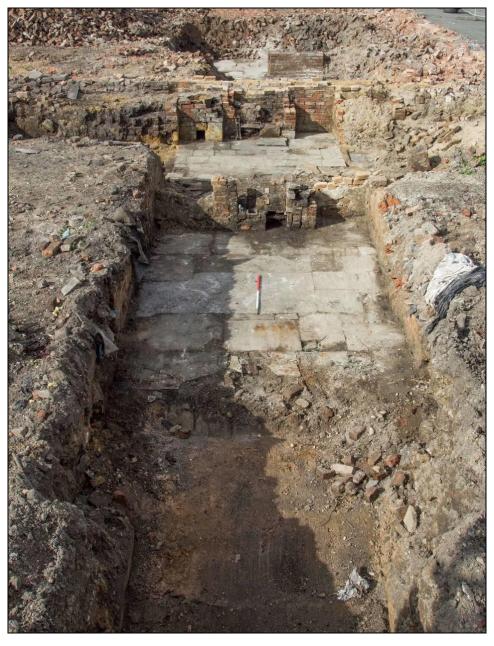


Plate 5: General view of Trench 1, looking west



Plate 6: The north-facing section at the eastern end of the trench where the remains of the houses had been removed completely, looking south-east

House 1 (No 87 Coupland Street)

The remains of the rear part of No 87 Coupland Street (House 1) were uncovered at the eastern end of the trench, and comprised the rear wall, a stone-flagged floor, the brick-built partition between the front and back rooms, and the western party wall and associated fireplace (Plate 7). The back room measured 3.38m (11ft) wide, and the stone-flagged floor survived *in-situ* for a length of 5.50m.

The four walls of the room were constructed using hand-made bricks (average dimensions 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m), bonded with sandy lime-based mortar, typical of the first half of the 19th century. The walls survived to a maximum height of 1m, whilst the fireplace survived to a height of 0.80m. The northern wall of the room had been in part reduced to floor level during demolition, and almost certainly represented the dividing wall between the front and back rooms of the house, with the front wall of the row of houses lying beneath the modern pavement to Coupland Street. The eastern wall of the room was missing, whilst the southern wall survived to the highest height and was likely to have formed the rear wall of the house. No evidence for access out into the rear yard area was apparent. The western wall, a singleskin, hand-made brick wall, incorporated a 1.57m wide fireplace (measured from the outer edges of the original supporting columns determined by the hand-made bricks and sandy mortar. The inner features, creating a range for cooking had been added later in the 19th century, identified by black ash mortar bonding (Plates 8-9). A small cache of complete and broken household chemical glass bottles were found at the truncated end of the northern wall (Plate 10), but no other artefacts were recovered from this house.



Plate 7: The excavated remains of House 1, looking west



Plate 8: The fireplace in House 1 located on the western party wall, looking west



Plate 9: The fireplace in House 1, looking north-west



Plate 10: The location of a rubbish pit containing remains of complete and broken household chemical bottles, looking north

House 2 (No 89 Coupland Street)

No 89 Coupland Street (House 2) lay to the west of House 1, joined by the single brickcourse party wall. The remains comprised a stone-flagged floor, the eastern half of which was missing and was rather wide, measuring 5.32m east/west internally. A single brick-course wall was aligned east/west across the floor at a distance of 3.31m from the inside surface of the southern, rear wall of the house (two brick-courses wide), which appeared to have separated the front and back rooms of the house. There had probably been a doorway, but no physical evidence survived in-situ. Part of the front room floor was also exposed, again comprising flagstones, and possibly the remains of the southern fireplace cheek on the western, front room wall (Plate 11). The floor incorporated a square ceramic drain in the floor along the southern side of the room, as frequently seen in housing of this period (Plates 15-16). The western wall of the room contained the fireplace and a later 'copper' (boiler). As with House 1, the two original fireplace cheeks remained extant, identified by the sandy limebased mortar, with a later range added within the interior, identified by the black ash mortar. Some of the ironwork grates survived *in-situ*, including the cast-iron oven (Plate 12).

The copper had been built against the southern side of the original fireplace, and still contained the cast-iron pot used for heating water for general household duties such as cooking and washing. The small, cast-iron, range door was till in-situ above the gap at the bottom of the brick structure where the ash waste from the coal fire would have been raked out. The yellow staining on the exterior of the bricks had been caused by unused coal stored there (Plates 12 and 14). The fireplace and copper survived to heights of between 0.80-0.90m. The total width of the copper was 0.91m north/south by 0.82m east/west. The total width of the fireplace was 1.54m, only 0.03m shorter than that of House 1. The distance between the northern fireplace cheek and the partition wall was 0.86m in the back room and 1.08m in the front room, which could suggests the front room was slightly larger than the back room.



Plate 11: The back room of House 2 and part of the front room to the right of the photo, looking north-west

Part of the yard to the rear of the house was also excavated, although the access stair was not. Part of a possible stone-flagged floor was visible, and a later garden wall bonded with black ash mortar, which appeared to have been constructed onto natural sand (Plates 14-15). On the western side of the rear yard there appeared to be the remains of a brick floor surface adjacent to a two brick-course wide wall bonded with black ash mortar.

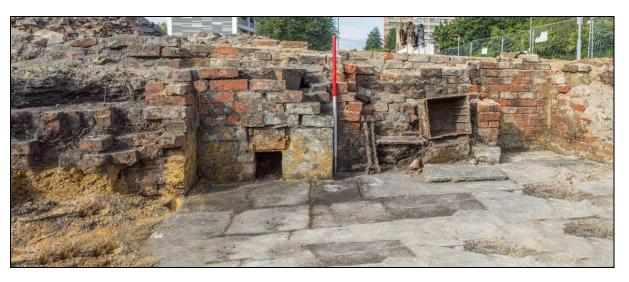


Plate 12: The copper and fireplace on the western wall of House 2 showing an attempt to re-position the castiron oven and yellow staining on the copper, looking west



Plate 13: Detail of the fireplace and range on the western wall of House 2, looking west



Plate 14: Detail of a copper (boiler) in House 2, looking west



Plate 15: The ceramic drain in the floor of the back room and the rear yard at the back of House 2, the floor surface was probably where the stone flags can be seen in the west-facing section, looking south



Plate 16: The rear yard wall bonded with black ash mortar suggests a later addition, looking south-east

The party wall between Houses 2 and 3 was three brick-courses in width, which is unusual in a row of terraced houses of this date. It is possible that it was originally a double- or singlecourse wide, and extra brick brick-courses were added later. However, all three courses had been bonded with sandy mortar, probably suggesting a contemporary build.

House 3 (No 91 Coupland Street)

This room lay to the west of House 2, separated by a three brick-course wide wall. The remains of the original house were visible at floor level with only the rear staircase surviving, which appeared to have been incorporated into the remodelling during the 20th century, during which the western end of the row of houses was converted into industrial units. The two different phases were identifiable by the different mortar; sandy mortar denoted the house remains, and black ash mortar the later modifications. Whilst excavating the room, a large pile of bird seed was found on the floor and later clearing the room yielded several metal, enamelled signs advertising pet food (Plate 18). A photograph from the 1960s shows the new façade of the shops showing a number of these signs (Plate 4). The spoil also contained a smashed bottle of hydrochloric acid, which could have been used as a type of disinfectant for cleaning, three small glass vials containing coloured liquid and a smashed vial, which smelled strongly of either eucalyptus or tea tree.



Plate 17: Houses 3 and 4, showing the footprint of the early houses at floor level and the extant remains of the later industrial units, looking east



Plate 18: Various metal, enamelled advertising signs for pet food found in House 3/ Corn & Provender Dealers

The position of the front wall lay beyond the northern edge of the excavated trench and was thus not exposed, although it had almost certainly been replaced by a new frontage for the commercial premises captured on a photograph taken in the 1960s (Plate 4).

The rear wall was three brick-courses wide, and the fabric comprised hand-made bricks bonded with sandy mortar, surviving to a height of 0.90m (Plates 21, 22 and 23). Two internal walls could be seen in plan on the floor, leading from the rear wall; a single-course wall in an L-shape probably formed a small storage room in the back room; and a two brickcourse brick wall probably formed a corridor leading to the rear staircase/exit out into the rear yard (Plate 21). The floor of the back room was concrete, which seemingly overlay an earlier brick surface. The full width of the back room measured 5.80m east/west by 3.90m north/south.

The north/south-aligned corridor wall measured 4m long, with a 0.90m wide doorway at 0.50m from the northern end. The corridor narrowed by 0.30m where it led west through a doorway into the front room. The dividing wall was two brick-courses thick, aligned east/west, and measured 4.50m in total, with the western 0.50m hidden under a later brick stanchion (Plate 19). The front room also measured 5.80m in width (east/west) and had a brick floor (Plate 20).

The scar of a large fireplace with an internal measurement of 1.40m was identified along the footprint of the western party wall. The remains of the flanking cheeks were visible in the floor (Plate 24).

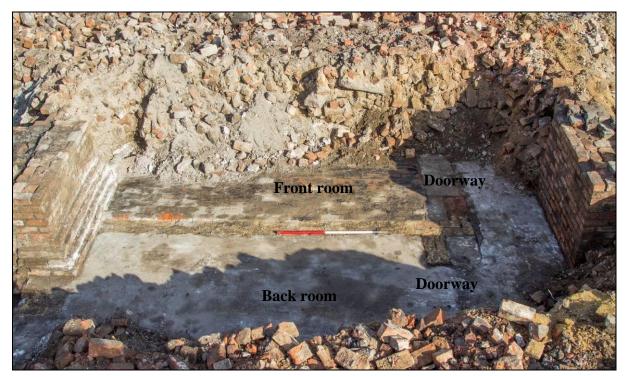


Plate 19: General view of House 3/ Corn & Provender Dealer showing the footprint of the house and the extant remains of the later phase, looking north



Plate 20: Remains of the dividing wall between the front and back rooms of House 3, with a later brick pillar in the top right corner, looking north-east

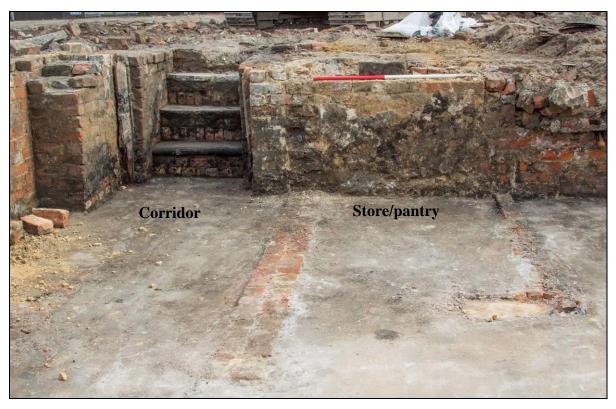


Plate 21: The original staircase of House 3, which led out to the rear yard area, looking south
The staircase abutted the rear wall of the house, and comprised hand-made bricks bonded with black ash mortar, which could suggest they were a slightly later addition to the house or

a later re-model. The timber door frame survived either side of the staircase. Three steps survived and part of a fourth comprising a stone tread resting on two brick-courses, as is often seen in houses of this date (Plate 21). To the west of the staircase in the outer yard, the vestiges of an L-shaped wall had probably been part of a small outhouse (Plate 22).



Plate 22: Detail of the rear staircase associated with House 3, looking south

Between 1922 and 1948, historic maps suggest house numbers 91-99 (odd numbers only) were partly demolished, in particular the front walls, and replaced by a large warehouse shown on the OS 25":1 mile map of 1948-50. This was corroborated by the archaeological remains, as most of the walls of the former houses were reduced to cellar-floor level whilst the rear walls appeared to have survived in part. Brick piers were added, presumably to support the overlying floors.

In House 3, a brick pier or fireplace base had been added against the eastern wall, which measured 1.50m long by 0.75m wide, surviving to a height of 1m. On the western side of the room was another brick pier with four foundation steps, which straddled Houses 3 and 4, measuring 1.80 x 1.20m (including foundation steps), and 0.90m in height. Two smaller brick piers with two foundation steps had been built either side of the House 3/4 party wall, which appeared to have been reduced to one brick-course wide by this point (Plate 23).



Plate 23: Possible outhouse in the rear yard area, next to the staircase, looking east

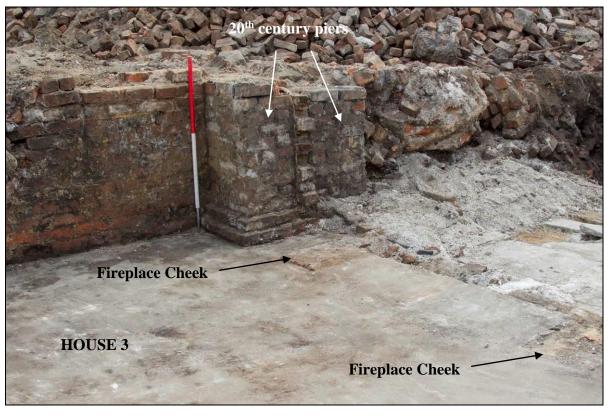


Plate 24: House 3/4 party wall visible in the floor (bottom right), the rear wall of House 3 (top right) and two later brick pillars either side of the party wall (centre), looking south-west



Plate 25: Brick pier contemporary with the 20th-century corn and provender shop phase constructed over the earlier house remains, looking west

House 4 (No. 93 Coupland Street)

House 4 (No 93 Coupland Street) lay to the west of House 3, and was the westernmost property exposed in the excavated trench. The internal layout of the house was very similar to that of House 3, although it had a stone-flagged floor throughout. There appeared to have been a corridor from the back door with doorway leading west into the back room, which did not appear to have a store/pantry. The corridor narrowed to the front room, again with a doorway leading west into the front room. All internal walls comprised two brick-courses in width of hand-made bricks bonded with sandy mortar. Natural sand appeared below the stone floor (Plates 26-27). The remains of the industrial warehouse period comprised the brick pier described in House 3.



Plate 26: The remains of House 4 and later stanchion from above, looking east



Plate 27: The footprint of House 4 visible in the floor, looking south



Plate 28: Brick pier in House 4, looking north-east

4.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located to the south of Trench 1, and was targeting on the private garden plots with outhouses to the rear of the properties. The location of the trench had to be moved further south due to a large spoil heap containing contaminated materials occupying the original planned location. The trench measured 23 x 2m, and was aligned north-east/southwest. The descriptions given here work from the north-eastern end of the trench to the southwestern end.

The first 4m of the trench contained disturbed garden soil overlaying natural sand. The garden soils survived to about 0.10m in depth and contained frequent roots (Plates 29-30). At 4m was a two brick-course wide, hand-made brick wall bonded with sandy mortar, crossing the trench on a diagonal, aligned north/south. The wall appeared to return to the west, and was likely to have been the dividing wall between the private gardens of Houses 1 (No 89) and 2 (No 91). The wall also appeared to return again at 7.5m along the trench, to the south, at which point there was a ceramic drain pipe, probably associated with an outside privy (Plate 31).



Plate 29: General view of Trench 2 showing the natural geology, looking south-west



Plate 30: Probable garden wall dividing Houses 1 and 2 (Nos 89-91 Coupland Street), looking south-west



Plate 31: Probable remains of outhouse in the rear garden of houses fronting Burlington Street, looking southwest

At 10m along the trench were the partial remains of another two brick-course wide, handmade brick wall bonded with sandy mortar, aligned east/west on the western side of the trench (Plate 32). At approximately 0.50m south of this wall was what appeared to be a later added man-hole measuring 0.92 x 0.85m, comprising wire-cut bricks bonded with light grey mortar, with a later 19th-century date. This wall lay within a narrow alleyway separating the rear gardens of Coupland Street and Burlington Street (Plate 33). At approximately 11m along the trench, was another two brick-course wide, hand-made brick wall bonded with sandy mortar, aligned north/south with a return to the west at the southern end, which was bonded with hard grey mortar, suggesting a later date.

The rest of the remains in the south-western end of the trench all pertained to the rear gardens of houses fronting Burlington Street, all of which had been subject to modern disturbance, and the foundations of the later school shown on the OS 25":1 mile map of 1948-50 (Plates 32-33).



Plate 32: Remains of garden walls with a later wall behind, possibly the former school, looking south-west



Plate 33: The far south-western end of the trench, with possible remains of walls associated with the former school, looking north-east

4.3 The Finds

A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the two evaluation trenches, the majority being found in Trench 1. All the material was recovered from demolition overburden, and is thus essentially unstratified. In view of its obviously late date range, the material has not been analysed in detail, but has been subject to a rapid scan, with a summary report prepared, drawing attention to any items of particular interest.

The two principal material categories were fragments of ceramic and glass vessels (Table 1), although several enamel signs were recovered from the demolition rubble within No 93 Coupland Street, which may have derived from the adjacent property (Nos 95-97) that was used as a provender dealer from the early 1900s.

CONTEXT	CERAMIC	GLASS VESSELS	GLASS WINDOW	ANIMAL BONE	CU ALLOY	OTHER	
House 2 Cellar	4	3	1				8
HOUSE 2 YARD	4						4
House 3 Cellar	6	7					13
House 4 Cellar		20		1	1		22
TRENCH 1 UNSTRAT.	11	39	3		2	2	57
	25	69	4	1	3	2	104

Table 1: Distribution of finds by broad material class

Ceramics

Much of the pottery assemblage was recovered from No 89, one of the small houses on Coupland Street that survived into the 1960s. The pottery found in the cellar of this property included fragments inexpensive white earthenware tablewares decorated with blue underglaze transfer-printed patterns and sherds of brown stoneware kitchen vessels. Three sherds of a decorated dish and a part of the base of a commemorative white earthenware tankard represent finer items recovered from the material infilling the cellar. As a group, the pottery assemblage has a date range spanning the second half of the 19th to early 20th century (Plate 34), and is consistent with the type of material that can be anticipated from the excavation of a lower middle class dwelling of this period.

Excavation in the yard area to the rear of No 89 yielded four fragments of a shell-edged plate, all probably from the same vessel. Although shell-edged flatwares first appear in the mid-18th century (Hume 1969), this piece is a refined white earthenware of mid-19th-century or later date.

The pottery from the fill of House 3 cellar comprised four fragments of white earthenware, and two small fragments of transfer-printed tableware vessels. This range and forms of material represented by this small group was again consistent with the lower middle class.

Amongst the assemblage of unstratified material from Trench 1 was a fragment of a large brown stoneware vessel, This group also included a dark-glazed object that is likely to have been a door knob, or similar.



Plate 34: The far south-western end of the trench, with possible remains of walls associated with the former school, looking north-east

Glass

A rubbish pit found just above the level of the floor on the south-facing section (Plate 10) contained four complete poison bottles and a number other broken ones. The complete bottles were all identical being oval in shape, 18.5cm (7.28") in height by 6.5cm (2.55") and 4cm (1.57") in width. One side of the bottles had distinct vertical ridges produced whilst in the mould, a very common way of distinguishing poisonous contents to the user, a method developed during the Victorian period (1837-1901).

The composition of the glass is 'colourless', reaffirming a date of the 20th century, when the required ingredients were more affordable after the repeal of the Excise Duty tax on glass in 1845. The bottles had been formed in a two-piece mould with the seam continuing through the lip/closure, again, indicative of a 20th century date. The closure was an external screw thread, which was not standardised by the glass industry until 1924, with a black, plastic screw cap. One of the bottles was still half full with an oily liquid, which had split, mould having formed on top of the oily liquid at the bottom of the bottle. The smell of the remaining liquid suggests it is turpentine or similar.

Turpentine has many uses, the main use today is for cleaning paint brushes. It can also be used to thin paint before application, the high evaporation rate facilitates faster drying of the paint making it easier to use and enabling a more effective application. It could also be used mixed with equal parts of table salt as an effective stain remover, in particular on ceramic bathtubs, sinks, toilets and other ceramic fixtures. Turpentine can also be mixed with beeswax, layender and soap flakes to make an effective furniture polish, which can sustain the condition and longevity of the item, whilst adding lustre to the finish.

Census records show that for a number of decades, some of the houses were occupied by launderers. It remains possible that this was the reason so many bottles of this solvent were found in the fill of the cellar.

The glass vessels recovered from the fill of House 3 cellar comprised a blue 'Milk of Magnesia' bottle, fragments of two small clear medicine bottles, and a large fragment of a probable glass shade for a paraffin lamp. Three complete small phials were also recovered, all of which retained their cork stoppers (Plate 35).

The glass from the fill of House 4 cellar comprised 20 fragments of a dark green drinks bottle, possible all derived from a single vessel.

The small group of animal bones was limited to a single pig's tusk, recovered from the demolition fill of House 4.

The copper alloy objects included an illegible coin-sized token, which was also recovered from the demolition fill of House 4 (Plate 36).



Plate 35: Three small phials recovered from the backfill of House 3, all of which retained their cork stoppers



Plate 36: A copper-alloy token

5. Discussion

5.1 Discussion

In total, two evaluation trenches were placed across targeted locations in order to establish the presence or absence of buried remains pertaining to former workers' housing and their respective private garden plots with outhouses.

19th-Century Houses on Coupland Street 5.2

Johnson's Plan of the Parish of Manchester, surveyed in 1818-19 and published in 1820, plots a C-shaped range of buildings along a short cul-de-sac representing the origins of Coupland Street. This is shown to have connected with Moss Side Lane, which became known subsequently as Boundary Lane/Greenheys Lane. Overlaying the excavation results onto historic maps (Plate 34) confirmed that the exposed remains represented the foundations of Nos 89, 91, 93 and 95 Coupland Street (Houses 1-4). The foundations of House 1 (No 89) had been removed completely at its eastern end, together with all remains of the adjacent house to the east (No 87), probably during the later demolition and clearance of the College Cinema.

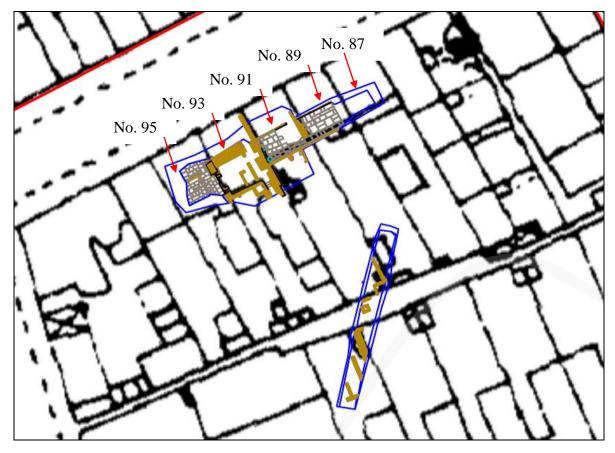


Plate 37: The excavation results overlaid onto an extract of the OS map of 1893

The position of the rear wall of Houses 1 and 2 (Nos 89 and No 91) corresponds precisely with that depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1851 and 1893 (Plate 37), as can the rear wall and external steps to the slightly larger House 3 (No 93). The party walls between each of the houses are easily identified on the overlay, as are the remains of the far, southern end of the garden and possible small outbuilding in the corner (Plate 34).

Houses 1 and 2 (Nos 87 and 89) appeared to have remained largely unchanged by the building of the warehouse in the mid-20th century, and the associated reconstruction of Nos 93-97 Coupland Street. Careful examination of the photograph dating to the 1960s (Plate 4) suggests that the two houses remained extant between the College Cinema and the warehouse. This can also be confirmed by overlaying the excavation results onto the OS 1951 map (Appendix 3, Figure 7). The houses' façade appeared to have remained unchanged, as can be seen in the difference between the windows and those of the warehouse. However, Houses 3 and 4 seemed to have been demolished to cellar-floor level and converted into commercial space in the warehouse, although latterly the cellars of the two former houses appeared to have been occupied by a corn and provender business, which is first listed at Nos 95-97 Coupland Street in a trade directory for 1903 (Slater 1903). The façade of the remaining houses in the row, west of House 3, appeared to have been demolished and rebuilt completely as part of the construction of the warehouse.

The excavation demonstrated that all the houses excavated contained semi-basements, where only the bottom half of the cellars were below ground level, and the ground floors of the houses were elevated from the road and the front door accessed via a set of steps. The Ordnance Survey 60":1 mile map of 1851 shows that each house on Coupland Street was served by a set of steps, but does not indicate the presence of any pavement lights, indicative of the houses containing cellars. The Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1891, however, shows pavement lights against the larger houses (Nos 93-97), but not against the three smaller houses to the east (Plate 3).

The foundations of No 87 Coupland Street had been largely destroyed during the 20th century, but it is likely to have conformed to the same layout as Nos 89 and 91. The back rooms of these houses were exposed during the excavation, and were seen to measure 5.50 x 3.38m (18 x 11ft), with a 1.57m wide fireplace against the west wall. Whilst these three houses had a smaller footprint than Nos 93-97 Coupland Street, the size of the back rooms is nevertheless larger than other examples that have been excavated in the Manchester area. A series of late 18th-century cellars excavated on Blakeley Street in the Shudehill area of Manchester city centre, for instance, were found to be between 15ft and 16ft wide (4.57-4.88m). These cellars had fireplaces similar to those on Coupland Street, although the archaeological evidence suggested that the Blakeley Street examples had dedicated access from the street with no indication of an internal stair to the ground floor, suggesting that the cellars had been used as a separate dwelling (Miller and Wild 2015, 14). The cellars of Nos 87-91 are also likely to have been used originally as additional dwelling areas, and whilst the position of the stair was not identified during the excavation, access from the ground floor was almost certainly internal; the stair is likely to have led into the front room of the cellar.

It is perhaps of note that the Census Returns for 1861 indicate that two boarders and a lodger were living at 87 Coupland Street with the six adult members of the extended Maginnis family, and it is possible that the two boarders each rented a cellar room (*Appendix* 2).

A single young family of four lived at No 87 by 1881, which suggests that the cellar was no longer used as a living area/bedroom. It is likely to have been during this period that the fireplace was remodelled and a copper installed, representing a change of use of the basement to a laundry. Similar adaptations of cellars in early 19th-century houses have been identified during several archaeological excavations in the area. Conversely, No 89 was occupied in 1881 by two families of five, which probably necessitated the domestic occupation of the cellar. The Census Returns show that No 91 was occupied by a single family in 1861 and a different single family in 1881. The size of the back cellar rooms of Nos 87-91 Coupland Street can also be compared with a late 18th-century cellar excavated on Millgate in Manchester city centre, which was only 2.82m long (9ft 3in), and thus considerably smaller than those on Coupland Street (OA North 2013, 56).

5.3 Garden Plots

The detached buildings to the rear of the two larger properties (Nos 93 and 95) could not be examined via intrusive investigation due to the presence of stockpiled material containing asbestos, although the vestiges of the garden wall between Houses 2 and 3 (Nos 89-91) were exposed in Trench 1. Otherwise, only the shallow and fragmentary foundations of a small outbuilding in the corner of the garden of House 2 were found, together with a 20th-century man-hole that would have been in the alleyway behind the garden plots.

A layer of garden soil was identified during the excavation to the rear of the houses. However, this contained very modern materials, indicating that it had been subject to consideable disturbance during late 20th-century clearance work.

5.4 Conclusion

The excavation has provided a valuable opportunity to investigate a small block of early 19thcentury houses in Chorlton-upon-Medlock. The sequence of available historic maps indicates that the houses had two basic plan forms, with the three forming the western part of the row having a larger footprint than those to the east. This was corroborated by the results obtained from the evaluation, which also demonstrated that the small houses (Nos 87-91 Coupland Street) had semi-basements in addition to the larger properties to the west, despite not having been marked on 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping.

The physical remains of 18th- and 19th-century workers' housing has been recognised as a legitimate avenue of research. This is articulated in the current Archaeological Research Framework for North West England (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007), which identifies several initiatives that should be prioritised for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods, including Initiative 7.6: 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types...' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139).

Since the publication of the Research Framework, a considerable body of significant data has been generated from the archaeological investigation of workers' housing, enabling a variety of plan forms and construction details to be identified. In particular, large-scale excavations in Chorlton-upon-Medlock (eg OA North 2014), together with numerous excavations in the Shudehill (Miller and Wild 2014) and the Ancoats area of Manchester (Miller and Wild 2007), have recorded the foundations of workers' housing spanning the late 18th to early 20th centuries. These have included cellar dwellings, back-to-back properties, single-depth cottages, and numerous examples of double-depth houses. Within these broad categories, a broad range of different construction details and plan forms has been identified, although information pertaining to the development of certain types of workers' housing is still lacking. This includes dwellings that were built on the fringe of the expanding town in the early 19th century to house the lower middle classes, which appears to have been precisely the intention of the houses erected along Coupland Street, with their comparatively large rear gardens.

The Census Returns for 1881 suggest that the middle class residents may have relocated from the area during the second half of the 19th century (Appendix 2). One of the larger houses (No 95 Coupland Street) had been converted for use as a workshop by 1881, and whilst a cabinet maker who employed three workers lived at No 93 Coupland Street, this family is not listed in the Census Returns for 1891. The only resident of 87 Coupland Street in 1881 in employment appears to be the wife of the family head, who worked at a laundrette. The head of the family living at 89 Coupland Street was employed as a general labourer, and shared the house with his family and another family, which equated to a total of ten residents in a single property. The adjacent house, No 91 Coupland Street, was not so over-crowded, although the head of the household worked as a bricklayer.

The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that some significant remains of these houses survived in-situ, but also showed that buried remains beyond the edge of the expanded trenches had been removed during 20th-century demolition and clearance. It was thus concluded that the buried remains that did survive were exposed and recorded within the confines of the expanded evaluation trenches, and there is little merit in carrying out any further archaeological investigation in advance of development.

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The on-site excavations were directed by Mandy Burns, assisted by Robert Haworth, and the survey of the excavated remains was undertaken by Oliver Cook. The report was compiled by Mandy Burns, and illustrated by Richard Ker. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

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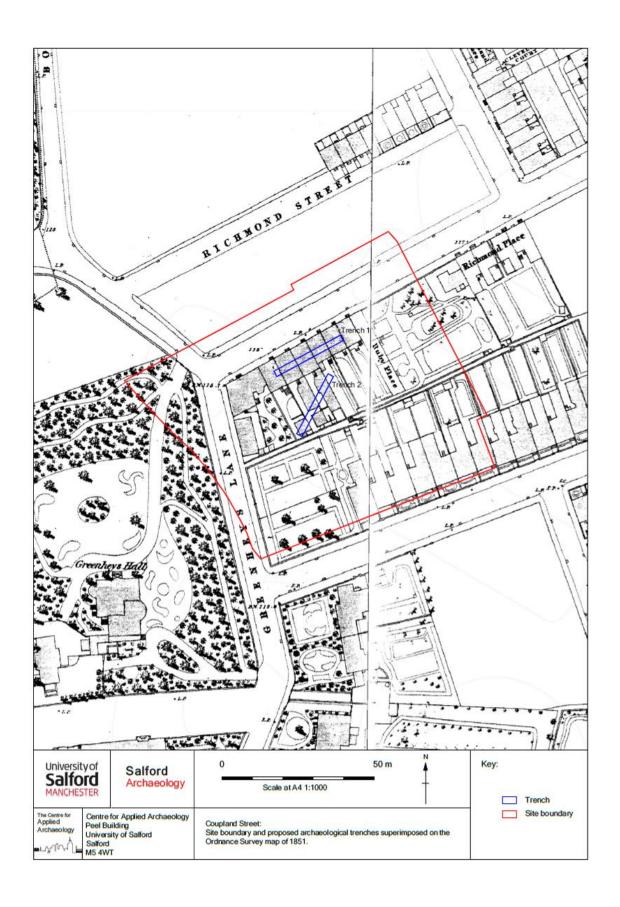
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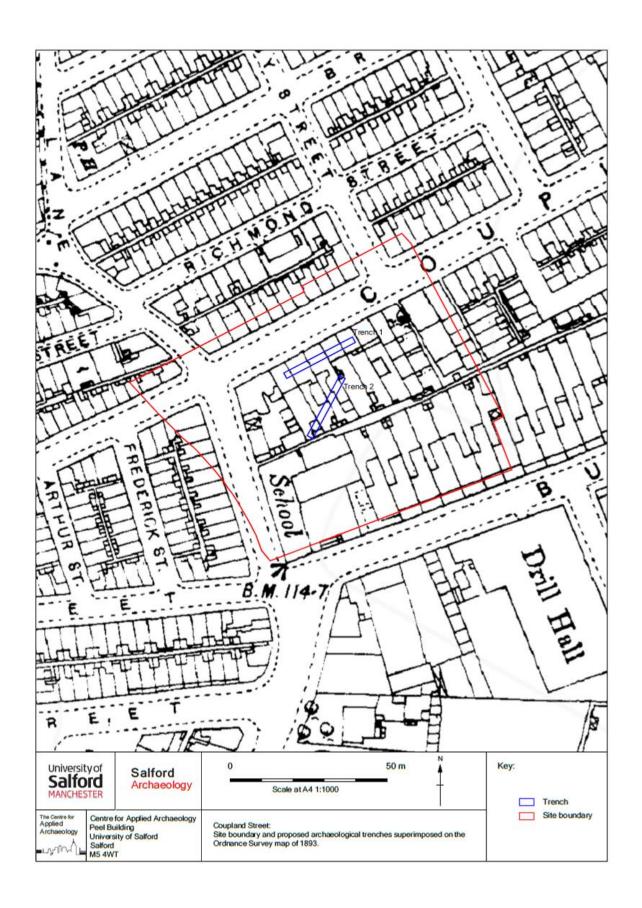
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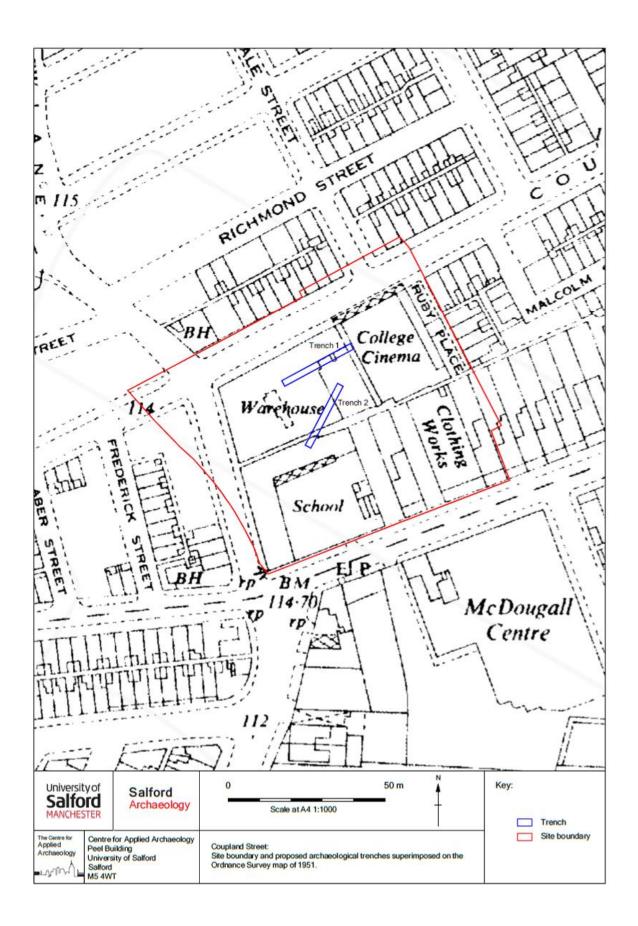
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Appendix 1: Proposed Trench Location Plans









Appendix 2: Directories and Census Data

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
87 Coupland Street	1	-		
William Maginnis	Head	50	Glass Cutter	Warrington
Mary Maginnis	Mother	48		Lancashire
Sarah Maginnis	Sister	30		Manchester
Sarah Perrin	Niece	22		Warrington
Fanny Perrin	Niece	20		Warrington
Ann Perrin	Sister	53		Warrington,
Alfred Hope	Lodger	24	Cashier Salesman	Manchester
William Golding	Boarder	22	Commercial Clerk	Cambridge
Carl Ludwig	Boarder	33	?	?
89 Coupland Street				
Theo Young	Head	65	Cashier	Middlesex
Laura Young	Wife	57		?
Laura Young	Daughter	32		Buckinghamshire
William Young	Son	30	Commercial Clerk	Buckinghamshire
Maria Young	Daughter	26		Buckinghamshire
Eliza Young	Daughter	21		Buckinghamshire
Laura Jordan	Niece	20		Middlesex
91 Coupland Street				
John Cass?	Head	43	Boot & Shoe Maker	Cumberland
Jane Cass?	Wife	40	Laundrer?	Cumberland
B?	Daughter	13	Laundrer	Cumberland
Joseph Cass?	Son	11	Scholar?	Cumberland
Elizabeth Cass?	Daughter	10	?	Cumberland
Hannah Cass?	Daughter	7	?	Cumberland
93 Coupland Street				
William Peacock	Head	29	?	Norwich
Margaret Peacock	Wife	30		Shropshire
Annie Peacock	Daughter	6		Manchester
Morris Peacock	Son	4		Manchester
Chamberlin Peacock	Son	2		Manchester
Mary Keane	Servant	22	General Servant	Isle of Man
95 Coupland Street				
William Hood	Head	58	Silk Dyer	Macclesfield
Mary Hood	Wife	44		Salford
George Bradley	Son	26	Collector of Rates	Heaton Norris
Marian Hood	Daughter	30		Prestbury
Emily Hood	Daughter	27	Milliner	Prestbury
Laura Hood	Daughter	18	? Maker	Hulme

Entries in the 1861 Census Returns

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
87 Coupland Street				
James Forbes	Head	33	Laundress	Salford
Sarah Forbes	Wife	31	Laundress	Salford
Charles Forbes	Son	6		Salford
James Forbes	Son	5		Salford
Nina Forbes	Daughter	3		Manchester
? Forbes	Son	3mths		Manchester
Mary Mc?	Servant	13		Manchester
89 Coupland Street				
William Bateman	Head	36		Knutsford
Anne Bateman	Wife	35		Cheshire
Hugo Bateman	Son	6		Manchester
Martha Bateman	Daughter	3		Manchester
Alexander Beattie	Head	26		Ireland
Eliza Ann Beattie	Wife	24		Ireland
James Beattie	Son	1wk		Manchester
91 Coupland Street				
No data				
93 Coupland Street				
Mary ?		25	Lodging House Keeper	Derbyshire
Rachael Bampton		50	Lodging House Keeper	Cheshire
Mark ?		9	Scholar	Stretford
Joseph?		29	Formerly Boiler Maker	Manchester
Elizabeth?		19	Domestic Servant	Wales
95 Coupland Street				

Entries in the 1871 Census Returns

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
87 Coupland Street	1			
John Ball	Head	27	-	Manchester
Susannah Ball	Wife	26	Laundress	Manchester
Mary Ball	Daughter	3		Manchester
Ellen Ball	Daughter	1 month		Manchester
89 Coupland Street		•		<u> </u>
William Bateman	Head	43	General labourer	Cheshire
Anne Bateman	Wife	45	Laundress	Derbyshire
Hugo Bateman	Son	16	Blacksmith	Manchester
Martha Bateman	Daughter	13	Dressmaker	Manchester
Robert Bateman	Son	6	Scholar	Manchester
Robert Kenny	Head	35	Bricklayer	Altrincham
Kate Kenny	Wife	25	-	Ireland
Robert Kenny	Son	13	Scholar	Altrincham
Annie Kenny	Daughter	4 months		Manchester
Mary Kenny	Daughter	4 months		Manchester
91 Coupland Street				
John Smith	Head	30	Bricklayer	Manchester
Julia Smith	Wife	23	-	Manchester
John Smith	Son	6		Manchester
Joseph Smith	Son	5		Manchester
Ellen Smith	Daughter	3		Manchester
Thomas Smith	Son	3 months		Manchester
93 Coupland Street				
Joshua Billcliffe	Head	60	Cabinet Maker	Penistone, Staffs
Hannah Billcliffe	Wife	45	-	Manchester
Alfred Billcliffe	Son	15	Scholar	Manchester
Harry Billcliffe	Son	12	Scholar	Manchester
Joshua Billcliffe	Son	9	Scholar	Manchester
Joseph Billcliffe	Son	9	Scholar	Manchester
95 Coupland Street –	House used as a V	Vorkshop		

Entries in the 1881 Census Returns

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
87 Coupland Street				
Philip Riley	Head	36	Laundry Man Wash	Manchester
Mary Riley	Wife	33		Manchester
Jollie Riley	Son	12		Manchester
Philip Riley	Son	9		Manchester
Charles Riley	Son	7		Manchester
James Riley	Son	4		Manchester
Mary Riley	Daughter	15	Laundress Wash	Manchester
Elizabeth Riley	Daughter	2		Manchester
Elizabeth McLeary	Lodger	22	? Spinner	Manchester
Mary Jane Cose?	Servant	16	Domestic Servant	Manchester
89 Coupland Street				•
Hannah Ball		83	Kept by Son	Derbyshire
91 Coupland Street				•
Jane Cameron		47	Lodging House Keeper	Liverpool
93 Coupland Street				•
Joshua Billcliffe	Head	36	Camera Maker	Yorkshire
Hannah Billcliffe	Wife	33		Manchester
Alfred Billcliffe	Son	24	Camera Maker	Manchester
Harry Billcliffe	Son	22	Camera Maker	Manchester
Joseph Billcliffe	Son	19	Camera Maker	Manchester
Joshua Billcliffe	Son	19	Camera Maker	Manchester
Hannah Moore	Niece	20		Manchester
95 Coupland Street				

Entries in the 1891 Census Returns

Name	Occupation	
87 Coupland Street		
William Ball	Launderer	
89 Coupland Street		
William Bateman	Labourer	
91 Coupland Street		
William Rank	Launderer	
93 Coupland Street		
Joshua Billcliffe	Joiner	
95 Coupland Street		
William Johnson	Furniture Broker	
97 Coupland Street		
Thomas Ball	Launderer	
	·	

Launderers	
Thomas Ball	97, Coupland Street, Chorlton Upon Medlock
William Ball	87, Coupland Street, Chorlton Upon Medlock

Entries in the Slater's 'Manchester and Salford Directory for 1879'

Name	Occupation
87 Coupland Street	
Philip Riley	Launderer
89 Coupland Street	
William Bateman	Labourer
91 Coupland Street	
Mrs Jane Cameron	Householder
93 Coupland Street	
Joshua Billcliffe	Camera Manufacturer
95 Coupland Street	
Daniel Wilson	Painter and Decorator
97 Coupland Street	
Henry William Taylor	Launderer

Entries in the Slater's 'Manchester and Salford Directory for 1895'

Name	Occupation
95 – 97 Coupland Street	
Alexander Halley	Corn & Provender Dealer

Entries in the Slater's 'Manchester and Salford Directory for 1903'

Name	Occupation
87 Coupland Street	
Philip Riley	Launderer
89 Coupland Street	
Joseph Moran	Householder
91 Coupland Street	
Mrs Agnes Brookes	Householder
93 Coupland Street	
Mrs Florence Jackson	Householder
95 – 97 Coupland Street	
Michael Nicholson	Hay and Straw Dealer

Entries in the Slater's 'Manchester and Salford Directory for 1909'

Name	Occupation
87 Coupland Street	
Philip Riley	Launderer
89 Coupland Street	
Mrs Annie Smith	
91 Coupland Street	
Mrs Agnes Brookes	Householder
93 Coupland Street	
-	-
95 – 97 Coupland Street	
Michael B Nicholson	Hay and Straw Dealer

Entries in the Slater's 'Manchester and Salford Directory for 1911'

Appendix 3: Figures

Figure 1:	Site location map
Figure 2:	Trench locations superimposed on the modern OS map
Figure 3:	The excavated remains superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831
Figure 4:	The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1851 map
Figure 5:	The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1893 map
Figure 6:	The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1922 map
Figure 7:	The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1951 map
Figure 8:	Detail plan of the excavated remains

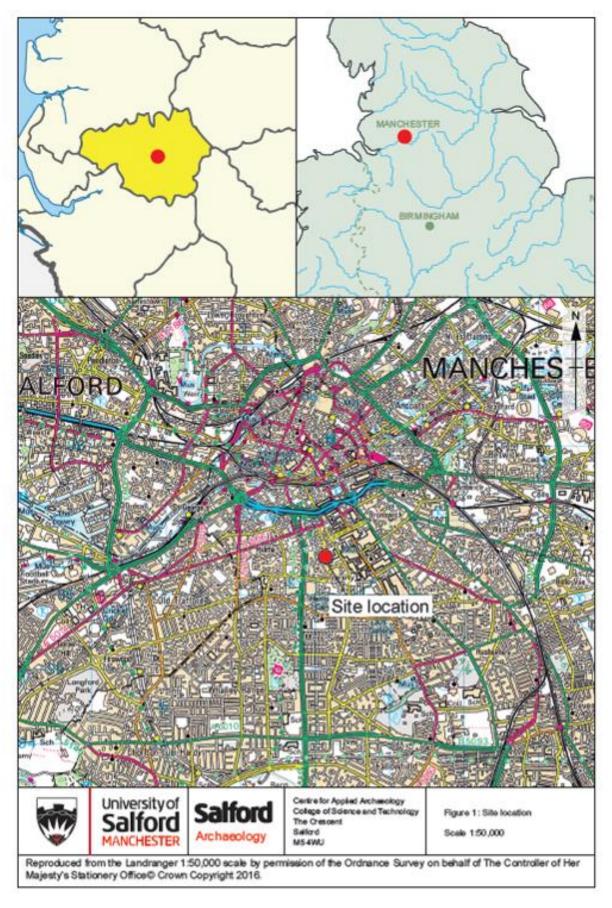


Figure 1: Site location map

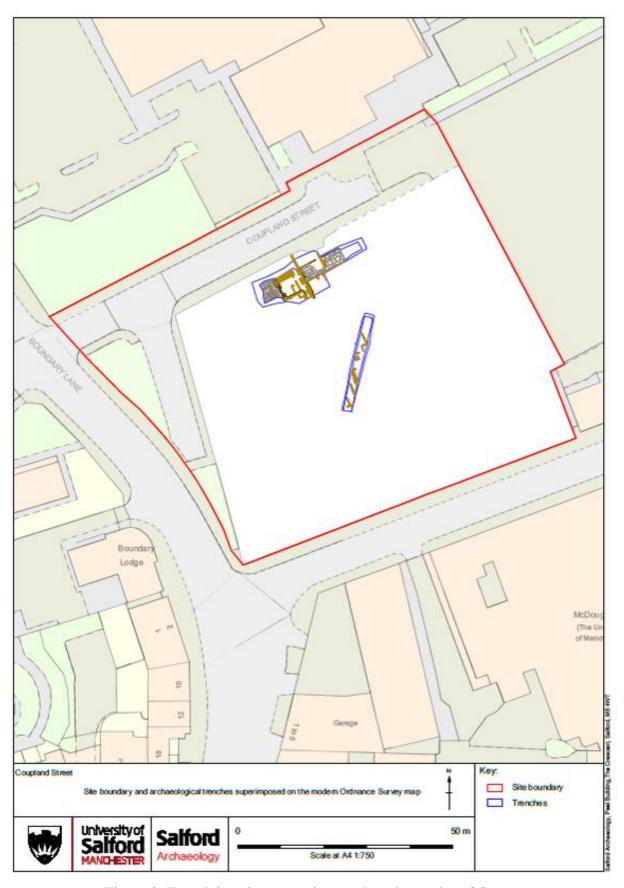


Figure 2: Trench locations superimposed on the modern OS map



Figure 3: The excavated remains superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831



Figure 4: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1851 map



Figure 5: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1893 map

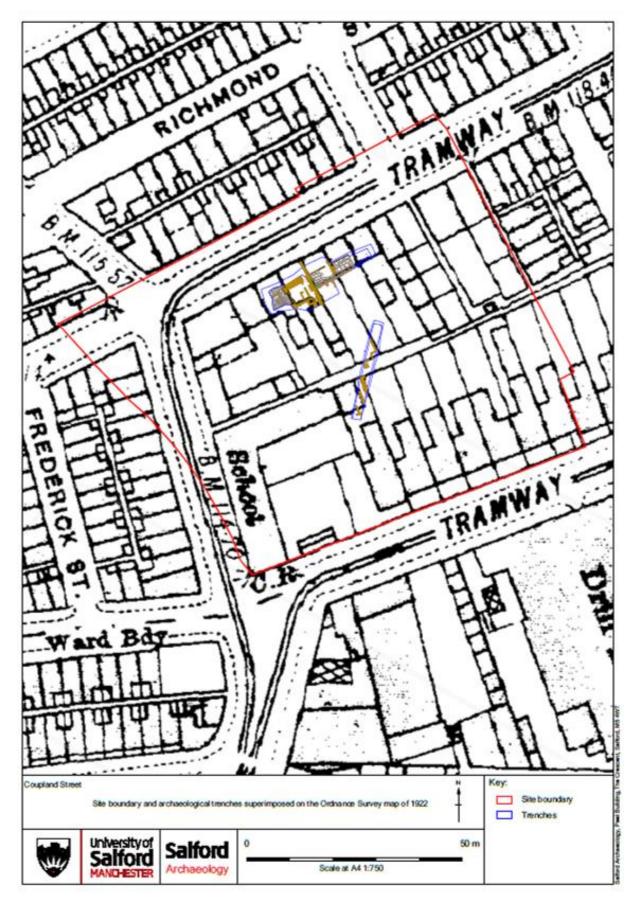


Figure 6: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1922 map

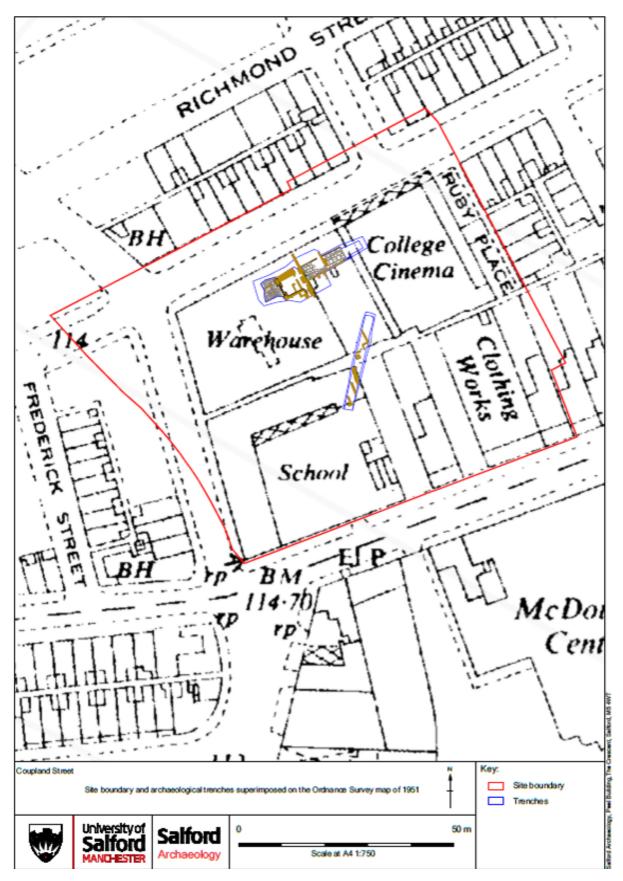


Figure 7: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1951 map

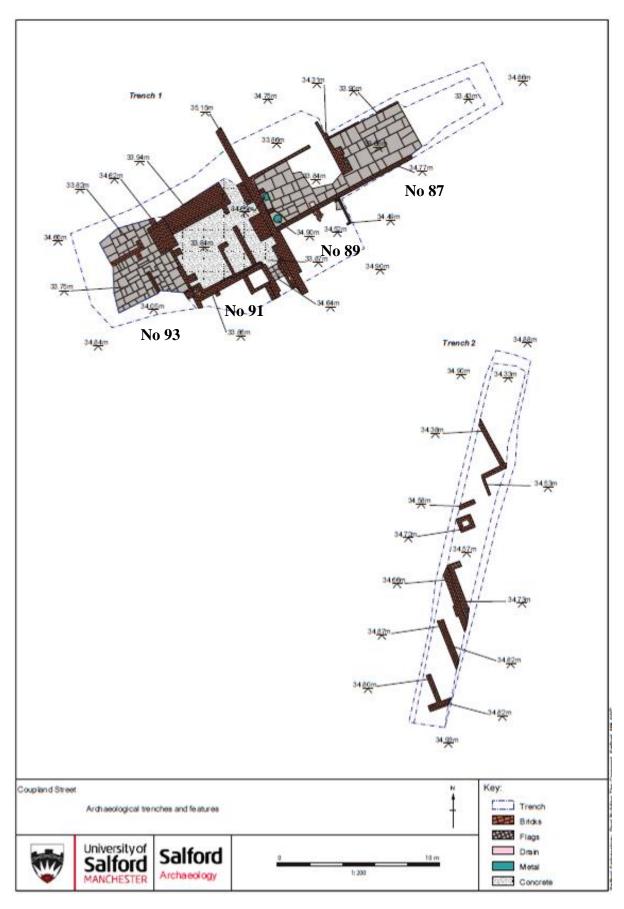


Figure 8: Detail plan of the excavated remains







CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



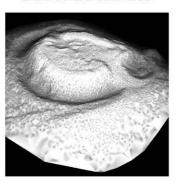
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



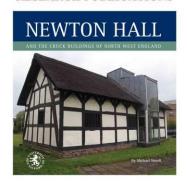
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